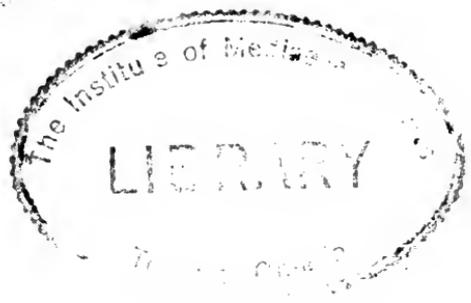


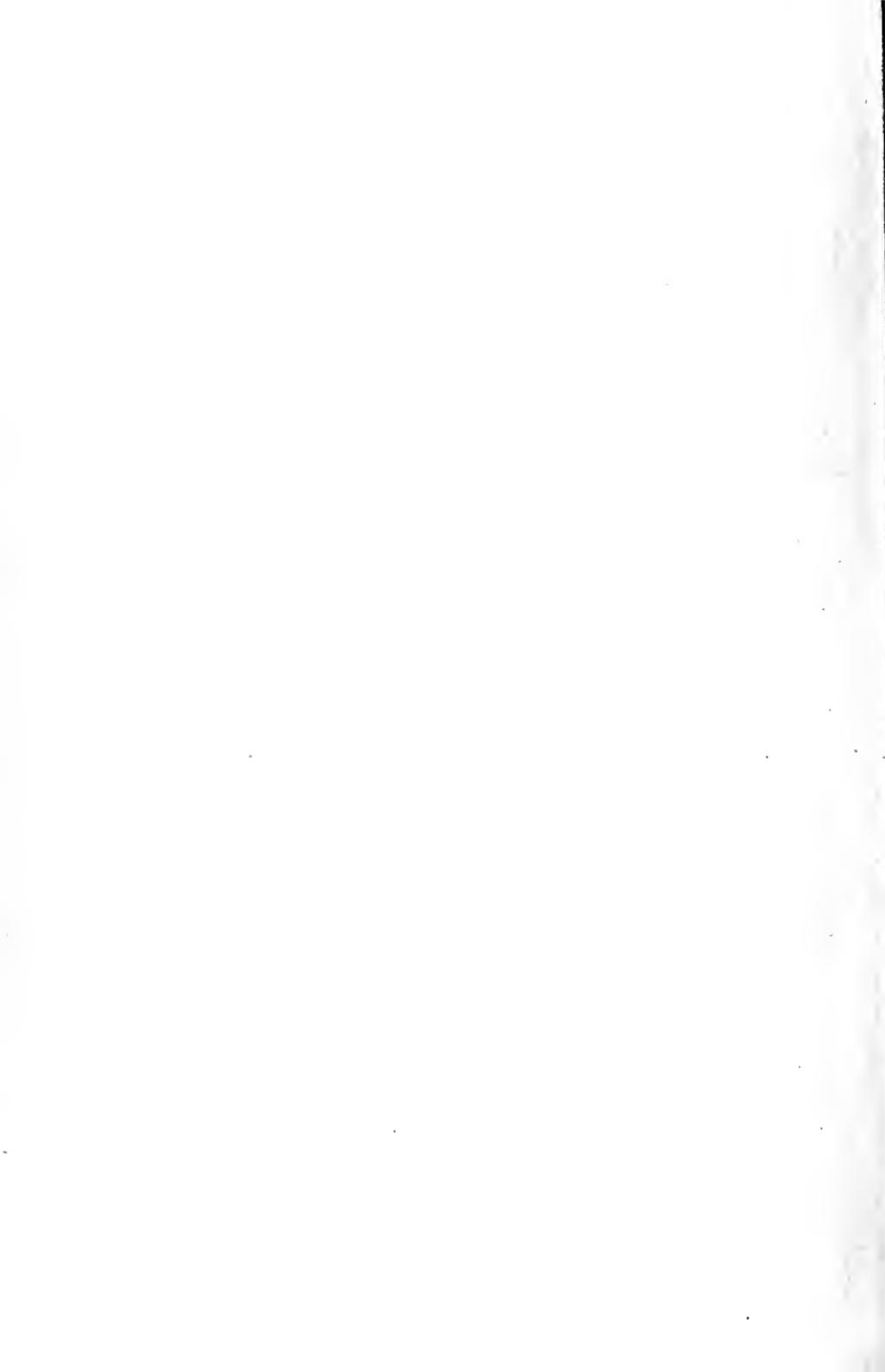
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HISTORY,
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY

OF THE

County of Oxford;

COMPRISING

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY;

AND EMBRACING SEPARATE

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND CITY OF OXFORD; THE BOROUGHS
OF BANBURY AND WOODSTOCK; AND ALL THE MARKET TOWNS;
TOGETHER WITH NOTICES OF EVERY PARISH.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

A LIST OF THE SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

—◆—
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PETERBOROUGH:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GARDNER,
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Preface.

In presenting this volume to the numerous subscribers, it is deemed unnecessary to expatiate on the value and utility of works of this nature. It is presumed that the work will be found as accurate as is compatible with the vast body of matter, and the diversity of subjects compressed within its pages; and that it will be an universal and valuable acquisition, either in the office or library. To secure authenticity, the most unremitting endeavours have been used, and neither labour nor expense spared; and all possible care has been taken by the editors, to avoid the errors, and profit by the experience of their predecessors in this department of literature. Every town, parish, and almost every house in the county, has been visited for the purpose of collecting or revising the local information on the spot; the best typographical authorities have been carefully consulted, and all irrelevant matter, which would have augmented the size of the work, without adding to its usefulness, excluded,—whilst nothing was rejected which was really important.

The plan of the work, embraces a general review of the early history of this kingdom, with much useful information of a miscellaneous character;—particular histories, and descriptions of the world-famed University, and the city of Oxford; the other important boroughs and market towns; and a topographical survey of every parish and township in the county. A directory of the principal inhabitants of each place succeeds its history, and the whole, which comprises a variety of information, is arranged under the heads of the several hundreds into which the county is divided,—thus affording, with the aid of a copious index of places and subjects, all the advantages of an Alphabetical Gazetteer.

The statistical matter is chiefly extracted from the Parliamentary Reports of Population, Public charities, &c.; and the acreage of each place is invariably given from the parliamentary return, which, though it frequently differs from the local estimated extent, is the surest source.

An expression of gratitude is here most justly due to the several Clergymen and Gentlemen who have kindly aided the work by their valuable literary contribution; and to its numerous subscribers the volume is respectfully dedicated.

Peterborough, July, 1852.



AUG 8 1975

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 Horley House, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Banbury,
 John Hitchcock, Esq.
 Howberry, 1 mile S.W. of Wallingford,
 W. S. Blackstone, Esq.
 Iffley Manor House, 2 miles S.E. of Oxford
 Mrs. Nowell
 Ipsden House, 6 miles S.E. of Wallingford,
 W. B. Reade, Esq.
 Islip House, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Oxford, John
 Rowland, Esq.
 Joyce Grove, 5 miles N.W. of Henley, T.
 O. Pipon, Esq.
 Kiddington House, 5 miles N.W. of Wood-
 stock, M. Ricardo, Esq.
 Kirtlington Park, 4 miles E.N.E. of Wood-
 stock, Sir George Dashwood, bart.
 Lee Place, (Charlbury), John Whippy Esq.
 Lillington Lovell House, 5 miles N.E. of
 Buckingham, Sir Hugh Hore, bart.
 Little Farringdon House, 2 miles E. of
 Lechlade, W. Vizard, Esq.
 Little Tew House, 3 miles N.W. of Ens-
 tone, Captain Bowers
 Lower House, (Kelmscott, Bradwell), James
 Turner, Esq.
 Maple Durham House, 4 miles N.W. of
 Reading, M. H. Blount, Esq.
 Middleton Park, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Bi-
 cester, The Earl of Jersey
 Mongewell House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Walling-
 ford, Mrs. Palmer
 Newnham Murren House, 1 mile S.E. of
 Wallingford, C. Hedges, Esq.
 Newtonton House, 9 miles S.E. of Oxford,
 T. G. White, Esq.
 Newland House, (Eynsham), Joseph
 Druce, Esq.
 Norton Aston House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of
 Deddington, Colonel C. O. Bowles
 Norton Brize, (Manor House), 4 miles S.E.
 of Burford, John Worley, Esq.
 Nuneham Park, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of Oxford
 G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq., M.P.
 Over Norton House, (Chipping Norton),
 Henry Dawkins, Esq.
 Over Worton House, 4 miles S.W. of Ded-
 dington, Rev. Dr. Wilson
 Phillis Court, (Henley) George Pritt, Esq.
 Prescott House, (Cropedy), Joshua
 Biddle, Esq.
 Pudlicott House, (Charlbury) W. J. Birch,
 Esq.
 Rose Hill, (Caversham) H. J. Shepherd, Esq.
 Rousham Park, 5 miles N.E. of Woodstock,
 C. C. Dormer, Esq.
 Sandford Park. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Dedding-
 ton, E. Guest, Esq.
 Sandford Manor House, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of
 Deddington, Rev. Jenner Marshall
 Sarsden House, 3 miles S.W. of Chipping
 Norton, J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.
 Shelswell Park, 5 miles N. by E. of Bices-
 ter, J. H. S. Harrison, Esq.
 Shiplake House, (Henley) J. Phillimore,
 Esq., L.L.D.
 Shipston on Cherwell House, 2 miles S.E.
 of Woodstock, William Turner, Esq.
 Shirburn Castle, 1 mile N.E. of Watlington,
 The Earl of Macclesfield
 Shirburn Lodge, 1 mile N.E. of Watlington,
 Rev. J. L. Roberts
 Shotover House, 4 miles S.E. of Oxford,
 Mrs. Earle
 Shipton Court, 4 miles N.N.E. of Burford,
 Sir J. C. Reade, bart.
 Soundess House, Henley, E. Sarney, Esq.
 Stonor Park, (Tetsworth) Lord Camoys
 Studley Priory, 5 miles N.E. of Oxford,
 Lady Croke
 Swerford Park, 5 miles N.E. of Chipping
 Norton, S. Davis, Esq.
 Swifts House, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Bicester, Sir
 Henry Peyton, bart.
 Swyncombe House, 3 miles S.E. of Wat-
 lington, Rev. C. E. R. Keene
 Thame Park, (Thame) The Baroness
 Wenman
 Tackley Park, 3 miles N.E. of Woodstock,
 William Evetts, Esq.
 The Grove, (Caversham) G. G. Mc Pherson
 Esq.
 The Lodge, (Chiselhampton) $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E.
 of Oxford, Charles Peers, Esq.
 Tusmore Park, 6 miles N. by W. of Bices-
 ter, Hon. P. Barrington
 Waterperry House, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Thame,
 J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P.
 Waterstock House, 5 miles W. of Thame,
 J. H. Ashburst, Esq.
 Watlington Park, (Watlington) T. S. Car-
 ter, Esq.
 Wendlebury House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of
 Bicester, John West, Esq.
 Wilcote House, 4 miles N. by E. of Witney,
 L. Pickering, Esq.
 Wilscote House, 4 miles N.E. of Banbury,
 John Loveday, Esq.
 Woodcote House, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Wal-
 lington, Rev. P. H. Nird
 Wood-Eaton House, 4 miles N.N.E. of
 Oxford, Major Weyland
 Wroxton Abbey, 3 miles N.W. of Banbury,
 Colonel and the Baroness North

General Review.

THE earliest writers inform us that they found this kingdom peopled by a race called Gauls or Celts fully a thousand years before the Christian era; and our most celebrated historians agree that it was from Gaul that Britain actually derived its first inhabitants. The whole of the southern coast of this island appears to have been peopled before either its more northern, or the midland districts had been penetrated. As the descendants of the original settlers increased in number, and new bands of emigrants successively arrived from the mother country, the backwoods were gradually cleared, till at length the whole island became inhabited. Ireland too, is supposed to have been peopled during this interval, from the neighbouring coasts of the west of England. Besides the testimony of ancient authorities, the position of the two countries (Gaul and Britain,) and the resemblance of manners and customs; we have the clear and strong testimony of language to prove the one people to have sprung from the other. The Celtic language, though in divided portions, is still known amongst us. One branch of it called the Gaelic, is spoken by the native Irish, by the Scottish Highlanders, and in the Isle of Man; the other was formerly current in the county of Cornwall, and is still spoken in Wales and Lower Britany. The Gaelic or Celtic race not only took possession of this kingdom, but actually overrun the continent of Europe from the farthest shores of Ireland, to the banks of the Danube. It was to one of the bands of foreign invaders, who inhabited Ireland, that the epithet *Scots* was first applied. Different interpretations of this word have been given, but the most probable is the same, with the modern Gaelic term *scuit* or *scaoit*,

signifying a "wandering horde." From Ireland a branch of the Scots, passed over into Scotland, and eventually gave their name to the country; though a part of Scotland had long before been peopled by the *Caledonians* or *Cavilldäoin*, that is "men of the woods." The Gauls who first inhabited Britain were distinguished, not only for their good natural capacity, but for their valour, and their pledged fidelity to aid each other against the attacks and incursions of all foreign powers. Their persons were tall, their clothing was untanned skins, and they painted the naked parts of their body with a blue colour, decorating the skin with figures of various objects, particularly the heavenly bodies, and they shaved all their beard except on the upper lip, which they suffered to grow to a great length. Their towns were a confused assemblage of huts, covered with turf or skins, little superior to the Kraals of the Hottentots, and for the sake of security, generally planted in the midst of woods and morasses, and surrounded with palisadoes of trees piled upon each other, like the fortification observed at this day among the New Zealanders.

They were governed by chiefs, and the great mass of the people were in a state of servile dependance, the mere slaves or serfs of a peering nobility. The general food of the tribes, inhabiting the southern districts of England, was milk, and the flesh of their herds, superstition having forbid the use of fish, and several kinds of animal food; but the poor savages of the north subsisted principally by hunting and the spontaneous fruits of the earth.

Agriculture was first introduced into Britain by the Belgic Gauls, and the inhabitants of the southern part of the island had made some progress towards civilization prior to the Roman invasion, whilst the whole of the northern tribes were as wild and uncultivated as their native hills. The Gauls seem to have been able to fabricate warlike weapons from metals. Their arms were small targets, swords and spears, and in battle they used a very formidable kind of chariot, which was armed with iron-scythes projecting from the axle.

The religion of these ancient Britons, which also formed part of their monarchical government, was Druidical. Its origin is not known with any degree of certainty, though some affirm that it was first introduced into England by the Phœnicians of Cadiz, who were the first merchants that traded in this island, and for a considerable time monopolized its commerce. Others contend that the Druids accompanied the Celts in early ages from the east. No idolatrous worship ever attained such ascendancy over the human soul as that of ancient Druidism. It prevailed in every part of this kingdom. Their religious ceremonies were nearly in unison with those of the ancient Hebrews; they worshipped on high places and in deep groves, and were not, as some authors have asserted, addicted to idolatry, but adored the god of nature, and

rendered him praise on the yearly succession of seasons, which they kept as solemn festivals. They dwelt largely in allegory and symbolical representations, and clearly explained the mysteries and symbols used in their ceremonies to the initiated, but to none else. The sons of chief personages were disciples in their ethic schools, where the rules of moral life were inculcated as the foundation of human wisdom; and in order to guard the people against any possibility of sophistry and innovation, their maxims of justice were taught orally. Their dispensation of justice was not under any written code of laws, but on what they professed to be equitable principles, all their verdicts being determined by such a sense of impartial justice as the assembled delegates entertained, and in a discordance of opinion in the congress, appeal was made to the Arch-Druid, whose sentence was decisive. They studied medicine and the virtues of plants, of which the mistletoe was their chief specific, and they held nothing so sacred as the mistletoe of the oak, which they gathered with much pomp and ceremony on a certain day appointed for their greatest festival.

In their civil government, capital offenders were sentenced to death and publicly sacrificed in the most awful and solemn manner, whilst those convicted of smaller crimes were excluded from public worship and deprived of all civil and religious benefits until they sincerely repented.

The British Druids exercised their utmost authority in opposing the usurpation of the Roman invaders, who, inflamed with resentment, determined on the utter extermination of the Druidic order, consequently its priests were sacrificed to this inhuman policy; and those who fled to the Isle of Anglesea perished in the flames by the orders of Suetonius, and subsequently great numbers of them were massacred in the unsuccessful effort of the Britons under queen Boadicea. After this period, the power and splendour of the Druids rapidly disappeared.

The original name of this island is that by which it still continues to be designated in the language of our Scottish Gael. They call it *Albinn*. *Inn* is the Gallic term for a 'large island'; *Alb* though not now used by the Scottish Gael, anciently signified *white*: *Albinn* therefore means the 'White Island,' a name probably given to Great Britain from the chalk cliffs which it presented to the view of the people on the opposite coast. Numerous interpretations have been given of the word *Britain*; the most probable perhaps, of which, is that advanced by Whitaker the historian of Manchester. *Brit* he maintains signifies 'the divided' or 'separated'; and the termination *in*, is nothing more than the sign of the plural according to the usual mode of declension in the Gaelic tongue. *Britin* therefore, were the separated people or the emigrants, as we should say,—those who had removed from the rest of their countrymen

in Gaul, and settled in *Albini*; and thus it would appear that the name, Britain, which is now given to the island, was originally applied to its inhabitants.

Aborigines,

The Brigantes, who inhabited the whole of the northern counties, were the most numerous and powerful of the tribes at the time of the invasion of the Romans. Their metropolis was *Insurium Brigantium*, now the small village of Aldborough, near Borough bridge, in Yorkshire.

The Coritani, another numerous tribe occupied the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Lincoln, Derby, and Nottingham. The city of Lincoln and town of Leicester now occupy the site of their principal towns.

The Catyeuclani inhabited the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. The site of their towns is supposed to be Sandy, near Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, and a piece of ground near the town of St. Albans.

The Icenæ or Sineni are supposed to have been the ancient inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk; their capital being at Castor, upon the Yare, three miles from Norwich.

The Cornavii possessed Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire; the *Trinovantes*, Middlesex, and Essex, but it does not appear that they possessed London; the *Dobuni*, occupied Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, Cirencester being the site of their town; and the *Damoni*, Cornwall and Devonshire, and some antiquarians think a part of Somersetshire.

The Belgæ were the ancient inhabitants of Wiltshire and parts of Somersetshire and Hampshire; the *Durotriges* possessed Dorsetshire; the *Regni*, Surrey and Sussex, and perhaps a part of Hampshire; the *Atrebatii*, Berkshire; and the *Cantii*, Kent and probably a part of Middlesex.

The Silures inhabited the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan; the *Demetæ*, the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke; and the *Ordovices* were the ancient possessors of North Wales.

The Parisi were a small tribe inhabiting Holderness and other parts of the east-riding of Yorkshire, and the *Otadeni* seem to have possessed the sea coast from the river Tyne, northward to the Forth, including a great part of Northumberland.

Romans.

The Romans found the ancient Britains in a state of semi-barbarism, with regard to the arts of life; their historians speak with respect however, of their intellectual and moral character. Julius Cæsar, having overrun Gaul,

invaded Britain in the 699th year after the foundation of Rome, and fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, and after a sanguinary struggle succeeded in establishing a Roman government, but unsteady and of short duration, for their empire was so distracted by intestine war, that the conquerors, having little force to spare for the preservation of distant conquests, were obliged to return home, consequently the Britons remained unmolested till A.D. 43, when the emperor Claudius sent over an army under the command of Plautius, who perfected the conquest of a part of Britain, and after exterminating many thousands of the Druids, abolished their rites and ceremonies. But the dominion of the Romans in Britain was not finally established until they were placed under Agricola, who, in A.D. 80, ventured to penetrate into the North of England, marching his legions from *Mancunium* (Manchester,) along the western coast to Scotland, where he endeavoured to secure his conquests, by erecting a chain of forts across the isthmus, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. He then marched his troops back through the conquered tribes, and in the year 84, he extended from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, a chain of stations, which in A.D. 124, were connected by an earthen rampart, raised by the emperor Adrian, as an obstruction to the sallies of the Caledonians who obstinately refusing to crouch to the imperial eagle, frequently descended in rage from their mountains, and penetrating into the Roman territory, committed dreadful ravages.

This earthen barrier was afterwards strengthened by the great stone wall which the emperor Severus built across the island from Solway Frith to the river Tyne, a distance of 80 miles, in A.D. 208. Severus lived and held his court at York, for more than three years, while his son was in the north superintending the completion of the great wall, and he died there, on the 5th of February, 211. Eboracum (York,) subsequently became the capital of *Maxima Cesariensis*, the Roman province, which comprised all the country from the Tyne and Eden on the north, to the Humber and Mersey on the south. The Roman towns were divided into four classes, viz., the *Colonies*, inhabited by veterans, rewarded by the lands of the conquered nations; the *Municipia*, occupied by Roman citizens, having the privilege of making their own laws; the *Latian Cities*, whose inhabitants had the right of electing their own magistrates yearly; and the *Stipendiary Towns*, charged with the imperial tribute, from which the other towns were exempt. Tacitus, describing the change which the manners of the Britons underwent, says "They, who a little while before disdained the language, now affected the eloquence of Rome; this produced an esteem for our dress, and the *Toga* came into general use, by degrees they adopted our vicious indulgences, porticoes, baths, and splendid tables

this among these uninformed people was called cultivation, whereas, in fact, it was only an appendage to slavery."

The emperor Constantius having married a British princess, by whom he had his son *Constantine the Great*, who was born at York, in 272, assumed the purple and died in 307, after delivering over to his son the imperial dominion. The inauguration of Constantine the Great, in the city, where he first drew breath, procured for Eboracum (York,) the name of *Altera Roma*. The British soldiers in the pay of Rome, saluted their illustrious countryman, emperor at York, and presented him with a *Tufa*, or golden globe, as a symbol of his sovereignty over the island of Britain. He prized this emblem highly, and upon his conversion to christianity had a cross placed upon it, and had it carried before him in all his processions. The *Tufa* has been the usual sign of royalty, in England, since that period, and is considered part of the regalia.

Soon after the inauguration of the emperor Constantine, he not only left Britain, but Europe also; and removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, called afterwards from him, Constantinople.

In 312, Constantine renounced paganism, and embraced christianity, and in the following year, after the conquest of Italy, he made a solemn declaration of his sentiments in the celebrated edict of Milan which restored peace to the Catholic church, and promulgated the principle of religious liberty. The Britons remained quiet until the 20th year of the reign of Constantine, when they rebelled under the command of their king, Octavius, but were soon vanquished by the Roman lieutenant *Traherus*. A war afterwards ensued in which the Romans were defeated, and Octavius was crowned king of all Britain.

After this, Octavius ungratefully sought to dispossess his benefactors, the Picts and Scots, of that part of the country allotted to them by Casarius; but the king of Scotland being informed of his intention, came suddenly upon him and compelled him to flee to Norway.

Constantine now divided his vast dominions for their better government into four *prefectures*, Italy, Gaul, the East, and Illyria. Britain was included in the prefecture of Gaul. The emperor having taken the flower of the British youth to his wars in Gaul, Britain was left open to the devastating incursions of the Caledonians (or Picts and Scots,) who, in 364, renewed their attacks; and the country was at the same time harassed by the Saxons, whose predatory descents on the coast indicated their intention of seizing on a dominion which imperial Rome now held with a feeble hand.

Internal dissensions and external assaults were hastening fast the downfall of the empire of Rome, and in 448 the Romans finally relinquished all possession, power and authority in Britain, in the four hundred and seventy-sixth

year after *Cæsar's* coming over. "When the tyrants had left none but half foreigners in our fields," writes William of Malmesbury, "None but gluttons and debauchees in our cities; Britain robbed of the support of her vigorous youth, and the benefit of the liberal arts, became a prey to her neighbours, who had long marked her out for destruction. For immediately after, multitudes lost their lives by the incursions of the Picts and Scots, villages were burnt, cities demolished and all things laid waste by fire and sword. The inhabitants of the island were greatly perplexed, and thought it better to trust to anything than a battle: some of them fled to the mountains, others having buried their treasures, many of which have been dug up in our age, betook themselves to Rome for assistance."

Many striking evidences of the stupendous public works accomplished by the Romans during their residence in this country still remain. "Like a conqueror of modern times, they bestowed extraordinary attention on their public roads and walls, and at a distance of 1400 years, we can trace in legible characters around us, the labours of the mistress of the world." The Roman veterans were no less famed for their valour in the field than for their knowledge and assiduity in architecture and sculpture, for they fought and labored with equal skill and vigour, and it is much to be regretted that this wise policy of keeping the soldiery usefully employed in time of peace, should have been abandoned by the modern European nations.

The Roman soldiers employed much of their leisure hours in perpetuating their names or complimenting their victorious leaders by monumental inscriptions; and also by inscriptions commemorative of the completion of buildings and public works; and in erecting and inscribing statues in honour of their principal deities; but after the introduction of the Christian religion these statues were destroyed. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood of the great stations, where they had been secreted either by the Roman soldiers, or by the affrighted Britons, when the northern tribes or the Saxon invaders burst in upon their country and razed their towns to the ground.

ROMAN ROADS.—The Romans, as we have seen, bestowed very great attention, labour, and expense on their public roads, which generally consisted of a regular pavement, formed by large boulder stones or fragments of rock, embedded in gravel, and varied in width from four to fourteen yards, and were carried over rivers, not by bridges but by fords.

The four principal roads which traversed Britain, were the *Watling Street*, *Ermine or Hermin Street*, the *Fosseway* and the *Icknild Street*

The *Watling Street*, an ancient and celebrated road, commenced at Dover, and traced its course to London, St. Alban's, Weedon, over Bensford-bridge,

High Cross, Atherstone, Wall, Wroxeter and Chester, from which last place a branch appears to point in nearly a straight direction through St. Asaph to Segonitium, or Caer Sciont, Carnarvonshire. Another branch directs its course from Wroxeter to Manchester, York, Lancaster, Kendal and Cockermouth. Much discussion exists amongst antiquarians respecting the etymology of this ancient highway. Hovden thinks it was called the Watling Street from Wathe, or Wathla, a British king. Whitaker, the Manchester historian, and Stukeley are of opinion that it was the Gutheling road—Sarn Guthelin, or the road of the Irish, the G. being pronounced as a W. Spelman fancies it was called Werlam Street, from its passing through Verulum; Camden thinks that it derives its name from an unknown Vitellianus, but that its etymology is from the Saxon Wadla, a beggar, because this road was the resort of such people for the charity of travellers. Somner derives the name from the Belgic Wentelin, while Baxter contends that it was made by the original Britons. Dr. Wilkes says, that it was more indented and crooked than other Roman roads usually are, and supposes that it was formed of wattles, which is the idea also of Pointef.

The Ermine Street extended from London to Lincoln and Warrington, passing through Northamptonshire near Castor, where it divides itself into two—the one called the Forty-foot way leading to Stamford, and the other named Long Ditch or High Street, passing through West Deeping into Lincolnshire.

The Fosseway led from Bath to Lincoln and Newark; and the *Icknild Street* extended from Caister in Norfolk, through Colchester to London.

Barons.

After the Romans had vacated Britain, the country sunk into a state of anarchy, barbarous nations invading it frequently, and civil wars prevailing more and more among the Britons themselves, so that it lay for some time as it were without blood or spirit, and without any face or appearance of government. While under the Romans, England and Wales contained thirty *Civitates*, or signiories, governed by their own magistrates, and it is supposed that the Britons when left to themselves, established the same number of republics. But civil discord very soon established military tyrannies, and to aggravate these evils, the Picts and Scots were continually renewing their attacks on them. The most considerable nation of the Britons at this time (A.D. 448) was the kingdom of Streth Cluyd, generally called the kingdom of Cambria. It comprehended all the western lowlands of Scotland, as far as Dumbarton, and was further extended by the union of North Wales, and by

the accession of the intermediate counties on the coast of the Irish Channel. These territories were united under *Enean Urdd*, and after his death divided amongst his posterity. The Saxons were at length invited as auxiliaries against the Picts and Scots, who were no sooner driven back to their native hills, than the Saxons in their greedy desire to possess the fertile country for which they had been fighting, turned their swords upon the Britons, who made an obstinate resistance, in which they fought many great battles under Vortigern and the renowned King Arthur, who in 520 almost expelled the Saxons from the kingdom; but after the death of that monarch they again prevailed, and by a slow progression of conquest at length obtained possession of that part of the island which from them received the name of England. They were confederated tribes, consisting of the Angles, the Jutes, and the genuine Saxons, who had long been settled on the shores of the German ocean and extended from the Eyder to the Rhine. The Britons yielded to them no part of the country till it had been dearly purchased with blood, and three years past from their invasion under Hengist and Horsa, before they established the northern part of the *Heptarchy*, or seven kingdoms of *Kent, South-Sex, East-Angle, West-Sex, Northumberland, East-Sex, and Mercia*, into which England was divided. The Saxons are supposed to have come over to Britain in the twenty-first year of Theodosius the younger, that is A.D. 428. Ancient writers however are at variance respecting the exact year, some fixing it twelve years later. Camden says "at what time soever they came over, it is certain they shewed wonderful courage, and this tempered with great prudence: for in a short time they became so considerable, both for numbers, discipline, and conquests, that they were in a most prosperous and powerful condition, and their victory in a manner entire and absolute." All they conquered except some few who took refuge in the uncultivated western parts, yielded, and became one nation with them and embraced the laws, name, and language. Besides *England*, the Saxons possessed themselves of the greater part of Scotland, and the Highlanders, who are the true Scots, call them *Sassons* to this day. The name of England was established A.D. 800, when Egbert assumed the sovereign authority. Several of the counties are mentioned before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy the smaller provinces or kingdoms of which became counties, as Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Essex. Hampshire Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire (portions or shires of the kingdom of Wessex) are mentioned before the accession of king Alfred, A.D. 871; Devon and Cornwall about the same time; Gloucestershire soon after, and most of the other counties from north to south are named in history previous to the Norman Conquest.

Camden gives the following Chorographical table to shew what this Heptarchy of the Saxons was.

The Saxon Heptarchy.

1. The Kingdom of Kent contained	} The County of }	Kent.
2. The Kingdom of the South Saxons contained	} The Counties of }	Sussex. Surrey.
3. The Kingdom of the East Angles contained	} The Counties of }	Norfolk. Suffolk. Cambridge, <i>with the Isle of Ely.</i>
4. The Kingdom of the West Saxons contained	} The Counties of }	Cornwall. Devon. Dorset. Somerset. Wilts. Hants. Berks.
5. The Kingdom of Northumberland contained	} The Counties of }	Lancaster. York. Durham. Cumberland. Westmoreland. Northumberland, <i>and Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh.</i>
6. The Kingdom of the East Saxons contained	} The Counties of }	Essex. Middlesex, <i>and part of Hertfordshire.</i>
7. The Kingdom of Mercia contained	} The Counties of }	Gloucester. Hereford. Worcester. Warwick. Leicester. Rutland. Northampton. Lincoln. Huntingdon. Bedford. Buckingham. Oxford. Stafford. Derby. Salop. Nottingham. [Hertfordshire. Chester, <i>and the other part of</i>

The Religion of the Saxons, which prevailed till nearly the close of the sixth century, was founded on traditional tales received from their fathers, not reduced to any system. They were likewise strangely superstitious; for which reason we are told, that, besides their soothsaying, they were principally directed by the *neighing of horses*, which they looked on as the surest presage, whenever they had weighty matters under debate. Camden, tells us that they

much used the casting of lots; after cutting a branch from some fruit tree, they divided it into little slips, each of these they distinguished by several marks, and so cast them promiscuously upon a white cloth. Next, if the consultation was upon public affairs, the priest, (but if upon private, the master of the family,) after intercession to the gods, looking up to heaven, took each of the pieces up three several times, and then gave an interpretation according to the mark set upon them. To foretel the events of war, they used to take a captive of the nation against which their design was, and compel him to fight a duel with one of their own country, and by the issue of this, they concluded which side would conquer.

The God they worshipped most, was Mercury, whom they called *Woden*, and whom they looked upon as the God of war and the ancestor of their princes; his sacrifices were men, and to him was consecrated the fourth day of the week, which we therefore at this day call *Wednesday*. They believed that if they could only propitiate this deity by their valour, they should be admitted after death into his hall, and there repose on couches, and satiate themselves with strong drink from the skulls of their enemies whom they had killed in battle. The sixth day they consecrated to *Venus*, whom they called *Frea* and *Frico*, from whence we call that day *Friday*: as Tuesday is derived from *Tuisco*, the founder of the German nation, and Sunday, Monday, and Saturday from the gods *Sunnan*, *Munnan*, and *Seator*, to whom those days were dedicated. *Thor*, whom they looked upon as another powerful god, they took to be the ruler of the air, and to him was dedicated the fifth day of the week, or Thursday, and they had also a goddess called *Eoster*, to whom they sacrificed in the month of April; whereupon, says *Bede*, they call April, *Eoster Monarth*, and we at this day call the paschal feast, *Easter*. But happily idolatry was now soon to give way to christianity in Britain, and the glory of converting England to the christian faith was reserved for pope Gregory the great. Before his pontificate he had desired to come over, and obtained permission from pope Benedict I., but was prevented by the people, who would not suffer him to leave Rome. This undertaking he had always at heart, and it rose from the following incident:—It happened that Gregory had observed in the market place of Rome, some British youths exposed for sale, whom their mercenary parents had sold to the Roman merchants. Struck with their fine features and fair complexion, he asked to what country they belonged, and was answered that they came from Britain: and finding that they were still heathens, he sighed deeply and said, “It was a lamentable consideration that the Prince of Darkness should be master of so much beauty, and have so many comely persons in his possession; and that so fine an outside should have nothing of God’s grace to furnish

it within." Bede adds, that he again asked, what was the name of that nation, and being told that they were called Angli or Angles, "Right," said he, "for they have angelical faces, and it becomes such to be companions with the angels in heaven." "What is the name of the province from which they are brought," continued he, and upon being told it was *Deira*, a district of Northumbria, "Truly, *Deira*, because they are withdrawn from wrath, and called to the mercy of Christ," said he, alluding to the Latin *De ira Dei eruti*. "What is the name of the King of that province?" *Ella* or *Alla*, was the reply. "Alleluia," cried he, "the praise of God, the creator, must be sung in those parts.

On his elevation to the Pontifical chair, in 590, he immediately turned his thoughts to this abandoned part of the vineyard, and dispatched Austin or Augustin, the superior of his own monastery, with forty other zealous labourers to preach the gospel in Britain; and by their preaching, the christian religion made such rapid progress that it soon became the prevailing faith of the country, and Augustin was created Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 600, and Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in 628. So great was the crowd of converts to christianity that Paulinus is said to have baptised ten thousand persons in one day in the river Swale, in Yorkshire.

The English no sooner received the truths of christianity than with a most fervent zeal they gave up themselves to it, and employed their best endeavours to promote it, by discharging all the duties of christian piety, and by erecting churches and monasteries, so that no part of the christian world could either show more or richer religious establishments. So many persons, eminent for sanctity did it produce, that England was justly styled *the Island of Saints*.

The Saxons, lived for a long time in a flourishing condition, under their Heptarchy, till at length, all the other kingdoms, shattered with civil wars were subdued to that of the West-Saxons, and Egbert, the ambitious king of that kingdom, united them in name, as he had already done in government, and published an edict ordering the whole Heptarchy to be called *Engleland*, i. e., *the land of the Angles*, about 390 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this country.

The Danes,

Who had for several ages kept the Anglo-Saxons in a state of perpetual alarm, fitted up a mighty fleet and invaded the kingdom A.D. 867. They proceeded all through the country, burning cities, destroying churches, wasting the lands, ransacking and overturning everything in their way, and with the most barbarous cruelty they murdered the kings of the East Angles and Mercians, and took possession of their kingdoms, with the greater part of that of Nor-

thumberland. Their success in Northumbria compelled the Anglo-Saxon kings and princes to confederate for mutual defence, and by the skill and wisdom of Alfred the Great, the invaders were subdued in 880, after that renowned monarch had emerged from his retreat in a swineherd's cottage. To prevent the rapine and disorders which formerly prevailed in the realm, Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, caused the inhabitants of each district to be made responsible for the damage committed by lawless mobs, established trial by jury, and composed a body of laws on which the glorious superstructure of English liberty was finally erected. He was not less generous than brave, and by acts of kindness, sought to convert the Danes from deadly enemies to faithful subjects.

The restless spirit of the Danes not brooking restraint, they recommenced hostilities, but after plundering Mercia, in 910, they were again defeated with great slaughter by Edward the elder, son and successor of the Great Alfred. During the reign of Ethelred, king of England, they became so numerous and turbulent, that he attempted to destroy their power by secretly ordering them to be massacred on the 13th of November, 1012. The slaughter on that fatal day was great in the southern part of England, but in the north the Danes were too numerously intermingled with the Saxons to be sentenced to assassination; and the detestable act so inflamed them with indignation, that in a short time the Saxons became the sport of a revengeful enemy. To revenge the wrongs of his countrymen, *Sweyne, king of Denmark*, undertook the conquest of England, and after several times invading the kingdom and harassing its inhabitants, during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself on the English throne. Ethelred, with a few of his followers, seizing a boat, fled into Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conqueror. Sweyne died at Gainsborough, in 1014, and his son Canute was proclaimed king, but being obliged to return to Denmark, the English in his absence recalled their exiled monarch, who ruled by force of arms over the southern parts of the island till his death in 1016. Canute died in this country, king of England, Denmark, and Norway, in 1036.

Harold and Hardicanute, were the last Danish, and Edward the Confessor and Harold II., the last of the Saxon monarchs of England. In Edward's reign the most approved Danish laws were incorporated with the customs, maxims and rules of the Britons, the West-Saxons, and the Mercians. This code became common throughout England, and were the laws so fondly cherished by our ancestors in succeeding ages, and so often promised to be adhered to by princes, as the surest means of securing their popularity.

The Malmsbury historian, speaking of the English at this remarkable period,

says, "they wore clothes that did not reach beyond the middle of the knee, their heads were shorn, and their beards shaven, only the upper lip was always allowed to grow to its full length. Their arms were decked with golden bracelets, and their skin dyed with painted marks."

Norman Conquest.

On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1041, Harold II. son of earl Godwin, minister of state, ascended the throne of England, but was opposed by his brother Tosto, the exiled earl of Northumberland, who prevailed upon *Harald Hadrada* or *Harfagne*, king of Norway, to assist and accompany him in his invasion of England. In 1066, this monarch accordingly entered the Tyne with a fleet of 500 ships, where he was joined by Tosto, and after having plundered those parts, they weighed anchor and sailing along the coast of Yorkshire, proceeded up the Humber, as far as Riccal, within 10 miles of York. Here the Norwegians landed, and marching against the city, took it by storm, after having defeated Morcar, earl of Northumbria, and Edwin (earl Chester) his brother, in a severe conflict at the village of Fulford. Harold the king of England, immediately marched to York with a powerful army, to oppose the invaders. At the king's approach they withdrew, leaving one hundred and fifty of their men to prevent the English from taking peaceable possession of York, and to retard them in their progress. And as a further means of securing the fidelity of the city, the invaders also selected five hundred of the principal inhabitants as hostages, whom they sent on board their ships.

The Norwegians having moved a few miles from York, to Stamford Bridge, where they secured a very strong position, were pursued by Harold, and on the 23rd of September, a sanguinary battle ensued. The only passage across the Derwent was over a narrow wooden bridge, on which it is said a single Norwegian had placed himself, and by his extraordinary valour and strength, opposed the whole English army for three hours, and slew with his own hand forty of Harold's men. This champion was, however at length slain, and Harold became master of the bridge. The English then rushed on with resistless impetuosity; the conflict was dreadful; each army consisting of 60,000 men who fought, without quarter on either side from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. At length the ranks were broken on the side of the Norwegians, Tosto and the king of Norway, with the greater part of the army were slain on the field, and Harold became the victor. The booty which fell into the hands of the conqueror was very considerable, and the miserable remnant of the Norwegian army after having delivered up their

hostages, the citizens of York, and bound themselves by an oath never to disturb the British dominions again, departed, in twenty small vessels, though more than five hundred ships were employed in conveying them thither.

Harold's triumph was, however of short duration, for, on his return to York, he received intelligence that William duke of Normandy, nephew of Edward the Confessor, who with his dying breath had named him his successor, had landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold, immediately repaired towards the south, and marched at the head of his forces in order to expel the invaders. The two armies met at Hastings, and on the fourteenth of October, just three weeks after Harold's triumph at Stamford Bridge, he lost both his life and kingdom in this, his last and most desperate battle. William, we are told, "out of a pious care for the interest of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of christian blood, sent out a monk, as mediator between both; who proposed these terms to Harold, either to resign the government, or to own it a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in a single combat with William, but he, like one who had lost the government over himself, rejected all propositions, and foolishly flattering himself with success, because it was his birthday, promised to give them battle."

Camden describing this most sanguinary, and decisive engagement, tells us that the night before the battle was spent by the English in revels, feasting and shouting; but by the Normans in prayers for the safety of their army, and for victory. Next morning, by break of day, the Normans after a regular shout, sounded to battle, and both armies drew up. The Normans charged first with a volley of arrows from all parts, and that being a sort of attack to which the English were strangers, proved exceeding terrible, for they fell so thick that they thought the enemy had got into the midst of their army. Next, they charged the front of the English who resolving rather to die than attempt a retreat, kept their ranks, and repulsed them with great loss. Thus, hand to hand, and man to man, they were for some time very warmly engaged; but the English kept close in one body, and maintained their ground with so much bravery, that the Normans being most miserably harrassed, were upon the point of retreating, had not William acted the part as well of a common soldier as a general, and by his authority prevented their retreat. By this means the battle was continued, and the Norman horse were sent with all speed to reinforce them, while the English were overwhelmed with showers of arrows, and yet for all that they kept their ranks, for Harold, behaving himself in all respects like a brave general, was everywhere ready with succours, and William, on the other side was nothing inferior.

William had two horses killed under him, and when he found that nothing

could be done by force, he began to act by stratagem. He ordered his men to retreat and to give ground; but still to keep their ranks. The English taking this for flight thought the day was certainly their own, whereupon they broke their ranks, and, not doubting of victory, pursued the enemy in great disorder. But the Normans rallying their troops on a sudden, renewed the battle, and enclosing the English in that disorder, killed great numbers, while they stood doubtful whether they should run or fight. At last, Harold was shot through the head with an arrow, when his forces gave way, and to save their lives escaped by flight, after having fought without intermission from seven in the morning to the dusk of the evening. And thus ended the Saxon monarchy, and brought England into subjection to the Normans, after the lapse of six hundred and seven years.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR having now established himself on the throne of England, set up various claims to his new possessions, laid aside the greater part of the English laws, and introduced the Norman customs, and even ordered all causes to be pleaded in French, and we are told by *Ingulphus*, who lived at that time, that he "obliged all the inhabitants of England to do homage and swear fealty to him and his successors."

He made a seal also, on the side of which was engraven, *Hoc Normantorum Gulielmum noscepatronum*, by this the Norman owns great William duke; and on the other side, *Hoc Anglis signo Regem futearis eundem*, by this too, England owns the same their king.

And he distributed all the fair territory of Britain amongst the numerous train of military adventurers, who had accompanied him from Normandy under the promise of reward, to hold as he himself held the kingdom, by the sword.*

Having thus profusely distributed the land and property of the country amongst his rapacious followers, the conqueror erected numerous fortresses to overawe the insulted and oppressed inhabitants, and conscious of the detestation in which he was deservedly held, he entertained a perpetual jealousy of the English, and in the resistless apprehensions of his guilty mind he compelled them to rake out their fires, and extinguish their lights at eight o'clock every night, and they were reminded of this duty by the toll of the *Curfew*.

* "The grants of the landed property in England made by the conqueror to some of his barons, were excessive. To Geoffry, bishop of Constance, he gave two hundred and fifty manors, to Ranulph de Baynard, eighty-five, and to Roger de Bresli, a hundred and forty-nine. He made Odo, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent, who possessed in that county, and in several others, four hundred and thirty-nine lordships. Robert earl of Montague, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Cornwall, had in that and other counties, seven hundred and thirty-three manors. The manor of Richmond, in Yorkshire, had a hundred and fifty-six lordships, besides which the earl possessed, by the gift of the king, his father-in-law, two hundred and seventy-six in other parts of the Kingdom."

Having by these tyrannical measures, silenced the disaffected and constrained the country to a state of sullen quietude, he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in England, the four northern counties excepted, on the model of the book of Winchester, compiled by order of Alfred the Great. This survey was registered in a national record called *Dom Boc*, or *Doomsday Book*,* or judgment, alluding by metaphor to those books out of which the world shall be judged at the last day. It was to serve as a register of the possessions of every English freeman, to ascertain what quality of military was owed by the king's chief tenants; to affix the homage due to him and to record by what tenure the various states of Britain were held. This survey was undertaken by the advice and consent of a great council of the kingdom, which met immediately after the false rumour of the Danes intended attack upon England, in the year 1085, as it is stated in the Saxon chronicle, and it did not occupy long in the execution, since all the historians who speak of it vary but from the year 1083 until 1087. There is a memorandum at the end of the second volume, stating that it was finished in 1086. The manner of performing the survey was expeditious: certain commissioners, called the king's justiciaries, were appointed to travel throughout England, and to register upon the oaths of the sheriffs, the lords of each manor, the priests of every church, the stewards of every hundred, the bailiffs and six villains† or husbandmen of every village, the names of the various places, the holders of them in the time of king Edward the Confessor, forty years previous; the names of the possessors, the quantity of land, the nature of the tenures, and the several kinds of property contained in them. All the estates were to be then triply rated; namely as they stood in the reign of the Confessor; as they were first bestowed by king William I.; and as they were at the time of the survey. The manuscript itself consists of two volumes, a greater and a less. The first of these is a large folio, containing the description of thirty-one counties, upon 382 double pages of vellum, numbered on one side only, and written in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters, and principal passages, are touched with red ink, and others have red lines run through them, as if they were intended to be obliterated. The smaller volume is of a 4to size, and is written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a very large and fair character: it contains three counties, and a part of two others.

* The *Doomsday Book* was, until 1695, kept under three locks, the keys of which were in the custody of the treasurer and two churchwardens of the Exchequer, but it is now deposited in the Chapter House at Westminster, where the fee for consulting it is 6s. 8d. and for transcripts from it, 4d. per line.

† Villains were those who were sold with the land, but could not be removed, like the slaves, who could be sold from one person to another.

The Normans were remarkable for their courage and valour: though seated in the midst of warlike nations, they never made submission without an appeal to arms. Their valiant behaviour in the wars of the Holy Land, exceedingly increased their honour, and Roger Hoveden, extolling their deeds of arms, tells us "that bold France, after she had experienced the Norman valour, drew back; fierce England submitted; rich Apulia was restored to her flourishing condition; famous Jerusalem and renowned Antioch were both subdued."

For centuries after the Norman conquest, the restless and vindictive Scots continued to make frequent devastating incursions, and to lay waste and plunder the territories of their neighbours in the northern counties of England until their final union; for though truces were several times patched up, hostilities soon recommenced with increased fury; and the border counties, being the first scenes of action, suffered more than any other part of the kingdom.

The union of the two countries had been suggested by the English court, for centuries before its accomplishment; but the Scots always contemptuously rejected the terms held out to them. Queen Anne, at length, by her unwearied perseverance, and aided by the leading men of both nations, effected, after serious and protracted debates, this important *desideratum*.

Table of the English Sovereigns.

KINGS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.					
	NAME.	GENEALOGY.	REIGNED		REIGNED YEARS.
			from	to	
Anglo Saxon Line.	Egbert <i>a</i>	Son of Cerdic, a Saxon general	827	836	9
	Ethelwolf	Son of Egbert.	836	858	22
	Ethelbald	Son of Ethelwolf.	858	860	2
	Ethelbert	Son of Ethelwolf.	860	866	6
	Ethelred I.	Son of Ethelwolf.	866	871	5
	Alfred	Son of Ethelwolf.	871	901	30
	Edward I. <i>b</i>	Son of Alfred.	901	925	24
	Athelstan	Son of Edward I.	925	940	15
	Edmund I.	Brother of Athelstan.	940	946	6
	Edred	Brother of Edmund I.	946	955	9
	Edwy or Edwin	Nephew of Edred.	955	959	4
	Edgar	Brother of Edwy.	959	975	16
	Edward II. <i>c</i>	Son of Edgar.	975	978	3
	Ethelred II.	Son of Edgar.	978	1016	38
Danish Line.	Edmund II.	Son of Ethelred.	1016	1017	1
	Canute	King of Denmark.	1017	1036	19
	Harold I.	Son of Canute.	1036	1039	3
	Hardicanute	Son of Canute.	1039	1041	2
Saxon Line.	Edward III. <i>d</i>	Brother of Hardicanute.	1041	1066	25
	Harold II. <i>e</i>	Son of Earl Godwin, a popular English Nobleman.	1066	1066	nearly 1

a First king of Wessex. *b* Called the Elder. *c* Called the Martyr. *d* Called the Confessor. *e* Slain by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

**KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND SINCE
THE CONQUEST.**

	NAME.	GENEALOGY.	BORN	REIGNED		REIGNED YEARS.
				from	to	
Norman Line.	William I. <i>f</i>	Duke of Normandy.	1027	1066	1087	21
	William II. <i>g</i>	Son of William I.	1057	1087	1100	13
	Henry I.	Son of William I.	1068	1100	1135	35
House of Blois.	Stephen	Nephew of Henry I.	1105	1135	1154	19
	Henry II.	Grandson of Henry I.	1133	1154	1189	35
Plantagenet Line.	Richard I. <i>h</i>	Son of Henry II.	1156	1189	1199	10
	John	Son of Henry II.	1165	1199	1216	17
	Henry III.	Son of John	1207	1216	1272	56
	Edward I.	Son of Henry III.	1239	1272	1307	35
	Edward II.	Son of Edward I.	1284	1307	1327	20
	Edward III.	Son of Edward II.	1312	1327	1377	50
	Richard II.	Grandson of Edward III.	1366	1377	1399	22
House of Lancaster.	Henry IV.	{ Son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. }	1367	1399	1413	14
	Henry V.	Son of Henry IV.	1389	1413	1422	9
	Henry VI.	Son of Henry V.	1421	1422	1461	39
House of York.	Edward IV.	{ Grandson of Lionel, son of Edward III. }	1442	1461	1483	22
	Edward V.	Son of Edward IV.	1471	1483	1483	10 weeks.
	Richard III.	Brother of Edward IV.	1443	1483	1485	2 years
House of Tudor.	Henry VII.	A des. of John of Gaunt.	1456	1485	1509	24
	Henry VIII.	Son of Henry VII.	1492	1509	1547	38
	Edward VI.	Son of Henry VIII.	1537	1547	1553	6
	Mary <i>i</i>	Daughter of Henry VIII.	1516	1553	1558	3
	Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII.	1533	1558	1603	45
Stuart Line.	James I.	Son of Mary Queen of Scots	1566	1603	1625	22
	Charles I.	Son of James I.	1600	1625	1649	24
The Com- monwealth.	Ol. Cromwell <i>j</i>	{ Son of Robert Cromwell, Brewer, of Huntingdon. }	1599	1649	1658	9
	Rd. Cromwell <i>k</i>	Son of Oliver Cromwell.	....	1658	1659	7 months
Restoration of the House of Stuart.	Charles II.	Son of Charles I.	1630	1660	1685	25 years
	James II.	Son of Charles I.	1633	1685	1688	..
House of Orange.	William & Mary	Son-in-law and daughter of James II.	1650	1688	1702	14
			1662		1694	6
Restoration of the House of Stuart.	Anne	Daughter of James II.	1665	1702	1714	12
Brunswick Line.	George I.	Great Grandson of James I.	1660	1714	1727	13
	George II.	Son of George I.	1683	1727	1760	33
	George III.	Grandson of George II.	1738	1760	1820	60
	George IV.	Son of George III.	1762	1820	1830	10
	William IV.	Son of George III.	1765	1830	1837	7
	VICTORIA	Niece of William IV.	1819	1837	....	..

f Surnamed the Conqueror. *g* Surnamed William Rufus. *h* Surnamed Cœur de Lion (the Lion-hearted). *i* Lady Jane Grey, who was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, created duke of Suffolk, and of Frances, his wife, daughter of Mary queen of France, who was youngest sister of Henry VIII., preceded queen Mary on the throne, and after reigning ten days only, was beheaded. *j* Declared Protector in 1653. *k* Succeeded his father as Protector, but governed only about seven months and twenty days.

Civil Divisions of England.

(Extracted from the *Parliamentary Gazetteer*, and *Moule's English Counties*.)

The Anglo-Saxon civil divisions of England are still, in a great measure retained at the present day. The division of the country into tithings, hundreds, and counties or shires, has generally been attributed to Alfred; but the tithing or shire certainly existed long before his time, for they are mentioned in the laws of *Ina*, King of the West Saxons, towards the close of the 7th century. The names of several of our English counties occur in history before the extinction of the heptarchy, some of the smaller kingdoms of which, as Kent, Sussex, and Essex, became counties in the future arrangement of the kingdom; Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, are mentioned before A.D. 871, as forming shires, or portions of the kingdom of Wessex. The existing division was systematized, and completed by Alfred, who according to Ingulphus, first caused a general survey to be taken of the whole kingdom, and the lands to be classed in their respective shires and hundreds.

Shires or Counties.—According to the division of England by Alfred, it contained only 32 shires, which in the primitive signification of the term means shares, divisions, or counties, Durham and Lancaster being included in Yorkshire; Cornwall in Devonshire; Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire in Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, being subject to the Scots. According to our present division, which appears to have been established in the Anglo-Saxon era, England is divided into forty counties, three of which Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham are called counties-palatine. They are called *a palatio*, because the owners of them anciently had the same powers and privileges within them respectively as the king had in his own palace. These extraordinary privileges were probably granted to them because they bordered on enemies' countries, and were continually exposed to sudden invasion from the Welsh and Scots. Chester and Durham were counties-palatine by prescription, or immemorial custom, at least as old as the Norman conquest; but the earldom of Chester was united to the crown by Henry III., and has ever since that period given a title to the heir-royal. Lancaster was created a county-palatine by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first earl and duke of Lancaster. Pembroke also, and Hexham, were anciently counties-palatine. The latter belonged to the archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privilege in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who annexed it to the county of Northumberland. The former was dissolved in 27th Henry VIII.

The shire, or county was composed of a number of hundreds, under the jurisdiction of an *eorl*, or *eorldarman*, who was commonly a thane of large estate,

and noble family, and often assumed the title of prince in subscribing charters and other deeds. Some of these great men held also offices which required their attendance at court; hence his office in every shire was usually filled by a deputy, with the title of the *Shiregerieve Shire-reeve* or *Sheriff*. The *Shiregemote* was a court of great importance in Anglo-Saxon times; and held two annual general meetings, one in Spring, and another in Autumn for the transaction of business, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. But as it was found impossible to despatch all the business at these two meetings, county courts were appointed to be held by the Shire-reeve every four weeks, called *folckmotes*. The word *county* (in latin *comitatus*;) is derived from the *Comes*, or Count, of the Franks an office of similar rank and jurisdiction to the Saxon Earl. The lord-lieutenant of a county may be regarded as the successor of the Saxon *Eorldarman*.

TITHINGS.—The tithing, freeburgh, or decennary, originally consisted of a community of ten freemen householders, who became answerable for each other's good behaviour to the king. Each tithing formed a little state or commonwealth within itself, and chose its own dean, or head, who was sometimes called the alderman of such a tithing, or freeburgh, on account of his age, and experience, but most commonly the *borsholder*, from the Saxon words *borh*, a surety and *alder*, a head or chief. The members of each tithing, with their borsholder at their head, constituted a court of justice, in which all the little controversies arising within the tithing were determined. If any member of a tithing committed a crime against the public laws, and made his escape, and the tithing could not establish that none of them had been accomplices in his crimes, or connived at his escape, they were obliged to pay the mulct or fine prescribed by the law for the crime committed. A tithing was sometimes called a neighbourhood; its members fought in one band on the day of battle, and often eat at one table in the time of peace. No man could be a member of a tithing in which he did not reside; and the members were all of equal rank, for thanes were not members of any tithing, the family of a thane being considered as a tithing within itself. A more admirably adapted political expedient for promoting the peace and good order of society, at least in those times, could not have been contrived. Ingulphus assures us that by this means, "so profound a tranquillity," and such perfect security, was established over all the land, that if a traveller left or lost ever so great a sum of money, in the open fields or highways, he was sure of finding it the next morning, or even a month after, entire and untouched."

HUNDREDS.—The division of the southern parts of England into hundreds is unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was probably made in imitation

of the Centena of Germany; but in what manner the name of hundred was applied is uncertain. Some authors have considered the hundred as relating to the number or heads of families, or the number of dwellings situated in the division—others to the number of hides of land therein contained. By analyzing the Domesday Record, an able writer has proved that, as it regards the county of Bedford, the hundred anciently consisted of a hundred hides of land;—the same is asserted by historians to have been the case with several other counties. Some antiquarians are of opinion that the hundred was formed by the union of ten tithings, and was presided over by the *hundredary*, who was commonly, if not always, a thane or nobleman, residing within the hundred. The *hundredary* was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace; and for the performance of his duties, he received one-third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month; and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in their arms, a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched the hundredary's spear with theirs, in token of their acknowledging his authority, and being ready to fight under his command. In these courts, the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundredary, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments; an appeal lay from them to the tithing, the next superior court.

The petty sessions for the hundred have grown out of this jurisdiction. The Chiltern hundreds, which have been by privilege annexed to the crown, have still their own courts; a steward of these courts is appointed by the chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of twenty shillings, and all fees belonging to the office, and being an appointment of profit, the steward must vacate his seat in parliament. The Chiltern is a name applied to the range of hills traversing Buckinghamshire, extending from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henley, in Oxfordshire. The government of towns and cities, in the Anglo-Saxon period, very much resembled that of the rural hundreds. The chief magistrate in a landward town was called the *alderman* or *towngrieve*; and in a seaport, the portgrieve; and had the same authority in his town or city that the hundredary had in his hundred. One part of a hundred is sometimes found in the very middle of another, or several parts of a hundred scattered widely over a whole county. These ragged hundreds are supposed to have had heads of religious houses for their lords, or owners; whence it is presumed that the detached portions were acquisitions after the hundred came into their possession.

TITHING OR RIDING.—A Tithing or Riding, implies a third part; a mode of division in England now only peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire, and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era. The next magistrate above the *hundredary* was called the tithing man, or lathgrieve, presiding over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a tithing, in some places a lath, and in other places a rape. Hence the laths of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the tithings or ridings of Yorkshire.

WARDS.—The four northern counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland are divided into Wards, so named from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. At Alwick (Northumberland) on the proclamation of the fairs, the adjacent townships send representatives to attend the bailiff, who keep ward all night in every quarter of the town, and are free of toll by this service. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward now retained. The Wards of the city of London are similarly named from the guard or watch necessarily kept in them.

Wapentakes.—The Wapentakes of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are equivalent to the Hundreds, and the name literally signifies "To Arms," from wapen, weapons, and tac, touch. (See article on *Hundreds*.)

Soke, Liberty, &c.—Soke is a district wherein the power or liberty to administer Justice is exercised. It is used in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. Lythe is a liberty, or member, as Pickering Lythe, in Yorkshire. Districts of large extent are found under the name of Liberties which affect the general course of law in the hundreds. In Dorsetshire, where this denomination chiefly prevails, the grants of some of these liberties are dated as late as the reign of Henry VIII. and even of Elizabeth.

Parishes.—The Parishes of the early Britons were synonymous with Diocese; the District submitted to the authority of a bishop, was originally called his parish. The name comes from the Latin *parochia*. In very early times there was one large edifice in each city, for the people to worship in; and this they called the *parochia* or parish. England was first divided into parishes by Hætorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636; and the boundaries of them as marked in Domesday Book, agree very nearly with the present division. They were recognised by the laws of king Edgar, about the year 970, who directs that tithes of land be paid to the church of the parish in which they were situated. It seems pretty clear and certain says Blackstone, that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor or manors; because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one

parish, though there are often many manors in the same parish. The lords he adds, as christianity spread began to build churches on their own demesnes or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and that they might have divine service performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish; and this accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another, for if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly erected church with the tithes of such lands. Camden in the time of king James, reckoned 9,284 parishes in England; and in 1821, there were 10,693.

Townships.—Soon after the restoration of king Charles II., a law was passed permitting townships and villages, although not entire parishes, to maintain their own poor; and under this law the townships northward of the rivers Humber and Dee, have become as distinctly limited, as if they were separate parishes; but the townships still seem liable to separation and partition.

Extra-Parochial places.—Besides the parishes and their tithings, or townships, there are many places in England not contained within the limits of any parish, and thence called extra-parochial. These places are usually found to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England they were not geldable, nor shire ground; and as the Sheriff was then the receiver general in his county, extra parochial places were neither taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large.

Manors and Baronies.—A manor or manerium so called a *Manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been originally a district of land, held by a lord, or other great personage, who kept in his own hands as much land as was necessary for the use of his family, and which was called *terre dominicales*, or demesne lands. The other, or tenemental lands, belonging to a feudal chief, were distributed amongst his followers or his tenants, and were held by two different tenures. Book-land or charter-land, was held by deed under payment of certain rents, and performance of certain services, and in effect, differed nothing from free soccage lands. It is from this species of

tenure that most of the freehold tenants have arisen, who hold of particular manors, and do suit and service for the same. The other species of holding was called folk-land; it was not guaranteed by writing, but was liable to be resumed at pleasure by the lord of the manor; being indeed, land held in villenage. The residue of the manor, being uncultivated, was termed the lord's waste, and served as a common pasturage for the cattle of the lord and his tenantry. In the opinion of Blackstone, barons were originally the same with our present lords of the manor, whose courts for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property amongst the tenants, are still called Court's baron. This court is inseparably attached to each manor; and if the number of suitors should so fail as not to leave sufficient to make a jury, or homage, that is two tenants at the least, the manor itself is lost. All manors existing at this day must have existed as early as king Edward I.

Honours.—The union of several manors in one great baronial proprietor, who held his seigniorship over those which he granted to inferior persons, was usually and exclusively called an honour, until the appellation was extended by Henry VIII., to Ampthill, Hampton Court, and Grafton, as being composed of various manors, although not strictly according to ancient principle, as they had never formed either baronies alone or the capital seats of baronies. As a manor consists of several tenements, services, customs, &c., so an honour contains divers manors, knights' fees, &c. It was also called a beneficium, or royal fee, being always held of the king *in capite*.

A City.—A city, according to Cowell, is a town corporate which hath a bishop and cathedral-church. According to Blount, *city* is a word obtained only since the conquest; for in the time of the Saxons there were no cities, but all the great towns were called *burgs*, and even London was then called *Londin-burg*, as the capital of Scotland is called *Edinburg*; and long after the conquest, the words *city* and *burg* are used promiscuously, as in the charter of Leicester, where that place is both called *civitas* and *burgus*. It would appear then, that although the word *city* usually signifies with us such a town corporate as hath a bishop and cathedral-church, yet it is not always so; and though the bishopric be dissolved—as in the case of Westminster—it may still remain a city. “Certain large towns, both in England and other countries, are called cities, and they are supposed to rank before other towns. On what the distinction is founded is not well ascertained. The word seems to be of common parlance, or at most to be used in the letters and charters of sovereigns as a complimentary or honorary appellation, rather than as betokening the possession of any

social privileges which may not, and in fact do not, belong to other ancient and incorporated places, which are still known only by the name of towns or boroughs. On the whole, we can rather say that certain of our ancient towns are called cities, and their inhabitants citizens, than show why this distinction prevails, and what are the criteria by which they are distinguished from other towns. These ancient towns are those in which the cathedral of a bishop is found; to which are to be added Bath and Coventry, which jointly with Wells and Lichfield, occur in the designation of the bishop in whose diocese they are situated; and Westminster, which in this respect stands alone."

A Town.—In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop, is called a town. Those towns which contain the county court houses, gaol, asylum, infirmary, and other public buildings, and in which the assizes, general sessions, and other public business of the county are generally conducted, are called *county towns*.

A Borough.—The term *borough*, *burrough*, or *burg*, is frequently used for a town or corporation which is not a city. Borough—in the original Saxon *borge* or *borgh*—has been supposed to have originally meant a tithing. Afterwards, as *Verstegan* informs us, the term came to signify a town that had something of a wall or enclosure about it: so that all places which among our ancestors, had the denomination borough, were, one way or other, fenced or fortified. But in latter times, the same appellation was bestowed on several of the *villæ insigniores* or county towns, though not walled. The ancient Saxons, according to *Spelman*, gave the name *burg* to such places as in other countries would have been called cities; but divers canons being made for removing the episcopal sees from the smaller to the larger towns, the name *city* became appropriate to episcopal towns, whilst that of *borough* was retained by all the rest. The term *borough*, or *burgh*, is now particularly appropriated to such towns and villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament. Boroughs are equally such whether they be incorporated or not; there being a great number of them not incorporated, and several corporations that are not boroughs.

A Hamlet.—The word *hamlet*, *hamel*, or *hampsel*—from the Saxon *ham*, and the German *let*—signifies a little village, or part of a village or parish. *Stow* expounds a hamlet to be "the seat of a freeholder."

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS from the most Authentic Sources:—
The area of England is 50,387 square miles; Wales, 7,425; Scotland, 29,600; Ireland, 32,445; Guernsey, 50; Jersey, 62; Alderney, 6; and Isle of Man, 210; making a total of 120,185 square miles.

The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres :

	ARABLE AND GARDENS.	MEADOWS, PASTURES, AND MARSHES.	WASTES CAPABLE OF IMPROVEMENT.	INCAPABLE OF IMPROVE- MENT.	TOTAL IN STATUTE ACRES.
England	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, £216,817,624.

It is calculated that at least 1,200,000 acres of land in England are taken up with hedges ; half of which without inconvenience might be dispensed with.

The counties of England now return 144 members ; the cities return 50 ; the universities 4 ; and the boroughs 273, making a total number of 471 members of Parliament for England : the number of the commons including Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, is 658 members.

The population of England was, in 1700,	5,475,000	persons
”	”	in 1801, 8,331,434
”	”	in 1811, 9,538,827
”	”	in 1821, 11,261,437
”	”	in 1831, 13,089,338
”	”	in 1841, 14,995,138

The Census of Great Britain,

Taken on the Night of Sunday, the 30th of March, 1851.

The following official statement of the Census of Great Britain which has just been published, shows an increase of the population of England and Wales, in the last ten years of 2,000,000. In Scotland the increase is 200,000. The population of London is now 2,363,141, being an increase over the population in 1841, of 414,980, the population having been in that year 1,948,369.

	1851, (31st MARCH.)					
	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	INHABITED.	UNINHABITED.	BUILDING	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Great Britain & Islands in the British Seas .	3,675,451	165,603	29,109	20,919,531	10,184,687	10,734,844
England & Wales	3,276,975	152,570	26,529	17,905,881	8,754,554	9,151,277
Scotland	376,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162
Islands in the British Seas	21,826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405
London	307,722	16,889	4,817	2,363,141	1,104,356	1,258,785

	1841 (7th June.)					
	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	INHABITED.	UNINHABITED.	BUILDING	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Great Britain, & Islands in the British seas .	3,465,981	198,129	30,334	18,655,981	9,074,642	9,581,339
England & Wales	2,943,939	173,234	27,468	15,911,757	7,775,224	8,136,533
Scotland	502,852	24,026	2,646	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322
Islands in the British seas	19,190	869	220	124,040	57,556	66,484
London	262,737	11,324	4,032	1,948,369	912,001	1,036,368

The army in Great Britain, and the navy, merchant seamen, and other persons on board vessels in the ports, are included in the return for 1851; the navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board vessels, were not included in 1841.

The apparent decrease in houses in Scotland between 1841 and 1851 is attributable to the fact that, in 1841, flats or stories were reckoned in many places as "houses;" in the present census the more correct definition has been employed.

The returns of the census for the several decennial periods throw a flood of light on the real condition and progress of the British people in the interval between them. The figures tell tales more eloquent than words, and statistics in their most imposing array will preach philosophy in its most valuable departments. It will be observed that the decennial per centage of increase is considerably in favour of females, a fact which is not in accordance with the law regulating the proportion of males to females in a given number of births. This apparent anomaly is accounted for by the great disproportion of male to female emigrants, and convicts, and the absence of a large number of men from England, in the army and navy.

Since the above statements were published, the return of the population of Ireland has been issued. This document exhibits the awful results of famine and pestilence, and the subsequent immense emigration of a panic stricken peasantry to swell the tide of population in the United States of America. The population of Ireland on the 31st of March, 1851, (and it is considerably less at present,) was 6,515,794, viz., 3,176,727 males, and 3,339,067 females. The population in 1841 was 8,175,124, consequently there is a decrease within the last ten years of 1,659,330.

The following is a summary of the entire population:—

Great Britain and the islands in the British seas	20,919,531
Ireland	6,515,794
The part of the army, navy, and merchant seamen belonging } to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census } was taken (estimated from returns)	167,604
Grand total for the United Kingdom.....	<u>27,602,929</u>

It may not be considered irrelevant, to remark that the body of enumerators, registrars, &c. employed in taking an account of the population in England, Wales, and Scotland, and the islands in the British seas, and on board the vessels in the ports of Great Britain on the 31st of March, numbered nearly 40,000; and that the information given in the census schedule, &c., extended over about 6,000,000 printed forms, which weighed nearly 40 tons of paper.

The census of the United States of America was taken within the same month (March 1851), and the following is the official return of the entire population:—

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States	13,574,797	
Slave States	6,294,938	3,067,234
District and Territories	197,985	3,500
	<u>20,067,720</u>	<u>3,070,734</u>

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

County of Oxford.

OXFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north-west and north by Warwickshire; on the north-east by Northamptonshire; on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the south-east, south, and south-west by Berkshire; and on the west by Gloucester. It is situated between $51^{\circ} 28''$ and $52^{\circ} 9''$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 2''$ and $1^{\circ} 38''$ longitude west of Greenwich. The river Cherwell separates Oxfordshire from Northamptonshire. The river Isis or Thames is the boundary line over all the long contact with Berkshire; but almost everywhere else the boundary is artificial. The form of Oxfordshire is very irregular; near the centre of the county at the city of Oxford it is not more than 7 miles across; yet, within a few miles north of the city, its diameter is 38 miles; whilst at no point south of Oxford does it expand to a greater breadth than 12 miles. Proceeding northward it assumes the resemblance of a cone, and terminates at what is designated the 'Three-shire Stone' in a complete point or apex. Its greatest length is 48 miles; its circumference is about 130 miles; and it contains, according to the parliamentary returns, 756 square statute miles, or 483,480 acres. According to a topographical survey made by Davis, the county contained only about 450,000 acres, 309,000 of which lie to the north of Oxford, and 141,000 to the south; but in the table of poor rates the total is stated to be 474,880 acres.

Early History.—This county receives its name from the city of Oxford. When the Romans entered Britain under Aulus Plautius the proprætor by command of the emperor Claudius, in the year of the christian era 13, a great portion of the districts now denominated Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire was inhabited by a race of aboriginal Britons, called *Dobuni*. This term says Camden "seems to be derived from Duffen (Dwfn) a British word signifying deep or low; because, inhabiting for the most part a plain, and valleys encompassed with hills, the whole people took their denomination from thence."

According to Whitaker it is evident that this tribe prevailed chiefly in the low valleys of Oxfordshire on the north side of the Thames, and the country bordering on the whole length of the river Thames. On the north western and northern sides of the county, their possessions were bounded by the chain of hills which extend in those directions; and on the east their sway was limited by that natural barrier which rises, in an irregular form, on the Buckinghamshire side of the Thames, called the Chiltern hills. The Dobuni, who had offered no resistance to the Romans on their first invasion of Britain under Julius Cæsar, formed an immediate alliance with the same people when they entered the kingdom under Aulus Plautius. Indeed, the expedition headed by Plautius was undertaken at the suggestion of a Briton named Bericus, who had been driven from his country by factious intrigues and had fled to Rome; and it is conjectured by several historians that this Bericus was, himself of the tribe or nation of the Dobuni. On the conquest of Britain, the whole territories of the Dobuni were comprehended in the Roman province *Britannia Prima*. A Roman military way leads into this county, pointing towards Ulchester, and the present village of Dorchester stands on the site of the station *Durocornovium*.

When the Romans abandoned the British islands, the Dobuni and several other tribes of Britons, were left open to the assaults of every neighbouring piratical tribe; and after much suffering, and when the dread of an invasion from the Scots and Picts was pressing on them, they invited the Saxons to a defence of their southern territories. It was not until the latter part of the sixth century that the Dobuni became entirely tributary to the Saxons; and when that people founded the first three kingdoms of the heptarchy, the territories of the Dobuni we are told formed a part, and were allotted to the portion denominated the Kingdom of Mercia, which comprehended all the middle counties of England to the east of the Severn, and the south of Yorkshire and Lancashire. (See page 10).

Though the Dobuni are said to have been subjugated by the founder of the kingdom of Mercia, and to have formed a portion of his subjects when he commenced his government in 585; yet, so late as 614, we find them defeated by the West Saxons, in a battle fought at Beamdune or Bampton; and up to that period, therefore, they possibly continued independent. Their final subjugation—whether there was a former one or not—seems to have occurred in the course of the Mercian conquests under Penda. After the Saxons embraced Christianity, Mercia was divided into five bishoprics. The see of Dorchester, established about the year 638, is said to have comprehended Mercia and Wessex; and as its seat may be supposed to have been on the boundary between the two kingdoms, Oxfordshire almost certainly formed, at the date

of its establishment, a part of Mercia. Oxford for a long period was the capital of Mercia, and the residence of the monarchs of that kingdom. The Mercians proved one of the bravest of the seven Saxon kingdoms into which Britain was divided; and when Egbert reduced the whole heptarchy to one kingdom in 827, he considered the Mercians so formidable a people, that he suffered them to remain beneath the peculiar jurisdiction or nominal government of Cogidunus, their former sovereign.

In 752 Cuthbred of Wessex, who had been compelled to acknowledge the superiority of Ethelbald of Mercia, and had revolted, met his superior in a pitched battle at Burford, achieved a victory, and regained independence. At this period a part of Oxfordshire seems to have been ceded to Wessex, and in 775, Offa king of Mercia, defeated the West Saxons in battle, and retook possession of Bensington. The Dobuni of the district disappear about this time from view, and the mixed race, chiefly their descendants, who occupied their ancient territories, are called *Wiccū* a word which Camden supposes to mean, a race who dwelt in the woods and creeks of rivers. When the heptarchy was crumbling towards ruin, Oxfordshire passed, with other districts of southern Mercia into the possession of Wessex. Towards the end of the ninth century, the Danes penetrated to the centre of England, fixed their head quarters at Reading, and ravaged every part of Oxfordshire; and during the long contests which they subsequently maintained with the Saxons, they repeatedly made this county the seat of war. Several momentous battles were fought in the county; and the city of Oxford was four times completely reduced to ashes. In the eleventh century according to the Saxon Chronicle, the whole district was principally inhabited by Danes. At the division of England, in 1016, between Canute, and Edmund Ironside, Oxfordshire appears to have fallen to the former; and, in 1015 and 1018, Oxford was the scene of two great councils or assemblies of the Danes and the Anglo Saxons. In 1387 the insurgent nobles defeated the earl of Oxford at Radcot-bridge in the vicinity of Bampton.

The dreadful and unnatural war of the Roses, proved fatal to several of the nobility and gentry connected with Oxfordshire: among whom, none suffered more severely than the august family which derived a title from the county. In 1469 an army of 15,000 insurgents, composed chiefly of the farmers and peasantry of Yorkshire, proceeded under their leader, Robin of Redesdale, so far south as the neighbourhood of Banbury. Herbert, earl of Pembroke, jointly with the earl of Devon, led on the Yorkist, or Royalist army of Edward IV. to confront them; but the two earls quarrelled at Banbury, and the latter withdrew his forces. Pembroke, however, encountered the 'rebels' on a level extent of ground, called Danesmoor, on the border of Oxfordshire,

and after a sanguinary struggle, and at disadvantage, he was defeated, captured, and put to death. In the civil war of Charles I., in the seventeenth century, the inhabitants of Oxfordshire, though comparatively neutral in the contest, were not so favoured as to escape the havoc of the sword. The contending armies traversed the county from one extremity to the other; and whether under the banner of the king or of the parliament, their exactions and devastations were almost equally injurious, as far as regarded the great bulk of the inhabitants. At the beginning of the melancholy struggle, Sir John Byron, a royalist, took possession of Oxford, and of the castles of Banbury and Broughton; and during the vicissitudes of the contest, the city of Oxford was reduced by the sectarian army. Oxford was afterwards the scene of various important occurrences and councils, the particulars of which are given in the history of that city at subsequent pages. In 1643 a body of the parliamentary army, who were then besieging Reading, fought a smart skirmish at Caversham-bridge with a body of the king's troops under prince Rupert and general Ruthven, who attempted to relieve the besieged; and about two months afterwards, the parliamentarians suffered a surprise, and the capture of many of their number from prince Rupert, near Thame; and forcing a march in pursuit of him, to attempt a recovery of their fortunes, they overtook him at Chalgrove Field, near Watlington, skirmished with him, and were repulsed. Hampden received his death wound in the last of these collisions, and died three weeks after at Thame. In 1645, Cromwell defeated a body of the royal forces at Islep-bridge, and compelled colonel Windebank, who occupied Blechington-house with a garrison of 200 men, to surrender. Additional notices of the civil war, and other remarkable events, will be found in the accounts of Oxford and other places.

Roman and Saxon Antiquities. Oxfordshire possesses few important monuments of Roman military construction, owing perhaps, to the amity which prevailed between the Romans and the Dobuni. Vestiges of a large square camp, with a ditch and bank, at Alcester or Alchester, in Warwickshire, near the eastern boundary of Oxfordshire, are regarded by some antiquarians as the remains of a Roman station. Dorchester,* situated on the south-west border of the county, probably the Doricina of Richard of Cirencester, is the only Roman town or station which has been identified. That the Romans formerly resided here in considerable strength would seem to be evident from the great number of their coins which have been found in the neighbourhood; and the minor antiquities which have been discovered in almost every part

* The word *Cestre* or *Chester*, with a significant adjunct, was generally used by the Saxons to express a place erected on the site or remains of a Roman fortification.

of the county. Roman bricks are often found in the fields; and foundations seemingly of Roman masonry are occasionally struck by the plough; and numerous urns, and relics of funeral ceremony have been dug in several places, in different ages. One or two instances occur of the invaders having profited by the peaceable inclinations of the Dobuni in regard to the construction of those country villas of which they were nationally so fond. At Steeple Aston, on the north-east part of the county, remains of a tessellated pavement, consisting of oblong squares set perpendicularly to the horizon, was turned up by the plough. That this pavement was Roman and had belonged to a Roman villa, appears unquestionable, as the situation in which it was discovered is so entirely unconnected with any Roman road, that it can scarcely be supposed the mere footway of a general's tent. Remains of tessellated pavements have been found at Great Tew, and Stonesfield; and traces of two Roman camps exist respectively near Chadlington, and near Kiddington, in the neighbourhood of Chipping Norton.

In addition to these military and domestic vestiges of the Romans may be noticed several funeral mounds, formed from the rude grassy squares of turf which the Roman soldiers were accustomed to throw over the ashes of their eminent warriors. According to Dr. Plot, the most remarkable of these mounds is that termed Astal Barrow, which he supposes to be the sepulchre of some eminent leader, on account of its unusual height and circumference. A tumulus, with fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and remains of a Roman brick and tile factory have been discovered at Wilcot, north of Witney. Only one of those four consular, or praetorian ways which were constructed from sea to sea, along and across the whole island, passed through Oxfordshire, and that was the *Icknield* or *Ikeneild Street*, which crossed the county from north-east to south-west. It entered it at the parish of Chinnor; thence proceeded at the base of the Chiltern hills, leaving Lewknor, Shirburn, and Watlington, to the north-west, and passed to the banks of the Thames at the village of Goring. In the neighbourhood of Woodhouse farm it crosses the vallum, or ridged bank, called Grime's Dyke,* about three miles distant from Goring; after which no actual traces of it can be easily discovered. Of those vicinal

* *Grime's Dyke* or *Ditch*, or as it is sometimes called the *Devil's Ditch* is a remarkable vallum or high ridgeway, which extends nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by E., from Mongewell towards Nuffield: it is single over most of the distance, but becomes double near its southern end. Dr. Plot says "From Tuffield I was told that Grime's dyke held on its course through the thick woods, and passed the river below Henley into Berkshire again." Of the name of this earthwork Dr. Stukeley observes—"I have very often found this name (Grimesdike) applied to a road, a wall, a ditch of antiquity; which would make one fancy it is a Saxon word signifying the witches' work: for the vulgar generally think these extraordinary works were made by the help of the Devil."

ways which ran from one colony to another, or from station to station, several traversed the county. Akeman street, the principal one, entered the county from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Ambrosden, and after ascending to Blackthorn-hill, it passed through Alchester, to Chesterton; thence to Kirtlington, and passing the town end, and crossing the Cherwell near Tackley, it entered Blenheim Park, and proceeded towards the village of Stonesfield. Here, altering its form, though still retaining its name, it went over the river Evenlode, and passed near Willcot and Ramsden to Astally, Astal, and Broadwell Grove; and then proceeded nearly in a straight line for Gloucestershire. From the Akeman street, several minor roads diverged. Two of these are traced near Kirtlington. One at the town's-end which points upon the footway running east of Northbrook and Souldern; and the other appears to have branched from near the spot where the Ickneild Street crossed the Cherwell. A Roman road crossed the Ickneild Street south of Bicester, and ran north and south through Alchester and Wendlebury meadow; it then passed over Otmoor, and by Beekley park wall, and proceeded to the left of Shotover hill for Stamford, where it crossed the Isis.

Marks of the sanguinary contests between the Saxons and the Danes are indiscriminately called *barrows* by the common people, yet they present the features of military intrenchments, quite as frequently as those of funeral mounds. The chief are two lines of intrenchment sixty feet apart at the bottom, twenty feet high, and three quarters of a mile long, drawn across the peninsular at the confluence of the Isis and the Thames, and constituting the chord of an arc formed by the streams. The most curious piece of antiquity in the county is a singular circle of high stones, called Rowldrich, or Rollenwright, of unascertained, or debated origin, in the neighbourhood of Chipping Norton. The principal ancient castles are those of Bampton and Broughton; and the chief ancient mansions are those of High Lodge, near Woodstock, Astall, near Witney, Castleton, near Chipping Norton, the Old House of Holton park between Oxford and Stokenchurch, and some fragments of Minster Lovel house, near Witney.

General Features. The southern district of Oxfordshire presents a charming alteration of hill and valley, productive of many pleasing displays of pictorial scenery. The principal ridge of the Chiltern hills* which run across the

* *The Chiltern Hills* form part of the long range of chalky and flinty heights which extends from Norfolk to Wiltshire, and forms the north-west margin of the chalk basin of London. This ridge of hills constitutes the high land in Buckinghamshire, in the centre of which county it bounds the rich vale of Aylesbury on the south. The most elevated points in the ridge are Wendover hill in Bucks., 605 feet; and Kingsworth hill on the confines of Bedfordshire and Herts., 904 feet. The average breadth of these hills is stated to be from 15 to 20 miles. The Grand junction canal crosses this ridge near

county from north east to south west, near Stokenchurch Hills, Nuffield and Chalkenden abounds in variety and grace of scene. "Now clothed with sheep, now luxuriously mantled with forests of beech, and now clad with crops of grain at heights which were esteemed impracticable by the midland husbandry of the early ages." The east side of this ridge of the Chilterns is known as Stokenchurch hill; and the west side called Nettlebed hill, presents a steep declivity, and here sends up a summit 820 feet above the level of the sea, and expands in the table land of Nuffield common, only 63 feet inferior in altitude to Nettlebed hill. Immediately east of Oxford, rises an elevated platform, which stretches away between the valleys of the Cherwell and the Thames; its highest point being Beckley hill. Though the central district cannot boast of that inequality of surface which is so essential to power and character in landscape; yet it displays at every turn a captivating, though circumscribed grandeur of prospect; and its forest and wood and highly cultivated fields are fraught with national benefit. The northern district is prevalingly flat, and exhibits an array of the grim gaunt fence of stone, which often fatigues the eye by a rude and frigid monotony of scene. But the rivers which flow through the country form the most pleasing feature; each valley has its stream, and no district in England is better watered than this. These streams "call forth luxuriant vegetation in a thousand smiling meadows, and regale the traveller with a continual and enchanting change of prospect, whether they stretch over fertile champaign, or break forth from woody interstice."

Climate and Soil. The air in general is considered as healthy and bracing as any other county in England. The northern district, owing to the want of wood, and of umbrageous fences, is comparatively chill during the winter, and

Tring being there 389 feet above the level of the sea. The Chiltern hills are the central and principal part of an important range of hills, extending, according to some, even from Salisbury plain, and running in a north-easterly direction through Berks., Oxford, Bucks., and Bedford, to Cambridge and Suffolk. The soil is principally composed of chalk, strong clay, and light loam upon gravel. "Ancient historians alledge that the whole of the Chiltern district was once a forest in which numerous banditti harboured, and it is said that to put these down, and to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the crown, called the steward of the Chiltern hundreds. At all events from time immemorial, this district which belongs to the crown, has given title to the now merely nominal and fictitious office of stewards of the Chiltern hundreds which is retained to serve a convenient purpose, namely, to enable members of parliament, on whom the office may be intentionally conferred, to vacate their seats, when they desire it, but cannot do so otherwise than by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, as a nominal office under the crown. The strictness of the law, which prevents a member, not otherwise disqualified, from vacating his seat, is thus evaded by a crown appointment, which itself disqualifies the member, and vacates the seat. The nominal office may be withheld, but is seldom refused. Indeed it has been frequently granted to three or four members in a week; but it is productive neither of honour nor emolument. There are three Chiltern hundreds, Desborough, Stoke, and Burnham. The office is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer."

unpleasantly warm in summer. It is remarked that the Chiltern district, in tepid seasons, shows more fogs amongst its woods and hills, than rest on the adjacent valleys; and the chalky lands which skirt its heights, are subject to both earlier and longer frosts than the rest of the county. Mr. Arthur Young, in his Agricultural Survey, tells us that Oxfordshire contains three distinctions of soil: the red land, the stone brash, and the chiltern. He assumes the area of the county to be only 474,836 acres, and distributes it, as to soil into 79,635 acres of red land; 164,023 of stone brash; 64,778 of Chiltern chalk, and 166,400 of miscellaneous soils. The red occurs in the northern district, and much exceeds the others in fertility. "It is deep, sound, friable yet capable of tenacity, and adapted to every plant that can be trusted to it by the industry of the cultivators." The stone brash is found in the central district, and consists of decomposed sandstone, chalk and limestone. It contains "many fragments of the original rocks, yet is generally a loose, dry, friable, sand or loam; lies for the most part upon a porous subsoil; and though inferior in quality to the red land, is easily worked, cheaply improveable, and comparatively fertile." The Chiltern lands occupy the south-east district. "The most distinguishing mark of the surface loam is a very considerable quantity of flints, mostly brown, rough, crusty, and honeycombed, many to perforation, and many also with a sparry incrustation." The miscellaneous soils are of all sorts from loose sand to heavy clay, and pass into one another by very irregular transitions. On the whole the land of Oxfordshire is occasionally equal to the best in England, and aggregately superior to that of the greater part of the kingdom.

Forests, Woods, &c.—Except in the northern district, and omitting the article of oak, this county may at present be termed a well wooded county. When Camden wrote his *Brittania*, which he finished in 1607, he described the woods of Oxfordshire, as forming one of the chief boasts of the country; and some writers have supposed that an expanse of wood covered all the Chiltern district, and formed part of the great forest described by Leland,* as extending 120 miles westward from the border of Kent. Dr. Plot in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, tells us, that owing to the civil contests in the reign of Charles I., wood had become so scarce that it was a common thing to sell it by weight, "and not only at Oxford" he continues, "but in many other places in the northern parts of the shire, where if brought to *Mercat*, it is ordinarily sold for about one shilling the hundred; but if remote from a great town, it may be had for sevenpence." The whole of the Chiltern division abounds in beech.

* Leland commenced the collection of materials for his *Itinerary*, in 1538, and completed it in 1545.

Mr. Davis in his original report says, "the beech woods of Oxfordshire consist of trees growing on their own stems, produced by the falling of the beech mast, as very little is permitted to grow on the old stools which are generally grubbed up. They are drawn occasionally, but never felled all at once except for the purpose of converting the land into tillage, which has been much practised of late years. It requires some judgment to thin these woods so that the present stock may not hang too much over the seedlings, at the same time that, in a south aspect, an injury may take place by exposing the soil too much to the sun; for it is to be observed, that the north side of a hill will produce a better growth of beech than the south side. The succession of young trees in beech wood is much injured by admitting sheep, or other cattle, into them; and, though it is observed by some that sheep do no damage in winter, when the leaf is off, yet it is the opinion of others, that the wool which is left hanging on the young stock is prejudicial to its growth, even supposing, what is doubtful, that the sheep do not crop them. There are some oak and ash trees in these woods, dispersed among the beech which have sprung up in places where the seeds have dropped, or been carried by birds. These seldom grow to any great bulk, though sometimes to great lengths, but they are not very numerous."

The Forest of Wyckwood which consists of oak ash, elm, and beech consists of 6,720 acres, and comprehends 34 coppices, 18 of which belong to the crown, and 12 to the duke of Marlborough, and 4 to certain individuals. The coppice wood belonging to the crown is usually cut at 18 years growth; and that appertaining to the duke at 21 years growth. When a coppice is cut the lord of the domain causes a hedge and ditch to be formed round the site for the term of seven years, until the expiration of which period no person possessed of commonable right can enter with his cattle. The open part of the forest, which contains 2421 acres, produces nothing but brush fuel, and food for the deer, which are very numerous. Considerable tracts of natural woodland, abounding in oak, occur in the vicinity of Stanton St. John, and in various other parts of the county. Amongst the recent plantations which are numerous throughout the county, the most conspicuous is the great belt at Blenheim, not less than thirteen miles in extent, which was planted by the present duke of Marlborough.

Mineralogy.—In several parts of the neighbourhood of Oxford the clays were formerly used with considerable success by potters. The ochre of Shot-over is considered "the best of its kind in the world, being of a true yellow colour and very weighty." The sandstone of the oolite formations is quarried in several places, particularly near Burford; and forms the material of Saint

Paul's cathedral, in London, and of several other noted structures throughout the country. Freestone, limestone, and slate, are plentiful in several places. A limestone, or course marble, is found in the forest of Wychwood; and the calcareous slate or grey oolite limestone, of Stonesfield, after being exposed to the frosts of a winter, is struck by percussion on the edge into slates sufficiently thin to be used for roofing. Quarries of the same stone are worked in the valley of the Evenlode, not far from Blenheim. Dr. Plot thinks that a silver mine was at one time worked in the Chiltern country; but this opinion appears to have little evidence to support it. The same learned naturalist discovered marl in three different quarters of the county.

Agriculture, &c.—Owing principally to the system of inclosure which has so much prevailed for the last century, the agriculture of this county has made rapid strides in improvement. Dr. Plot, who published his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, in 1677, tells us, that when he travelled through the county collecting materials for his work, he found the farmers unskilful, boorish, and sordid. The following statement from the said work will convey some idea of the practice of Oxfordshire farmers in the latter part of the seventeenth century:—"The *Clays* they sow with wheat, and the next year after with beans, and then plowing in the bean brush at All Saints, the next year with barley; and then the fourth year it lies fallow, when they give it summer tith again, and sow it with winter corn as before. But, at most places where their land is cast into three fields, it lies fallow in course every third year. As for the *Chalk Land*, though it requires not to be laid in ridges in respect of dryness, yet of warmth it doth. When designed for wheat, *which is but seldom*, they give it the same tillage with clay, only laying it in four or six furrowed lands, and soiling it with the best mould, or dung, but half rotten, to keep it from binding, which are its most proper manures, and so for common barley and winter vetches; with which it is much more frequently sown, these being found more suitable grains. The *Red Land*, like clay, bears wheat, barley, and peas, in their order very well, and lies fallow every other year where it falls out of their hitching. The *Stonebrash Land*, likewise, lies fallow every other year, except where it falls among the peas quarter, and there after peas, it is sown with barley, and lies fallow but once in four years." A writer of 40 years ago says, "In a great degree narrowness of idea seems now thrown aside with the old common field system, and only a relic of that sordid race remains to gloat over the pseudo-freedom of a comparatively few unenclosed ranges;" and the same writer gives us an account of the system of cropping in Oxfordshire forty years ago:—"In the red land district the following is the most approved course of crops: 1. turnips; 2. barley, or

spring wheat; 3. clover; 4. wheat; 5. beans, or peas; 6. oats. The general rotation on the stonebrash land is: 1. turnips; 2. barley with clover, ryegrass, or trefoil, or mixed; 3. 4. clover, &c., as above, either for one or two years, as the plant will continue; 5. wheat, on once ploughing; 6. oats, peas, or beans; 7. in many places a part is continued on sainfoin till the plant is worn out. The Chiltern district has a near resemblance to that of stonebrash, in the circumstance of doing equally well for turnips, wheat, and sainfoin. On many of the hills they sow: 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover, or trefoil, and ryegrass; and, if to be kept three or four years, white clover is added; 4. wheat; and those who are not so correct as others, add, 5. oats or barley, peas or vetches." In general the present condition of the arable land, and of the arts of tillage and cropping entitle the county to a respectable rank among the agricultural districts of England. "The course of crops on the lighter soils," says a recent writer, "is the four-year Norfolk rotation, usually lengthened to six years with pulse and oats, or with crops of equivalent character: and on the heavier soils, which have been drained and lie on irretentive subsoils, it is the convertible system, or such as divides the whole arable land into moieties under artificial grass, and under rotation crops,—and usually consists of first, turnips or other roots, next barley or oats, next three or more years of clover and grass seeds, next wheat, and finally beans. When the soil is unusually heavy, the beans which conclude the latter course, are usually placed before the wheat; and the land is prepared for them in anticipation of the wheat, either by laying a small dressing on the grass, or by previously feeding off the herbage more than once with sheep. Corn crops are almost universally drilled; and wheat, just when beginning to tiller, is, in an increasing number of instances, hand-hoed. Turnips, till a very few years ago, were all but universally sown broad-cast; but, in consequence of a few spirited and successful local examples, they begin to be generally sown in rows with intervening furrows. Beans are usually put in with a short dibble, in lines across the slitches, with an interval between the rows of only about a foot, and between the beans of only three or four inches. Clover and ryegrass either separately or in mixture, are generally sown among the barley. Sainfoin is extensively grown on hills which were formerly matted with underwood; and on the chalky loams or most calcareous lands, it thrives and yields both pasture and hay for many years, and, all the while, greatly improves the soil and renders it eventually arable for good crops of corn. Much poor chalky land has by means of it, either been doubled or trebled in value, or brought up to utility from a state of all but utter barrenness." Dr. Plot remarks the frequency of *hemp* in Oxfordshire, but now it is almost entirely banished from

the county. Flax, too, was formerly raised here in great quantities; and Dr. Plot saw saffron growing in many places, but now it is utterly neglected.

Pastures, Meadows, &c.—Oxfordshire, being watered by not less than 70 streams and streamlets, it may be supposed to abound with verdant meadows and fertile pastures. Gibson, in his continuation of Camden, says, “The greatest glory of Oxfordshire, is the abundance of its meadows and pastures.” This remark plainly shows the meagre state of agriculture, when bishop Gibson wrote. But though the meadows and pastures of the county are at present highly beneficial, and spread a lovely and verdant carpet over its numerous recesses; yet few will now consider them as the greatest glory of Oxfordshire. The hills, which were formerly matted with underwood are now covered, even in the most calcareous districts, with sainfoin; and the flats which then lay fallow, are periodically cropped with clover, with lucerne, and the other numerous tribes of succedaneous grasses; and in consequence, the meadows have ceased to form a primary feature of the wealth of the county. The meadows which lie along the banks of the streams generally produce excellent herbage; but, those on the borders of the Thames and the Cherwell, are subject to floods, and have an interspersian of coarse aquatic plants, which not only deteriorate the herbage, but sometimes damage the cattle which feed on them. Most of the pasture land occurs in the central district. Mr. Young asserts that the best grass land in the county is that in the vicinity of Water-Eaton. The old pastures are usually in fine condition, and supply a luxurious and plentiful dairy. The dairy system is chiefly prevalent, and expends itself principally in the department of butter; little cheese being made. The improved short horned breed of cows is usually preferred, but Brewer tells us that “the pastoral poet would search in vain for a *milkmaid*, throughout the county; as the office of ‘drawing their simple treasures from the kine,’ is uniformly allotted to the men, or lads attached to the respective farms.”

The principal Landowners in Oxfordshire, when the doomsday survey was made by order of William the Conqueror, are the following:—

King William	Canon of Oxford, and other	Hugh de Ivry
Archbishop of Canterbury	Clerks	Robert de Stadford
Bishop of Winchester	Earl Hugh	Robert de Oilgi
Bishop of Salisbury	Earl of Moreton	Roger de Ivry
Bishop of Exeter	Earl of Eureux	Ralph de Mortemer
Bishop of Lincoln	Earl Aubery	Ralph Peverel
Bishop of Baieux	Earl Eustace	Richard de Curci
Bishop of Lisieux	Walter Gifard	Richard Puingiand
Abbey of Abingdon	William son of Ausculf	Berenger de Todeni
Abbey of Battel	William de Warene	Milo Crispin
Abbey of Winchecombe	William Peverel	Wido de Reinbodeurth
Abbey of Pratelis	Henry de Fereires	Gilo, brother of Ausculf
Church of St. Denys of Paris	Hugh de Bolebech	Gilbert de Gaunt

Geoffrey de Mandeville	William, son of Manne	Christina
Ernulf de Hesding	Ilbod, brother of Ern de Hesding	The wife of Roger de Ivry
Edward de Sarisberic	Reinbald	Haseoit Musard
Swain, the Sheriff	Robert, son of Murdrac	Turchill
Alured, grandson of Wigot	Osburn Gifard	Rich. Ingania, and servants of the King
Wido de Oilgi	Benzelin	Land of Earl William
Walter Ponz	Countess Judith	
William Leuric		

RIVERS.—The rivers of Oxfordshire are numerous, and few counties possess more streams and watercourses: they mostly belong to the basin of the Thames, the chief waterway. Natural historians have stated the number of these streams to be not less than 70, and have not exaggerated. The Thames, the Isis, the Cherwell, the Evenlode, and Windrush claim priority of rank, but the great pride of the county is that confluence of the former two which constitutes the river Thames, a stream that opens an access to every part of the globe. The *Thames*, the chief river in Britain, is, as we have just observed, formed by the junction of the Thame and Isis near Dorchester. Like the source of the Nile, as Mr. Skrine observes, the original fountain of the Thames has occasioned much controversy. According to the best authority, the *Thame* rises from three sources, two of which are near Ivinghoe in Bucks, and the other near Tring in Herts. The two principal sources unite to the west of Aylesbury, and thence runs south westward by the town of Thame, where it becomes navigable to Dorchester. The Thame, whose banks, according to Dr. Plot, “are so well sated with some kind of acid, that no well water in the whole town of the name will either brew or lather with soap,” has an entire course of 17 miles before touching Oxfordshire, 5 along the boundary and 10 in the interior.

The *Isis*, or *Thame-Isis* as it was originally called, is the chief source of the Thames. The principal head of the Isis, or Thames-head as it is also termed, is near Cirencester in Gloucestershire. From its source it runs southward into Wiltshire, and after receiving the Churnet from the north of Cirencester, and proceeding easterly by Cricklade, above which it is joined by the Swill from the north; it unites near Lechlade with the Colne from the north, the Cole from the south, and the Thames and Severn canal from the west, and becomes navigable. The Lech also adds its tributary force. From Lechlade it flows first eastward, and then inclines to the north, through a country which is by no means pleasant. It now divides Oxfordshire from Berkshire, and receives the waters of the Windrush, and the united waters of the Evenlode and Glynn from the north-west, after which it turns south-eastward along the border of Oxfordshire, by Oxford, where it receives the Oxford and Warwick canal, and the united streams of the Cherwell and the Bay. Before the Isis

reaches Oxford, it divides itself into various small channels as it traverses the meadows of Witham, leaving Oxford on the west; but these streams soon unite and the river turns round the city towards the north-east, and glides beautifully through the enamelled and ornamented meads of Christ Church. Proceeding still south-eastward it deviates by Abingdon, where it receives the Ock, and then accomplishes its junction with the Thames near Dorchester, where the Thames first popularly obtains its name. The Isis, Dr. Sibthorpe observes, may be considered rather as a poetical than a strict appellation, for that part of the river Thames which runs near Oxford. In the old MSS. grants from the crown, the river here spoken of under the title of Isis, he tells us, is positively called the Thames, and he had in his possession a very ancient grant from the crown of the manor of Sutton, to the famous Roger Mortimer, giving him a right of fishery in the river Thames, and describing its boundaries by the names which they have yet retained in the parish of Stanton Harcourt.

From Dorchester, the Thames continues to divide Oxfordshire from Berks, south-eastward by Wallingford and Reading, and then turns north-east by Henley, being previously joined by the rivers Kennet and Loddon. Quitting Oxfordshire it then divides Berks and Bucks, and after flowing by Windsor and Staines it divides Surrey and Middlesex; and thence by Chertsey, Richmond, Brentford, Chelsea, and Westminster through the metropolis, dividing Lambeth from Westminster, and Southwark from London. In the course from Henley to London it receives the waters of the Colne, Wey, Mole, the Grand Junction Canal, and the Brent. At Richmond it becomes tidal. From London it passes Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend, now dividing Kent from Essex, till it opens into its noble estuary the Nore, previous to which it receives the waters of several rivers; and being here joined by the Medway, it is lost in the German ocean.

This 'monarch of England's rivers,' with its tributaries, drains about 5,000 square miles of country with a mean velocity of two miles an hour. The fall of the main stream from Oxford to Maidenhead is about 25 feet in every 10 miles; from Maidenhead to Chertsey bridge 22 feet in every 10 miles; from Chertsey bridge to Mortlake 16 feet in every 10 miles: afterwards the fall diminishes more gradually till the river falls into the sea. The length to which the tides flow up the channel of the Thames twice in 24 hours, is nearly 80 miles. The length of the course of this river, from the point at which it first touches Oxfordshire, a little below Lechlade, to where it quits the county near Henley, is about 70 miles. The distance from Oxford to Westminster bridge is $114\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was rowed in $15\frac{3}{4}$ hours in a six-oared cutter, by six officers of the 3rd regiment of Guards, in May 1824. The scenery on many parts of the

Thames is very fine; the waters of this great river are silvery and clear except when disturbed by floods, to which it is occasionally liable; and the edible fish produced by it, while it remains with Oxfordshire, are chiefly pike, chub, barbel, perch, eels, roach, dace, and gudgeons. Salmon are sometimes found as straggling visitors, even in the higher precincts of the river; and Dr. Plot mentions, as a curious native of the Isis, a fish, locally termed the *Pride*, of the long cartilaginous smooth kind, having a mouth cut neither perpendicularly downward, nor transversely, but hollowed as it were between two cheeks, without an under jaw. On the top of its head it has *one*, and on each side *seven* holes, that supply the place of gills. It moves by a winding impulse of its body, without the help of any other fins than those at the tail. The great quantity of the more valuable sort of fish formerly met with in this river is confirmed, by the mention made by this writer of fifteen hundred pike, besides other fish, taken in the course of two days. The increase of drainage materially operates in decreasing the quantity of fish.

A curious particular in the natural history of the river Thames, occurs in the circumstance of its always *freezing first at the bottom*, a peculiarity which is found to prevail among rivers in Germany, but is seldom met with in the more temperate of the European climates. Dr. Plot accounts for this circumstance, by supposing that the water of the Thames is more abundantly impregnated with salt than that of other English rivers; and that, as salt naturally sinks to the bottom, and, as naturally, inclines to a principle of congelation, the formation of ice consequently takes place first at the greatest depth.

The *Cherwell* or Charwell rises in the vicinity of Daventry in Northamptonshire, and strikes nearly the northern extremity of Oxfordshire, near the village of Claydon. Thence it directs its course by Banbury and East Adderbury, and chiefly through the interior of the county, though partly on its boundary, to Oxford, where it falls into the Isis. From the source of this river to where it enters Oxfordshire, the distance is 9 miles; and from that point to where it unites with the Isis is about 30 miles.

The *Evenlode* enters Oxfordshire about 9 miles below its source in Gloucestershire, achieves a run of about 18 miles south-eastward through the county, but with sweeping deviations; passes Charlbury and forms within the county an entire run of about 22 miles. Two tributaries of this stream, respectively 5 and 12 miles long, flow to it from the vicinity of Chipping Norton; the latter, called the Glyme, passes Woodstock and expands into the great lake of Blenheim park.

The *Windrush*, 'The nitrous Windrush,' rises in Coteswold hills in Gloucestershire, and running south-east enters Oxfordshire not far from Burford, and passing Witney, to the manufacture of which place it is so serviceable, it

runs into the Isis at Northmoor, 5 miles to the west of Oxford. The Windrush, the Evenlode, and the Cherwell, and the chief tributaries of the two latter drive numerous mills.

Navigation.—The Oxford canal, the only one in the county, enters Oxfordshire at its northern extremity, between Claydon and ‘Three Shire Stone,’ follows the course of the Cherwell, which it crosses near Deddington, and terminates at the city of Oxford. By means of this canal, an immediate connexion is open between the interior of the county and Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Wednesbury collieries. The canal, which was begun in 1769 and completed in 1790, is 91 miles long. Its width at the surface is 28 feet, at the bottom it is 16 feet wide, and it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It has 42 locks, and is crossed by upwards of 250 bridges. One of its aqueducts (Pedlar’s bridge) is formed of 12 arches, each 22 feet in span. Its commencement is in a junction with the Coventry canal in Warwickshire, 316 feet above the level of the sea; and its level of junction with the Thames is 192 feet above sea level. The Thames is navigable for small craft up to the highest point of connection with the county; and for vessels of considerable burden to Oxford.

A steam barge of 200 tons commenced plying between London and Oxford in 1838, but has since been discontinued. The vessel is thus described by a local print when noticing her first trip:—“This boat called the Shell, draws only 2 feet of water, and is impelled by two 20-horse high pressure engines, her paddle which is in the stern enables her to pass the locks without difficulty; she is 120 feet long and 15 feet in width; has two rudders (one at each quarter) is worked by one wheel, and her chimney lets down on the deck for the convenience of passing under bridges. To give a fair idea of her rate of travelling, it will be sufficient to state, that she was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in coming from Old Windsor to Maidenhead, a part of the river rendered most particularly difficult by the rapidity of the current, and the numerous very sudden turns in its course.”

Roads.—The following are the principal roads through Oxfordshire: the mail road from London to Cheltenham, Gloucester and Hereford enters from Berkshire, near Maidenhead, and runs by Henley, Bensington, Dorchester, Oxford, Witney, and Burford, and passes into Gloucestershire a little beyond the latter place. The mail road from London to Ludlow and Worcester, enters from Bucks, near High Wycombe, and runs by Stokenchurch, Tetsworth, Wheatley, Oxford, Woodstock, and Little Rollright, and immediately after passes into Gloucestershire. The mail road from London to Stroud, diverges from the London and Gloucester road, at Dorchester, and crosses the Thames into Berkshire, near Abingdon. The London and Birmingham mail road, used

before the opening of the railway, enters this county from Bucks, near Blackthorn, runs by Bicester, East-Adderbury, and Banbury, and passes into Warwickshire at Mollington. (*The Railways passing through the county will be noticed at a subsequent page.*)

Manufactures.—The Manufactures of the county are not of much importance. Blankets are made at Witney; Plush and Shag at Banbury; Gloves and polished Steel at Woodstock and places in its vicinity. Woollen-girths and horse-clothes are manufactured at Chipping Norton; and Lace-making is a common occupation of females in the southern part of the county.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND BEQUESTS are as numerous in Oxfordshire as in any part of the kingdom, both for the relief and education of the poor. They are in almost every town and parish in the county, as will be seen in the histories of the towns and parishes, where we have given brief, but explicit, accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions, Almshouses, and Benefactions* of each place; in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament, to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England*. This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator, Henry Brougham, now lord Brougham and Vaux, who doubtless intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and less expensive manner, similar to those which have been instituted, for the same purpose, in several previous reigns. It commenced operations in 1817, but had not finished till 1835; though in 1827, no less than £138,850 had been paid by the nation, in salaries to the Commissioners, and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise about thirty large folio volumes, published for the use of parliament and the public libraries. It is to be hoped the commission has, in a great measure, effected the object for which it was instituted, viz. the correction of the numerous abuses of public trust. The spirit of all that relates to Oxfordshire has been transferred to this work, together with the substance of the last year's reports, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities, which afford such publicity of their receipts and disbursements.

County Rates and Expenditure.—The income of the last year, according to the county treasurer's report, beginning with Michaelmas sessions 1850, and ending with Trinity sessions 1851, both inclusive, was £12,652 Os. 6d. including the following items:—Four orders of county rate, three of which were at one penny and the fourth at three farthings in the pound, £10,168 9s. 7d.; the sum of £2,219 12s. 3d. received from the treasurer for criminal prosecutions at the assizes and sessions, for conveying transports to the hulks, as well as for the maintenance of prisoners; and

£121 8s. 4d. received for fines and penalties under summary convictions, from the several divisions of the county. The expenditure of the same year was £12,554 9s. 6d., of which the following are the principal items:—For the conveyance of prisoners to prison £541 11s. 3d.; prosecutions at sessions, under £20, £926 18s. 8d.; Ditto above £20, £209 16s. 9d.; Ditto at assizes above £20, £712 16s 8d; for maintaining and clothing the prisoners, removal of convicts, turnkeys' wages, and expenses of prison £2,065 13s 4d; ordinary repairs and expenses £338 17s 6d; salaries to officers £590; to clerk of the peace £1186 7s 8d; coroners £602 16s 5d; chief constable £143 18s 6d; superintending constable £242 2s 2d; printing, advertising, &c., £212 10s 7d; salary, &c., of inspector of weights and measures £124 4s 7d; for repairing the county bridges £200 2s 8d; treasurer's salary £70; cash transferred to the prison building account £343 14s 1d; cash transferred to the county hall account in repayment of the loan and interest thereon £1200; and cash paid to the treasurer of the Littlemoore Lunatic Asylum, being the fifth annual instalment in repayment of the loan thereon £1523 8s.

The amount of assessed property in the county according to assessment made by the commissioners of property tax in 1815 is £713,147.

Civil Divisions, &c.—Oxfordshire is divided into the following fourteen hundreds:—Bampton, Banbury, Binfield, Bloxham, Bullington, Chadlington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley Thame, and Wootton. It contains the city and university of Oxford; the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock, and nine other market towns:—Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley, Thame, Watlington, and Witney. The county is in the Oxford circuit, and has at Oxford its assizes and quarter sessions, its county gaol, and house of correction.

Previously to the Reform act, Oxfordshire sent to parliament two members for the county; two for the city; two for the university; two for Woodstock, and one for Banbury; and since the Reform act it sends the same total number, three of which, however, are for the county, and only one for Woodstock. The place of election for the county is Oxford; and the polling stations are Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. Oxfordshire is comprehended in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Oxford; and contains 216 parishes and seven parts of parishes.

Towns, Seats, &c.—Besides the above mentioned market towns, this county possesses several considerable villages, as Ensham, Caversham, Hook Norton, Heddington, Charlbury, Dorchester, Bensington, Bloxham, and Stokenchurch. "In number, beauty, and magnificence of public buildings and private structures," writes the editor of *The Beauties of England and Wales*, "Ox-

fordshire at least powerfully rivals, and may probably, be said with truth to exceed any county in England. The assembly of collegiate edifices in the city of Oxford is a rich treasure of ancient art, justly, the boast of natives, and the admiration of foreigners. The palace of Blenheim is well known to be the most sumptuous residence possessed by any subject in an island affluent in domestic architecture; and though comparatively, not many of the nobility reside in the county, the mansions inhabited by those few are only of a secondary character when compared with that august building. The seats constructed by the gentry are numerous and highly respectable." Owing principally to the facility with which building materials are procured; the habitations of agriculturists and other persons of the middle classes are commodious, substantial, and agreeable to the eye; and the cottages of rustic labourers are in general solid and comfortable.

Titles conferred by the County.—Oxford, the county town, gives the title of *earl* to the Harley family; Woodstock, that of *viscount* to the Bentinck family; Burford, that of *earl* to the Beauclerks; Henley, that of *baron* to the Eden family; Ricot, the same to the Berties; Stanton Harcourt gives the title of *earl*, *viscount*, and *baron* to the Harcourts; Heddington, that of *baron* to the Beauclerks; Nettlebed, the same to the Noels; and Dorchester, the same title to the Carltons. The De Vere family were anciently *earls of Oxfordshire*.

High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire,

Since 1731.

1731 Thomas Greenwood, Esq.	1742 John Nourse, Esq.
1732 Joseph Taylor, Esq.	1743 Joseph Taylor, Esq., Sandford.
1733 Edward Turner, Esq.	1744 Rowland Lacy, Esq.
1734 Francis Heywood, Esq.	1745 Thomas Whorwood, Esq. Holton.
1735 Sebastian Smith, Esq.	1746 John Raine, Esq., Badgmore.
1736 Sir Edward Cobb, bart.	1747 Thomas Horde Esq., Coat.
1737 Samuel Greenhill, Esq.	1748 Edward Metcalf, Esq., Drayton.
1738 John Clarke, Esq.	1749 John Polland, Esq., Finmore.
1739 Sir James Dashwood, bart., Kirtleton.	1750 John Coker, Esq., Bicester.
1740 Philip Powys, Esq., Hardwick.	1751 F. Clerke, Esq., North Weston.
1741 John Duncomb, Esq.	1752 Francis Page, Esq., Middleton.
	1753 Thomas Horde, Esq., Coat.

- 1754 Thomas Blackall, Esq., Hazely.
 1755 Sir William, Burnaby, knt.
 1756 C. Peers, Esq., Chiselhampton.
 1757 Sir F. Knollys, bart., Thame.
 1758 R. Fettyplace, Esq., Pudlicott.
 1759 A. Hodges, Esq., Harpsden.
 1760 Samuel Trotman, Esq., Bucknell.
 1761 Charles Pree, Esq., Rotherfield.
 1762 William Vanderskemin, Esq.,
 Caversham.
 1763 Edward Horne, Esq., Pirton.
 1764 Able Dotting, Esq.
 1765 A. Annesley, Esq., Bletchington.
 1766 Thomas Rawlinson, Esq.
 1767 William Ledwell, Esq., Priory,
 Burford.
 1768 Stuckley Baynton, Esq.
 1769 Fiennes Trotman, Esq.
 1770 F. Wastie Esq., Cowley House.
 1771 William Draper, Esq.
 1772 Thomas Millats, Esq.
 1773 John Bush, Esq.
 1774 William Needham, Esq.
 1775 Maximilian Weston, Esq., Coke-
 thorpe Park.
 1776 O. Bowles, Esq., North Aston.
 1777 John Wayland, Esq. Woodeaton
 1778 C. B. Massingberd, Esq.
 1779 Edward Witts, Esq.
 1780 R. Langford, Esq., Ensham Hall
 1781 R. P. Jodrell, Esq., Lewknor
 1782 W. Phillips, Esq., Culham House
 1783 Sir Gregory Page Turner,
 Ambrosden Park.
 1784 A. Annesley, Esq., Bletchington
 1785 John Scutthall, Jun., Esq.,
 Priory, Burford.
 1786 Joseph Grote, Esq.
- 1787 Charles Marsac, Esq. Caversham
 1788 T. Jemmett, Esq., Little Milton.
 1789 J. Blackall, Esq., Great Hazeley
 1790 David Fell, Esq.
 1791 J. P. Auriol, Esq.
 1792 Thomas Willetts, Esq.
 1793 J. Caillud, Esq., Aston Rowant.
 1794 S. Gardner, Esq.
 1795 S. Freeman, Esq.
 1796 W. Loundes Stone, Esq.,
 Brightwell.
 1797 James Jones, Esq.
 1798 John A. Wright, Esq., Crowsley.
 1799 George Stratton, Esq., Great Fen
 1800 R. Williams, Esq., Neithorp.
 1801 George Clarke, Esq.
 1802 Thomas Toovey, Esq.
 1803 James Taylor, Esq., Sandford.
 1804 John Langston, Esq., Sarsden.
 1805 Elisha Biscoe, Esq., Holton Park.
 1806 G. F. Stratton, Esq., Great Fen.
 1807 W. Hodges, Esq., Bolney Court.
 1808 The Hon. Thomas Parker,
 Ensham Hall.
 1809 John Harrison, Esq., Shelswell.
 1810 W. H. Ashhurst, Esq., Water-
 stock.
 1811 Sir J. Reade, bart., Ipsden house.
 1812 Francis S. Lloyd Wheate, Esq.,
 one part, and Thomas Darby
 Coventry, Esq., the other
 part of the year.
 1813 William Wilson, Esq., Worton.
 1814 J. King, Esq., Wykham Park.
 1815 E. F. Colston, Esq., Filkins.
 1816 John Phillips, Esq., Culham.
 1817 Joseph Henley, Esq., Waterperry
 House.

- 1818 Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq.,
Hardwicke House.
- 1819 J. H. Langston, Esq., Sarsden.
- 1820 T. Fraser Esq., Woodcut house.
- 1821 Charles Peers, Esq., Chisel-
hampton Lodge.
- 1822 John Blackall, Esq., Hasely.
- 1823 D. Stuart, Esq., Wykeham Pk.
- 1824 S. Batson, Esq., Mixbury.
- 1825 Sir Francis Desanges, knt.,
Aston Rowant.
- 1826 William Peere Williams Free-
man, Esq., Fawley Court.
- 1827 J. Wilson, Esq., Lower Worton.
- 1828 C. C. Dormer, Esq. Rousham.
- 1829 Thomas Cobb, Esq., Calthorpe.
- 1830 R. Weyland, Esq., Woodeaton.
- 1831 Sir Henry John Lambert, bart.,
Aston Rowant.
- 1832 M. Blount, Esq., Mapledurham,
- 1833 Sir George Dashwood, bart.,
Kirtlington Park.
- 1834 William F. L. Stone, Esq.,
Brightwell House.
- 1835 John Fane, Esq., Wormsley.
- 1836 T. Stonor, Esq., Stonor Park.
- 1837 Philip T. H. Wykeham, Esq.,
Tythorp House.
- 1838 William P. W. Freeman, Esq.,
Fawley Court.
- 1839 J. H. Harrison, Esq., Shelswell
- 1840 Hugh Hamersly, Esq. Great
Hasely House.
- 1841 J. Loveday, Esq., Williamscothe
- 1842 John Shaw Phillips, Esq.,
Culham House.
- 1843 William H. Vanderstegen, Esq.,
Cane-End House.
- 1844 Walter Strickland, Esq., Coke-
thorpe Park.
- 1845 John Sidney North, Esq.,
Wroxton Abbey.
- 1846 M. Ricardo, Esq., Kiddington.
- 1847 Henry Baskerville, Esq., Crows-
ley Park.
- 1848 Matthew Piers Watt Boulton,
Esq., Great Tew Park.
- 1849 S. W. Gardiner, Esq., Combe
Lodge, Whitchurch, Reading.
- 1850 Henry Hall, Esq., Barton.
- 1851 J. Brown, Esq., Kingston, Blount.
- 1852 John Henry Ashhurst Esq.,
Waterstock.

Fairs of Oxfordshire.

BAMPTON.—March 26, and August 26,
horses and toys.

BANBURY.—Thursday after 18 Janu-
ary, horses, cows, and sheep;
first thursday in lent, ditto,
and fish; second thursday
before Easter, cattle & sheep;
Ascension day, thursday in
Trinity week, August 13,
horses, cows, and sheep;
thursday after Old Michael-
mas day, hogs and cheese,
and hiring servants; Oct. 30,

second thurs. before Christ-
mas, cheese, hops, and cattle.

BICESTER.—Friday in Easter week,
Whit-monday, first friday in
June, August 5, December
17, for horses, cows, sheep,
pigs, wool, toys, &c.; friday
after old St. Michael, Oct. 10,
for hiring servants.

BURFORD.—Last sat. in April, cattle
and sheep; July 5, horses,
sheep, cows, and small ware;
Sep. 25, cheese and toys.

- CHARLBURY.**—January 1, second Friday in lent, second Friday after May 12, except it falls on a Friday, and then the Friday following, cattle of all kinds; Oct. 10, cheese, &c.
- CHIPPING NORTON.**—March 7, May 6, last Fri. in May, July 18, Sep. 4, Oct. 3, statute; Nov. 8, last Fri. Nov., horses, cows, sheep, lambs, leather, and cheese.
- DEDDINGTON.**—August 21, horses and cows; Saturday after old St. Michael, October 10, statute fair; Nov. 22, horses, &c.
- DORCHESTER.**—Easter Tuesday, for pleasure.
- HENLEY.**—March 7, chiefly horses; Holy Thursday sheep; Thursday after Trinity Sunday, horses, &c.; Thursday se'night before Oct. 10, cheese.
- HOOK-NORTON.**—2nd Tues. after May 12; Nov. 28, horses & cows.
- NETTLEBED.**—Monday after St. Luke, October 18; Tuesday se'night after Whitsuntide.
- OXFORD.**—May 3, Monday after St. Giles; Sep. 1, and Thursday before new Michaelmas, for toys, and small ware.
- STOKENCHURCH.**—July 10, horses.
- THAME.**—Easter Tuesday, cattle of all sorts; old Michaelmas, Oct. 10, horses, fat hogs, &c.
- WATLINGTON.**—April 5, Saturday before October 10, cattle &c.
- WHEATLEY.**—September 29, cattle of all sorts, and hiring servants.
- WITNEY.**—Thursday in Easter week, cattle of all sorts; April 5, June 29, Thursday after July 9, August 24, Thursday following the Sunday after Sept. 8, Thursday before Oct. 10, Nov. 23, & Thurs after Dec 1.
- WOODCOT, NEAR HENLEY.**—Aug. 2, Mon. after Nov. 11, sheep, &c.
- WOODSTOCK.**—April 5, cheese, cattle, and sheep; Tues. in Whitsun week, horses, hardware, pleasure, &c.: Aug. 2, cherries, &c., Oct. 2, a great fair for cheese; Tues. after Nov. 1, cattle, sheep, & cheese; Dec. 17; fat hogs and other cattle, second Tues. after Candlemas day, large market for cattle,

DISTANCE TABLE OF OXFORDSHIRE.

	FROM LONDON.												
	Bampton	71											
Banbury	28	Banbury	75										
Bicester	22	15	Bicester	55									
Burford	7	24	23	Burford	72								
Chipping Norton	16	13	19	11	Chipping Norton	74							
Deddington	23	6	10	20	10	Deddington	70						
Henley	22	16	31	38	41	40	Henley	35					
Oxford	13	36	12	18	18	16	23	Oxford	55				
Thame	26	28	15	30	31	25	16	13	Thame	44			
Watlington	27	37	22	31	32	31	10	18	8	Watlington	45		
Witney	6	21	17	7	16	17	33	11	24	25	Witney	65	
Woodstock	13	16	11	14	11	10	30	8	20	22	8	Woodstock	62

NOTE.—The names of the towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

History and Description of the University.

* * * See also the *Early History of the City of Oxford*.

Though some antiquarians carry back the birth of this illustrious seat of learning to the fall of Troy, and that of the university of Cambridge to the days of Cantabar, 394 years before the Christian era ; whilst other historians regard that patron of learning, Alfred the Great as the founder of this university, yet it is certain that no institution resembling what is now called an university existed in Europe before the latter part of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. In endeavouring to arrive at the probable dates of the foundation of the sister establishments of Oxford and Cambridge most writers yield the honor of age to Oxford, but from time to time some enthusiastic son of Granta has stood up for the superior age of his *Alma Mater**

The earliest places of education in Oxford, whoever established them, appear to have been cloistral schools; and in one form or other, either obscure or distinguished, they were probably coeval with the establishment of monasteries, and the first mention we have of any notable foundation for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, is that of the Priory of St. Frideswide, which was founded in the eighth century and suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in the sixteenth. Though this priory was devoted entirely to the service of religion, and all secular studies were made ancillary to it, yet from its being the earliest noticed in Oxford as a place of instruction, the rise of the university may be traced to it. Secular schools, or such as were held in private houses, seem to have speedily followed; and when several of these became clustered in one house, they were called a hall, or hostel, and placed under a governor or principal. The two classes of schools were closely similar or strictly identical in character; and when they became comparatively matured they were divided into separate schools for grammar, arts, sophistry, medicine, law, divinity, &c.

Many of these halls were designated by names quite opposed to all ideas of a classic locality such as Physic, Pill, Beef, Ape, and Pittance halls. "That Oxford" writes Dr. Ingram in his *Memorials of Oxford*, "was the national school or place of general study, for the endowment and support of which

*" In 1564, the public orator of Cambridge expatiated with some extravagance, on the presumed superior antiquity of that university, in an harangue delivered before queen Elizabeth. This induced Dr. Key, or Cay, master of University college, Oxford, to compose a piece in which he endeavoured to prove that the university of Oxford was founded by certain Greek professors who accompanied Brute to England. Key's work was first printed with an answer written by Dr. Caius, of Caius college, Cambridge, by Bynneman, in 1568."

king Alfred, as his contemporary biographer assures us, annually allotted one-fourth part of that moiety of his royal revenues which he devoted to the service of God, can scarcely admit of a doubt; when we consider, that all historians and antiquaries in succession, from the time of Asser, concur in mentioning this city expressly as the place. The only difference in their statements appears to be, that some use the plural number instead of the singular, in describing this endowment of the Saxon monarch; though the word SCHOLA, used by Asser, and repeated by Florence of Worcester, in the twelfth century, evidently comprehends that aggregate of academical halls, or collegiate schools, which Matthew Paris, in the century immediately following denominates an UNIVERSITY; describing it as consisting of students assembled from various parts of the world. The same term is used by this accomplished historian, when he tells us that in the year 1209 all the masters and scholars seceded from the university, to the number of THREE THOUSAND, leaving not one behind."

The old annals of the monastery of Winchester venture so far as to name the first professors in this university:—"In the year of our Lord 886, in the second year of St. Grimbald's coming over into England, the university of Oxford was founded. The first regents there, and readers in divinity, were *St. Neot*, an abbot and eminent Professor of Theology; and *St. Grimbald*, an eloquent and most excellent interpreter of the Holy Scriptures. Grammar and Rhetoric were taught by *Asserius*, a monk, a man of extraordinary learning. Logic, music, and arithmetic, were read by *John*, a monk of St. David's. Geometry and astronomy were professed by *John*, a monk and colleague of St. Grimbald, a man of sharp wit and immense knowledge. These lectures were often honoured, continues the annalist; "with the presence of the most illustrious and invincible monarch, king Alfred, whose memory, to every judicious taste, shall be always sweeter than honey." Alfred having wrested the city, with the schools and halls such as then were, from the hands of the Danes, made Oxford frequently the scene of his residence, his palace being called the King's Hall; the increase of the educational institutions whether connected with the several monasteries or otherwise, was very great; though much cannot be advanced for the internal comfort, or architectural arrangement of the buildings, many of them being ill-constructed and covered with thatch. But with the death of Alfred the prosperity of his establishment for the dissemination of learning faded.

After the conquest an important change, the gradual adoption of the *collegiate* instead of the *aularian** system took place, and an entire revolution in

* Aularian system—so called from the word *Aula* or *Hala* said by J. Becanus Goropius to be derived from a German word *All* or *Hall*.

the institution, discipline, and education of the university was then effected.

In the reign of the Conqueror, Robert D'Oyley, governor of the city, founded in Oxford castle a college of secular canons, which became annexed to Ouseney, or Oseney abbey, and was placed under the control of a warden, who, with the students, was called the Warden and Scholars of St. George within the Castle. Various members of the abbey assumed the office of teachers, and rapidly carried the institution into celebrity. Out of their immense wealth the canons of Oseney also contributed liberally towards the support of the poorer students, possessing as they did many of the halls under their immediate jurisdiction. From about the middle of the 11th century, to the beginning of the 13th, great improvements had been made in the appearance and architectural arrangements of the buildings, and several new edifices erected, contributing alike to the ornament of the streets, and the convenience of the students and inhabitants: at this period too, the old churches were superseded by structures of greater service. Henry I., surnamed Beauclerc, was educated at Oxford, and during his reign, he granted its teachers and scholars some important privileges. About the year 1112 he built a *House of Congregation* for the university, wherein they might transact the important business connected with its welfare; and bishop Cobham built a library for them over the Convocation house. Vacarius, a native of Lombardy, established in the city a school of Roman law in the reign of Stephen, and, though eventually opposed by the king, he had numerous pupils, and saw his school both celebrated and undamaged. Richard I., who was born at Oxford, erected in it several new schools at his private expense and gave general encouragement to its literary institutions. In spite of a deteriorated and even degraded condition of learning, the scholars at Oxford during the time of the early Norman kings, became so numerous, that besides all the convents, they are said to have occupied 200, or according to some accounts 300, inns, hostelries, or halls.

In 1209, the students, in consequence of some disputes with the townsmen, abandoned the place and obtained from the pope an interdict against all persons who should settle in it for the purposes of teaching; and not till the inhabitants had humbled themselves to the tiara did the students return. (See page 55). In 1229 about a thousand students at Paris, who had quarrelled in a similar manner with the inhabitants of that city, complied with an invitation of Henry III., to settle in Oxford; and they introduced so factious, intermeddling, and political a spirit, that the peace of the schools was, for a long period, utterly destroyed. The scholars had frequent contests with the townsmen, and actively mingled in more than one scene of riot and blood.

In the latter part of the reign of Henry III., colleges with corporate rights, statutes, and endowments were established; a charter of incorporation was granted to the university, and the aggregate educational institutions of the city proximately assumed their present form; yet before the close of this reign a violent schism divided the scholars into two factions of the north and the south, according to the district of the kingdom of which they were natives, and menaced for a time, the existence of the university. It may here be proper to remark that previous to this period, and in some instances long after it, that many of the colleges were founded on systems totally distinct from the course now pursued by the university; they were guided by the private statutes drafted for them by their respective founders, and their students were educated more entirely within their own walls. About the year 1260, the more orderly scholars of both Oxford and Cambridge, worn out with the unseemly broils which intruded on their studies, founded, with the king's permission, a new seminary at Northampton. Fuller commends "their judgment in choice of so convenient a place, where the air is clear and not over sharp; the earth fruitful, yet not over dirty; water plentiful, yet far from any fennish annoyance; and wood conveniently sufficient in that age." But Oxford, having loudly complained of the injury, the king, in four years afterwards, by letters patent, addressed "*majori et civibus suis*," ordered the Northampton university to be abolished and the scholars to quit. The foundation of Merton, Balliol, and University colleges, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, was followed by the erection, during the fourteenth century, of Exeter, Oriël, Queen's, and New colleges, and about the same period Lincoln, All Souls, and Magdalen colleges, were built, and enlargements made to buildings already in use; and during the fifteenth and the two succeeding centuries, Christ Church, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, and other wealthy endowments were erected. Among the other improvements of this period were the addition of the chancel and body of St. Mary's church; the erection of a school for teaching the classics; the Divinity school, which was finished in 1480; and a library which was built chiefly by the assistance of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.

In the reign of Edward III., (who was born and educated at Oxford,) the ridiculous dispute respecting doctrinal questions between the nominalists and the realists raged high in Oxford, and frequent riots occurred with the townsmen. The most dreadful of these dire conflicts occurred on the feast of St. Scholastica (10th Feb.) 1354, and continued for three days. The quarrel began at a tavern styled 'The Mermaid' situated near the east end of old Carfax church, between John de Croydon the landlord and some scholars who

were drinking wine there. On the second evening the townsmen called in the country people to their assistance, and thus completely overpowered the scholars, 63 of whom were killed and several severely wounded: the streets wherein the tumult took place, being said to have been covered with blood. The consequences resulting to the citizens from this outrage were serious: they were debarred the rites and consolations of the church; their privileges were greatly narrowed; heavy fines were inflicted on them; and the annual performance of penitential observances from the civic to the university authorities enjoined, which were only abolished by the university so lately as the year 1825. During the time of Richard II., Dr. John Wickliff read his lectures upon divinity here, which created a strong sensation. In the reign of Henry VII. when the university had partially recovered that prosperity which during the civil and foreign war had been in a great measure alienated from it, Erasmus visited Oxford and commenced tuition in the Greek language, but a strong party, under the name of 'Trojans' opposed him, and used what efforts they could to prevent a revival of literature. The 16th century witnessed the revival of the press, which was found of the utmost utility in spreading the studies of the university. In the early part of Henry VIII., the university received rich accessions to its institutional appliances from cardinal Wolsey, and it afterwards won the king's special favour by giving an opinion favourable to his divorcing queen Catherine. During the conflict of opinion, and the alternate ascendancy of parties which followed Henry's death, the university suffered great damage both to its property and to its influence; and when quietude became restored under Elizabeth, it sustained agitation, and permanent injury, from the rigid enforcement of subscription to the articles of the growing established church, and the consequent exclusion of a large proportion of its members who were favourable to the doctrines of the Puritans. In the 13th of Elizabeth, three charters of Henry III., three of Edward III., and one of each of the Henry's V. VI. and VIII. were confirmed by what has since been the governing document, 'An Act concerning the several Incorporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the confirmation of the Charters, Liberties, and Privileges granted to either of them.' James I., in 1614 conferred on the university the privilege of sending two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the members of the senate. Whilst Charles I. was in the ascendancy some important privileges were obtained, and in the contest between that monarch and his parliament, when the king had only a partial allegiance and an insecure throne the university displayed the most thorough loyalty to his person, and made great but unavailing sacrifices in his cause, consequently those members

who afterwards refused to subscribe the solemn league and covenant were ejected, and their places supplied by Presbyterians and Independents. The Puritans however had but brief possession, and were all turned adrift at the Restoration.

In the reign of James II. the university distinguished itself by an attempted infraction of its privileges, viz. in refusing to elect one Farmer to the presidency of Magdalen College in obedience to that monarch's mandate.

The 17th century witnessed the rise and growth of the sciences of botany and anatomy, the erection of Wadham, and Pembroke colleges, and the 18th century the erection of Worcester college.

The University has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and also exercises a superiority over the city of Oxford.

Present State of the University,

The following particulars respecting the present state of the university, its professorships, fellowships, prizes, scholarships, &c., are extracted chiefly from the *University Calendar* published annually by Messrs. J. H. Parker, and H. Slatter, Oxford, and the excellent *Oxford Guide*, published by Mr. F. Trash, of Oxford.

The University of Oxford consists of nineteen colleges and five halls; the colleges are incorporated bodies, endowed by their founders and others with estates and benefices, but the halls are not incorporated bodies, though enjoying the same privileges as the colleges. Out of the revenue arising from the estates as well as other resources, the heads, and members on the foundation receive an income, and the expenses of the colleges are defrayed. Members not on the foundation called *Independent Members*, reside entirely at their own expense. The *Dependant* members, or those on the foundation, consist of the heads, fellows, (called students at Christ-church,) scholars, (called demies at Magdalen, and postmasters at Merton,) chaplains, bible clerks, servitors, and choristers. The senior members are appointed tutors, and receive classes of students at their apartments, to prepare them for public examination; the chaplains and bible clerks, perform divine service; the servitors formerly waited at table. The Independent Members comprehend the noblemen, gentlemen, fellow commoners, and commoners, all of whom reside at their own expense, except a few who are assisted by grants of money, termed in university language 'Exhibitions.' Many of the most valuable of these grants are in the gift of the principal London companies. Each college and hall has a resident governor under the titles of dean, principal, president, provost, rector,

warden or master: these are assisted in the government of their respective societies, by the senior members of the foundation who hold the offices of dean, censor, &c., whilst the financial business of the society is entrusted to one or more bursars or treasurers of the college, who receive all dues and pay all demands.

The heads of the colleges and halls and canons of Christ Church are permitted to marry, they having houses, or as they are usually termed lodgings in or attached to their establishments.

Independent students are sometimes married, but in that case, they enter at one of the halls and reside in private lodgings.

Each student has a bed-room and one or two sitting-rooms, furnished at his own expense, for which if not in the foundation, he pays rent to the college.

Prayers are read in the various chapels three times in each day, and every member is expected to attend a certain number of services during the week.

Each college has a hall or refectory, in which the whole of the society assemble to dine; and a common room to which the members afterwards retire.

The college gates, throughout the university, are shut at nine o'clock, after which time, all junior members entering the gates, or, as it is technically called, 'Knocking in' are reported to the college authorities who, if very late, reprove them, and give them a literary task, entitled an '*Exposition.*' Great offences are punished by rustication, (i. e. being sent from college for a time,) or expulsion.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The university of Oxford is a corporate body, known for ages by the style or title of *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford*; a title confirmed by the legislature itself in the reign of Elizabeth. Its ancient privileges have been recognised and augmented by a long succession of royal charters from the earliest period; and these charters themselves have been sanctioned by parliament; for in an act, intituled 'An Act for the Incorporation of the two universities,' it is expressly declared, that all letters patent of preceding sovereigns granted to the university of Oxford "shall be good, effectual, and available in law, according to the form, words, sentences, and true meaning of every of the same letters patent as amply, fully, and largely, as if the same letters patent were recited verbatim" in the act itself. It has always been governed by statutes of its own making; for many centuries indeed by a confused chaos of laws, without order or arrangement; but, since the chancellorship of archbishop Laud, by a digested code under the appellation of '*Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis,*' which, being compiled at that time by special delegates, was solemnly ratified in convocation; and which remains still in force, except upon points, where the exigencies of

more modern times have pointed out the necessity of amendment, or the wisdom of abrogation.

The whole business of the university in its corporate capacity is transacted in two distinct assemblies, technically termed 'Houses;' viz. the HOUSE OF CONGREGATION, and the HOUSE OF CONVOCATION.

The chancellor, or vice-chancellor, or, in his absence, one of his four deputies, and the two proctors, or, in their absence, their respective deputies, preside in both houses, where on all occasions, their presence is indispensably requisite.

THE HOUSE OF CONGREGATION wholly consists of *Regents*; either of *necessary Regents*, or *Regents ad placitum*. By the phrase *necessary Regents*, the statutes designate all doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, during the *first year* of their regency, that is; from a period commencing at the act subsequent to their respective degrees, and terminating at the succeeding act; although anciently the *necessary regency* included the space of *two entire years*; a space which custom, previous to the original digest of the statutes, had long consented to abridge. By *regents ad placitum*, are meant all persons of the following descriptions, who have gone through the year of their *necessary regency*; viz., all doctors, of every faculty, resident in the university; all heads of colleges and halls, and, in their absence, their deputies; all professors and public lecturers; the masters of the schools; the public examiners; the deans and censors of the colleges; and all other masters of arts, *during the second year of their regency*; a general dispensation annually passing to conclude all *necessary regencies* with the first year.

The HOUSE OF CONVOCATION, or, as it is sometimes called, the GREAT CONGREGATION, consists both of *regents* and *non-regents*. But the right of sitting and voting in that house is confined by the statutes to persons of the following descriptions:

1. The chancellor, or vice-chancellor, and the two proctors, or their deputies.
2. Doctors in divinity, medicine, or civil-law, who are *necessary regents*; and masters of arts, during the first year of their *necessary regency*.
3. Heads of colleges and halls, and their deputies, and members on the foundation of any college, who have at any time been regents.
4. Doctors in divinity, medicine, or law, living with their families within the precincts of the university; and professors and public lecturers, who have at any time been regents; provided always that they have performed the exercise required of them by the statutes, and paid all fees which are due to the

university, and to its officers. These conditions are indeed in all cases indispensable, and, without fulfilling them, no one, be his situation what it may, can exercise the right of voting in convocation.

5. *Convictiores*, as the statutes call them, that is, all persons not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, who have at any time been *regents*, and whose names have been constantly kept on the books of some college or hall, from the time of their admission to the degree of master of arts, or doctor in either of the three faculties respectively.

Persons who have migrated from one college or hall, in the manner prescribed by the statutes, and have been admitted in some other college or hall *within the space of three months*, are deemed to have had their names constantly on the books, provided that during this interval they have not avoided any exercise or other burden which the university requires to be borne by its members.

Doctors and masters of arts, who have ceased to be members of the university, and afterwards return to it, or who have been *incorporated* from Cambridge or Dublin *after a personal residence of one hundred and eighty days within the year*, on producing to the vice-chancellor, in congregation or convocation, a certificate of such residence from the head of their college or hall, may claim to be admitted into the house; and, after their admission, may continue to enjoy the privilege of voting, so long as their names remain on the books of some college or hall, and they comply with the conditions above stated. The same privilege may also be enjoyed by persons who have been admitted to the degree of master of arts, or doctor in either of the three faculties, by *diploma* or by *decree of convocation*; but not by those who have been admitted merely to *honorary degrees*.

The number of *regents* required to make a CONGREGATION is *nine* at the least, besides the vice-chancellor and proctors; but for a CONVOCATION no particular number of members is required.

THE BUSINESS OF CONGREGATION is principally confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees. Upon all questions submitted to the house, the vice-chancellor singly, and the two proctors jointly, possess the power of an absolute negative. In the sole instance of supplications for *graces*, but in no other, every member of the house is invested, in addition to the general right of suffrage, with a *suspending negative* upon each grace for three times, as the grace is proposed in three distinct congregations; but previously to the fourth supplication, he is required to state privately to the vice-chancellor and proctors the ground and proof of his objection, which is subsequently submitted to the judgment of the house for approbation or

rejection. All suffrages for or against graces and dispensations in congregation, are to be whispered secretly in the ear of the proctor; by a majority of which, given in the word *placet* or *non placet*, the fate of the measure is ultimately determined.

THE BUSINESS OF CONVOCATION is unlimited, extending to all subjects, connected with the credit, interest, and welfare of the university. In the exercise, however, of one particular branch of its privileges, and that certainly a very important one, viz. the enacting of new, or the explaining of old statutes, some restriction is prescribed. If the statute to be explained be a royal, or, as it is commonly called, a Caroline statute,* the royal permission is to be obtained. If it be deemed advisable to enact *de novo*, or to explain any, except a royal statute, it is ordained that the measure shall be previously referred to the hebdomadal meeting of the heads of houses; and this meeting, if on deliberation it approve of the measure, draws up the terms in which it is to be promulgated in the house of congregation, and, three days after, proposed in convocation.

As in CONGREGATION, so also in CONVOCATION, the chancellor or vice-chancellor singly, and the two proctors jointly, are officially invested with an absolute negative upon all proceedings, except in elections.

In both houses, when the negative of the vice-chancellor, or of the proctors, is not interposed, every question is decided by the majority.

All elections (except for members of parliament) are made by a private scrutiny in writing, in which the vice-chancellor presides, and the two proctors are scrutators; and before they proceed to an election for any professor, lecturer, or officer, the act of the 31st of Elizabeth, together with the statute *de Electionibus*, are read, and the vice-chancellor administers an oath to the proctors, that they will make a faithful scrutiny; that they will not influence the nomination of any one; and that they will pronounce the person elected, on whom the major part of the votes shall happen to fall: each elector having previously, on his admission to his regency, taken an oath, that he will only vote once in every scrutiny, that he will nominate a person whom he knows, or firmly believes, to be duly qualified for the vacant office; and that he will do this without any reward or expectation of reward. After the vice-chancellor and proctors have voted, all doctors and masters are admitted to poll, according to seniority if possible; the proctors sitting on each side of the

* The Caroline statutes transmitted by Charles I. and confirmed by convocation, are those only which relate to the Hebdomadal meeting, to the nomination of collectors in lent, to the election of proctors, and to the procuratorial cycle: viz. Tit. xiii. Tit. vi. Sect. ii. §. 4. and "Statuta Carolina de Cyclo Procuratorio," with the Cycle itself, in the Appendix.

vice-chancellor, and receiving the votes. When the poll begins to slacken, the superior bedel of arts makes three proclamations (one at the end of each quarter of an hour), then the poll is cast up by the proctors, and, after they have burned the papers, the election is pronounced. Should there be two or more who have an equal number of votes, the senior of them is elected if they are graduates; but if not, the chancellor's or vice-chancellor's approbation decides the election; and the person elected, if present, is immediately admitted.

For the better government of the university, there is also an **HEBDOMADAL MEETING OF THE HEADS OF HOUSES**, who meet every monday, and at other times when convened by the vice-chancellor. This meeting consists of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, who are empowered to deliberate upon all matters relating to the preservation of the privileges and liberties of the university, and to enquire into, and consult respecting, the due observances of statutes and customs. And in all cases, whenever it appears to them that any particular measure would contribute to the literary improvement, the good government, the credit, or the advantage of the university, they have authority to deliberate upon it, in order that it may undergo a grave and serious discussion before it be proposed in congregation, and decreed in convocation. All the letters likewise of the chancellor, in the case of dispensations, which are addressed to convocation, must, previously to a recital in the house, be sanctioned by their approbation.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.—The *Chancellor of the University* is its supreme governor, but he only appears officially on particular occasions. He is elected by the members of convocation: the office was formerly triennial, sometimes annual; the first chancellor who was elected for life was John Russell, bishop of Lincoln in 1484. Before this period the office was generally executed by some resident member of the university; afterwards it appears to have been frequently holden by bishops, and lastly by laymen, the first of whom was Sir John Mason, knt., who was elected in 1552. His grace the duke of Wellington is the present chancellor, having being elected to that high office in 1834.

The *Seneschallus* or *High Steward* is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by convocation. The office is holden during life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the chancellor, vice chancellor, and proctors in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the university. He is, if required by the chancellor, to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land and the privileges of the university, whenever a scholar or privileged person is the party offending; and, lastly,

he is to hold the university court leet, at the appointment of the chancellor or vice chancellor, either by himself or deputy. The right hon. the earl of Devon, elected in 1838, is the present high steward.

The Vice-Chancellor is the chief resident officer: he is always head of a college, nominated by the chancellor, and though annually nominated he holds his office for four years. The letters of nomination are read in convocation after the usual manner by the senior proctor, and then submitted to the house, after which the new vice-chancellor is immediately sworn, and enters upon his office. The vice-chancellor appoints four deputies, or pro-vice-chancellors from the heads of colleges, who are to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the university. The present vice-chancellor, Rev. F. C. Plumtre, D.D. master of University college was elected in 1848.

The Burgesses for the University are elected by the members of convocation. The privilege of sending two members to parliament was granted by James I., when the election right was conferred on the doctors and actual masters. The candidates are put to no expense. The returning officers are the vice-chancellor and the two proctors. The present representatives of this great commonwealth of learning are Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., D.C.L., and the Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.A., both elected in 1847.

The Proctors are two M.A. of at least four years standing and not more than ten. They are the peace officers of the university, are elected annually from the fellows of the several colleges in rotation, and their office is one of great power and distinction. Besides attending convocations, &c., where they read graces, take notes, &c.; they attend to the discipline and behaviour of the students under the degree of M.A. They are aided in the performance of this latter duty by the marshal and police of the university who act under their control; and every evening about 9 o'clock, at which time it is requisite that all junior members should be in college, they (the proctors) may be seen carefully noting the members who pass them, and otherwise carrying into effect the duties of their office. They are the immediate guardians of the laws of the university, and in all respects the acting magistrates; and after being chosen they nominate four pro-proctors, who must be likewise M.A.'s, to act as their deputies.

The Public Orator. This officer, who is the voice of the senate upon all public occasions, is chosen by convocation, and must be at least either a B. C. L. or M. A. He writes letters and addresses on public occasions, presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech, and delivers the annual Creweian oration alternately with the professor of poetry. This office was

permanently established when queen Elizabeth visited the university in 1564.

The Registrar of the University is elected by convocation, and must be at least either M.A. or B.C.L. and a Notary Public; he attends all convocations, congregations, and other meetings; he registers all acts, such as dispensations, graces, elections, decrees, statutes, &c. takes copies of letters sent or received, and of all leases, indentures, and grants which pass the public seal of the university.

The registrar, being the officer to whose custody the register of admission to degrees is entrusted, is also the only person authorised to give a certificate to persons requiring proof of their having graduated in the university.

The Registrar of the University Court is appointed by patent from the chancellor; his office is to attend and register the several acts, and to record all orders of the court, to make out the probates of wills of all privileged persons and all letters of administration of the goods of such persons dying intestate within the university: to attend at all admissions of principals of the several halls, and to perform all manner of business, whether of contentions or voluntary jurisdiction, arising from the authority of the chancellor.

The Keeper of the Public Archives or Repository of Public Acts has charge of the university records to be produced when its rites and privileges are called in question. This office was first instituted in 1634.

The two Proctors of the Vice Chancellor's Court are the legal advocates in all matters coming under the jurisdiction of that court.

Clerks of the Market. The university for the better care and government of the market appoints two clerks who must be principals of halls or masters of arts, or bachelors of divinity, law, or medicine. One of them is appointed by the chancellor, and the other by the vice chancellor, every year, in the first congregation after Michaelmas. The clerks are to take care of the assize of bread, to attend to the weights and measures, and the prices and quality of provisions. These constitute the principal governing members of the university.

Professorships.

The names of the present professors will be found in the list of University officers, prefixed to the city of Oxford Directory.

Regius Professorships of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew and Greek.—The four original regius professorships were founded by Henry VIII. To each of them he assigned a yearly revenue of £40 to be paid by the dean and chapter of Westminster, then newly founded: but they, rather than be

subject to so great a charge, made over to the king certain lands, manors, &c. which were given to the dean and chapter of christ church, who, in consequence, were bound to pay these salaries to the professors of divinity, hebrew, and greek; and the other two stipends of £40. each, are paid to the professors of civil law and medicine out of the royal exchequer. This however, is not the whole of the endowment belonging to those professorships; for to that of divinity has been since annexed a canonry of Christ church, and the rectory of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire; to that of Law, a lay-prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury; to that of medicine, the mastership of the hospital at Ewelme; and to that of hebrew, a canonry of Christ church.

Regius Professorships of Pastoral Theology, and Ecclesiastical History.—In the year 1842, her majesty queen Victoria was graciously pleased to found two additional regius professorships in theology, the one in pastoral theology, comprehending instruction in ministerial duties, composition, and delivery of sermons, knowledge and history of liturgies, rubrics, and the like; the other in ecclesiastical history and the study of the ancient fathers; such professorships to be endowed with two canonries of Christ church, the university in the meanwhile undertaking to provide for the professor's stipends from the public chest. Letters patent passed the great seal on the 3d of May, 1842, appointing professors.

Margaret Professorship of Divinity.—This professorship was founded by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The stipend was formerly an annual pension of twenty marks. In 1627 there was annexed to it by king Charles I., a prebend in Worcester cathedral, but this has, by a recent act of parliament, 1840, been commuted for a canonry of Christ church, which the professor now enjoys. The election is vested in the graduates of divinity. The appointment is for two years from the eighth of September succeeding the election, but the professor has usually continued, by re-elections, for life.

Professorship of Natural Philosophy.—Sir William Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, bart., by his last will, dated Oct. 29th, 1611, bequeathed the sum of £2000. to the university, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, for the endowment of a lecture in natural philosophy; and with this money, after they had obtained a licence of mortmain, Sedley's executors bought an estate at Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, of £120. per annum, and by a deed tripartite, made between John Sedley, of Aylesford, bart., on the one part, George Croke, of Waterstock, Esq., and Gregory Herste (whose estate this was) on the second part, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars, on the third part, the estate was conveyed to the university for ever, for the aforesaid

purpose. The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the president of Magdalen, and the warden of All Souls colleges.

Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy.—In the year 1619, Sir Henry Saville, knight, founded and endowed two professorships, one in geometry, and the other in astronomy. These professorships are open to persons of every nation, provided they are of good reputation, eminently well versed in mathematics, have a tolerable knowledge of greek, and are twenty-six years of age. If they are Englishmen, they must be of the degree of master of arts at least. As often as either of them becomes vacant, the vice-chancellor is to signify the same in writing to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor of Great Britain, the chancellor of the university, the bishop of London, the principal secretary of state, the chief justices, the chief baron of the exchequer, and the dean of the court or Arches, who are the electors and visitors. These illustrious persons are solemnly conjured by the founder to seek for the ablest mathematicians in other countries as well as our own; and without regard to particular universities, or nations, to elect those whom they shall deem best qualified for the office. On a transmission of their choice, the person so elected is admitted by the university in congregation.

Professorship of Moral Philosophy.—This professorship was founded by Thomas White, D. D., in the year 1621, who endowed it with a salary of £100. per annum, chargeable on his estate. The founder directs, that the professorship shall be vacant every fifth year, and that no ecclesiastical preferment shall be held with it, except preferment within the university. The professor is elected by the vice-chancellor and proctors for the time being, the dean of Christ church and the presidents of Magdalen and St. John's colleges.

Professorship of Ancient History.—The professorship of ancient history was founded by William Camden, Esq., Clarencieux king at arms, and master of arts in this university, who endowed it with a payment arising from the manor of Bexley, in Kent, which he bequeathed to the university "to this end and purpose, that the chancellor, masters, and scholars, and their successors, shall, from time to time, for ever, from and after the death of the said William Camden, maintain within the university aforesaid one *Reader*, who shall be called *The Reader of Histories*." The charter of donation bears date March 5, 1622.

Prælectorship of Anatomy.—The anatomical lecture was founded by Richard Tomlins, Esq., of Westminster, in 1626, by whose statutes the lectureship is to be holden by the regius professors in medicine.

Professorship of Music.—William Heather, doctor in music, founded this professorship in the year 1626. The office is annual, and the appointment is vested in the proctors. He also made provision for the *practice* of music, and established a fund for the payment of a *Choragus, Præfectus Musicæ Exercitationis*, who is nominated by the vice-chancellor, the dean of Christ church, the warden of New college, the president of Magdalen, and the president of St. John's colleges.

Laudian Professorship of Arabic.—This professorship was founded by William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury in 1636, who endowed it with lands in the parish of Bray, in Berkshire. The professor is elected by the president of St. John's, the president of Magdalen, the warden of New college, the warden of All Souls, and the warden of Merton.

Regius and Sherardian Professor of Botany.—The Botanic Garden was founded by the earl of Danby, in 1632.

In 1728, William Sherard, D.C.L., some time fellow of St. John's college, and consul at Smyrna, bequeathed to the university his library and very valuable herbarium, and £3000. for the endowment of a professorship, directing that the nomination should be in the gift of the college of physicians. And to this foundation the late Dr. Sibthorp has attached a professorship of rural economy, which commenced in the year 1840, upon the completion of the Flora Græca.

In 1793, the professorship was augmented by a grant from the crown, for many years paid out of the privy purse, but now annually voted by parliament.

Professorship of Poetry.—Founded by Henry Birkhead, a barrister of the inner temple and D.C.L. some time of Trinity, afterwards fellow of All Souls. The professor is elected by the members of convocation for five years, on the expiration of which he may be re-elected for five years more.

Regius Professorship of Modern History and Modern Languages.—This professorship was founded in 1724, by king George I., and confirmed by George II., in 1728.

Anglo-Saxon Professorship.—Richard Rawlison, D.C.L., of Saint John's college, founded this professorship in 1750. He endowed it with some annual or fee-farm rents, payable out of certain lands in Lancashire. The endowment was confirmed by his will, dated June 2, 1752, and took effect in 1795, forty years after his death, according to his will. The founder directs that the professorship shall become vacant every fifth year, and that the several colleges in the university of Oxford shall enjoy it one after another, upon every vacancy, reserving every fifth turn to St. John's college, where he was educated. He further directs, that no native of Scotland, of Ireland nor any of the

Plantations abroad, nor any of their sons, nor any member of the royal or antiquarian societies, shall be capable of being elected to the professorship. The professor is elected by the members of convocation, and must be unmarried during the whole time he holds the professorship.

Vinerian Professorship of Common Law.—Charles Viner, Esq., by his will, dated December 29, 1755, left about £12,000. to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, to establish a professorship, and to endow such fellowships and scholarships of the common law, in that university, as the produce of his legacy might be thought capable of supporting. The professor is to read a lecture in the English language, within a year after his admission; and two courses of lectures on the laws of England every year. Each course is to consist of at least eight lectures, to be read with such intervals that not more than four are to be read in a week.

Clinical Professorship.—The fund for the foundation of this professorship, the duties of which consist in reading clinical lectures in the Radcliffe infirmary to the students of medicine, was left by the will of the earl of Lichfield, chancellor of the university, who died in 1772. The professor is elected by the members of convocation, and no person is eligible who shall not have taken a doctor's degree in medicine five years at least before his election.

Aldrichian Professorship of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Medicine.—These professorships were founded in 1803, under the will of Dr. George Aldrich, a physician of the county of Nottingham, and to that of chemistry, an augmentation of salary has been since made, by a grant from the crown. The professors of medicine and chemistry are elected by convocation. The remaining professorship is annexed to the prælectorship of anatomy.

Professorship of Political Economy.—In the year 1825, Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury park in the county of Surrey, and formerly of Christ church, endowed a professorship in political economy, of the yearly value of £100. under the following conditions:—

1. The professor to be at least a master of arts, or bachelor in civil law, who has regularly graduated in the university of Oxford.
2. The professor, from time to time, to be elected by the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university in convocation assembled.
3. No person to hold the office for more than *five* successive years, or to be re-elected until after the expiration of *two* years.
4. Every professor to read in *full* term during any one or more of the four academical terms in every year, in a place appointed by the vice chancellor for the time being, a course of lectures on political economy, consisting of *nine*

lectures at the least ; and also, during every year, to print and publish one of such lectures at least.

5. Every professor to give public notice of the time proposed for the commencement of every course of lectures.

6. *Three* persons at the least are required to constitute a class.

7. Every professor neglecting to give notice, or, on the attendance of a class, to read a course of lectures during the time and in the manner aforesaid, or to print and publish one lecture at least, *forfeits the whole of his stipend or salary* for the year or years in which such neglect takes place : the amount of the forfeiture to be laid out in the funds, and the interest applied to the augmentation of the professorship in future.

Boden Professorship of Sanscrit.—The late John Boden, Esq., colonel in the East India Company's service, bequeathed the whole of his property to the university for the purpose of promoting sanscrit literature, "*being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language will be a means of enabling his Countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the Natives of India to the Christian Religion, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures amongst them, more effectually than all other means whatsoever.*"

The following are among the regulations for the establishment of the Boden professorship, which were confirmed by a decree of chancery, in 1830.

The professor to be, at the time of his admission to the professorship, a matriculated member of some college or hall ; and in default thereof, or in case of his ceasing to be a member of the university, and of some college or hall therein, his appointment to the professorship is to be ipso facto void.

The right of election to the professorship is vested in the chancellor, masters, and scholars in convocation assembled

The professor to be elected in full term, and admitted to his office in convocation ; the admission to be within two months from the day of election, except in the case of a person elected when resident abroad, whose admission must be within eighteen months from the day of his election.

The professor to hold the professorship for life, except in the following cases ; viz. :—

1. Of his not being a member of the university of Oxford, and matriculated of some college or hall therein.
2. Of his possessing any other professorship in Oxford or elsewhere.
3. Of his neglect of professorial duties.
4. Of his holding and teaching doctrines contrary to those of the established church of England and Ireland.
5. Of his gross or habitual immorality.

The professor not to be under the age of twenty-five years, to be well versed in Sanscrit literature, and possessed of an accurate and critical knowledge of that language.

In the course of the academical year he is to give forty-two lectures at the least; viz., sixteen in the michaelmas term; sixteen in the hilyary or lent term; and five in each of the shorter terms, viz., easter and trinity or act. Lectures to be given gratis, to such member or members of the university as shall deliver to him written recommendations from the head or tutor of the college or hall to which he or they may belong.

Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy.—An anatomical lecture was founded about the year 1750, by the late Matthew Lee, D.M., of Christ church. Two courses of lectures in anatomy are given every year in the anatomical school in Christ church; one in lent and the other in michaelmas term. The lecturer is appointed by the dean of Christ church.

Reader in Experimental Philosophy.—Two courses of lectures are given every year by a reader in experimental philosophy. They comprise the principal experiments in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, electricity, and magnetism. This readership is supported by a grant from the crown.

The Readerships in Mineralogy and Geology are also supported by grants from the crown.

Reader in Logic.—By a statute passed in 1839, a readership in logic was instituted, the reader to be at least a master of arts or bachelor in civil law or medicine, and to be elected by the members of convocation, for ten years. The salary to arise from a small payment from every member of the university (servitors excepted) under the degree of M.A. The Prælector is to read one course of lectures during the first year after his election, and in all subsequent years two courses.

Dean Ireland's Professorship.—The late Dr. John Ireland, dean of Westminster, gave to the university by will the sum of £10,000. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, in order that the interest and dividends thence arising should be appropriated to a professorship of the *Exegesis of Holy Scripture*. The professor is appointed by the heads of colleges and halls.

University Scholarships.

Vinerian Fellows and Scholars.—These fellowships and scholarships have the same founder as the professorship of common law. Both the fellows and scholars are elected by convocation: the former have a stipend of fifty, and the latter of thirty pounds per annum, and the number may vary, as the

convocation shall from time to time ordain, according to the state of Mr. Viner's revenues. They must be unmarried, and belong to some college or hall in the university. The fellows, at the time of their election, must have taken the degree of master of arts, or bachelor in civil law.

The preference is to be given to scholars, or such as have been scholars, on this foundation. If a fellow be not a barrister at the time of his election, he must become one within a year after.

To be elected a scholar, it is necessary for the candidate to have completed at least twenty-four calendar months from the time of his matriculation. He must take his degree of bachelor in civil law as soon as possible; but is at liberty to begin with degrees in arts, if he think proper. Before he takes the degree of M.A. or of B.C.L. he is obliged, between the second and eighth year from his matriculation, to attend two courses of the Vinerian professor's lectures, and must produce a testimonial of having so done, before he can obtain a grace for those degrees. Every scholar must become a barrister (if he be not one previously) within a year after he shall have taken his degree of B.C.L. He must reside in the university, during term time, eighteen weeks every year, (the year beginning at the end of trinity term,) until he shall have completed four years from his matriculation; and afterwards six weeks in every year, to be reckoned in the same manner, until he shall have taken his degree of M.A. or B.C.L. A testimonial of such residence, under the signature of the head of his college or hall, is to be delivered by him to the vice chancellor every year, on pain of being deprived of his whole stipend for the said year. Both fellowships and scholarships expire at the end of ten years after such respective election.

Craven Scholarships.—John, lord Craven, by his will dated 28th of May, 1647, bequeathed certain lands or hereditaments, "to the intent and purpose that out of the yearly rents and profits of the same, £100. per annum should be raised towards the maintenance of four poor scholars, whereof two, to be of the university of Oxford, and two of Cambridge. These scholars shall be chosen by the vice chancellors, the king's professors, and orators there, for the time being, or the greatest part of them. Yet my will is, that if any of my name or kindred shall happen to be poor, and to be a scholar in either university, he shall be preferred to have the benefit of this maintenance before any scholar whatsoever. And my will is, that the said annuity and maintenance shall cease and determine to any such scholar after he has been in the university for fourteen years. And likewise it shall cease and determine to any such scholar that can attain to any preferment of a double value, and then the said annuity so determining shall be bestowed on some other scholar."

The following regulations respecting the election of the scholars were drawn up by William, brother and heir of John lord Craven, and approved by convocation, October 26, 1649.

1. That when any place shall be void, the vice chancellor, the king's professors, and the orator for the time present, shall, within three day's notice thereof, cause an intimation to be set upon the door of the public library of an election to be made on the tenth day following, if it be term time, or, if it be vacation, the tenth day after the beginning of the next term, in the grammar school:

2. That at the time of election the vice chancellor, and all the rest of the electors then present in the university, meet together, and give no promise or consent to any to be elected before they so meet together, and all, or a major part, agree to the scholar to be elected.

3. That in the first place respect be had to those who are of the lord Craven's kindred or name.

4. That in defect of such, that scholar be preferred who, upon good certificate of his manners, and due examination of his learning, shall be found most worthy.

5. That none be chosen who is a graduate in the university, or fellow or scholar of any college, or whose parents are well known to be of ability to maintain him otherwise, except he be of the kindred or name of the lord Craven.

In 1664, William lord Craven, by consent of both universities, transferred the estate, subject to the several trusts specified in the will, into the hands of trustees.

Three new scholarships were created by decree of the court of chancery, in 1819, and first filled up in 1822; the stipend for each scholarship is now fixed at £75. and the scholarships all terminate on the expiration of 7 years.

Dean Irelands Scholarships.—Four scholarships of £30. a year each to be called as above, were founded in 1825, by the late dean of Westminster, for the promotion of classical learning and taste, no regard being had to place of birth, school, parentage, or pecuniary circumstances of the candidates. The candidates to be under graduate members of this university, who shall not have exceeded their sixteenth term from their matriculation inclusively. No person to be received as a candidate without the consent of the college or hall, or consent of the vice-gerant in the absence of the said head, such consent as well as the standing of the candidate to be expressed in writing and signed by the said head, or vice-gerant. The scholarships to be holden for four

calendar years from the date of election, provided the scholar shall keep by residence two academical terms in each year.

The trustees, however, may dispense with the residence of the scholar, in case of illness or other very urgent cause, duly certified to, and approved by them. This dispensation never to be given more than once to the same scholar. One scholar only to be elected in one calendar year; the money accumulated in consequence of vacancies to be laid out either in presents of money or books for meritorious though unsuccessful candidates; or in the purchase of stock for promoting the general object of the institution. Every election to take place annually in lent term.

Boden Sanscrit Scholarships.—Two scholarships called ‘The Boden Scholarships’ are established under the will of the late Colonel Boden, with an annual stipend of fifty pounds each, payable quarterly, the quarter’s stipend being apportioned (when necessary) between the scholar vacating the scholarship, and his immediate successor, the stipend of the latter commencing from the day of the vacancy.

The scholars are to be elected by the regius professors of divinity and hebrew, the Laudian professor of Arabic, the lord almoner’s reader in Arabic, the Boden professor of Sanscrit, or by any three of them, each elector being empowered to act in person or by his deputy nominated in writing to the vice-chancellor of the university.

Every election is to be within four months from the time of a vacancy. And in every case the electors are to give a month’s notice of the day fixed by them for holding an election, in the Oxford newspaper, or in the London gazette, or in any other manner which they may think expedient.

The scholarships are open to all matriculated members of the colleges or halls in Oxford, who shall not, on the day of election, have exceeded their twenty-fifth year, and who shall produce a satisfactory proof of their age, and a written permission to offer themselves as candidates, signed by the heads or vice-gerents of their respective colleges and halls.

The scholarship is held for four years, unless it become void under the regulations hereinafter mentioned.

Every scholar is to have, during the continuance of his scholarship, his name on the books of some college or hall in Oxford.

Every scholar is to keep a statutable residence of three terms in each year; six weeks being required for the residence of hilyary (or lent) term, six weeks for the residence of michaelmas term, and three weeks for the residence of easter and trinity (or act) terms respectively.

For default of residence, the following mulcts are to be payable.

For non-residence, in one only of the above three terms, half of the annual stipend. For non-residence in two of the terms, three-fourths of the annual stipend. The mulcts paid for non-residence are to be expended for the general purposes of the institution. The scholarship is to be indispensably void if the scholar's name be not constantly on the book of some college or hall in Oxford, or if he fail to reside for four consecutive terms in any one year. During residence the scholars are required to attend such of the professor's lectures as he shall deem best adapted to their comparative proficiency in the Sanscrit language. At the end of the necessary residence in each term every scholar is to be examined by the professor, who shall report in writing to the vice-chancellor whether he have duly attended the lectures what is his proficiency in Sanscrit literature, and whether he be worthy to receive his stipend.

Mathematical Scholarships.—There are four scholarships for the promotion of mathematical studies, viz. two senior scholarships of £40. a year each, and two junior scholarships of £30. a year each, no regard being had to place of birth, school parentage, or pecuniary circumstances of the candidate. Candidates for the senior scholarship must be members of the university, who are B.A., or have at least passed the public examination, and who have not exceeded the twenty-sixth term from their matriculation inclusively; and the candidates for the junior scholarships must be members of the university, who have not exceeded nine terms from their matriculation inclusively.

Each scholarship may be held for two calendar years from the day of election, provided that the scholar's name be on the books of some college or hall; and that in the case of a junior scholar, he produce, from the head or vice-gerent of his college, a certificate of continued attention to mathematical studies.

Only two scholars can be elected in one calendar year, one to the senior scholarship, and one to the junior scholarship; and the examiners are at liberty to examine the candidates for the two scholarships either at the same or different times, as may seem to them the most convenient. They may also recommend a meritorious though unsuccessful candidate to the trustees for a present of books, to be paid for out of the accumulation of the fund.

The election takes place annually in lent term.

No person can be received as a candidate without the consent of the head of his college or hall, or the consent of the vice-gerent in the absence of the said head; and such consent, as well as the standing of the candidate, being expressed in writing and signed by the said head or vice-gerent, exhibited to the examiners two days at least before the commencement of the examination,

together with the testimonial of the public examiners, which shall be produced by the candidate for the senior scholarship, in case he shall not have taken the degree of B.A.

Kennicott Hebrew Scholarships.—*Extract from Regulations agreed upon in a Convocation holden on Thursday, the 17th of November, 1831.*

The proceeds annually arising from Mrs. Kennicott's bequests shall be equally divided between *two* scholars, to be called the KENNICOTT SCHOLARS, who shall be elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

The scholarships shall be open to B.A. of any college or hall in the university of Oxford, who, at the same time when a vacancy occurs, shall not have exceeded *one* year from the taking of that degree.

No person shall be received as a candidate without the consent of the head of his college or hall, or the consent of the vice-gerent in the absence of the said head; which consent, together with the time when the candidate took his degree, shall be certified to the vice-chancellor under the signature of the said head or vice-gerent, three days at least before the commencement of the examination.

The scholars shall be elected from time to time after a public examination, by the regius professor of hebrew and any other *two* members of the university not under the degree of M.A., to be nominated by the vice-chancellor and approved by convocation. In case however of the vacancy of the hebrew professorship, or the unavoidable absence of the professor, a *third* person, not under the degree of M.A., may act in his stead: such examiner to be nominated and approved in like manner as the other *two*.

No scholar shall retain his scholarship beyond the term of *four* calendar years, to be computed from the day of his election.

Only one scholar shall ever be elected in any one year.

The following residences shall be required of each scholar during the *first* year of his scholarship, to be reckoned from the time of his election: viz. *four* entire weeks in michaelmas term, *four* in lent term, and *four* in the interval between the commencement of easter term and the *twenty-first* day of act term: and in each subsequent year the scholar shall transmit to the vice-chancellor, through the regius professor of hebrew, either a translation of some portion of the old testament from the hebrew, accompanied by critical and philological notes, or a dissertation on some subject of hebrew literature; the selection of the portion of scripture for translation, as well as the subject of the dissertation, to be previously approved by the professor.

The stipends shall be paid to the scholars by the vice-chancellor at the end of the first year, on their producing a certificate of having completed the

residence required, and at the end of each subsequent year on their transmitting to the vice-chancellor the required exercises.

Should a scholar omit to complete the required residence in any one or more of the above-mentioned terms, if such omission has been occasioned by serious illness or other very urgent cause, to be approved by the vice-chancellor, he shall for every such omission be allowed the alternative of residing four entire weeks in some one term of the second year, or of forfeiting one third of a year's stipend. In every other case, the scholarship itself shall become vacant.

Any sums of money arising from forfeiture, or from occasional vacancies in the scholarships, shall be added to the original fund vested in the government securities for the benefit of the scholars.

Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.—These scholarships were founded in 1832 by Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., his brother Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., canon of Christ church, and Edward Ellerton, D.D., fellow of Magdalen college, for the promotion of theology through a knowledge of the Hebrew language.

Extracts from the Regulations agreed upon in Convocation, March 22nd, 1832.—That the sum of £30. shall at the first be annually paid to each of the three scholars who shall be elected, and that this stipend shall continue provided the circumstances of the estate shall permit the required payment; and shall be from time to time increased whenever the proceeds shall allow the addition of £5. to each scholarship. That all members of the university under the degree of M.A. or B.C.L., and any persons who, having taken either of these degrees, shall not have exceeded 25 years of age, shall be eligible to these scholarships. That the scholarships be holden for three calendar years from the day of election, provided that the following conditions be complied with. Every scholar shall reside in the first two years after his election as follows, viz. not less than seven weeks in the michaelmas and lent terms respectively of each year, and seven weeks in the easter and act terms of some one of the two years. During this residence the scholars shall be required to attend the lectures of the professor of hebrew, unless he dispense with their attendance, and shall pursue their studies in that and the cognate languages as the professor shall advise. The residence of every scholar shall be certified, in writing, to the trustees, by the head of his college or hall, or by the vice-gerent, in the absence of the said head. And his attendance upon the lectures of the professor of hebrew, or his dispensation from attendance on them, shall be certified in writing by the said professor. The trustees may dispense with the residence of a scholar during any two of the said

periods of seven weeks for any *very urgent* cause, and during any two more if he can make it appear to the trustees, that he can pursue any branch of these studies to greater advantages elsewhere; but in either case such dispensation must be approved by an absolute majority of the whole number, of whom the regius professor of hebrew or the reader in arabic shall always be one.

That the electors be, the regius professor of divinity, the regius professor of hebrew, and the lord almoner's reader in arabic for the time being; and the same electors shall be judges of any prize compositions, whenever any prize may be given.

That only one scholar be elected in one calendar year. And if the electors at any time shall not think any of the candidates worthy of the scholarship, they may decline to elect till the next year.

The examination shall always take place in act term.

The three electors conjointly shall be empowered to bestow with the consent of the trustees, presents of money or books, not exceeding the sum of £10. upon any unsuccessful candidate whom they shall judge worthy of that distinction. The mode of conducting the examination is left entirely to the electors.

Eldon Law Scholarship.—This scholarship was founded from monies subscribed for the purpose of providing some testimonial to commemorate the political services of the earl of Eldon, and was more especially established in order to record lord Eldon's connexion with the profession of the law, and with the university of which he was so distinguished an ornament, and at the same time, to confer a real benefit upon meritorious individuals, who may have to struggle with difficulties in the early part of their professional career.

The annual value of the scholarship is £200. for three years. The candidates must be protestants of the church of England, and members of this university, who having passed their examination for the degree of B.A., shall have been rated in the first class in one branch at least of examination, or shall have gained one of the chancellor prizes, and who shall intend to study the profession of the law.

Dr. Johnson's Scholarships.—The late John Johnson, D.D., some time fellow of Magdalen college bequeathed by his last will to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, the sum of £1,200. to found two scholarships, one for the greatest attainment in theology, and the other in mathematics: no person to be eligible to become a candidate who has not passed his principal examination, nor after five complete years from his matriculation: the scholarship to be holden for two years, and the examination to be decided entirely by the merit of the candidates. The examiners

are to be three members of the university, of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L. or above those degrees: to be named by Martin Joseph Routh, president of the college of Saint Mary Magdalen, solely during his life; and after his decease, by the president of that college, the dean of Christ church, the warden of New college, the provost of Queen's, and the president of Trinity college, or any three or more of them, the president of Magdalen college, in case of any equality, always to have a casting vote. The examiners are to be appointed in lent term, and to fix the time of the examination, giving a month's notice thereof, in the usual way of giving notices in the university. The dividends arising from the stock are to be applied in the purchase of books on theology and classical literature, to be selected or named by the said heads of colleges and the three examiners; and in case there be any difference of opinions as to the works, and their votes be equal, the president of Magdalen college to have the casting vote. No part of the dividends or interest to be, on any account, given in money.

University Scholarships for the encouragement of Latin Literature.—On the dissolution of Hertford college in 1818, his majesty George IV., then prince regent, was pleased to direct that a certain sum reserved for the use of the only remaining fellow, should, upon the death of that gentleman be appropriated to the establishment of a university scholarship, under such regulations as should be agreed upon. A statute was accordingly framed which passed convocation on the 28th of April 1834 and provides, 1, That an election shall take place annually in lent term, at a place and on a day to be fixed by the examiners. 2, That three examiners, of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L., and of not less than two years standing, be nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors, and approved by convocation. 3, That the candidate who shall, after such examination, as the examiners may think proper to require, afford the best proof of his sufficiency in the latin language, be elected. 4, That all undergraduates, who have not completed two years from the time of their matriculation, may with the permission of the head or vice-gerant of their college or hall, be candidates; but no person having once gained this scholarship, can offer himself a second time.

Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows.—John Radcliffe M.D. by his will dated 13th September, 1718, charged his estate in Yorkshire now possessed by University college with the payment of £600 per annum to "two persons, to be chosen out of the University of Oxford when they are Masters of Arts, and entered on the physic line, for the maintenance of the said two persons for the space of ten years, and no longer, the half of which time at least they are to travel in parts beyond sea for their better improvement. And in case of their

decease, or after the expiration of the said ten years, for the maintenance of two other persons, to be chosen in like manner for the same term of years, and so from time to time for ever. And if any vacancy happen of one or both, that the places shall be filled up in the space of six months." Dr. Radcliffe also assigned chambers in University college to the two travelling fellows. The electors are the same as for Radcliffe's librarian.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.—There are three *Chancellor's Prizes*, of £20. each, given annually by the chancellor of the university for the best compositions of latin verse, latin prose, and english prose. The prizes for latin verse and english prose were first given in the chancellorship of the earl of Lichfield; that for the latin prose composition was added by lord Grenville; the present chancellor continues the whole. The first is confined to those members of the university, who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation; the other two, to those who have exceeded four years, but not completed seven, and who have not taken the degree of M.A. or B.C.L. Sir Roger Newdigate, who died in 1806, gave, in the last year of his life, and has left by his will, an annual prize for english verses on ancient sculpture, or painting, or architecture. To these prizes there have been sometimes added others, by unknown benefactors, for english verses. These two latter prizes, like that for latin verse, are confined to such as have not exceeded four years from their matriculation. The subjects are generally given out by the vice-chancellor, either at the latter end of act, or at the beginning of michaelmas term, and the compositions are sent, under a sealed cover, to the registrar of the university on a day fixed by the vice-chancellor. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending, at the same time, his name sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed on it. The prizes are determined by the vice-chancellor, (or by some member of the university appointed by him, on the recommendation of the heads of houses, each head recommending in succession,) the two proctors, the public orator, and the professor of poetry; and the compositions are publicly recited in the theatre at the commemoration of the founders and benefactors.

In 1805, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D., and vice-provost of the college of Fort William, in Bengal, proposed a prize of £500. for the best composition in English prose, on, 1. The probable design of the divine providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominions. 2. The duty, the means, and the consequences of translating the scriptures into the oriental tongues, and of promoting christian knowledge in Asia. 3. A brief historic view of the progress of the gospel in different nations

since its first promulgation. The prize was adjudged in 1807, to the Rev. H. N. Pearson, M.A., of St. John's college, who printed it under the title of 'A Dissertation on the Propagation of Christianity in Asia.'

In 1840, a prize of £200. was given by some unknown benefactor through the hands of the bishop of Calcutta, for the best essay in refutation of hindooism, to be decided in 1842. It was awarded to the Rev. John Brande Morris, M.A. of Exeter college.

Prize Theological Essay.—An annual prize of twenty guineas (secured upon an estate at Horspath, in the county of Oxford), was founded in 1825 by the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, fellow of Magdalen college, in order to encourage theological learning, for the best english essay on some *doctrine* or *duty* of the *christian religion*, or on *some of the points on which we differ from the Romish church*, or on *any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful*.

All members of the university, who have passed their examination for their first degree of B.A. or B.C.L., and who have commenced their sixteenth term from their matriculation inclusively, for the space of eight weeks previously to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and not exceed their twenty-eighth term from their matriculation, inclusively, on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed, are entitled to write for this prize.

The subject of the essay is generally given out in act term before the commemoration, and the essays are to be sent in on or before Wednesday in the easter week ensuing.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize.—The late Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis Denyer by her last will bequeathed a sum of money to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, in order to found two prizes of thirty pounds each for the two best discourses in English, on certain theological subjects. By a decree of the high court of chancery, the dividends are paid in equal moieties to two members of the university for two several prize dissertations in english, on two subjects to be selected yearly, and the prizes in respect of such dissertation to be adjudged by the vice-chancellor, the two divinity professors, and the two proctors for the time being. The persons entitled to write for the prizes must be in deacon's orders at least, and, on the last day appointed for the delivery of the compositions to the registrar of the university, have entered on the eighth, and not exceeded the tenth, year from their matriculation.

UNIVERSITY SERMONS AND PREACHERS.—On every sunday morning during term, except on a few particular sundays mentioned hereafter, the duty of preaching the university sermons falls on the heads of colleges, the dean and canons of Christ church, the regius, lady Margaret, and Ireland professors of

divinity, pastoral theology, and ecclesiastical history, and the professor of hebrew. All university sermons are preached in St. Mary's church excepting when it comes to the turn of the dean or any of the canons of Christ church, in which case they preach in their own cathedral, unless when they preach in virtue of their professorships.

During lent and in time of vacation,* on the morning of every sunday, (with the exception of easter sunday when there is a private sermon in each of the college chapels, as well as of those sunday mornings on which the Bampton lectures are delivered, and which always commence in lent term,) and on every sunday afternoon, as well as on every holiday, (excepting those which happen in the long vacation and on a few other particular days,) the sermon is preached by graduates of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L., as well as of superior degrees, in turn, reckoning as to time of preaching from the date of their becoming M.A. or B.C.L. Masters' of Arts do not begin to preach till two years, nor Bachelors in Law till three years, after having taken their degrees. The vice-chancellor and proctors, during the time they are in their respective offices, are exempt from preaching.

The vice-chancellor appoints the preachers on every sunday afternoon, during lent, and on easter sunday afternoon; on the mornings of quinquagesima sunday and of the last sunday in June; on whit-sunday, on trinity sunday in the afternoon, when a special benefaction is given for a sermon 'upon Church Extension over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire;' and on act sunday, both in the morning and afternoon; on state holidays, and at the two assizes.

The sermons on christmas-day in the morning, on good friday, and on ascension-day, are always at Christ church.

On the festivals of St. Mark, and of St. John the Baptist, at Magdalen.

On lady-day, and trinity sunday, in the morning, at New College,

On St. Philip and St. James, and (so long as the sermons continued throughout the long vacation) on the first sunday in August, in the morning, at Merton.

The latin sermons on the day before the beginning of each term are now preached by the person whose turn comes round in the ordinary cycle; with this difference, namely, if the preacher, whose turn it may be, does not preach in person, nor the head of the college appoint a substitute, the vice-chancellor nominates a preacher.

The person, whose turn it is to preach in English, has notice of it two months, previously.—The person whose turn happens in the time of vacation

* During the long vacation, the university sermon is for the present suspended.

or on any day during term, except sunday, is at liberty to procure any person, capable of preaching by the statutes, to supply his place. If the turn happen on a sunday in term, no one but a select preacher is allowed to be a substitute.

Select Preachers.—The Select Preachers are ten in number. They must be either doctors or bachelors in divinity or in civil law, or masters of arts. The bachelors in civil law must have taken their degree at least three years, and the masters of arts at least two years. They are nominated by certain official dignitaries of the university in michaelmas term, in the month of November, and after nomination, their names are submitted to the approbation of convocation.

Of these select preachers, five go out of office annually. No one can remain in office longer than two years successively, but may be appointed again after the lapse of one year.

BAMPTON LECTURES.—These lectures were founded by John Bampton, M.A., canon of Salisbury, by will, in the following terms:—‘I direct and appoint, that, upon the first tuesday in easter term, a lecturer be yearly chosen by the heads of colleges only, and by no other, in the room adjoining to the printing-house, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, to preach eight divinity lecture sermons, the year following, at St. Mary’s in Oxford, between the commencement of the last month in lent term, and the end of the third week in act term.

Also I direct and appoint, that the eight divinity lecture sermons shall be preached upon either of the following subjects: to confirm and establish the christian faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics—upon the divine authority of the holy scriptures—upon the authority of the writings of the primitive fathers, as to the faith and practice of the primitive church—upon the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—upon the divinity of the Holy Ghost—upon the articles of the christian faith, as comprehended in the apostles and nicene creeds.

Also I direct, that thirty copies of the eight divinity lecture sermons shall be always printed within two months after they are preached, and that one copy shall be given to the chancellor of the university, and one copy to the head of every college, and one to the mayor of the city of Oxford, and one copy to be put into the Bodleian Library; and the expense of printing them shall be paid out of the revenues of the lands or estates given for establishing the divinity lecture sermons: and the preacher shall not be paid, nor entitled to the revenue, before they are printed.

“Also I direct and appoint, that no person shall be qualified to preach the divinity lecture sermons unless he hath taken the degree of Master of Arts at least in one of the two universities of Oxford or Cambridge; and that the same person shall never preach the divinity lecture sermons twice.”

Whitehall Preachers.—The Whitehall preacherships were established by George I., in 1724. They were originally 24 in number, twelve from this university and twelve from that of Cambridge. By a recent alteration they have been reduced to two, one from each, who are to hold the office for two years. They must be fellows of colleges during their time of holding office, to which they are appointed by the bishop of London, as dean of her majesty's chapel.

UNIVERSITY TERMS AND DEGREES.—There are four terms in the year, viz.

1. *Michaelmas Term*, which begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 17th of December.

2. *Hilary Term*, which begins on the 14th of January, and ends on the day before Palm Sunday.

3. *Easter Term*, which begins on the tenth day after Easter Sunday, and ends on the day before Whit-Sunday.

4. *Trinity Term*, which begins on the wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and ends the saturday after the Act, which is always on the first tuesday in July.

The members of the university previous to obtaining a degree are called *Undergraduates*, and the first *degree* taken is that of *Bachelor of Arts*, for which a residence of sixteen terms is necessary, Michaelmas and Hilary terms requiring six weeks, and Easter and Trinity three weeks' residence. But of these sixteen weeks the day of matriculation* if it be in term counts for one, and the day of admission to the bachelor's degree for another, and two more may be dispensed with by congregation; so that in reality, residence *twelve* terms only is necessary. The sons of English, Irish, and Scotch peers, and the eldest sons of baronets and knights, when matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any college, are allowed to take their degrees after having

* Every member of the university, and every person who enjoys the privilege of that body, must be matriculated. The member 'at his entrance, appears before the vice-chancellor, describes his rank in life, that is whether he be the son of a nobleman, a baronet, a gentleman, or a plebian, and pays a matriculation fee accordingly. He then subscribes to the *Thirty-Nine Articles*, and swears to observe all the statutes, privileges, and customs of the university; and if he be sixteen years of age, takes the oath of allegiance and supremacy. The oath at the matriculation of a privileged person not a member of any college or hall is as follows:—'you shall swear to observe all statutes, privileges and customs of this university. You shall further swear that you will never sue in any cause of yours before the mayor and bailiffs of this town, nor answer before them as your judge, as long as you continue to enjoy the privileges of the university.'

completed three years. Previously to admission to this degree, the student is obliged to undergo two examinations, the first termed *Responsions* (but by the undergraduates the 'Little Go') that is to answer questions publicly proposed by the masters of the schools; and the second, called, *Public Examination*, or in university language the 'Great Go.' The first exercise (responsions) must be performed from the sixth to the ninth term inclusive, when the examination is in the classics and logic, or the elements of Euclid. No one is allowed to respond unless he has previously attended the exercise once at least, and no more than eight candidates can be examined in the same day.

The *Public Examinations* are held twice a year, viz., in michaelmas term, and in easter term: the names of the candidates for examination, together with the lists of books and sciences in which they are prepared to be examined, a testimonium of their standing, as well as of having responded before the masters of the schools, and a certificate of having been present at the examination on some day preceeding their own examination, must be delivered by the candidates themselves or their tutor, to the senior proctor at least six days before the examination begins. A candidate for a class in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis* (mathematics and natural philosophy) must also have been present once during the mathematical examinations.

The examination comprises:—

1. THE RUDIMENTS OF RELIGION, under which head is required a competent knowledge of the gospels in the original greek—of the history of the old and new testament—of the thirty-nine articles of the church of England—and of the evidences of religion, natural and revealed.

2. THE LITERÆ HUMANIORES, under which head is comprised a sufficient acquaintance with the greek and latin languages and ancient history—with rhetoric and poetry—as well as moral and political science, as derived from the ancient Greek and Roman writers, and illustrated, if need be, from modern authors—with logic (which is indispensably required from all candidates for the first, second, or third classes),—and with composition.

3. THE ELEMENTS OF THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES AND OF PHYSICS.

With regard to the examination in some parts of the Literæ Humaniores, and in the elements of the mathematical sciences and of physics, the examiners have a discretionary power. They are however bound to examine all candidates in at least three greek and latin classical writers, in logic or the four first books of Euclid, and to ascertain their proficiency in translating from the english into the latin language. With respect to the rudiments of

religion, they possess no discretionary power; and any failure in this part of the examination must preclude the candidate from his degree, without regard to any other attainments.

After the candidates have been examined, the names of those who have honourably distinguished themselves are distributed in alphabetical order into four classes, under the two great divisions of LITERÆ HUMANIORES and DISCIPLINÆ MATHEMATICÆ ET PHYSICÆ. And it is by no means a rare case to find the same name placed in the first class of both the honourable columns. The fifth class consists of such as have not particularly distinguished themselves in their examination and their names are not published, though having passed an ordinary examination they are entitled to a degree. Those who are found imperfect, the examiners reject or '*pluck*,' as it is usually termed.

From the time of admission to a bachelor's degree 12 terms are computed, before the bachelor can be admitted to the degree of M.A. But of these 12, the day of admission to the bachelor's degree counts forward for one, as it did backward in the preceding instance, and the day of admission to a master's degree counts for another; for 3 others, dispensations are obtained in congregation, and 6 more usually dispensed with by a chancellor's letter,* if approved in convocation; so that actual residence for only *one* term is requisite.

For the degree of bachelor in civil law, *without proceeding through arts*, twenty-eight terms are necessary. But of these, two are considered as kept by matriculation in term, and the taking of the degree; and, as in the case of a master's degree, three others are dispensed with by congregation, and six more by a chancellor's letter; so that actual residence is required for *seventeen* only. In certain colleges, persons upon a law foundation are permitted to take this degree at an earlier period.

For the degree of doctor in civil law, five years are to be computed from the time at which the bachelor's degree was conferred. Those, however, who take this degree professionally, in order to practise in Doctors Commons, are indulged with a shorter period, and permitted to obtain it at four, instead of

* A chancellor's letter of dispensation is required by all bachelors of arts who have either not kept by *actual residence* seven terms, (exclusive of the three terms granted by congregation,) between the degrees of B.A. and M.A. or who, *having deferred the degree of B.A. beyond the usual time*, are desirous of proceeding to their M.A. degree at the period at which they *might have graduated* by reckoning from the date of their matriculation. Students in civil law, who have not kept by *actual residence* twenty three terms, (exclusive of the three terms granted by congregation and those of matriculation and taking the degree.) require also a dispensation from the chancellor. Applications for all chancellor's letters are to be made to the registrar at least three days previously to the convocation in which they are submitted to the approbation of the house.

five years, upon making a declaration before the senior proctor of their intentions so to practise.

The following is the time requisite for degrees in the superior faculties subsequent to that of M. A. all of which date the commencement of the reckoning from the period of regency.

For a bachelor's in civil law three years are required, to be calculated from the regency; and for a doctor's, four years more, to be calculated from the time at which the bachelor's was taken.

For the degree of bachelor in medicine, all students in that faculty are eligible when they have completed twenty-eight terms from the day of matriculation, and for a doctor's, three years must intervene from the time of the candidate's having taken his bachelor's degree.

For the degree of bachelor in divinity, seven years, to be calculated from the regency, and four years more for a doctor's.

For the degree of *bachelor* and *doctor of music* no examination in the schools is necessary as for other degrees, but the candidates prepare a composition, which, being previously examined and approved of by the professor of music, is publicly performed in the music school before the vice-chancellor and other officers of the university with such of the members as think proper to attend.

UNIVERSITY COSTUME.—The members of the university wear academical dresses according to their rank and degree.

The Chancellor's dress robe is of black damask silk richly ornamented with gold embroidery, a rich lace band and square velvet cap with a large gold tassel; his undress robe is the same as the gown of a D. D.

The Vice-Chancellor, and the heads of houses have no particular dress but each wears that of a doctor of the faculty to which he belongs.

The Doctor in Divinity, has three dresses: the first consists of a gown of scarlet cloth, with black velvet sleeves and facings, a cassock, sash and scarf. This dress is worn on all public occasions in the theatre, in public processions, and on certain sundays and holidays in church. The second is a habit of scarlet cloth, and a hood of the same colour, lined with black, and a black silk scarf; the master of arts gown is worn under this dress, the sleeves appearing through the arm holes of the habit. This is the dress of business which is worn at convocation, congregation, &c. The third, which is the usual dress in which a D. D. appears is a master of arts' gown with cassock, sash and scarf.

The dresses worn by graduates in law and physic are nearly alike. The *Doctor* has three; the first or *statè* dress is a gown of scarlet cloth, with sleeves and facings of pink silk, and a round black velvet cap; the second is a habit and hood of scarlet cloth, the hood lined and the habit faced with pink silk. This habit has lately grown into disuse; and is seldom worn except by the professors, and in presenting to degrees. The third or usual dress of a doctor-in-law or physic is a black silk gown richly ornamented with black lace, which nearly resembles that of a bachelor in these faculties; the hood of the bachelor of law, worn as a dress is of purple silk lined with fur.

The *Doctor of Music*, on public occasions wears a robe of white damask silk, with sleeves and facings of crimson satin, and a round cap of black velvet. The ordinary dresses of doctors and bachelors in music are similar to those of law and physic.

The *Master of Arts* wears a black gown made of prince's stuff or crape, with long sleeves having a circular cut at the bottom; the hood is of black silk lined with crimson.

The *Bachelor of Arts'* robe is of prince's stuff or crape, with a full sleeve, looped at the elbow, which terminates with a point; the dress-hood is of black silk, trimmed with fur. *Noblemen* and *gentlemen-commoners*, who graduate as bachelors and masters of arts, wear silk gowns.

Noblemen have two dresses: the first is a gown of purple damask silk, ornamented with gold lace, which is worn on public occasions; the second is of black silk, with full sleeves, and a tippet attached to the shoulders; a square black velvet cap, with gold tassel, is worn with these dresses.

The dress gown of the *gentleman-commoner* is of black silk, richly ornamented with silk tassels; the undress gown is also of black silk, plaited at the sleeves; with both these dresses is worn a square black velvet cap, with silk tassel.

The *Commoner* wears a gown of black prince's stuff, without sleeves, it has a broad strip from each shoulder, reaching to the bottom of the dress, which is gathered into plaits near the top; a square black cloth cap, with silk tassel.

A *Civilian or Student in Civil Law*, wears a plain black silk gown, square cloth cap, with silk tassel.

Members on any foundation, who have not taken a degree, wear a plain black gown of prince's stuff, with full sleeves, half the length of the gown, and a square black cloth cap, with silk tassel.

The dress of the *Servitor* is similar to that of the commoner, except that it has no plaits at the shoulder, and the cap has no tassel.

The following are the names of the "PUBLIC BENEFACTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY" introduced in the prayer preceding the latin sermon at the beginning of each term, and likewise in that preceding the sermons on Act sunday, the queen's inauguration, and at both the assizes.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester	William Heather, D. Mus.	George Henry, earl of Lichfield
J. Kempe, Abp. of Canterbury	Edward, earl of Clarendon	Charles Godwin, B.D.
Thos. Kempe, Bp. of London	King Charles the First	John Bampton, M.A.
R. Litchfield, Ad. of Middlesex	W. Laud, Abp. of Canterbury	Francis, lord Godolphin
T. Wolsey, Cl., & Abp. of York	Gilbert Sheldon, Abp. of Cant.	John Sibthorp, D.M.
King Henry the Eighth	Henry, earl of Danby	John Wills, D.D.
Queen Mary	Henry Birkhead, Esq.	George Aldrich, D.M.
Queen Elizabeth	Margaret, countess Richmond	King George the Third
King James the First	King Henry the Seventh	Joseph Boden, Esq.
Thomas Bodley, knt.	Elizabeth his wife	Anne Kennicott, widow
Henry Savile, knt.	King George the First	Robert Taylor, knt.
William Sedley, knt.	John Radcliffe, D.M.	J. Ireland, D.D. Dn. Westmr.
Nicholas Kemp, knt.	Nathaniel, lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham	Robert Mason, D.D.
Thomas White, D.D.	Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L.	Richard Gough, Esq.
William Camden, Esq.	Charles Viner, Esq.	Francis Douce, Esq.
Richard Tomlins, Esq.		

The total revenues of Oxford university arising from all sources are £457,490.; while those of Cambridge are £337,406.; and those of Dublin are £92,300. The university patronage apart from that of the colleges, comprehends only eight livings situated in the counties respectively of Berks., Cornwall, Cumberland, Hants., Leicester, Northampton, Oxford and York.

Miscellaneous Observations.—The head of every college or hall has his house or as it is usually called his *lodgings*, which are suitable to the high rank of those who inhabit them. The fellows and students dine in their *hall*, but the governors join them only on particular days called *gaudies* or feast days. After dinner the fellows retire to their *common rooms* which are generally handsome and commodious apartments. In all the colleges the noblemen are entitled to be members of the senior common room, and in some the gentlemen commoners have the same privilege. The fellows cannot marry nor succeed to a college living, nor to any other beyond a certain value without relinquishing their fellowships. Bachelors of arts and undergraduates of every description are obliged to wear their academical dresses whenever they appear in the streets, or in the public walks of the university. Undergraduates are not permitted to dine at inns or coffee houses, but if ill they are allowed to take their dinners in their own apartments. The only public amusements tolerated in the university are concerts and occasional exhibitions by permission of the vice-chancellor and the mayor.

The established college servants are the *butler* who has the care of the books in which the names of the members are entered, the college plate, &c.; the *manciple* or *purveyor* who purchases the provisions, the *cook*, the *porter*, and the *barber* or *tonsor*. The last named personage was formerly of considerable consequence; so much so, that to the present time the vice-chancellor and proctors entertain the *fraternity* which is an incorporated company with an annual supper at their apartments. No barber or hairdresser can exercise his vocation in the university unless he be *matriculated*, that is unless his name be entered in the books of the university, before the vice-chancellor when he takes the oath of *matriculation*. The servants of the college who wait on the members are called bedmakers and scouts; noblemen and gentlemen of fortune usually have each a private servant.

The University Colleges and Halls.

It is with pride that every Englishman must look on these venerable buildings and recollect that here were passed the youthful days of many of those great men, who have distinguished the past and present age. It is to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with some of the abbeys and monasteries, that we have to look for the schools of those great men who have filled the offices of chancellor, judges, and prelates since the earliest days of England's progress. It is to these places we have to look for the fountains of knowledge, which proceeding inductively and aided by the natural temperament of the people, raised England from that weak state of being a prey to every roving or ambitious nation, to that proud position of teaching the whole world the laws of sound policy and government.

Each of the colleges and halls in Oxford is a separate and independent body, and the union of the whole forms the university. The following are the names of the colleges and halls placed in chronological order:—

COLLEGES.	FOUNDED.	COLLEGES.	FOUNDED.
1. University	1219	8. Lincoln	1427
2. Balliol	1263	9. All Souls	1437
3. Merton	1272	10. Magdalen	1456
4. Exeter	1316	11. Brasenose	1509
5. Oriel	1337	12. Corpus Christi	1516
6. Queen's	1340	13. Christ Church	1524
7. New College	1379	14. Trinity	1554
		15. St. John's	1557

COLLEGES.	FOUNDED.	COLLEGES.	FOUNDED.
16. Jesus	1571	18. Pembroke.....	1620
17. Wadham	1611	19. Worcester.....	1714

HALLS.	HALLS.	HALLS.
1. St. Mary Hall	3. New-Inn Hall	5. St. Edmund Hall
2. Magdalen Hall	4. St. Alban Hall	

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The foundation of this college has occasionally been made the subject of much controversy amongst antiquarians. Some affirming that it was founded in 872, by Alfred the Great, and restored by William, archdeacon of Durham. It is however certain that this college, together with those of Merton and Balliol formed the first steps in the establishment of the collegiate, in place of the aularian system, so successfully carried on during the 13th and succeeding centuries. There can be no question about the schools of Oxford having been fostered and endowed by king Alfred, but the university does not possess, in all its records, the least proof that Alfred either founded, or bestowed assistance on any particular hall, or scholastic seminary: yet, however, on the ground that this college was a royal foundation through that monarch, the crown rests its right to the patronage or visitation; a claim which so lately as the year 1726 was decided in the court of King's bench, in favour of the royal prerogation. But the first great benefactor to this school, hall, or college was William of Durham. Respecting his life little is preserved: 'It is probable,' writes Dr. Ingram, in his Memorials of Oxford, 'that he was a native of the place from which he took his name; that he studied at Oxford, and thence removed to Paris. He was afterwards made rector of Weremude or Wearmouth, in the county of Durham.' 'According to Matthew Paris,' continues the same authority, 'he died at Rouen, in Normandy, in the year 1249, as he was returning from the court of Rome, whither it is supposed he had gone to solicit the bishopric of Durham which was then vacant. He is described as a man distinguished for his learning and great wealth. According to Leland he was appointed archbishop of Rouen, and was buried in that cathedral. The precise spot cannot now be ascertained, but there is reason to believe his remains are deposited in the chapel, a view of which is engraved in Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis.' By his will he bequeathed the sum of 310 marks in trust to provide a permanent endowment of a college, and for the maintenance of a certain number of masters (which title then implied the

highest academical degree) with a preference to natives of Durham and its vicinity. The first purchase with this bequest was that of a house, with some schools attached to it in School street, in 1253; in 1255, was added to it, by purchase also Drogheda or Drowda hall, in the High street, opposite the college gate, and still the property of the college; and in 1263, the hall with four schools, called then as now, Brasen or Brasenose.

'An annual income having now been provided, amounting to 18 marks or more,' writes Dr. Ingram, 'the chancellor and masters proceeded to carry the intentions of the donor more completely into effect, by selecting four masters 'of good learning and manners, who had been regents in arts,' for whose use it should be applied. These four masters or scholars, were required to live together in one house; the property was made over to them, and a small body of statutes agreed upon in 1280. They were thus constituted an independent society. A more enlarged body of statutes were delivered to them in 1292, and again in 1311, 1380, 1475, and 1478. It is uncertain in what building this small society was first established; but there is reason to believe they occupied the house in School street, which had been first purchased for them. It is supposed they removed to Great University hall, their present situation in the High street, about 1343. Whether the university may have in any way united these masters with the remains of any former society, or placed them in either of those halls which tradition has assigned to king Alfred, cannot now be ascertained. But if we look only to the date of the three first purchases, when the foundation at least of the future society may justly be said to have been laid, we may allow that the title bestowed upon this college in some letters addressed by the university about the year 1441 to pope Eugenius and others, is not inappropriate, in which it is styled their Eldest Daughter: 'Senior Filia, Collegium Antiquius Universitatis.' It is with strict propriety, therefore, that this society, being distinguished from all others in its original foundation, as well as its peculiar endowments and statutes, has been denominated 'the Great Hall of the University,' or the University college.* Hence also it is justly entitled to that academical precedence which has been usually allotted to it.' None of the original buildings are now standing.

Benefactors.—The chief benefactors in subsequent times were Gilbert Yngleberd, in 1290, or de Beverley, in 1320, and Robert de Replyngham, in 1332, but their benefactions have long since been lost.

* 'Its legal title is 'the College of the Great Hall of the University,' Collegium Magnæ Aulae Universitatis.'

Through the interest of Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, with Henry IV., an estate in Essex was added to the revenues of the college in 1403, for the maintenance of three fellows. In 1442, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, gave the advowson of the rectory of Arncliffe, in Yorkshire, to provide for three fellows. By means of this donation, and 40 marks previously received from cardinal Beaufort, the society was enabled to build a new refectory, and enlarge the premises. Robert Dudley, the celebrated earl of Leicester, Otho Hunt, sometime fellow and rector of Methley, in Yorkshire, John Freyston, Esq., of Altofts, in the same county, John Brown, sometime fellow, and vicar of Basingstoke, Hants., and Robert Gunsley, rector of Tittesley, in Surrey, were the benefactors between the years 1584 and 1618. Chas. Greenwood, sometime fellow, and rector of Thornhill, in Yorkshire, left by will a certain sum for the endowment of certain fellowships, &c., but the will being disputed by one of the executors, his intention was not carried into effect. The college however received £1,500. towards the new buildings. In 1631, Sir Simon Bennet, bart., a student of this house, bequeathed his estate in Northamptonshire for the completion of part of the new buildings and the maintenance of certain fellowships, &c.

Dr. Radcliffe, in 1714, left an estate in Yorkshire to this college, of which he had been a scholar, for the maintenance of two travelling fellows. He left also £6000. for building the smaller quadrangle, &c. Dr. Browne, master of the college, added two scholarships, and augmented some of those which had been previously founded

The present foundation consists of a master, 13 fellows, 17 scholars, some exhibitioners, and a bible clerk. The number of members on the books is about 260. Her majesty the queen is visitor, and the Rev. Fred. Chas. Plumtre, D.D., the present vice-chancellor of the university, is master. There are ten benefices in the patronage of the college.

Fellowships.—*Two* founded by William of Durham, with a preference *cæteris paribus* to natives of Durham and its vicinity. *Three* by king Henry IV., in 1403, at the request of Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham; for persons born in the diocese of Durham or York, and who must be in holy orders before they are admitted. *Three* by Henry Percy, in 1442, for natives of the diocese of Durham, Carlisle, or York, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to persons born in the county of Northumberland; and *four* were founded by Sir Simon Bennet, in 1631, for those only, who have been scholars on his foundation.

In 1714, Dr. Radcliffe attached to this college *two* fellowships 'for persons

who are masters of arts, and entered on the Physic line.' They are tenable for ten years, during half of which time the fellows are required to travel abroad. The appointment to this foundation is vested in the electors for Radcliffe's librarian.

Mary Anne, viscountess Sidmouth, daughter of the late lord Stowell, founded in 1837 a *Civil Law Fellowship* at this college, in honor of her father, who was a member of this college; it is open to all members of the university who have passed the examination for the degree of B.A., and is tenable for seven years.

Scholarships.—*Six* are open to natives only of Yorkshire, viz., *One* founded in 1590 by the Rev. Otho Hunt; *three* in 1595 by John Frestone, Esq.; and *two* in 1764 by Dr. John Browne, sometime master of the college. *Four*, founded in 1631 by Sir Simon Bennet, are open to all persons born in the province of Canterbury. *Seven* are open without any restriction as to place of birth; viz. one founded in 1580 by Mr. Hearne, or Heron; *two* in 1586 by Rev. Thomas Browne, since augmented by Dr. John Browne; *three* established by the college in 1837 and 1841; and one founded in 1849 by George Shepherd, D.D. sometime fellow of the college. *Four* were founded in 1618 by the Rev. Robert Gunsley, for natives of the county of Kent; *two* of whom are to be elected by the master and fellows from the grammar school of Rochester, and *two* from that of Maidstone. *Two* were founded in 1587 by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, the nomination to which is vested in his heirs. *Two* by lady Holford, are in augmentation of exhibitions from the charter house. Some others of small value, founded by Mr. Lodge, are usually given to the bible clerk. *Two* exhibitions for the study of mathematics, established in 1840, are open to all members of the college, who have not exceeded twelve terms from their matriculation.

Description.—University college which stands on the south side of the high street, presents a massive front of about 260 feet long and three stories high, regular, substantial, and of the old English architecture with some mixture of the Italian. This splendid pile which forms one of the most striking features in High-street, is divided into two courts which are entered by gateways (at equal distances from the extremities) surmounted by two low, broad massive embattled towers. The exterior of the western gateway, which has a richly-groined vault, is surmounted by a statue of queen Anne, and the niche in the interior is filled by a statue of king James II. The latter piece of sculpture was presented by Dr. Obadiah Walker who was master of the college in 1687, but lost his headship for his adherence to the church of Rome. It is

stated that the only other statue of James II. in England is that behind the banqueting house at Whitehall which is of brass by Gibbons. The tower over the eastern gateway has statues of queen Mary, and Dr. Radcliffe. The first stone of the present building was laid on the 14th of April, 1634, on the west side, and the whole of that wing was completed in two years' at a cost of about £1400. The north side, fronting high-street was begun on the 19th of June, 1635; and soon after the south side, containing the hall and chapel. The works having been delayed by the distractions of the times, and the difficulty of procuring adequate funds; the east side was not completed till 1674. The greater part of the expense of these works was defrayed by the benefaction of Sir Simon Bennet (an estate in Northamptonshire) the trustees of whose estate paid to the college upwards of £5000. for this purpose. The western or principal quadrangle is a square of 100 feet, having the chapel and hall on the south side opposite the entrance. The eastern or smaller quadrangle is 80 feet square, having buildings only on three sides, the fourth being open into the master's garden. The north and east sides were built from the bequest of Dr. Radcliffe, about the year 1719.

The detached elegant building on the west of the college abutting in the High-street has lately been erected from a design by Mr. Barry. This building contains additional apartments for the members.

The Chapel.—Previously to the year 1369 the society did not possess a place of worship of their own, but made use of the churches of St. Mary and St. Peter, and the first chapel erected within the walls of the college was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, in 1476. The chapel being found too small, the present edifice, which is much admired for the elegance of its general appearance, was commenced in 1639 and completed about 1655. It is fitted up in the Grecian style, with a grained Gothic ceiling which was put up in 1802, the original ceiling of oak panel-work becoming decayed. The altar piece is a curious copy of the *Salvador Mundi*, by Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, formerly master of this college. The window in the ante-chapel, executed in 1687 by Henry Giles, of York, represents Our Saviour driving the money changers out of the temple, and was presented to the chapel by Doctor Radcliffe. The windows of the inner chapel are by Abraham Van Linge, and were executed in 1641. The subjects are as follows:—to the left, the 1st represents Jacob's vision of the ladder—2d, Elijah's ascent to heaven in a chariot of fire—3rd, Jonas and the whale—4th, Lot and his family escaping from Sodom—5th, (over the altar,) the Nativity—6th, (to the right,) the fall—Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise—7th, Adam and Eve lamenting

their fall—Abraham entertaining angels—8th, Abraham preparing to offer up Isaac—9th, Christ supping in the dwelling of Martha and Mary. Among the monuments, several of which are of chaste design, is one to the memory of Sir William Jones, the eminent judge and oriental scholar, formerly a fellow of this college, executed by Flaxman. The bas-relief representing Sir William preparing his great work "The Digest of the Hindoo Laws" with the assistance of a Brahmin, is considered one of the finest designs of that eminent sculptor. The splendid screen which divides the ante-chapel from the chapel is of the Corinthian order, carved by Grinlin Gibbons.

The Hall, which is small but very elegant, was completed about the year 1657, but the interior was entirely refitted in 1776 in the Gothic style by several members of the college, whose arms are emblazoned on the wainscot, at an expense of nearly £1200. The floor which was formerly boarded, and in the centre of which stood a grate for burning charcoal, is of Swedish and Danish marble; and the handsome fire place, the gift of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart., D.C.L., founder of the university prize which bears his name, is said to have been copied from a monument in Ely cathedral. The oriel window, which has lately been restored by Dr. Plumtre, the present master, is decorated with the arms of the principal benefactors, as is likewise the beautiful roof. Portraits of the following distinguished members of the society adorn the walls:—commencing on the left, Francis marquis of Hastings, Sir John Richardson, John earl of Eldon, William lord Stowell; at the upper end of the room, Sir Simon Bennet, Dr. Potter archbishop of Canterbury; to the right of these are Sir R. Chambers, William Wyndham, Sir Thomas Plumer, and Sir W. Jones; and over the entrance earl Radnor, Dr. Radcliffe, and Sir Roger Newdigate. In connection with the hall a very curious and ancient custom called 'chopping at the tree,' but the origin of which is unknown, still prevails at this college. On Easter sunday, every member as he leaves the hall after dinner, chops with a cleaver at a small tree or pole dressed up for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, and placed on a turf by the butlery, the cook standing up with a plate to receive donations; the master deposits half a guinea, each fellow five shillings, and the other members half a crown.

In the *Common Room*, over the fire place, is an excellent bust of king Alfred, carved by Wilton, from a model by Rysbrach, which was presented in 1771 by the late lord Radnor, and to the left of the entrance is a bust of Sir William Pitt. Here are also portraits of the earl of Leicester, and Henry IV., burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, and two valuable engravings of Dr. Johnson and Sir William Jones.

The Library, which is situated behind the hall, contains a good collection of books and manuscripts. It may be said to owe its origin to Walter Skirlaw,* who gave several MSS. for the common use of the students. The date of this building is 1669.

Eminent Men.—Among the eminent persons who have been members or masters of this society are twenty-one bishops and archbishops, with many other distinguished personages, a few of whom we may mention: Langley, bishop of Durham, afterwards cardinal; Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, founder of Lincoln college; Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library, &c., afterwards of Lincoln college. Stanyhurst the poet; Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, author of the Grecian antiquities: bishop Bancroft, Sir Roger Newdegate, earl Eldon, late lord chancellor; lord Stowell, judge of the court of Admiralty, Sir William Jones, chief justice of Calcutta; Sir Robert Chambers, chief justice of Bengal, and Sir Thomas Plumer, master of the Rolls. Carte, the historian, afterwards of Cambridge, took his first degree here, and Iago, the elegaic poet was servitor at this college.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

This college was founded by John Balliol, of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, (father of John Balliol, king of Scotland,) and Dervorgilla his wife, between the years 1263 and 1268, for the exact date of its foundation is not with certainty known. "It seems however," says Dr. Ingram, "to be generally agreed that this John de Balliol, the original founder, and father of the unfortunate king of Scotland of that name, died in the year 1269; and, as it appears, almost suddenly; leaving his benevolent designs, whatever they were, totally unsettled.

His widow, the lady Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan of Galloway, descended from Fergus, prince and lord of Galloway, determined to give effect to the wishes expressed by her husband on his death bed. Accordingly, having domiciliated the scholars, to whom her late husband had granted annual exhibitions out of his personal estate, now in the hands of the executors, she gave them statutes under her own seal. These statutes, beautifully written on a piece of parchment the size of a small quarto, and bearing a

* Wood tells us that this prelate was the son of a sieve-maker, at Skirlaw in Yorkshire. At an early age he ran away from his father's house, and came to Oxford, where he partook of William of Durham's benefaction in this college, and distinguished himself so much by his learning, that he rose to be made successively bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Wells, and Durham. It is added, that his parents were ignorant of his fate till he was settled at Durham, when he sent his steward to Skirlaw to bring them to him, if they were alive, and then made a provision for them. He appears to have been an eminent architect, as the centre tower of York minster is said to have been built under his superintendance, when he was Archdeacon of the East Riding. He died 1406.

very perfect impression of this seal, are still in the possession of the college. They are dated from Botel, or Bootles, in Cumberland, tenth Edward I., A.D. 1282; and though no longer in force, they afford an insight into the state of the university at that period." The society first inhabited a house in Horsemonger street in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, hired by the foundress from the chancellor and masters of the university; but in 1284 she purchased a considerable tenement called Mary's or Maryhall with an appendage of three pieces of land, and this purchase was confirmed to Walter de Foderinghaye and others, for the scholars of Balliol college for ever. In the same year the foundress settled on the scholars and their successors for ever, certain lands at Stamfordham, and the Howgh in Northumberland, which had been purchased for this purpose by her late husband's executors, and had her charter confirmed by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir John Balliol her son, afterwards king of Scotland. In the years 1303 and 1310, four plots of ground were purchased adjoining the college, and the buildings subsequently assumed a quadrangular shape.

Benefactors.—The revenues of the society were augmented soon after its foundation by the munificence of succeeding benefactors, amongst whom were the following: Hugh de Wychenbroke or Hugo de Viena, so early as 1294 conveyed to the college a piece of land with several houses in the parish of St. Lawrance in London, and the advowson of the church there, reserving to the vicar £5. per annum. Hence, a gridiron, the emblem of this saint's martyrdom, is seen in different parts of the college. Hugh de Warkenby and William de Sockham, two members of the society afterwards endowed an oratory called St. Catherine's chapel, that divine service might be daily performed in it. Richard Hunsingore gave the society in the reign of Edward II. certain lands in Steeple Aston, the manor of Wotton, and a tenement in Oxford. In 1340, Sir William Felton, knt., gave the manor and impropriate rectory of Abbotsley, Hunts., for augmenting the commons of the fellows from 8d. to 12d. per week, &c. About this time Sir Philip Somervyle granted lands in the parish of Long Benton, Northumberland, as well as the church of the same place, for the maintenance of certain scholarships. Dr. Bell, bishop of Worcester, who died in the year 1556, gave certain lands &c., to found two exhibitions. Peter Blundell an opulent clothier of Tiverton, was a liberal benefactor in 1615, as, also was lady Elizabeth Periam in 1620. The subsequent benefactors were Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester, Dr. Busby, Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and several others. The latest and most considerable benefaction is that of Mrs. Jane Williams, who in the year 1830, agreeably with the

benevolent designs of her husband, bequeathed an estate, the annual proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of advowsons, or the augmentation of small livings already belonging to the society.

The foundation at present consists of a master, 12 fellows and 14 scholars. The number of members on the books is about 345. The society by their statutes, have the singular privilege enjoyed by no other college or hall in either of the two universities, namely, that of electing their own visitor: the present visitor is the bishop of Lincoln, and the present master is the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. The college possesses the patronage of eighteen benefices, lying in eight counties.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—*Nine* of the fellowships, and *ten* of the scholarships are on the old foundation.

One fellowship and two scholarships were added in 1520, by lady Elizabeth Periam, widow of Sir William Periam, knt., lord chief baron of the exchequer; which, as well as all the fellowships and scholarships on the old foundation, are open to candidates without regard to the place of their birth, residence or education.

Two fellowships, and *two* scholarships were added in the years 1615, and 1676, by the executors of Mr. Peter Blundell, which must be filled up by persons elected from the grammar school at Tiverton in Devonshire. The feoffees of Blundell's lands, have the right of nomination to this latter foundation.

Exhibitions.—This college has a considerable number of exhibitions; among which are four of £20 each, founded in 1666 or 1667, by John Warner, bishop of Rochester, for natives of Scotland, with a particular view to support the cause of episcopacy in that country. With the same object, John Snell, Esq., in 1677, founded 10 exhibitions of £130. each, tenable for 10 years for persons born and educated in Scotland, who are to be nominated by the principal and professors of the university of Glasgow, and elected by the master and fellows of this college.

Description.—Balliol college stands on the north side of Broad street. It appears that Old Balliol hall stood westward of the present buildings, and that Mary's hall, to which the society soon removed, and which was called for some time New Balliol hall, was situated at the south-west corner of the present quadrangle. The buildings of the college display very great irregularity of architecture, possessing more interior accommodation than external beauty; and though of various dates, no portion is older than the time of Henry VI. The entrance is through a handsome gothic embattled tower gateway, on which are sculptured the arms of the Balliol family. In the front of the tower is an oriel, flanked by two highly enriched and cano-

ped niches. The college consists chiefly of one quadrangle, 120 ft. in length and 80 ft. in breadth, with the chapel and library on the north side, the hall on the west, and the apartments for the students on the south and east of the quadrangle. Abutting on Broad street, a little to the left, is a modern building erected chiefly at the expense of the Rev. Henry Fisher, formerly a fellow of this college, who contributed £3000. for that purpose. On the north side of this building is the following inscription:—‘*Verbum non Amplius—Fisher,*’ the same inscription is found over Mr. Fisher’s grave, in Bere Regis, Dorset., of which parish he was vicar, The master’s lodgings which contain a spacious hall and handsome rooms are fronting the street.

At the western extremity of the college facing Magdalen church, is a building formerly known as the Bristol building, intended for the accommodation of certain exhibitors from that city, but the plan projected was never carried into effect. Several sets of rooms contiguous to this building were pulled down in 1825, and an edifice containing twelve commodious sets of rooms was erected from a design by Bassevi, at the expense of the master and fellows. On the completion of the new buildings in 1826, the front of the old building adjoining was cased with Bath stone, so as to correspond in some degree with it. A building at the northern extremity of the college is commonly called *Cæsar’s* lodgings, or more briefly *Cæsar*, from its having been erected on the site of a tenement belonging to sir Julius Cæsar, or to his brother Henry, who studied here.

Previously to the year 1772, a terrace walk shaded with lofty elms, (similar to the area in front of St. John’s-college,) extended along the south front towards Broad-street, from the eastern angle of the building in an oblique line to the master’s lodging. The enclosed ground was surrendered to the commissioners under the paving act, in the year above mentioned for the enlargement of Broad-street.

The Chapel which is the third used by the society since the foundation of the college was commenced in 1521 and completed in 1529. The stained windows are by Abraham Van Linge: the subjects of the east window are the Passion, Resurrection and Ascension of our Saviour. On the south is a window displaying Hezekiah’s sickness and recovery, and in a window in the north, the subject is Philip baptizing the eunuch, &c. In the other windows are portraits of saints, various scriptural subjects and armorial bearings. The brass eagle, used as a reading desk was given by Dr. Wilson in the reign of Charles II.

The Hall presents a beautiful gothic front of the time of Henry VI. and with the exception of the outward walls, it underwent a complete



alteration in 1792, from a design of Mr. Wyatt. The interior which is in the modern style, contains portraits of Henry, second earl of Bathurst, lord high chancellor of England; Dr. Parsons, bishop of Peterborough, the late master; Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham; Dr. Prossor, archdeacon of Durham, formerly a fellow; Dr. Dolben, archbishop of York; Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Matthew, Baillie of London, formerly a member; and Dr. Wycliffe the reformer, who was master of this college from 1361 to 1366. The senior *common room* is beneath the library.

The Library which was completed in 1477, and refitted some years since in a neat and convenient manner, after designs by Mr. Wyatt, contains a valuable collection of MSS. some of them beautifully illuminated. Here is also a good collection of books on general literature, many early printed and rare English bibles, and some very curious tracts arranged and bound up in volumes. The windows contain the arms &c., of benefactors. On the right of the entrance to the college is the master's lodgings. Part of the ancient city wall was opposite this college, and the site of the houses on the north side of Broad-street was formerly the city ditch, which ran between the city wall and this college: so clear a stream ran through this ditch that it gave the name of Canditch (*candida fossa*) to the street leading to it, and by that name the spot was known in the time of Anthony Wood.

Eminent Men.—This college has produced twenty bishops, including six archbishops, one cardinal, one patriarch of Alexandria, and a bishop of Smyrna. As before stated, Wycliffe was master of this college, and amongst the other renowned characters who were members of it, were Tunstall, bishop of Durham; archbishop Morton; Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; Tiptoft earl of Worcester; Adam Smith; Ross of Warwick; Parsons, the Jesuit; John Evelyn; Kyrle, the 'Man of Ross'; and Dr. Savage, master, and author of 'Balliofergus' printed in Oxford in 1668.

MERTON COLLEGE.

This college is said to have been founded at Maldon, in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford before the year 1274, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and lord high chancellor of England, but the first part of this statement is not strictly correct. The foundation at Maldon, as stated in the charter of endowment, was not a house of study but simply a house of sustenance and support for twenty scholars dwelling in the schools of Oxford, or 'wheresoever else learning shall happen to flourish.' This charter is dated 1264, and appended to it are the seals of Henry III., the bishop and chapter of Winchester, and the founder. From another charter obtained for the

greater security of the institution, and a third charter granted in 1274 when he removed the establishment to Oxford, it appears that that city was originally intended to be the place of study for the Merton scholars. "The history of this establishment," writes Dr. Ingram, "is of peculiar importance, as exhibiting the primary model of all the collegiate bodies in Oxford and Cambridge.* The statutes of Walter de Merton have been more or less copied by all other founders in succession; and the whole constitution of both universities, as we now behold them, may be, not without reason, ascribed to the liberality and munificence of this truly great man. His sagacity and wisdom led him to profit by the spirit of the times; his opulence enabled him to lay the foundation of a noble system; and the splendour of his example induced others in subsequent ages to raise a superstructure at once attractive and solid. The students were no longer dispersed through the streets and lanes of the city, dwelling in insulated houses, halls, inns, or hostels, subject to dubious control and precarious discipline, but placed under the immediate superintendence of tutors and governors, and lodged in comfortable chambers. This was little less than an academical revolution; and a new order of things may be dated from this memorable era."

Previous to the foundation of this college the educational course may be considered almost strictly monastic, but from the period of this foundation, it may be termed educational or collegiate. The distinction between the college and the monastery is thus briefly explained by a recent writer: "the object of the former is study, and the acquirement of knowledge; of the latter, total retirement from the world and devotion to God. The latter imposed a vow, or 'religion,' whence the monks were called 'religious;' and a 'rule,' binding for life, from which they were termed 'regular.' The students of the college lived under discipline, but no vow bound them to remain longer than they pleased. In short, the college was intended to prepare the clergy for active service; the monastery to seclude them for an unchanging life of religious worship."

Walter de Merton, according to the practice of the day in which he lived, derived his name from the place of his nativity; he is said to have studied at Oxford, at Manger hall, now the Cross inn, in Corn-market street; and as early as the year 1237, he was in holy orders. In accordance with the usage of that age he united the legal with the clerical profession, became eminent in the court of chancery, and in 1260 was appointed to the high office of the

* 'Peter house, or St. Peter's college, the first in order of time at Cambridge, has been shewn by Mr. Kilner to have been founded in manifest imitation of this of Walter de Merton.'

chancellor of England. He first founded this college on his principal estate at Maldon, near Kingston, Surrey, whence the scholars were obliged to ride up to Oxford to attend the schools and take degrees. But finding this plan inconvenient, he purchased houses in Oxford and Cambridge, in case the former place should prove less desirable, and finally conveyed the whole establishment from Maldon to Oxford. He then created a body of scholars, whose object was theological study, placed them under the care of a warden; charged the elder with the discipline and teaching of the younger, appointed a bursar, steward, and other officers; appointed chaplains to attend to the pastoral care of the body, a duty hitherto performed by the monks; and effected, as has been before stated, immense improvements in the general educational system. This great and good man was consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1274, and died from the effects of an accident on the 27th Oct., 1277, and was buried in his own cathedral.

In 1265, one year after the date of the first charter of endowment for the institution at Maldon, the founder obtained from the abbey at Reading a piece of ground in the city of Oxford, near the church of St. John the baptist, together with the advowson of that church. This piece of ground now forms the cemetery, and what is called the Grove. A royal confirmation of the grant and a special licence for the enclosure of the ground was then obtained, and in the following year the churches of St. John, and St. Peter in the east, were both canonically appropriated for the perpetual use of the scholars. Several tenements were subsequently purchased, which enabled the founder to reduce the building to a quadrangular form.

The following are among the subsequent benefactors to this college—Ella Longspee, countess of Warwick, grand daughter to Henry II. who was married secondly to Philip, lord Bassett, who gave several lands for the maintenance of the fellows in the founder's time.* John Wyllyott, D.D. chancellor of Exeter, invested his estates in the college in 1380 for the purpose of adding to the foundation twelve poor scholars or exhibitioners called *Portionista* since termed Postmasters. || John Chamber, fellow of Eton and canon of Windsor who in 1604 gave £1000. to purchase lands for the maintenance of two postmasters, and one fellow to be elected from foundationers of Eton. William

* This munificent lady was also a benefactress to the university, having in 1293 deposited in a chest called the *Warwick chest*, 120 marks to be advanced in loans to poor scholars.

§ Postmasters remained only during their privilege, and never became part of the governing body: they resided in the house exactly opposite the college gate famed as the birth place of Anthony A. Wood, the historian and biographer of Oxford. The postmasters anciently performed the duties of choristers.

Rede, bishop of Chichester, sometime fellow of this college, left a chest containing £100. in gold to be lent to the fellows in case of need. Sir Thomas Bodley, knt. gave also 200 marks for a similar chest, the cost of which was to be £13 6s. 8d. Henry Sever and Richard Fitzjames, both wardens, were liberal benefactors in their time. In 1589 James Leche, fellow, gave £200. to purchase land; he also gave a good collection of books to the library. Dr. Griffyth Higges, fellow and afterwards dean of Lichfield, gave in 1659, his whole collection of books to the library together with certain monies to purchase land for a stipend for a librarian. In 1754 George Vernon, sometime fellow, and rector of Burton-on-the-water, Gloucestershire, bequeathed £300 to augment the stipend of the two postmasters on Mr. Chamber's foundation. In 1753 the bequest of Henry Jackson, M.A. of this college, and afterwards minor canon of St. Paul's, for founding four exhibitions with a preference for natives of the city or county of Oxford, educated at the schools of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, took effect.

The founder limited his bequest to natives of those dioceses where he had property, hence Hereford, Chichester, Exeter, Rochester, Lichfield, Chester, Carlisle, and the Welsh dioceses are excluded. The dioceses are reckoned according to their boundaries in the founder's time. In 1801 Dr. Kent gave his library to the college.

The foundation now consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 postmasters, 4 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The number of members on the books is about 176, the archbishop of Canterbury is visitor, and the Rev. Robert Bullock Marsham, D. C. L. is the present warden. The college enjoys the patronage of seventeen benefices.

Description.—Merton college is situated in the street to which it gives name, and consists of three distinct courts or quadrangles. The principal front is an irregular pile rebuilt in 1589, but the beautifully sculptured gateway and embattled tower were constructed by bishop Rudburne, warden of the college, in 1461. The front is ornamented with the statues of Henry III. and Walter de Merton, under Gothic canopies and a sculptured tablet expressive of the history of St. John baptist. The great north window is the chief ornament of the front elevation, it abuts on the street, and is a fine specimen of florid gothic architecture. The first court has the hall on the south, the chapel on the west, the entrance gateway and chambers for the members on the north, and the warden's residence on the east. The second court is entered from the first through a handsome archway, which connects the warden's lodgings with the hall. This court was formed in 1610, and measures 110 feet by 100. A central elevation on the south side, surmounting a

gate which leads to the gardens, displays successive ranges of Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, and Tuscan pillars, and the rest of the court exhibits a fair specimen of the Gothic architecture of that period. The third court is very limited in extent, two of its sides being occupied by the library. This was formerly called the mob-quadrangle, and that part of it on the south side of the chapel with the curious high-pitched roof of stone, is supposed to have been constructed in, or very soon after the founder's time.

The Chapel, which is parochial as well as collegiate, is a massive Gothic structure consisting of the choir and transept of a building which doubtless was originally intended to be cruciform. It was formerly called 'the church of St. John within the walls.' As has been already seen, this edifice (the parish church of St. John Baptist's) was granted to the founder in 1265, by the monks of Reading abbey, for the perpetual use of the scholars, on condition that they found a chaplain to perform all the offices of the church for the parish, which is accordingly done to this time. This is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Oxford. The choir has seven windows on each side, in the decorated English style; the great eastern window is of exquisitely delicate workmanship, and has a St. Catherine's wheel finely worked, and is completely filled with stained glass. It is in six compartments, representing the principal events in the life of Christ, and was executed by W. Price in 1700. The altar piece is a painting of the Crucifixion, by Tintoret, and was presented by John Skip, Esq., of Ledbury, formerly a gentleman commoner of the college. The choir was paved, wainscotted, and seated at the expense of Mr. Fisher, who died at Holywell, in 1671.

The tower which rises from the intersection of the choir and transept is short, massive, well-proportioned, and entirely in the Perpendicular style. In each front it has two lateral compartments, each pierced with a large window; and it terminates in a pierced battlement, and eight jagged pinnacles. It has a peal of eight fine-toned bells. An ancient chapel adjoining the church on the south-eastern angle of the choir was formerly the 'Ladye Chapel'; but it has since been used as a vestry or sacristy, and it is now converted into a brewery. Besides this chapel or chantry, and another chantry, founded in 1337 by R. Hunsingore, there were two altars in the southern transept of the church dedicated to St. Jerome and St. Catherine. The interior of the chapel has lately undergone very extensive repairs and improvements at the expense of private subscribers amongst the fellows, and former fellows, with a few others. The extent of these improvements and repairs are as follows. In 1843 the roofs of the transepts were reported to be unsound, and new roofs were in consequence placed over both, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore.

At the same time the stage or floor formerly used by the bell-ringers, and which cut off the apexes of the four arches, was removed, and the present gallery for the bell-ringers constructed. By this means the arches are shewn in completeness, and the very fine groined oak roof of the tower is exposed. In 1849, the roof of the chancel or choir was examined by Mr. Butterfield, and plans for its repair and renewal submitted to the college. The old roof was canted, the upper face cutting off the top of the east windows and mouldings. It was also divided into square panels with carved bosses at the intersections. This was wholly removed and the constructive timbers above being found in good repair, were retained. But the collar not being necessary for the strength of the structure, was cut away, and the present panelling of wainscot oak, follows the lines of the constructive span timbers. At the same time the old tapestry, altar rails, and monuments, formerly surrounding the sanctuary were removed. The two principal monuments of Sir Henry Savile and Sir Thomas Bodley are erected in the transepts, and the old *sedilia* stalls were restored together with the *piscina* and the window at the back of it, looking into the old sacristy. It is hoped that the college will be enabled to restore the sacristy also, and to re-open the door by which it communicates with the sanctuary. The floor was relaid in tiles and black marble, and a new altar of carved stone and grey marble erected. The sanctuary was extended to its original limits by removing one length of the stalls and sittings. The repairs were continued in 1850, during which time the roof was painted *in tempera*. The roof is in three planes or surfaces, the lower of which, the wall plate, is between three and four feet high, and perpendicular. This is completely covered with the richest colour, distributed in circular medallions on a diapered ground. The centre medallion of each bay or panel is occupied by historical subjects: of these there are seven, corresponding to the seven windows and the clustered corbal columns between. From the latter spring the principals and diagonal ribs which cross in the centre at the apex of the roof, and thus divide the whole into seven bays, or panels. The ribs are coloured a deep brown red, and on either side of the principals, runs a bordering of white quatrefoils on red. The mouldings of the ribs are ornamented by stripes of different colours running diagonally across them at certain intervals, for the purpose of giving as much extent and breadth as possible to the timbers. Strong lines of red with patterns of white and black run along the ridge line, and the angle line of the two planes of the roof, and the lower plane or wall plate are joined to the rest by a *dentelle* border of gold. The panels are occupied by green foliage with bosses or flowers of rich colour at intervals, the plain oak being left for ground. The spandrels

at their widest part contain circular figures or frames with ornamented borders, fourteen on each side of the roof. These are occupied by demi-figures of angels in white drapery playing various instruments, or singing from scrolls, &c. in choir. The figures in the lower tier of medallions on the wall plate, represent the great lights of divine science, for the cultivation of which, amongst the secular clergy, the college was founded in the following order:—St. John baptist, to whom the church is dedicated;—2. side above the altar, the four Evangelists on alternate sides; 2d, St. Matthew; 3d, St. Mark; 4th, St. Luke; 5th, St. John, then the four doctors of the church; 6th, Jerome; 7th, Ambrose; 8th, Augustin: and 9th, Gregory. Those most remote being the four major prophets; 10th, Isaiah; 11th, Jeremiah; 12th, Ezekiel; 13th, Daniel holding scrolls with prophecies of the triumphs of the church, the judgments of God, &c.; and lastly, the 14th, a figure of the founder himself, holding the chapel in his hand. On the west wall, above the chancel arch, are three medallions; the centre contains a representation of our Saviour sitting, the blessed Virgin, and St. Peter. This elegantly painted roof was designed, and chiefly executed by the Rev. John Hungerford Pollen, M.A., the present bursar, dean of the college, and senior proctor of the university. During the past year (1850), the old screen and furniture have been removed, and new stalls erected. The new stone screen, which is to be closed with gates of brass, has been removed to its original place in the western arch, making the fourth screen that has been erected in this chapel. The altar piece (the Crucifixion) has been set in a tabernacle of carved oak and replaced above the altar. In the centre of this noble choir stands a fine brass *lectern*. The ante-chapel or nave has been fitted up with the stalls, &c. which have been removed from the choir, for the use of the parishioners of St. John's. A new font has been erected in the north transept, of Caen stone, elaborately wrought, standing on eight short pillars of Purbeck marble. A high cover with a crane of wrought iron, for lifting it off and on, is to be added. The old incised stones formerly laid down at the entrance to the choir have been removed to the north transept, and put together again. The two finest brasses, those so highly spoken of by Gough and Chalmers, have been set in fresh stones, and laid in the sanctuary pavement.

The chapel has been heated with hot water, the large coils of pipes in the transepts are covered with iron cases, pierced and painted. The portion of the nave or ante-chapel used for divine service is shut in with high screens hung with curtains, one of which it is proposed to line with the old tapestry which was removed from the sanctuary, representing the story of Esther and Ahasuerus.

Besides the before mentioned monuments to Sir Henry Savile (which is honorary, as he was buried at Eton college) and Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the university library, there are also monuments in the ante-chapel to the memory of Anthony A. Wood, the antiquarian, Henry Jackson, John Whitfield, Nathaniel Wight, Richard Lydall, Dr. Vaughan, late warden, and several others.

The university sermon is preached in this chapel on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and on the first sunday in August.

The Hall is a spacious room with little decoration; the door and its hinges are very ancient. This refectory contains a portrait of the founder, and also portraits of the Hon. Shute Barrington, late bishop of Durham, Mr. Justice Rooke, (both of whom were members of this college) and bishop Jewel. This room has been honoured with the presence of royalty: queen Catherine of Arragon, and queen Elizabeth, were both entertained at dinner in it; the former in 1518, and the latter in 1592. Below the portrait of Walter de Merton is a latin inscription on a white marble tablet, to commemorate the visit to the university of the emperor of Russia and his sister, in 1814, on which occasion they resided at the warden's lodgings in this college.

The Library is perhaps the most ancient structure of its class in the kingdom. It was erected in 1349, and displays a range of narrow oblong windows surmounted by four low towers. Some fragments of painted glass remain in the more ancient windows, on which the holy lamb is repeatedly represented with the words *Ecce Agnus Dei*, in allusion to St. John, baptist, the patron saint. Dr. Rede, bishop of Chichester, who died in 1385, is said to have built this library, and Dr. Kent, who died in 1801, gave his whole collection of books to the college. Before this curious old room was built, the books were kept in chests, and after its erection it became the regular study of the college. Each book was chained, and made use of on the spot, for which purpose oaken benches were erected. The chains were not removed till about 1780; one is still left as a specimen. Anthony A. Wood, the Oxford antiquarian, who must have passed much of his time in this room, tells us that the visitors appointed in the reign of Edward VI. took from this library a waggon load of manuscripts, most of which treated of divinity, astronomy, and mathematics. He calls these visitors 'ignorant and zealous coxcombs,' and he informs us that during the reign of this king 'there was seldom seen anything in the university, but books of poetry, grammar, idle songs, and frivolous stuff.' The library now contains some rare printed books, among which is Caxton's Chaucer, and about 400 MSS., many of them of great value. In the elegant gothic hall of the warden's residence is a beautiful

Siberian jasper vase, presented to the society by the emperor Alexander, of Russia: it bears inscriptions in the Latin and Russian languages.

The first *Common Room* known in the university was fitted up at this college in 1661. The garden, in which is a fine terrace, has been much improved of late years, and commands a view of Merton fields and the broad walk of Christ church.

Previous to the time of Henry VI. a marble cross stood on the west side of the chapel. This cross was erected by the Jews as a penalty for destroying a crucifix carried in procession before the chancellor on his way to the shrine of St. Frideswide, on the feast of the Ascension, 1268.

Eminent Men.—Among the eminent characters who were members of this college, are Sir Henry Savile, founder of the astronomical professorship; Dr. W. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex; Anthony A. Wood*; Sir Richard Steele; Duns Scotus, founder of the sect of Realists, &c.

EXETER COLLEGE.

Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, chaplain to the pope, lord high chancellor of England, and secretary of state to Edward II. was the *first founder* of this college under the title of Stapledon hall in 1314. This celebrated personage was the youngest son of Sir Richard Stapledon of Amery near Bideford in Devonshire, and received his education in the university of Oxford. In 1307 he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, which event we are told by Godwin, was celebrated with almost unexampled splendour and hospitality. Like other prelates of that period he was engaged with the affairs of state, and in 1325 he accompanied queen Isabella to the court of France. Having discovered the traitorous designs of the queen's party, he returned to England,

* "Anthony à Wood, one of the brightest luminaries of past ages, equally an honour to the city that gave him birth, as to the college of which he was so distinguished a member, was born in 1632, in the little stone house opposite the great gate of Merton college. Having received the first part of his education at Thame, and New College school, he was, in 1647, admitted a postmaster of Merton. His turn of mind was soon displayed in favour of ancient literature and history, to the study of which he devoted his whole life. His indefatigable industry appears not only in those valuable works the 'ATHENÆ,' and the 'HISTORIA ET ANTIQVITATES UNIVERSITATIS OXON,' but also in the ample collection of MSS., which he bequeathed by his will to the *Ashmolean Museum*. For the compilation of these he was indulged with an opportunity of perusing the original records of the university and city, of which he was so faithful a copyist, that whoever follows him in his researches will have just reason to admire his accuracy and care. To his unwearied diligence he united a natural propensity to discover, and an undaunted spirit to speak the TRUTH. He had a sincere abhorrence of everything mean or servile; and if he is at any time guilty of misrepresenting the characters of others, it is entirely owing to his having first been deceived himself. He lies buried in Merton college ante-chapel, under this short but expressive inscription:—*Antonius à Wood, antiquarius, ob. Nov. 29, 1695.*"—*Oxford Guide*.

and, it is said communicated them to the king, so that he might take steps to defeat them. Edward accordingly proceeded to Wales, leaving to him the custody of the city of London. The tragical fate of the unfortunate monarch is well known, nor was the fate of our founder of a less tragical character, for as he was returning home from an excursion in the suburbs, he was dragged from his horse near the north door of St. Paul's, and he together with his brother Sir Richard Stapledon and two servants were slain on the spot. His body was thrown into a deserted cemetery near Pye-corner, and afterwards concealed beneath a heap of sand behind his own house in the Strand. The queen and her son, regretting this outrage, caused the body to be buried six months after in Exeter cathedral, on the north side of the high altar, and those who were implicated in the murder to be executed.

It appears that previous to the foundation of Stapledon hall, the bishop maintained certain scholars at Hart hall, for we are told that he removed hither his scholars from Hart hall and made a foundation for a rector and 12 fellows. Of these 13, he directed that 8 should be elected from the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; 4 from the archdeaconry of Cornwall; and that 1 should be nominated by the dean and chapter of Exeter, from any place they might deem most fit, provided that he was in priest's orders.

It is very probable that the premature death of the founder prevented him making those endowments to his college which had doubtless been his intention. His good desires however were amply fulfilled by subsequent benefactors, of whom Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, and Sir Wm. Petre, knt., secretary of state and privy counsellor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were the principal. The former whose munificence procured for him the name of the *Second Founder*, added much to the buildings, furnished the library with books, gave money to endow two fellowships from the diocese of Salisbury, and obtained leave to give the college its present name, about the year 1404. He died on the 4th of September, 1419 and was buried in the lady chapel of his own cathedral, and a costly monument was erected to his memory. An obit., or anniversary was decreed for him in 1430.

Sir William Petre, founder of the noble house distinguished by his name, added, in 1665, 8 fellowships for natives of the counties of Devon, Somerset, Essex, Oxford, Surrey, and any others in England in which he or his heirs might have lands or possessions. This benefaction was so extensive, as almost to constitute a *Third Foundation*. He appointed a sub-rector, dean and other officers, each with an appropriate salary, gave a sum to be annually divided among the members of the old foundation, and augmented the stipends of the college servants. Lady Anne Petre and her son the first lord Petre, made

some additions to this benefaction. The other principal benefactors are Mr. William Palmer, who gave more than £100. towards building the tower gateway about 1432; Sir John Peryam, knt., who built eight chambers in 1618 on the east side of the quadrangle, and presented some plate to the college; Narcissus Marsh, primate of Ireland who gave £300. towards completing the west front of the college, and £1000. for continuing the eastern range of buildings, from those erected by Sir John Peryam, to the gateway; and Sir John Ackland, knt., who gave £800. towards building the present hall, and founded two exhibitions.

In 1636 king Charles I., annexed one fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, the candidates for which are nominated by the dean and Jurats of one of these islands alternately. Mrs. Elizabeth Shiers who died in 1700, left certain rents for the maintenance of two fellowships for natives of the counties of Hertford and Surrey, to which the rector and five senior fellows alone elect.

The candidates for all fellowships in this college are required by the statute to be at least, *Generales Sophistæ* in the university. The day of election is the 30th of June, except for the Hertford and Surrey vacancies, when it is on the feast of St. Stephen. The present *foundation* consists of a rector, and 25 fellows, besides the following twenty *Scholars and Exhibitioners*,—*One* elected by the rector and fellows with preference to the kin of Symes the founder, and then a native of Somerset or Dorset, with preference to a member of the college. The exhibitioner may hold this scholarship for eight years unless he be elected to a fellowship in this or any other college, or be otherwise provided for, or the scholarship be forfeited. *One* (founded by John Darrell Esq., of West Retford, Notts., in 1664) appointed by the archdeacon of Nottingham, and master of Retford hospital, from the archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln alternately. This exhibition may be held until five years after the scholar has taken the degree of M.A., or until he shall be settled in some benefice. *Three* Eton collegers, appointed by the provost and fellows of Eton, the exhibition to be held till the scholar is 20 years of age. *Three* from Exeter school, nominated alternately by the dean and chapter, and chamber of Exeter, the exhibitions to be held till 24 years of age. (The two last-mentioned endowments were founded by Dr. Reynolds, canon of Exeter.) *Two* founded by the Rev. St. John Eliot from Truro school, nominated by the trustees of that school, the exhibitions to be held for seven years from admission into the college. *Two* founded by Sir John Acland from Exeter school, elected by Sir T. Acland, the rector of Exeter college, the mayor of Exeter, and the master of Exeter school.

Two scholarships were founded in 1830, for sons of clergymen resident in the counties of Devon and Somerset, with preference to the kindred of the founder, the Rev. Thomas How, late rector of Huntspill in Somersetshire.

The college also in the following year elected to *one* open scholarship from their own resources; to which three others have since been added.

Besides the above-mentioned, two scholarships have been founded by a bequest of the late W. Gifford, Esq. M.A. for candidates from the school of Ashburton, and in failure of such, open to candidates from other parts of the county of Devon.

The day of election to the How scholarships is the 30th of June: that to the others is announced from time to time by advertisement.

The number of members on the books of this college is about 455; the bishop of Exeter is visitor, and the Rev. J. L. Richards D.D. is the present rector. The patronage comprehends, 1 living annexed to the rectorship, and 13 other livings, situated in ten counties.

Description.—The handsome front of this college, which is situated in Turl street,* is 220 feet in length, with three beautiful oriel windows, the largest of which is immediately over the entrance. The arched roof of the fine tower gateway is an elegant specimen of masonry. This gateway has been four times rebuilt in 400 years, namely about 1404, 1600, 1700, and in 1834-5, when the whole front, which is in the Gothic style, and is embattled, was faced with Bath stone, by Mr. Plowman, builder, under the direction of Mr. Underwood, architect, both of this city. The buildings of the college form a quadrangle, whose interior is nearly a parallelogram of 135 feet. On the right of the quadrangle is the hall, on the left the chapel and rector's lodgings, and the remaining portion of the square is occupied by the apartments of the members. Behind the rector's lodgings is a large house, (now taken into the limits of the college, and inhabited by fellows,) erected by Dr. Prideaux,* who was rector from 1612 to 1642, for the accommodation of the foreigners who were attracted by his great reputation to resort to his instruction: eastward of this house and adjoining the museum is a handsome building containing nine sets of rooms facing Broad street, erected in 1832, by Mr. Plowman and Mr. Underwood, builder and architect. There is a fine oriel window at the eastern extremity of this building.

* So called from a Saxon word signifying a narrow passage or gate, one of the postern gates of the city having been at the end of this street.

* The learned Dr. Prideaux was the child of poor parents, and was in his youth a servant in the kitchen of this college; but his talents and manners enabled him to mount the ladder of fame, and he became the rector of the college. By king Charles he was nominated to the bishopric of Worcester, but the speedy ascendancy of the Cromwell party prevented his enjoying the fruits of his promotion.

The Chapel consists of two aisles, and was erected in 1624 chiefly at the expense of Dr. George Hakewell, fellow and afterwards rector of the college, who contributed £1,200. for that purpose, the remaining sum of £200 being added by the college. It has eight windows each bearing the following inscription: "*Domus mea Domus orationis*"—My house is the house of prayer. The brass eagle used as a reading desk was presented to the society by the Rev. John Vivian, B.D., in 1637. The consecration day is still observed as an anniversary in Michaelmas term.

The Hall or refectory was built about the year 1618: Sir John Ackland giving £800. and the college £200. for that purpose. When the excavations for the building were in progress a stone coffin was discovered containing the remains of a man with a crown on his head, and at his side money and other valuable articles. A few years since this hall was refitted and decorated with new windows at an expense of nearly £1800. Here is a full length portrait of bishop Stapledon the founder, painted and presented in 1789, by Mr. Peters, a member of the college; and others of Charles I.; Sir John Periam; Sir John Acland; archbishops Marsh and Secker; Mrs. Shiers; Drs. Shortridge; Hakewell; Conybeare; Stinton; Prideaux and Richards; the late rector, Dr. Jones; queen Elizabeth when very young; Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper; attorney general Noy; Justice Coleridge; lord Ducie; Seldon; Dr Bray the antiquary &c.

The library which is situated in the college garden, and contains a valuable collection of books was erected in 1799, and is an elegant Ionic building of one story. In 1708 the apartment in which the books belonging to this society were then deposited, caught fire, and the greater part of them were destroyed.

The Bodleian library, containing perhaps the finest collection of books in the world, was in great danger from this fire, it being not more than twelve yards distant.

Thomas Richards Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B.D., (members of this college and afterwards fellows of Baliol) contributed largely to the furnishing of the present library. The room contains a good portrait of the latter gentleman, who is represented with a book under his arm, supposed to be the first complete edition of the Hebrew bible, printed at Soncino, in Italy, in 1488, which he purchased in London for a mere trifle, and so delighted was he with the work, that he afterwards sent the bookseller a present of a guinea; Mr. Sandford was a very learned and eccentric divine. He studied in the library without a fire in the coldest weather, and every Friday walked four or five miles from Oxford, to houses where he could be provided with a fish dinner. He died on the 25th of September, 1774, in his 84th year, and lies buried in the middle aisle of the parish church of St.

Mary Magdalen, Oxford. A monument with a latin inscription has been erected to his memory in this church.

Eminent Men.—Among the distinguished members of this college were 20 bishops, including Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1768; Dr. Prideaux; Sir John Fortescue; Joseph Caryll, commentator on the book of Job; Maundrell the traveller; Samuel Wesley, father of the Rev. John Wesley; Shaftsbury; Coleridge; Dr. Conybeare; Dr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall; Henry Cary, the first lord Falkland; Sir Rt. Tresilian, &c. One of the earliest inmates of Stapledon hall was John de Trevisa, canon of the collegiate church of Westbury, in Wiltshire, and vicar of Berkeley, who assisted Wycliffe in translating the scriptures.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

King Edward II., commonly called Edward of Carnarvon, from the place of his birth, founded this college in 1326, under the following circumstances. Adam de Brom, almoner to the king, and of whom little is known save that he was rector of Hanworth in Middlesex, in 1315; chancellor of the diocese of Durham in the following year; archdeacon of Stow in 1319, and shortly afterwards vicar of St. Mary's in Oxford, obtained a royal licence on the 20th of April, 1324, to purchase a messuage in the town or suburbs of Oxford, in order to found therein in honour of the blessed Virgin, a college of scholars, to be governed by a rector chosen from amongst themselves: and notwithstanding the statute of mortmain which had been recently passed, he obtained a royal patent for the said rector and scholars, by which they were enabled notwithstanding this statute, to purchase lands or other property to the value of thirty pounds, and appropriate it to the maintenance of themselves and their successors for ever. De Brom, soon after purchased a spacious tenement in St. Mary's parish to which were attached five shops, occupied by townsmen, having several chambers above, a space behind, and a large cellar beneath with a stone roof groined.* This tenement at that time was called Tackley's inn, or Tackley's hall, from its having been the property of Roger Mareschall, rector of Tackley. He also purchased an ancient hall beyond the north wall of the city, called Perles or by corruption 'Perilous' hall for the accommodation of his scholars. After proceeding thus far, (probably through policy or loyalty, or from his inability to complete his intention with suitable magnificence, owing to the unhappy distractions that prevailed during this reign) he resigned and surrendered his newly endowed

* The site of this tenement is now occupied by the shops and premises of Messrs. Slater and Wheeler, booksellers, High street, and the crypt or cellar though divided is still visible.

college into the hands of the king, 'to be so ordered as he should think fit.' Edward, who had already evinced his liberality by founding the college of Carmelite friars in Oxford, did not abuse the confidence thus reposed in him, but fulfilled to the utmost the expectations of his almoner. In the following year he granted a fresh charter, constituting it a perpetual college of scholars for the study of divinity and canon law, and appointing Adam de Brom himself the first governor, under the new title of *Provost*, owing, possibly, to his having been at the time *Rector* of the parish church of St. Mary, then in the patronage of the king. By the second charter, Edward reconveyed and confirmed to the scholars all their former possessions, bestowed on them some tenements in Oxford, and gave them the perpetual advowson of St. Mary's church, on condition of their providing chaplains for the parochial service of the church. He also granted them license to purchase revenues to the amount of sixty pounds, double the sum previously allowed.

Adam de Brom governed the new society for six years, and died at Oxford on the 16th of June, 1332, he was buried in the Lady-chapel, (now called Adam de Brom's chapel) on the north side of St. Mary's church. Adam de Brom's first benefactions to the college were of the livings of Aberforth in Yorkshire, and Colby or Coleby in Lincolnshire; and amongst the foremost of its benefactors in after years, stands the royal name of Edward III., who emulating the kindness of his generous but ill-fated father, in 1327, bestowed on them a large mansion, called *Le Oriole*, or *Le Oriole Hall*,* to which they speedily removed, and from which possession the college derived its name. La Oriole hall had previously been the residence of James de Spain, or de Hispania, to whom it had been granted for life by queen Eleanor of Castile, mother of Edward II., and in honour of the said James, who released to the society his right to the hall; the Spanish pomegranate frequently appears in the decorations of the college, as in St. Mary's church to which he was chaplain. De Brom likewise procured of this king, in 1328, a grant of the hospital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford, (which had been founded for

* Respecting the etymology of the word *Oriel* much curiosity has been excited, and several contradictory opinions advanced. Some authors have derived it from *oriolum* a word often used for a porch or gateway; others consider it to have been derived from a very splendid eastern window which the building contained, and which rendered it conspicuous from without. Chaucer says,

"In her oryall she was
Closyd well with royal glass!"

Some antiquaries considered it to be merely a corruption of Aul-Royal, an opinion greatly corroborated by some early deeds still extant, one of which describes the society as "Prepositus et scholares domus Beate Marie Oxon Collegii de Oryell alias Aule Regalis vulgariter nuncupati:"—(*The Provost and Scholars of the House of the blessed St. Mary at Oxford, commonly called ORIEL COLLEGE, or HALL ROYAL.*) Dr. Ingram suggests the latter part of the word *Oratoriolum*.

lepers by Henry I.) with all its appurtenances, chiefly as an asylum for the society in times of pestilence, and of which they availed themselves on several occasions. It has since proved a source of considerable emolument to the foundation.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—This college was originally founded for a provost, and 10 scholars or fellows, seven of whom were confined to the study of divinity, and three to that of canon law. The number of fellows has since been increased by various benefactions.

John Frank, master of the rolls, who died in 1441, bequeathed £1000. for the purchase of lands for the maintenance of *four* fellows from the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon. *One* fellowship was added by John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, about 1476; John Smith, bishop of Lincoln, founded *one* in 1507 for the old diocese of Lincoln, and Richard Dudley, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, founded *two* fellowships in 1529. Queen Anne annexed a canonry of Rochester to the provostship for ever.

Several *Exhibitions* and *Scholarships* have been founded in this college by different benefactors; viz. *three* (for Bachelors of Arts) by Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, 1718; *six* by Richard Dudley, above mentioned; *four* under the will of Henry, duke of Beaufort, 1774; *two* under that of Mrs. Ludwell, 1761; *one*, (the Rutland exhibition) by the Rev. Richard Twopeny, 1838; *two* under the will of Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, 1842; and *six* were established by the society, in 1838, 1839, and 1840. The present foundation consists of a provost, 18 fellows, and 24 scholars and exhibitioners. The queen is visitor, and the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., provost. The number of members on the books is 387; and the number of livings in the patronage of the college is 12, besides one which is in the gift of the provost.

Description.—Oriel college is situated between the narrow street to which it gives name, and Grove-street. The front is simple and uniform, and there is a bay or oriel window in the tower over the gateway, in allusion probably to the name of the institution. The quadrangle was finished about the year 1648, and no portion of the buildings are of an earlier date than 1620, with the exception of a part of the eastern external wall. The interior of the quadrangle is very pleasing, and is occupied on the side fronting the gateway by a fine Gothic elevation, in which is the hall and the entrance to the chapel. On the north side is a part of the provost's lodgings, and on the south and west sides, are apartments for the fellows and students. The roof of the gateway is ornamented with the arms of Charles I., and the other doors with the arms of benefactors. Provost Blencowe, who died in 1617,

left £1300. for rebuilding the southern end and sides of the ancient quadrangle, which was accordingly soon after commenced, and Dr. John Tolson, provost from 1621 to 1644 contributed £1,150. to the work. The hall and chapel were begun about 1637 and finished in 1642. Besides the large quadrangle there is another formed of distinct and irregular buildings: the one on the eastern side was erected in 1719, by Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, who caused the following inscription in runic characters to be placed on the front wall. "*Madr el Moldur Avki.*" *Man is but a heap of dust.* The buildings on the west side were raised in 1729, by Dr. George Carter, provost of the college, who bequeathed his whole fortune for this purpose, and for other benefits to the society. In 1817, fifteen additional sets of rooms were built on the south side of bishop Robinson's wing:

The Chapel.—The first chapel attached to this college was built towards the close of the 14th century, previous to which the society attended divine service in St. Mary's church: the present chapel was completed in 1642. The east window is embellished with the representation of Christ in the temple, from a design by Dr. Wall, executed by Peckitt of York. In consequence of the legacies of Samuel Short and Charles Perrot, fellows of the college, the interior of the chapel was repaired and improved in 1678; in 1818 further improvements were effected and the seats augmented, and in 1833 it was again repaired and cleaned. In the ante-chapel stands an eagle of brass, which was presented by Mr. Napier, in 1654. Here are two marble monuments, one to the memory of Henry Edmonds, D.L.C., who died in 1746, and the other in remembrance of Dr. George Carter, erected at the expense of Dr. Eveleigh in 1811.

The Hall which is ascended by steps, has a capacious portico, and over it are coronally canopied niches with statues of the blessed Virgin and the infant Saviour, and of Edward's the II. and III., and at each extremity is an embellished oriel. The wainscotting of the interior has lately been renewed, and two handsomely carved folding doors of oak erected. The room which is 50 feet long and 20 wide was built in 1637. Three full length portraits of Edward II. enthroned, painted by Hudson in 1753, Queen Anne, by Dahl, given by the widow of bishop Robinson, and Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, by Soldi, grace the upper end of it. In one of the windows are the arms of Pierepoint, duke of Kingston, with the motto *Pie repono te.* There are two curious cups, splendid specimens of ancient plate belonging to this hall, one of which is said to have been presented by Edward II., and the other, a beautiful cocoa nut in silver gilt, by bishop Carpenter. On the 15th of June, 1826, this society celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of

its foundation by a splendid fete, about 140 gentlemen were present, who were or had been members of the college.

The Library which stands between Robinson's and Carter's buildings thereby forming the north side of the inner court, was begun in 1788 from a design by Mr. James Wyatt, it is a very chaste and classical building, and certainly one of the best examples of the Ionic order in Oxford. This is the third library erected in this college. Here is an excellent collection of books including the valuable bequest of the late Edward, baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, who was sometime a nobleman in this college, and afterwards high steward of the university.

The Common Room, under the library, is ornamented with portraits of Dr. Eveleigh, provost, by Hopponer; Dr. Copleston, late provost, bishop of Llandaff, by Phillips, and of Sir William Seymour, late puisne judge in the Bombay court, and formerly a member of this society. In the inner common room is a curious picture, by Vassari, presented by James C. Smith, Esq.; the subject of it is a group of Italian writers, Guido, Calvacanti, Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Politian, and M. Ficinus.

Eminent Men.—Nearly twenty prelates of distinguished ability have been educated within these walls; amongst whom are archbishop Arundal, a great benefactor to the university, bishop Peacock, and Dr. Butler, bishop of Durham, author of 'The Analogy.' The following illustrious persons also add importance to the scholastic annals of this college: Sir Walter Raleigh; Robert Langlande the presumed author of 'Reeve Plowman'; Pryane the republican; chief justice Holt and Dr. Jos. Wharton, the accomplished scholar, and elegant critic, brother of the learned antiquary and poet, Mr. T. Wharton of Trinity college.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Robert de Eglesfeld, or Eglesfield, chaplain and confessor to Phillippa, queen of Edward III., founded this college in 1340. The founder descended from a respectable family in Cumberland, possessed considerable property there so early as the reign of Henry III., and was born in a village called Allerby, near Maryport. The township of Eaglesfield, or Eglesfield, in the parish of Brigham, near Cockermouth, also several other estates in the county, were anciently in the possession of his family. "It is a sufficient eulogy on his talent and integrity," says Brewer, "when we say that he (de Eglesfield) enjoyed for many years the familiar confidence of one of the bravest kings, and most excellent queens that ever adorned the English throne. These valued opportunities were employed by Eglesfield in defence of the religious

establishment, and in promoting the dissemination of letters. He died in the year 1349, and Gough is inclined to believe that he was buried in the original chapel of this college, and that a brass plate, found under the communion table, forms a part of his sepulchral record. This brass 'represents a priest in a cap, and rich rocket powdered with *fleurs de lis* in lozenges, faced and hemmed with a different border, and fastened on the breast with a jewel. The sleeves of the black gown are faced with fur.' It is certain that the founder is traditionally reported to have been buried in the chapel. Our local partialities, have become useful virtues under certain modifications," continues the same writer. "We have seen that a fond predilection for the alpine recesses of Wales, assisted in stimulating Ap Rice to the foundation of a college for the benefit of that principality. A veneration for the district in which his youthful days were passed induced Eglesfield to obtain a charter from Edward III., in the year 1340, for such a collegiate hall as might train the genius and cultivate the worth of those north countrymen who had hitherto been too much engaged in party broils and border violence." In compliment to his royal benefactress, who kindly encouraged and assisted her chaplain in his design of founding a college, he gave to the new foundation the name of 'Queen's college,' or the 'Hall of the Queen's Scholars;' and after his death, which occurred on the 31st of May, 1349, queen Phillippa condescended to become patroness of the college, and the queens of England have ever since been considered the patronesses of the society and several of them have been gracious donors. De Eglesfield's original foundation was for a provost, and 12 fellows or scholars, since increased to 16, to be chosen from the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and for their maintenance he bequeathed all his lands. In the number of scholars specified in the charter it is supposed that the founder alluded to the 12 apostles, and that he intended to add 70 poor scholars indicative of the 70 disciples of our Lord.

Benefactors.—Among the many benefactors which speedily arose, since the time of queen Phillippa, the great benefactress of the college, are the following royal personages:—Edward III. and IV., and Charles I. Henrietta Maria, the consort of the latter monarch, induced him in 1626 to give to the college the perpetual advowson and patronage of three rectories and three vicarages, in the county of Southampton; queen Caroline, in 1733, contributed £1000. to assist in the completion of the buildings, and queen Charlotte presented the sum of £1000. in aid of the repairs rendered necessary by a fire in 1778. Truly may the members of this society assert that "kings have been their nursing fathers, and queens their nursing mothers." The other chief benefactors are Sir Richard Achard, knt., who about 1342, gave the

vicarage of Sparsholt, in Berks; Sir John Handle, knt., who gave the annual sum of £10. from the manor and advowson of the rectory of Knight's Enham, in Hampshire, together with lands and tenements in the same place; Sir John Stowford, who in 1352, gave a tenement in Oxford; Dr. John Hotham, provost, who gave two tenements in Oxford and a considerable sum of money, and lady Isabella, wife of Sir Robert Parvyng, knt., who gave 100 marks for the purchase of the advowson of Newbold Pacey, in Warwickshire. Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, in 1426, bequeathed the sum of £100 to be deposited in a chest called the Beaufort chest, for the use of the scholars by way of loan. In 1501, Rowland Richardson, fellow, left lands, &c. in Dudcote and Appleford, in Berkshire; in 1509, Edward Hilton, fellow, and Edward Rigge, provost, together gave the manor of Baldon St. Lawrence; and Edw. Rigge, also gave other possessions in Marsh Baldon and Stanton St. John, with £30. to purchase tenements in the town of Southampton, and several goods to the college. William Fetiplace, Esq., of Childrey, was a considerable benefactor. Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1583, left revenues amounting to £20. per annum for the maintenance of one fellow and two scholars from St. Bees school, in Cumberland, founded by himself. This prelate also left the college a collection of books and £10. to purchase *chains* for them. Dr. Robinson, sometime provost and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, gave £300. for the use of poor scholars lest they should be obliged to leave college as M.A. before they were elected fellows. Dr. Airay, provost, who died in 1616, bequeathed lands in Garsington to the college, and Henry Wilson, of Underley, in Westmoreland, in 1639 left £500. to redeem appropriated tithes from lay hands &c. At a very early period the advowson of the church of Burgh, or Brough, under Stainsmore in Westmoreland, of which the founder had been some years rector, was appropriated to the college. Among the benefactors of the 18th century, was one so important in its nature that it has obtained the credit of a new foundation. In 1739, John Michel, Esq. of Richmond in Surrey, bequeathed lands, &c., to the estimated value of £700. per annum, chiefly for the maintenance of fellows and scholars.

Among the benefactors who contributed to the modern buildings are Sir Joseph Williamson, who bequeathed £6000. besides what he gave in his lifetime, and provost Halton, £1200.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—Besides the provostship, and 16 fellowships on the old foundation, John Michel, Esq., founded 8 fellowships and 4 scholarships without regard to place of birth, and 4 exhibitions confined to the province of Canterbury. A candidate for this exhibition if entered in the university, must not have exceeded one year from his matriculation, and no under-

graduate of this college is eligible. The Michel exhibitioners are eligible to the scholarships, provided they have attained the twelfth academical term from their matriculation inclusive, and not exceeded the twenty-third. In case there is no exhibitioner qualified, the vacancy is supplied from some other college or hall. The following *Exhibitions* have been added by other benefactors. *Six* of £50. per annum, by Sir Francis Bridgman, for the counties of Lancaster, Chester, or Wilts. *Five* of £100. per annum, by lady Elizabeth Hastings, for natives of any counties, coming from certain schools in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. *Two* of £20. per annum, by Frederick Tylney, Esq., for natives of Hampshire. *Four* of £10. per annum, by lady Margaret Hungerford, for natives of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. *Two* of £50. per annum, founded by Dr. Thomas, late bishop of Rochester, for sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle, educated at the schools of Carlisle or St. Bees. *One* of £60. per annum, for natives of Middlesex, by Keane Fitzgerald, Esq., M.A., of this college, and a bencher of the inner temple, and *one* of £30. per annum, founded by the present provost, for natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland, educated at the school of St. Bees.

The archbishop of York is visitor, and the Rev. John Fox, D.D., the present provost. The number of members on the books is about 270, and the number of benefices in the gift of the college is 26, four of which are on Mr. Michel's foundation. The election of the principal of St. Edmund hall is vested in the provost and fellows of this college.

Description.—This edifice, the splendid southern front of which forms so conspicuous an ornament to the city, is situated opposite to University college. It is chiefly admired as contributing to the pleasing variety of style, which is so general in the architecture of the buildings of the university, and as forming a chief feature in that superb vista of architectural magnificence, the High-street. This grand front which is built in the style of the Luxembourg palace, was completed in 1759, from designs by Hawksmoor. In the centre is the richly embellished entrance gateway, surmounted by a large cupola supported by pillars, in which is a statue of queen Caroline, consort of George II., who in 1733 munificently subscribed £1000, towards the completion of the new buildings founded by John Michel, Esq. This gateway is connected by an ornamental wall with the lofty lateral fronts of the east and west sides over which are six statues, Jupiter and Apollo, on pediments, the other four are emblematical of the sciences of geography, mathematics, medicine and religion. The entire front was renovated during the vacations of 1845 and 1846,

The buildings of the college, are in the Grecian style of architecture, and were all built with the exception of the library during the last century. They are arranged into two courts, and constitute an oblong of 300 feet by 220. The first court, measuring 140 feet by 130, was executed by Hawksmoor from a design by sir Christopher Wren or Dr. Lancaster, affords, probably the finest collegiate specimen of modern architectural elegance in the world. Lateral to the gateway and worked into many niches, are the terminations of a lofty cloister supported by square pillars, which runs round three sides of the court. In the west cloister are the provost's lodgings, and above it as well as the east cloister consist of chambers for the fellows and students. The foundation stone of this quadrangle was laid on the 6th of February 1713, (the birthday of queen Anne, the reigning sovereign) by Dr. Wm. Lancaster then provost of the college. All the western wing of this new quadrangle excepting the bare walls, was destroyed by fire on the 18th of December 1778, and was rebuilt and restored, at an expense of £6,286 6s. 4d., subscribed by the members of the college and their friends, queen Charlotte contributing the munificent sum of £1000. The first dinner of the English agricultural society was held in this square on the 19th of July, 1839, on which occasion the party consisted of 2500 persons. The chapel and the hall, confronts the grand entrance, and divides the two courts; and at its centre are four Doric columns supporting a pediment with an emblematically sculptured tympanum. The second or north court, measures 130 feet by 90 and is occupied on the west by the library; the hall and chapel on the south; and on the north and east are chambers for the society. In a chamber over the old gate of this college, opposite Edmund hall, resided king Henry V., when a student here. His portrait in glass taken from this room is now in the library.

The Chapel which is an elegant building, is 100 feet long and 30 broad. The exterior is in the Doric style, and the interior is richly ornamented in the Corinthian style. The ceiling painted by Sir James Thornhill, represents the Ascension, and the altar piece is a copy, said to be by Mengs or Crank of the celebrated *La Notte* (the Night) of Correggio, in the Dresden gallery, which was presented to the society by the late Mr. Robson of Bond street. The windows are principally stained glass, several specimens of which in high preservation are said to be 325 years old; they were painted by Van Linge for the old chapel. The middle window at the east end is turned circularly in imitation of the ancient tribune of the Roman basilica. The window in the ante-chapel commencing in the loft, represents the figures of St. Adhelm, St. Osmond, and St. Lawrence, over which is the Crucifixion, and on the right St. Margaret, St. Christopher, bearing the infant Saviour across a rivulet, St.

Edmund, St. John of Beverley, St Robert and St. Anne. The first window on the left of the CHAPEL, contains the figures of three bishops, with their croziers—2nd, The communication to Elizabeth—3rd, the last supper—4th, the resurrection of the dead ; above, The wise men—5th, the last judgment ; over, The baptism of Christ—6th, (over the altar) The holy family, a copy of a very fine painting, by Price, from the original of Carlo Maratti ; above are represented St. Thomas, and St. Peter. Proceeding to the right, the 7th window represents—The Ascension ; above, The Passion, St. John,—and St. Luke—8th, The Resurrection above, The flight into Egypt, and Our Saviour praying in the garden—9th, The adoration of the Magi—10th, The descent of the Holy Ghost—11th, Two bishops and a pope, in their robes. The reading-desk is formed of a brass eagle, on a brass pedestal, the work of Mr. Borraghes, and bears on it the date of 1662, and the inscription, “*Regina avium, avis Reginensium,*” (The bird of Queen’s is the Queen of birds.)

The screen, which is supported by eight columns of the Corinthian order, is very handsome, and formed of fine Norman oak. The two massive chairs or seats of the provost and vice-provost are valuable specimens of antique carving.

The chapel has recently been thoroughly cleaned and embellished, and three of the windows at the west end have been taken out and copies of them inserted.

The Hall measuring 60 feet by 30 is a fine room and well worth the genius of its designer Sir C. Wren. It is internally of the Doric order, with a beautifully arched roof. Over the ancient marble chimney-piece is a good bust of Aristotle, and the room displays a profusion of portraits both in canvass and on glass. On the walls are those of Robert de Eglesfield the founder, Charles I., and his queen, queen Philippa, queen Anne, queen Catherine and queen Charlotte, Edward the black prince, son of Edward III., Henry V., and Drs. Lancaster, Smith and Halton, bishop Barlow, John Michel Esq., the second founder, Sir Joseph Williamson, lady Elizabeth Hastings, Addison, Tickett, Cartwright bishop of Chester, and Gibson bishop of London. In the gallery at the west end of the hall are the portraits of six queens—Margaret queen of Scots, queen Elizabeth, Mary queen of Scots, Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., Catherine wife of Charles II, and queen Anne, all of which were given to the college by George Clarke D.C.L, sometime fellow of All Soul’s college and M.P. for the university. Here are also portraits of Edward III., Henry V., John Michel, Esq., Dr. Fothergill, Isaac Fuller, taken by himself, and others. Among the portraits in the windows are those of Edward III., and his queen Philippa, Edward IV., and Henry V. Sir Joseph Williamson,

provost Lancaster, the founder, Charles I., and queen Henrietta, Charles II., and queen Catherine, with various heraldic decorations and other devices. The members of this college have from the days of the founder to the present time, been called to dinner by the sound of a trumpet; and a boar's head decorated with christmas ornaments is on every christmas day, carried in procession into the hall, accompanied with an ancient song. The *traditional origin* of this custom, is as follows: a member of this college, walking in Shotover forest, near Oxford, reading Aristotle, was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. The youth, not at all alarmed, with great logical composure thrust the volume into his throat, cried out, *Græcum est*, and fairly choked the infuriated animal. Another curious ceremonial is observed by this college: on new year's day, the bursar presents each member with a needle and thread, addressing them at the same time in these terms: '*Take this and be thrifty*'. This custom is supposed to have been derived from the words *aiguille et fil*, in French, signifying a *needle and thread*, in a fanciful allusion to the name of Eglesfield the founder. In the buttery is a curious antique drinking horn which holds two quarts, said to have been presented to the society by queen Philippa. This horn may be ranked amongst the curiosities of Oxford: it is richly ornamented with silver gilt; on the lid is a silver eagle of curious workmanship, supported by eagles' claws, and in shape it resembles a powder horn, it is 1 foot 8 inches high, and the outer curve from the extreme point 3ft., 5in. The word '*Wacceyl*,' (*Wassail*) a Saxon phrase for drinking healths, is inscribed on several parts of it.

The Library which was completed in 1694 is the most splendid building of the kind in the university. It is 123 feet long, 30 feet in breadth and 55 in height. The exterior has an elegant and classical appearance, the basement story is decorated with eight statues in niches:—those on the right represent, Edward III., and queen Philippa, Charles I., and queen Henrietta Maria, and those on the left, Robert de Eglesfield, bishop Barlow, archbishop Lamplugh, and Sir Joseph Williamson. The interior is splendidly fitted up with delicately carved book cases, and the ceiling is tastefully stuccoed. The doorway at the south end of the room is very elegant, and above it, is a highly ornamented stone arch, supported by fluted Corinthian pillars. At each end of the arch is a female figure, one emblematical of geography and the other of astronomy, and between them are arranged the instruments &c., used in the cultivation of those sciences. Over the arch are the arms of the college, illuminated, carved in stone in *Alto relievo*. In the north window are the original portraits of Henry V., and cardinal Beaufort restored to the society by alderman Fletcher of this city, who rescued the former from the

chamber in which the prince lodged. The inscription on the latter portrait styles Henry '*The victor of his foes, and of himself*'—'*Hostium victor et sui.*' Wood states that previous to its removal from the royal chamber the inscription ran thus :—

'In perpetuam rei Memoriam.
Imperator Britanniae,
Triumphator Galliae,
Hostium victor et sui.
Henricus V.
Parvi huius cubiculi
Olim magnus incola."

In memory for ever.
Henry V.,
Emperor of Britain,
Conqueror of France.
The victor of his foes and of HIMSELF.
Was formerly the great tenant
Of this little chamber.

The room is also ornamented with a large orrery, given by six gentlemen commoners belonging to the college in 1763, and a cast of the Florentine boar in plaster of paris presented by Sir Roger Newdigate. At the north end are portraits of queen Charlotte, and Charles I., over the entrance are those of Dr. Crakanthorpe, and Dr. Lancaster. The cloister beneath this library is enclosed and fitted up in the most unique style, and is now called the *lower library*. This second library was formed in consequence of the munificent bequest of Robert Mason, D.D. formerly a member of this college, of £30,000 for the purchase of books and a collection of antiquities. The two libraries contain about 60,000 volumes of books, besides a valuable collection of manuscripts. Among the other benefactors to the library may be noticed bishop Barlow, provost, who died in 1691, and his successor Dr. Halton, both of whom bequeathed a valuable collection of books, and the latter also contributed largely to the erection of the building.

Eminent Men.—Among the extensive list of distinguished personages, produced by this college, we may select the following : prince Edward the eldest son of Edward III. commonly called the black prince, and king Henry V., Cardinal Beaufort, bishops Barlow, Nicholson, Tanner and Gibson ; Sir John Davies, Sir Thomas Overburg, Wycherley, Addison, Tickell and Collins, poets ; C. Rawlinson, Thwaites, Rowe, Mores, and Tyrwhitt, learned antiquarians ; Holyoake, Langbaine, Hyde, Mill and Hudson, critics and linguists ; Sir John Floyer, a physician who laboured to render bathing in cold water a fashionable preservative of health : Halley the astronomer, and Dr. Richard Burn, author of "*Burn's Justice*" and other valuable works, and in conjunction with Dr. Nicholson, author of the *History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland*.

NEW COLLEGE.

Was founded by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England in 1379. In the charter dated June 30th, of the same year it is intituled *Seinte Marie College of Wynchester in*

Oxenford. "It is not without reason," says Dr. Ingram, "that the popular appellation given to this establishment, soon after its foundation, has adhered to it ever since. It forms indeed a new era in our academical annals. Walter de Merton, had a century before opened a prospect more extensive than that of the aularian system; but the university, as at present constituted, continued still in a state of transition. Before the time of William of Wykeham, the six earlier colleges, though distinguished by peculiar statutes, and endowments, were very little more than *Halls* on a larger scale; and were most frequently called by that name even in legal documents: but the design of the *new* college was so grand, and the principal buildings upon the whole so much superior to those which preceded them, that the collegiate system may be said to be completely established by the formation of this society; which served as a model, more or less, to subsequent founders of colleges both here and at Cambridge." Of the birth, parentage and education of the illustrious founder of New college little is known, nor can even his name be ascertained with any degree of certainty, writers do not agree as to whether he derived the title of Wykeham from his family, or from the place of his birth. Concerning his education another difficulty has arisen: Wood states that he spent five years and a half in Oxford, whilst bishop Lowth, his biographer; and Mr. Chalmers consider it doubtful whether he ever studied at this university.

It is pretty certain that he was born at Wykeham in Hampshire, in 1324, of parents who were far from opulent, and that he was indebted for his education either here, or at Winchester school, to Sir Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of his native place, at that time constable or governor of Winchester castle, and lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton. On quitting school he was admitted into the family of his patron in the capacity of secretary, when he attracted the notice of the bishop of Winchester, who employed him as agent, clerk and attorney, and shortly afterwards recommended him to the notice of king Edward III. Although Wykeham had not been so fortunate as to profit by much, if any, collegiate discipline, he was at all events as his biographer observes "a person of as great genius, as extensive knowledge, and as sound judgment as any which that age produced." This remark is sufficiently proved by the high offices which he shortly filled with distinguished honor. It is not clearly ascertained whether he entered into holy orders previous to his entering the service of the state, or whether the king directed his attention to the church as the most desirable channel of royal bounty. By successive patents he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of most of the royal castles, manors, and parks, with

full power to rebuild, repair, and hold leets and other courts, and to enquire into the kings liberties and rights.

“The generosity of the king in rewarding him for the diligent and discreet performance of his various duties knew no bounds,” continues the author of the “Memorials of Oxford,” except such as were prescribed by the recent bull of pope Urban V., against pluralities, published in May, 1365. It would be tedious to enumerate in this place all his prebends and preferments, great and small, which he held either together or in succession, according to the practice of that age: it may be sufficient to state, that the yearly value of all the benefices which he continued to hold from this time until he became bishop of Winchester, on the death of W. de Edyngton, in October, 1366, amounted to £842. He annually expended great sums in the repairs of various buildings belonging to his preferments; and in particular whilst dean of the royal chapel, or collegiate church of St. Martin's le Grand, he entirely rebuilt the cloister of the chapter house and the body of the church. His advancement in the state, meanwhile kept pace with his preferment in the church. In 1363, he became warden and justiciary of the king's forests, on this side of the Trent. In March following, he had a grant of twenty shillings a day out of the king's exchequer. He was soon after constituted keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, a commissioner for the affairs of Scotland, chief of the privy council, and governor or chief speaker in the great council of the nation.” Richard II. appointed Wykeham lord chancellor, but when he found that no remonstrances could divert the infatuated monarch from ruinous courses, he withdrew from court and devoted himself entirely to the duties of his bishopric, and to acts of public and private beneficence. Wykeham's great designs in regard to such a foundation as might assist in improving the literature of his country, were on a comprehensive scale. Two years after he entered upon his bishopric, he purchased lands at Oxford, and formed the intention of founding two societies at Oxford and Winchester. Having completed the purchase of the site for New college, he laid the foundation stone himself, (then in his 55th year) on the 5th of March, 1380, though it is said, that the society was formed at Oxford, as early as 1373. The buildings of the college were finished in six years after the foundation stone was laid, and in the ensuing year, the founder commenced a splendid structure at Winchester, which was likewise completed in six years after it was begun. The whole of the buildings of New college consisted of the hall and chapel, with the wardens lodgings and chambers for the fellows, cloisters, stables and other offices, most of which still remain with a few modern additions and alterations. The exceptions may be seen in the third and upper stories of the

principal quadrangle which were added in 1675; and in the garden court. On the 14th of April 1386, the vigil of palm sunday, the buildings being completed, the first warden and fellows entered the college at 'three o'clock in the morning with solemn processions and litanies commending themselves and their studies to the care and protection of the Almighty.'

The foundation consists now, as originally, of a warden, 70 fellows and scholars, 10 chaplains, 3 clerks, and 16 choristers. There is also an organist and a schoolmaster. The fellows and scholars are elected from the college of Winchester, where an election is annually holden by the wardens of both colleges, two fellows of New college, and the sub-warden and head master of Winchester college, to supply the vacancies which may happen in the course of the ensuing year at New college. The founder's kindred are actual fellows on their first admission, the others are scholars on probation, till the expiration of two years.

The society of the sister foundation at Winchester was formed of a warden and 70 scholars who were to be instructed in grammatical learning. So grand and comprehensive a design which takes the student even from his childhood and qualifies him progressively for the highest offices of church and state, merits indeed, the earnest eulogy of every succeeding age. This truly great and good man died in 1404 at the age of 80, and was interred in a chantry which he had constructed for himself in Winchester cathedral.

Benefactors.—Though there have been no additional fellowships or scholarships engrafted on so ample a foundation, yet from time to time several benefactors have founded exhibitions, and enriched the foundation in various ways, though only one (John de Buckingham, bishop of London, who gave in 1388, the advowson of Swalcliffe church, together with some land) occurred during the life of the founder. William of Waynfleet, sometime fellow of this college, and afterwards bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen college, is said to have considered himself so identified with this society, that he left the same sums of money to all the members of it, as he had bequeathed to the president and other members of his own foundation. About the year 1440, Thomas Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, induced Henry VI, to whom he was tutor and secretary, to make a grant of the alien priory of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire, to the society, with the manors thereunto belonging. Thomas Jane, sometime fellow and afterwards bishop of Norwich, who died in 1499, gave a house and lands in Kirtlington; archbishop Warham gave in 1509 a house and lands in Kingsclere, and a house and land in Swalcliffe, together with 144 ounces of plate; and Robert Sherburne, bishop of Chichester, founded four prebends in 1523, in his cathedral

church of Chichester, for four persons educated in either of Wykeham's colleges. In 1528, William Fleshmonger, at one time fellow and afterwards dean of Chichester, bestowed on the college the manor of Shering-hall in Takeley Essex, with £200. in 1534 towards the purchase of the manor of Stanton, St. John. Thomas Mylling likewise a fellow, in 1553 gave £200 for the same purpose. Warden Ryves, in 1613, left £10 per annum for providing a sermon in the college chapel on Trinity sunday, and for other purposes. In 1647, Dr. Pinke, warden, gave the perpetual advowson and patronage of the rectory of Wootton, near Woodstock, which he had purchased for £500. There are, besides the above mentioned, several benefactors in money, plate, and books. The number of members on the books of this society, is 172; the number of livings in its patronage, is 36. The bishop of Winchester is visitor, and the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L. is the present warden.

Description.—The most interesting as well as gratifying reflection arising from a survey of this college, is the fact that after a lapse of more than 400 years, most of the building of the illustrious founder remain substantially entire to the present day, and his whole design may be still traced throughout. "The architecture of William of Wykeham" says Dr. Ingram, "is peculiarly his own. Its characteristics are simplicity, elevation, grandeur, and stability. He built, as he always thought and acted, for posterity. His masonry is distinguished by the soundness of the materials and the judgment displayed in the disposition of them. Hence whilst the hand of innovation has been busy in removing so many other vestiges of ancient art, the sons of Wykeham cherished with fond veneration and care the consecrated walls of their founder."

This institution which is situated north of Queen's college, according to the original plan, was completed at the sole expense of the founder, from a design by himself, and consisted of the principal quadrangle, (in which are situated the chapel, hall, and library) the cloister, tower, and gardens. The tower which stands on the site of one of the bastions of the old city wall, is a massive structure, four stories in height, (each roofed with stone) and terminating with an octagonal turret. The walls of this structure are about six feet thick at the base, and the whole tower still preserves admirable justness of proportion, and in one of its ornamental niches it has a sculptured effigy of the founder. The summit of the tower is ascended by a winding staircase of stone and in it, is a fine peal of ten bells. The great quadrangle is entered through a gateway, the exterior of which is ornamented with three figures:—the blessed Virgin in the centre, and on either side the founder, and an angel, in a kneeling posture. This quadrangle measures 168 feet by 129, and as we have before observed three of its sides, originally of two battle-

mented stories, have had a third, and plain story superimposed, about the end of the 16th century, and have had modern squares substituted for arched transom windows about the year 1675. The north side, consisting of the chapel and hall, is a chaste, undefaced, and interesting specimen of Gothic beauty.

The Cloistral Quadrangle, which measures 130 feet by 85, was a collegiate appendage first introduced by Wykeham. These cloisters, together with the tower, were not built till after the completion of the other parts of the building, and the settlement of the society in their several chambers. The cloisters, and the area within, used as a private burial-place for the college, were consecrated by Nicholas, bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland, on the 19th of October, 1400. An archway opposite the entrance to the college, leads to an elegant series of buildings called the *Garden Court*. The first stone of this part of the college was laid by warden Beeston on the 13th of Feb., 1682, and the whole was finished in 1684. This court appears to have been built in imitation of the palace of Versailles without the colonnade: the buildings on the right and left consist of three stories of high-ceiled chambers, which widen by triple breaks towards the garden which lies extended in the front, and from which the court is separated by an extensive iron palisade, 130 feet in length. The garden, which is tastefully arranged, and in which is a very fine bowling green, is bounded by the old city wall, still in good repair. At the termination of the bowling green is a neat Ionic temple, the columns of which, as well as the iron palisade, are said to have been brought from Canons, the once splendid seat of the duke of Chandos, near Edgeware, in Middlesex.

The Chapel, which in plan resembles the Roman letter T, the ante-chapel being a transverse building, is generally allowed to be the finest sacred edifice in the university. "All that piety could dictate" says Brewer, "or affection and taste effect, was done by Wykeham in regard to the ornaments of the interior of the chapel. The images of silver and gold fell as offerings to the agents of the reformation; and the fretted niches in which they were placed have yielded to the hand of time, but the chapel intended as a monument of Wykeham's piety and taste, still remains the most splendid in the university." The ante-chapel measures about 80 feet by 36, and is supported by two very beautiful staff-moulded pillars. The choir of the chapel measures 100 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 65 in height; it presents a profusion of singular chaste and beautiful decorations, and a superb display of four different styles of painted glass in its windows. The floor was paved with black and white marble in the year 1636. The communion table is of dove coloured marble,

and above it are five small compartments of eminently fine marble sculpture in *alto relievo*, executed by Westmacott, representing the Salutation, the Nativity, the taking down from the Cross, the Resurrection, and Ascension of our Redeemer. The screen through which the choir is entered, is richly adorned with Gothic allusions. The organ, one of the finest in the kingdom; built by Dallam, and improved by Green and Byfield, was placed in its present situation, over the screen in 1663. The east end exhibits a series of fifty canopied niches, each adorned with pinnacles and luxurious carving. In 1636 the stalls and desks that had been removed in 1550, were replaced by those now in the ante-chapel; the stalls for the warden and sub-warden, on each side of the organ are extremely elegant, and the curiously carved ancient oak seats still remain, and are placed round the chapel in front of the stalls; but the rich display of painted glass is perhaps the most prominent feature in the captivating splendour of this chapel. In the ante-chapel all except the great west window exhibit the original glass of the founder's time. They contain figures of patriarchs, prophets, saints, &c. This window equals in colouring and design, the most superb in the kingdom: it was executed by Jervais, in 1777, from cartoons furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It consists of two divisions, an upper and a lower one: in the lower range are seven compartments, each of them being about 3 feet wide and 12 feet high. These contain seven allegorical figures representing the four Cardinal and three Christian virtues; viz., temperance, fortitude, justice, prudence, faith, hope, and charity. The central compartment in the upper division, contains a beautiful representation of the Nativity of our Saviour, it is 10 feet wide and 18 high. This splendid composition embraces 13 human figures, including portraits of the painter and glass-stainer, in the character of adoring shepherds. The architecture of the upper portion of the window, which was partially destroyed for the better display of this group, has recently been restored to its original state from suggestions by Mr. Pugin. The subjects of the windows in the choir are as follow:—In the 1st window on the left, commencing with the higher row, are represented—Baruch, Micah, Daniel, Hoseah,—Adam, Eve, Seth, and Enoch. 2d window, (top) Amos, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah,—Methuselah, Noah, Abel, and Isaac. 3rd window, (top) Nahum, Habbakuk, Zephaniah, Ezekiel,—Jacob, Judah, Moses, and Aaron. 4th window, (top) James, *minor*, Thomas, Simon, Matthew,—John, our Saviour, the blessed Virgin, and St. Peter. 5th window, (top) S. S. Philip, James, *major*, Andrew, Bartholomew, Paul, Barnabas, Jude and Matthias. These windows were painted by Peckitt, of York, in 1765 and 1774. The three nearest the screen are from designs by Mr. Rebecca.

The windows on the right are principally Flemish and said to have been painted from designs by some of Rubens' pupils. In 1740 they were repaired by Wm. Price of whom they were purchased by the society. They represent saints and martyrs. The west window is seen to advantage from the east end of the chapel, through an opening in the organ case. In a recess at the north east corner of the chapel is the crozier or pastoral staff which belonged to the founder. It is nearly seven feet high, of silver gilt richly ornamented and is an interesting specimen of ancient art. It was bequeathed in his will to the college, together with his mitre, dalmatics and sandals. In the ante-chapel where many eminent men and several wardens of this college are buried, are several very ancient and curious monumental brasses, and a great number of marble monuments.

The Hall being 78 feet long and 35 wide, is one of the most spacious rooms in the university. Under a fine canopied cornice, at the upper end are 18 escutcheons ensigned with mitres, in commemoration of prelates, who were benefactors to the college, besides numerous other shields carved and blazoned in their proper colours both here and against the screen at the lower end. There is also a fine portrait of the founder at the upper end of the hall with portraits of William of Waynflete, and archbishop Chicheley on either side. The hall is also embellished with the following paintings: the adoration of the shepherds, a valuable painting by Caracci, the gift of earl Radnor; portraits of bishops Lake, Ken, Trimmell, Bisse, Lowth, Bathurst, Huntingford, Shuttleworth, and archbishop Howley. The wainscot and windows are decorated with the arms of the founder, and other benefactors. In the warden's lodgings is a valuable portrait of the founder, painted on panel, and supposed to be an original by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Library which is on the east side of the quadrangle consists of two rooms which are 70 feet long and 22 broad. The interior of the upper part was, a few years ago, fitted up by Wyatt. William Rede, bishop of Chichester, the founder of the library at Merton college, contributed about 100 vols. to this library, and among the other benefactors, is Dr. Woodward, who in 1675 left to it 500 folio volumes; besides an annual sum to purchase books, and a large collection of printed works. Here are several hundred valuable manuscripts.

The grass-plot in the first quadrangle was laid down in 1789, before which time it was covered with gravel and in the middle of the area way a leaden statue of Minerva which was removed, and the money raised by its sale applied to the use of the library.

A fine view of the city walls and its bastions, may be had from a long slip of ground called the 'Slipe' just beyond the garden, where are the stables and other offices. An original document is still preserved among the muniments of the city, being an agreement made by Wykeham with the city, at the time of the foundation of this college, by which he bound the society to keep these walls in good repair for ever. This society enjoyed until lately the high and distinguished privilege of examining their own members, when candidates for degrees, and of taking degrees without a grace from convocation. This privilege, which a clause in their statutes secured to them, and which was confirmed by the chancellor in 1607, has latterly been relinquished. This college occupies the space on which formerly stood no less than ten academic halls. So recently as the close of the last century a curious custom prevailed at this college, in the manner of calling the members together at meal-time: at one and at seven o'clock daily, a chorister went from the chapel door to the garden gate crying, *A Manger tous seigneurs*, which was afterwards curiously corrupted into, *Eat-manchet-toat-seni-vat*.

When king Charles I. prepared to defend Oxford against the parliamentary army, this college was selected as a garrison; and in 1651 it was fortified by colonel Draper on the side of Cromwell. On these occasions the cloisters and tower were used as magazines for ammunition, and the buildings were considerably injured in many parts.

Eminent Men.—The following are a few of the distinguished persons who have been educated, or have been members of this college; archbishops Chicheley and Cranley—William of Waynflete, and bishops Russell—Ken—Bisse—Mayen—Egerton—Lowth and Huntingford. Grocyn, the friend of Erasmus—Stanbridge,—Philpot—Talbot—Harfsfield—Sir Henry Sidney, the father of Sir Philip—Neele the Hebrew professor in the time of queen Elizabeth, and Sir Henry Wootton—Lydiatt—Somerville—Pitt—Spence, and Gloster Ridley are amongst the literary characters.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Richard Fleming or Flemminge bishop of Lincoln, to which diocese Oxford formerly belonged, was the original founder of this college, in 1427; and it is indebted for its augmentation or for what is called its *Second foundation* to another prelate (Dr. Rotheram) of the same see, in 1479: hence its appellation, Lincoln college.

Bishop Fleming was a native of Crofton in Yorkshire, and took his degrees at University college. He became proctor for the northern party in 1407.

“At what precise period, or from what motives he changed his opinions respecting the doctrines of Wickliffe” writes Dr. Ingram, “cannot now be easily ascertained: but it is an admitted fact that he was at first a zealous promoter, and afterwards a determined opponent of those doctrines. It is even asserted that the leading object which he had in view, in founding his college, was to provide a nursery of learned divines to confute the prevailing heresy of that reformer. We, however find him possessed of preferment as early as 1406; having in that year the prebend of South Newbold in the cathedral church of York conferred upon him, which he exchanged in 1415 for that of Langtoft in the same church. Also about this time he appears to have been instituted to the rectory of Boston in Lincolnshire; and at length been recommended to the favour of Henry V., he was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1420, and received consecration at the hands of pope Martin V. whom he served in the office of chamberlain.” Bishop Fleming obtained from Henry VI. a licence to found a college in Oxford, whereby he was empowered to convert the church of All Saints, together with the incorporated churches of St. Mildred and St. Michael, Northgate into a *collegiate church* under the title of the “*College of the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, Lincoln, in the University of Oxford.*” This licence is dated October 12th, 1427. The college was to consist of a warden or rector, and seven scholars, who were allowed to purchase lands rents or possessions to the annual value of £10. The rector and scholars were to be perpetual parsons of the intended collegiate church. Soon after the royal licence was obtained, the founder purchased ground for the erection of the building, but his death which took place at Sleaford in 1431, retarded the commencement of the structure. At this time the students resided in a tenement called Deep Hall, which was a part of the founder’s purchase and which occupied the site of the present kitchen of the college. The revenues of the society being very small at the period of the founder’s death, they would have had difficulty in emerging from their first residence had they not been fortunate in receiving some munificent benefactions. Among the students early patrons were Dr. Forest, dean of Wells, and prebendary of Banbury, who in 1437, settled on them some yearly revenues, besides the sums which he expended in building; archdeacon Southam, of Oxford, who about the same time had given them a large sum of money and an annual rent of forty shillings; and William Fynderne, Esq., and his nephew, Sir William Fynderne, knt., were also considerable benefactors. Cardinal Beaufort gave 100 marks in 1447, and Bucktot, a priest, bestowed the manor of Little Polycote, in the parish of Ashendon, Bucks. The society soon obtained a *Second founder* in the person of Thomas Scott, or de Rotheram as he was called, from the place

of his birth, bishop of Lincoln, who obtained a new charter from Edward IV., drew up a body of statutes, increased the number of fellowships, and was a great benefactor in other respects. The occasion of bishop Rotheram's munificence towards the college is said to have occurred while on a visit to Oxford, during the progress of his primary visitation through his diocese in 1474. John Tristoppe, the third rector of bishop Fleming's foundation, preached the visitation sermon from the text: "Behold, and visit this vine, and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, &c." (Psalm 80, v. 14 and 15,) and so successfully did the preacher exhort the bishop, to the completion of the beneficent design of the first founder; that he rose from his seat, and with difficulty restrained his emotion till the sermon was concluded, when he promised the rector and the society, to do all that was required for the permanent benefit of the institution, and this promise he nobly performed. By the statutes which he gave the society in 1478, he provided that the rector and fellows should be of the diocese of Lincoln and York, except one fellowship for the diocese of Wells, in grateful remembrance of two of the principal benefactors to the old foundation, bishop Beckington and dean Forest, both of that diocese. He also provided that a preference should be given to candidates from his native parish, Rotheram. This munificent prelate was elected one of the scholars of King's college, at Cambridge, soon after the foundation of that princely institution. In 1444 he became fellow of Pembroke hall, and afterwards master of that society. Few men were ever elevated to so many stations of the highest rank in succession; he was chaplain to Edward IV., and successively provost of the collegiate church of Beverley, keeper of the privy seal, bishop of Rochester, chancellor of the university of Cambridge; prebendary of Sarum, bishop of Lincoln, and archbishop of York. He was secretary to four kings, and three times lord high chancellor of England. Among his other accomplishments he had a taste for architecture: in 1480 he founded a college in Rotheram, for a provost, three fellows, and six choristers, "that, whereinsoever he may have offended God in his ten commandments, these ten persons might pray for his forgiveness;" he effected many improvements in his archiepiscopal palaces at Westminster, Southwell, and Thorpe, or Bishopthorpe. It is supposed he died of the plague at Cawood, on the 29th of May, 1500; in the 77th year of his age.

Benefactors.—One of the first benefactors on record after the second founder was Walter Bate, a priest, who in 1479 gave a house and garden adjoining the college. Numerous benefactors speedily followed, and William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, one of the founders of Brasenose college, bestowed two manors on the society; Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury, gave £400. in

1518; Edward Darby, archdeacon of Stow, who died in 1542, founded three fellowships, one for the archdeaconry of Stow, another for the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and a third for the county of Oxford. In 1568, four scholarships were endowed by Joan Trapps, widow of Robert Trapps, of London, two of the scholars to be chosen by the governors of Sir Roger Manwood's free school, in Sandwich. These scholarships were afterwards augmented by their daughter, Mrs. Joyce Frankland. John Smith, vicar of Wickambreux, in the diocese of Canterbury, founded another scholarship in 1633. Four scholarships were founded by Dr. Thomas Marshall, and in 1640, Thomas Hayne endowed two others, chiefly for the benefit of the free school of Leicester. "But a signal benefactor to this and other colleges, as well as to the university at large," writes Dr. Ingram, "arose in the early part of the 18th century. This was Nathaniel, lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, son of John, lord Crewe of Steane, and sometime rector of the college. He had been previously dean and precentor of Chichester, elected senior proctor in 1663, created L.L.D., July 2nd, 1664, and consecrated bishop of Oxford in 1671. He was also chaplain to the king and clerk of the closet. He resigned the rectorship in 1672; and was advanced to the see of Durham in 1674. On the death of his elder brother, in 1697, he became a temporal baron by the style and title of lord Crewe of Steane, in Northamptonshire, where he died, September 18th, 1722, at the age of 88. He had sat more than half a century on the episcopal bench, 48 years of which were passed at Durham. Not unmindful of his college, he endowed it, in 1718, with 12 exhibitions of £20. each, for eight years; to be bestowed upon certain limitations by the rector and fellows. One year only before this, he had added £20. yearly to the rectorship, £10. to each of the 12 fellowships, and increased the allowances of the bible clerks and poor scholars to £10. each. The same sum was allowed annually to the curates of All Saint's and St. Michael's in Oxford, of Twyford, and Long Combe." The scholarships and exhibitions have been much augmented by the will of the Rev. Richard Hutchins, D.D., sometime rector; and one scholarship for persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire, was founded in 1847, by Mrs. Tatham, widow of Edward Tatham, D.D., late rector.

The present foundation consists of a rector, 12 fellows, 9 scholars, 12 exhibitioners and 1 bible clerk. The number of members on the books is 219; the bishop of Lincoln is visitor and the Rev. James Thompson master. The college possesses the patronage of 10 benefices.

Description.—Lincoln college is situated between All Saints' church and Exeter college. The western front in Turl-street was finished before 1438,

and was completely renovated in 1818. The college comprises two small courts or quadrangles, one of which measures 80 feet square, and the other 70 feet square. The first court, which is entered by a tower gateway, has the rector's lodgings on the right, the library and common room on the left, and the hall facing the entrance. The elevations of both courts are low, plain, and simple. The largest court was built by bishop Rotheram; the smaller was constructed about the year 1612; and six additional sets of rooms were erected in 1759.

The Chapel which stands on the south side of the inner court was erected at the expense of Dr. Williams, bishop of London and afterwards archbishop of York, and consecrated in 1631 by Dr. Richard Corbet, then bishop of Oxford. It is a Gothic building 62ft. long, 26 ft. broad, with a corresponding height, and is handsomely fitted up with a richly ornamented wainscot, a roof of cedar, a rich screen, and some finely carved figures of the same material. There are four windows on each side and one large one over the altar, filled with stained glass of the most brilliant hues said to have been brought from Italy in 1629. The ceiling consists of compartments in cedar embellished with the arms of the founders and principal benefactors. The subjects on the painted windows are as follows: the large east window which is in six compartments contains the types and antitypes of our Saviour, viz. the creation of man and the nativity of Christ—the passing of the Israelites through the red sea, and the baptism of our Lord—the Jewish passover, and the institution of the Lord's supper—the brazen serpent in the wilderness, and our Redeemer on the cross—Jonah delivered from the whale's belly, and our Saviour's resurrection—Elijah in the fiery chariot, and the ascension of Christ. The windows on the left represent twelve of the prophets, and those on the right the twelve apostles: 1st window, Elisha, Jonah, and Obadiah; 2nd, Amos, Zechariah and Malachi; 3rd, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel; 4th, David, Daniel and Elijah. The 1st window on the side nearest the altar represents Sts. Peter, Andrew, and James, *major*; 2nd, Sts. John, Philip, and Bartholemew; 3rd, Sts. Matthew, Thomas, and James, *minor*; and the 4th, Sts. Jude, Simon and Matthias. The emblazoned arms of the founders and benefactors add to the brilliancy of these splendid windows.

The Hall is a fine room 42 feet by 25 and proportionably high. It was erected in 1436, repaired and refitted with a new wainscot in 1701 at the expense of lord Crewe and others, and again repaired in 1835. The ancient lantern, still remains unaltered in the exterior of the roof, though the coved ceiling within is quite modern. The hall contains portraits of the founders; lord Crewe in his episcopal dress, and also in his robes as a baron; Dr. Isham, rector; Dr. Marshall, rector; Dr. Hicckes; Dr. Hutchins, rector and benefactor;

Dr. Paul Hood, rector; judge Dolben; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; lord keeper Williams; a full length portrait of Dr. Tatham, rector, and three portraits unknown.

The Library, which was augmented by the donations and bequests of Dr. Marshall, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, James St. Amand Esq., Sir George Wheeler and others, contains a very valuable collection of books and manuscripts; portraits of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who refitted the library in 1739, and lord Crewe.

The Rector's residence at the south end of the hall was erected about the year 1465, chiefly out of the sum of £200. given for that purpose by Dr. Thomas Beckyngton, bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Common Room beneath the library is a handsome apartment newly fitted up in 1816. Several houses adjoining this college were taken down some years since, and a handsome garden for the use of the members now occupies their site.

Lincoln college includes the space formerly occupied by Winchester and Hampton halls, Brend hall, and a part of the church yard of the ancient church of St. Mildred.

Eminent Men.—Among the learned persons belonging to this college were Dr. Kilbye, rector in 1590, one of the translators of the Bible and regius professor of Hebrew from 1610 to 1621; Dr. Marshall, rector of the college, and dean of Lincoln, the great Saxonist and oriental scholar; Dr. Clavering another Hebrew professor, bishop of Landaff and Peterborough, who died in 1747; Robert Fleming, relative of the first founder, author of the latin poem, 'Lucubrations Tiburtinæ' and a greek and latin dictionary; Sir William Davenant, a native of Oxford; Bolton the puritan; Sir Edmund Anderson, chief justice; Richard Brett, another translator of the Bible; Dr. Wm. Davies; Sir George Wheeler; archbishop Potter; Kettlewell, Foulis, Hicke, Grey, Hervey, and John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists. The latter was removed from the Charter-house in 1720, to Christ-church, and from thence, on the 17th of March, 1726, he was elected fellow of Lincoln college. He is supposed, in the course of his itinerancy, to have travelled nearly 300,000 miles and to have preached 40,000 sermons. He died at an advanced age, in 1791. Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library and infirmary was sometime a fellow of this college.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

"The College of the Souls of all the Faithful People, deceased, of Oxford," as this institution is styled in the charter, was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, or Chicheley, sometime fellow of New college, and successively bishop

of St. David's, and archbishop of Canterbury. This distinguished prelate was born of an obscure family in 1360, at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire. Tradition tells us that when a boy, keeping his father's sheep near Higham, he was noticed by William of Wykeham, who was so pleased with the talent displayed in his answers that he took him under his patronage, sent him to Winchester school, and afterwards to New college, Oxford; he subsequently held several church preferments, including the chancellorship of Sarum, the bishopric of St. David's, to which he was consecrated at Sienna, in 1409, by the pope's own hands, and finally the archbishopric of Canterbury, from 1414, to his death in 1443. Besides founding this college, he had previously endowed a college dedicated to St. Bernard, on the site now occupied by St. John's college, and he founded a collegiate church, grammar school, and an hospital or *bede-house* for 12 poor men, and one woman to attend upon them, in his native town. He also spent a large sum in founding the library at Canterbury, and he gave to the church many rich ornaments and valuable jewels, and built a great part of the tower called the Oxford tower, in the same church. He contributed liberally to the repairs of Croydon church and Rochester bridge. Archbishop Chicheley was one of the ablest men of the age in which he lived; an excellent architect, a thorough politician, and eminent diplomatist; a great patron of learning and learned men, and was esteemed a fine speaker. In 1442, he petitioned the pope for permission to resign the archbishopric, on the ground of extreme old age and infirmity, and a desire to devote the remainder of his days to the care of his own soul; but although the petition was couched in the most beautiful and touching language, and the king uniting in the prayer, it was unsuccessful. He died on the 12th of April, 1443, and was buried in the choir of Canterbury cathedral, under an alabaster tomb erected by himself. This tomb has been frequently repaired at the expense of the society of All Souls'.

The first purchase of land for the site of this college was made on the 14th of December, 1437; and on the 10th of February following, the foundation stone was laid at the south west angle of the present building by Chicheley himself. The site comprehended the space on which stood four of the ancient academic halls. The work appears to have occupied about six years, and according to the ancient account book still preserved in the archives of the college, the sums disbursed during the first five years amounted to £4,156. 5s. 3d., and it is supposed that the whole expense was about £5,000. Besides this, the sum of £4,302. 13s. 8d. was expended during the same period in purchases, including books, chapel furniture, &c. In the charter of incorporation, dated 1438, Henry VI., at the request of

Chicheley, assumed the title of founder, in conjunction with the archbishop, but the latter retained all legislative power in regard to the new establishment. For greater security, the pope's confirmation of the royal charter was procured, and by his bull the college was exempted from all jurisdiction of the ordinary (the bishop of Lincoln), and made extra-parochial as regarded its situation in St. Mary's parish. In consideration of the latter, the founder, in 1443, paid to the society of Oriel college the sum of 200 marks. "By this bull the pope, Eugenius IV.," says Dr. Ingram, "permits the college to build a chapel or oratory; to erect a church yard or cemetery within its limits, for the burial of its members; to obtain the consecration of them by any catholic bishop; to perform service therein; to receive and administer the sacrament in it; and to purify it, whenever it should become by any means polluted. He then exempts all the members of the college from attending divine service or receiving the sacraments in St. Mary's church; and from the payment of any offering or contribution to Oriel college, or to the vicar of the said church." The meaning of the name, by which the college was ordered to be distinguished, may be understood from the directions given to the society to pray for the good estate of king Henry VI., and the archbishop during their lives, and for the eternal repose of their souls after their decease, also for the souls of Henry V., and all who had fallen in the war with France, and likewise for the souls of all the faithful deceased. The statutes framed by the founder for the regulation of the college were modelled in accordance with those of his great precursor Wykeham, with one exception,—that in the choice of fellows a preference was always to be given to the next of kin, descended from his two brothers. This provision has led to much litigation in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining precedence of consanguinity in remote periods. In 1765, the collateral descendants of Chicheley were to be traced through nearly 1200 families.

By the charter the society consisted of a warden, 20 fellows and scholars, having the power to elect without the king's permission, 20 other scholars, *and no more*; 16 of the fellows to study the civil and common law, and the rest philosophy, the arts, or theology. The society now consists of a warden, 40 fellows, 2 chaplains, and 3 bible clerks. In electing a warden, the society presents two persons to the visitor, who is finally to make choice of one of them. The fellowships are mostly held by the younger scions of noble houses. The archbishop of Canterbury is visitor, and the Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., the present warden. The number of members on the books is about 120, and the patronage of the society comprehends 17 livings lying in several counties.

Benefactors.—In accordance with the title of the college the principal benefactors have been for the erection of chantries and altars, that prayers might be offered for their eternal repose. Sir William Petre, knt., of Ingatestone, in Essex, gave a piece of ground, which warden Howden converted into a garden, procured for the college the rectories of Barking and Stanton Harcourt, and left it three small exhibitions. Edward Napier, or Napper, of Holywell, a fellow, founded three exhibitions in 1558. David Pole, who was admitted a fellow in 1520, and died in 1568, left a sum of money and a collection of books to the college. Dr. Thomas Gwynne, admitted a fellow in 1597, was the founder of a fund, which has since been augmented by others, for the purchase of advowsons.

Description.—The buildings of this college consist of two large quadrangles of separate dates and character, and a small court or area of the same date as the old quadrangle. The principal front, situated along the north side of the High-street, is 194 feet in length, and has been recently restored and faced throughout with Bath stone at a great expense. This restoration has been continued on the western front as far as the commencement of the chapel wall. The principal entrance is through a handsome gateway over which rises a beautiful tower. Over this gateway are statues of Henry VI. and the founder, and above them is a tall richly decorated canopied niche containing a group of figures, in high relief, representing the general resurrection of the dead, with a modernised figure of St. Michael above them. The old quadrangle is remarkable as being in the same state in which it was erected by Chicheley. It is about 124 feet in length and 72 in breadth, and in the Gothic style. The chapel stands on its north side, and the remainder is occupied by the apartments of the members. In this court is a curious dial designed by Sir Christopher Wren when fellow of this college. It shews the time to a minute having two half rays, and one whole ray for every hour, and the minutes marked on the side of the rays, fifteen on each side.

The New Court, erected at various periods of the last century, has the library on the north, the chapel and hall on the south, the cloister and the entrance from Radcliffe square on the west, the common room, and other apartments surmounted by two beautiful gothic towers on the east. This grand quadrangle which is 172 feet in length and 155 feet in breadth, is in the mixed Gothic style, and abounds in rich results of chaste creative taste. The towers on the east, strengthened by graduated buttresses, and declining at the top into lessening minarets of delicate workmanship, completely fill the eye, and engage the attention. The north tower of this quadrangle was built at the cost of the Hon. W. Stewart, third son of James, fifth earl of

Galloway, whose arms are seen on the front, with an inscription below, bearing date 1720. The building was continued to the library by Phillip, duke of Wharton. The south tower was erected at the expense of the duke of Chandos, and Dr. Henry Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, and provost of Eton; the rest of the building, as far as the hall, was erected by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, knt., as the inscription on it testifies. The piazza on the west was finished about 1734, at an expense of £1,050., defrayed by the Hon. D. Greville, lord Carleton, Dr. R. Hill, Thomas Palmer, Esq., and Sir Peter Mews. The arms of the first-named, with his profile in a medallion, are over the gate inside, corresponding with those of the founder on the outside. The arms of the four others are painted on the spandrels of the arches under the cupola.

The Chapel, which is 70 feet long and 30 broad was consecrated in 1442. It retains the exterior only as left by the founders. Before the reformation it was most superbly ornamented, and besides the high altar contained seven other altars or chantries called *secunda altaria*, six in the nave and one in the vestibule. The interior which is now sedately fitted up was arranged by the combined talents of Sir C. Wren, Sir James Thornhill and Dr. Clarke. The altar piece is the beautiful *Noli me Tangere** of Raffaello Mengs, said to be one of the finest paintings of that master, and for which he received 300 guineas. It is placed in the centre of a small Grecian portico, in marble, of the Corinthian order. Above it is a fine painting *al fresco*, figurative of the assumption of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. Between the windows which are in chiaro-oscuro by Lovegrove, are ten figures, four of them represent the holy fathers to whom the chapel is dedicated, and the others are Henry V., archbishop Reginald Pole, Henry VI., archbishop Chicheley, Thomas duke of Clarence, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester. These venerable figures, as well as the two elegant vases, representing the two sacraments, one on each side of the altar, are also by Sir James Thornhill. The roof of the chapel is divided into compartments painted and gilded on canvass, the screen which separates the chapel from the ante-chapel, and the gift of Sir William Portman, is a fine piece of architecture by Sir Christopher Wren. The original stalls and desks of the choir, with the *misereres*, containing underneath a variety of grotesque carving, still remain in an excellent state of preservation. The ante-chapel which is of the same dimensions as the inner chapel, contains several monuments and monumental brasses, and a large marble statue by Bacon of the celebrated Sir William Blackstone, the first professor of common law in the university. This statue cost 450 guineas.

* So called in allusion to the first words of Christ to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection "Touch me not."

The Hall which was commenced in 1729 from a design by Dr. Clarke forms the north side of the small court or area east of the old quadrangle, and is a splendid room, elegantly decorated, and adorned with several busts and portraits of eminent men. Among the portraits are three full lengths, of Chicheley, colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, by Sir Jas. Thornhill, and presented by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Over the fireplace is a large picture representing 'The finding of the Law,' and king Josiah rending his robe; a bust of Heber, by Chantrey; and an old picture in which is represented the architect and builder in ancient costume, presenting to the founder a plan for the college. The other portraits in the room are the Hon. Charles Stewart, D.D., bishop of Quebec; chief justice Willes; Young the poet; Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester; Dr. Clarke, M.P.; Hon. Dr. Bagot, bishop of Bath and Wells; Reginald Heber, D.D., bishop of Calcutta; Sydenham, colonel Codrington; right Hon. Sir C. R. Vaughan; Hon. Edw. Legge, D.C.L., warden, and bishop of Oxford; the founder; archbishop Sheldon; Henry VI.; Northington, lord chancellor; viscount Tracy and Dr. Isham, both wardens; Lynacre; bishop Jeremy Taylor; Sir Wm. Blackstone; Talbot lord chancellor; bishop North; Hon. R. Trevor, D.C.L., bishop of Durham; Hon. E. Vernon, archbishop of York; Sir Christopher Wren; Dr. Tanner; Sir John Newbolt; Hon. Duncan Bligh; and a bust of the founder, by Roubilliac. Armorial bearings of the founders and benefactors, complete the characteristic embellishments of this refectory.

The Library occupies the whole of the north side of the new court, being nearly 200 ft. in length, 30 ft. wide, with a central recess measuring upwards of 50 feet in breadth and 40 feet in height. The foundation stone of this splendid building was laid on the 20th of June 1716, but it was not completed till 40 years afterwards. Sir N. Lloyd and Dr. Clarke, superintended the progress of the work. Colonel Christopher Codrington, sometime fellow of the college, and governor of the Leeward islands, bequeathed the sum of £10,000. to build this library, besides a collection of books valued at £6,000. This munificent benefactor was born at Barbadoes in 1668, of English parents, and educated in England. He also died at Barbadoes and was first interred there, but his body was afterwards brought to England and buried in the ante-chapel of this college, on the 19th of June 1716. The expense of building and furnishing the library amounted to £12,101. 5s. By judicious management of the interest arising from the bequest of Mr. Codrington, the society was enabled not only to liquidate the whole, but to purchase an estate at Lewknor, the annual profits of which (about £200. per annum) are applied to the purchase of books,

repairs &c. The interior is fitted up with two ranges of book cases, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters, containing about 40,000 volumes. It has a gallery on three sides of it; over which are busts in bronze of some of the most eminent fellows of the college, cast by Sir H. Cheere, knt., with a vase between each of them. Here is also a fine statue in marble on a pedestal, of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library; a cast from the bust of the founder in the hall; and a planetarium kept in motion by machinery and wound up every eighth day. In the vestibule is an ancient tripod found at Corinth, bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation: *Anthony Lefroy, in 1771 presented to the warden and college of All Souls' this altar and tripod, formerly consecrated to Cybele, in the sacred temple of Corinth.* In the window of this room are represented king Henry VI., archbishop Chicheley, St. Edmund, king Arthur, St. Dunstan, and Odo, bishop of Bayeux. The old library is still in existence but converted into an elegant set of apartments. *The Warden's Lodgings* front the High-street. In the *Butlery* is a good bust of Giles Bennet, manciple, and another of Hawksmoor, the architect of the new buildings. Here is also a curious silver-gilt salt-celler supported by an armed figure and is nearly eighteen inches high: the cover is of crystal set in silver, it belonged to the founder and was presented to the college by one of his descendants. It is used on All Souls' day, Easter day, Whitsunday and Christmas day.

A curious custom was formerly observed in this college on the 14th of January; that of keeping the *Mallard Night* in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard, or drake, in a drain when digging for the foundation of the college; and though this observance exists no longer, yet on one of the college 'gaudies' there is still sung in memory of the occurrence a very old song called 'The swapping, swapping mallard.' This song will be found in the humorous publication called 'The Oxford Sausage.' When Pointer wrote his *Oxoniensis Academia*, he committed a grave offence by insinuating that this immortalised mallard was no other than a *goose*. The insinuation produced a reply from Dr. Buckler, replete with irresistible irony; but Pointer met a partisan in Mr. Bilson, chaplain of All Souls, who issued a folio sheet entitled "Proposals for printing by subscription, the history of the Mallardians," with the figure of a cat prefixed, said to have been found starved in the college library.

Eminent Men.—Among the most distinguished, were Leland and Tanner, the celebrated antiquarians; Sir John Mason, the first lay chancellor of the university; Sydenham, the great physician; Sir Christopher Wren, first of Wadham; lord-chancellor Talbot; Sir William Trumbull, the statesman;

Sir William Blackstone, D.C.L., the well-known judge, elected from Pembroke; Sir William Petre, secretary of state in four reigns; Tyndal, the sceptical writer; Dr. Kaye, or Caius, who died in 1572; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor; archbishop Sheldon, first of Trinity, chancellor and benefactor to the university; Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts"; and REGINALD HEBER, bishop of Calcutta.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

William of Waynfleet, successively head master of Winchester and Eton colleges, provost of Eton, bishop of Winchester, and at the same time lord high chancellor of England, founded this noble establishment, in the year 1457. The bishop, whose family name was Patten, was born at Waynfleet, in Lincolnshire, hence he is frequently styled William of Waynfleet. He was educated at Winchester school, and was afterwards removed to Oxford. Whilst fulfilling the duties of master of Winchester school he was chosen by king Henry VI., to superintend the school founded by that monarch at Eton, and was soon made provost. On the death of cardinal Beaufort he was appointed to the see of Winchester, and the king honoured him by being present at his enthronement. After being employed in many transactions of great political importance, he was appointed in 1456, lord chancellor of the kingdom, which high office he filled till July 1460. He died in 1486 and was interred in a splendid chapel in his own cathedral, and his monument is still preserved by the members of the society of this college. In 1448 our founder obtained a license to build a hall for students with an annexed revenue of £100. per annum. This hall he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and he settled in it a president, 13 master fellows, and 7 bachelor fellows or scholars. The buildings of Magdalen hall were some distance from the site of the present college, 'having Logic-lane on the west, the High-street on the north, and the street leading to Merton college on the south and east.'

Subsequently he enlarged his scheme, and being in favour with Henry VI. he obtained a license from that monarch, in 1457 to establish a college here, on the site of the hospital of St. John the baptist, then dissolved for that purpose. The hospital was therefore by royal license surrendered into the bishop's hands with all its manors, lands and possessions, spiritual and temporal, on condition that the master and brethren should receive a sufficient maintenance during their lives. Having thus succeeded in obtaining the present eligible site for his college, Waynfleet placed in his new foundation on the 12th of June, 1458, a president and six fellows, and two days' after, the president and scholars of Magdalen hall surrendered their house to the college

and joined the society. The foundation of the new college was confirmed by two popes, Calixtus III., and Sixtus V., who among other privileges and immunities exempted it from the episcopal jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln, in which Oxford was then included, and transferred it to the bishop of Winchester, in succession for ever. The foundation stone of the new buildings was not laid till May 1473, probably owing to the distraction of the times; in the meantime, the society lived partly in chambers adapted for them in St. John's hospital, and partly in halls and tenements in the High-street. In 1479 the founder presented a body of statutes by which the college was directed to be called '*Sainte Marie Maugdalene Colledge*, to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the blessed Virgin his mother, St. Mary Magdalen' and various apostles and martyrs, the chief of whom are patrons of the cathedral of Winchester. In September, 1481, it is recorded that Waynfleet paid a visit to his college, 'to see the buildings'; on which occasion he brought with him a great quantity of books and MSS. for the library, the deeds and evidences of the several manors and estates which he had bestowed upon the society, and a body of statutes revised and corrected by his own hand.

Benefactors.—Among the chief benefactors both before and since the death of the founder, we may name the following:—Sir John Fastolf, knt. a brave general who was engaged in the French wars under the IV. V. and VI. Henry's.* He was an intimate friend of the founder and appointed him one of his executors. Roger Bulkeley or Bolkeley D.D. one of the earliest fellows, who died in 1465 was a 'special benefactor' of the college, according to the inscription on his gravestone, but the extent of the bounty of these two benefactors has never been fully ascertained. William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in 1483 appropriated the hospital of St. James, in Ayno, Northamptonshire, to the college. Three gentlemen named Preston, of the county of Lancaster who jointly gave certain monies for the purchase of lands. Richard Fox, sometime fellow of the college, and afterwards successively bishop of Exeter and Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi college, who was a considerable benefactor. Richard Bernys or Barnes, sometime fellow, who bequeathed land at Headington to provide an annual pension for the vice-president. John Claymond, sometime president, who gave, in 1532, certain lands and tenements in Oxfordshire, and in the county of Southampton.

* SIR JOHN FASTOLF, the supposed prototype of Shakspeare's Falstaff, was a native of Norfolk. Adopting the profession of a soldier, he served with some distinction in Ireland, under Sir Stephen Scrope, deputy to the lord lieutenant, and married his widow, who was a heiress; through the acquisition of whose property he obtained the honour of knighthood and the order of the garter. He was wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and rewarded for his bravery; but at the battle of Patay he shamefully tarnished his laurels by fleeing, panic-stricken, from Joan of Arc. Died, 1469.—*Maunder.*

Ralph Freeman Esq., bequeathed Freeman's court near the Royal Exchange, London, and John Norris Esq., who left £500. for the advancement of a new building. Other benefactors have given various exhibitions, among whom are Sir Richard Leigh, knt. ; John Molins, archdeacon of St. Pauls, sometime fellow ; archbishop Frewen, formerly president ; bishop Warner ; Dr. Butler, and bishop Hough, presidents, Dr. Boulter primate of Ireland, &c.

In consequence of the ample estates bestowed by the founder and the various benefactors, this institution is now a very opulent one.

The Foundation consists of a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, (called Demies from having been originally entitled to half commons only,) a school-master, an usher, four chaplains, a steward, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers.

Fellowships and Demies.—Of the fellows, five must be of the diocese of Winchester ; four of the diocese of Norwich ; two of the diocese of York or the diocese of Durham ; two of the diocese of Chichester ; seven of the county of Lincoln ; four of the county of Oxford ; three of the county of Berks ; two of the county of Gloucester ; two of the county of Warwick ; one of the county of York ; one of the county of Nottingham ; one of the county of Northampton ; one of the county of Buckingham ; one of the county of Essex ; one of the county of Kent ; one of the county of Wilts ; one of the county of Somerset ; and one of the city of London.

The fellowships for the dioceses of York or Durham were included in the foundation at the request of Thomas Ingledeu, chaplain to the founder ; and that for the county of York, by the desire of John Forman, vicar of Ruston in that county, also chaplain to the founder. The *Demies* may be elected from any of the above-named counties, with the exception of York and Durham.

The bishop of Winchester is visitor and the Rev. Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., president. The number of members on the books is 189, and the society possesses the patronage of 40 benefices.

Description.—This college, which is situated at the eastern entrance of the city on the border of the river Cherwell, is scarcely inferior in extent of domain to any similar foundation in Europe, and its architecture stands conspicuous among the many interesting examples of ancient art with which this classic city abounds. The whole site covers about 100 acres of ground ; the buildings, with the exception of Christ church, are the most extensive in the university occupying 11 acres, and the rest is divided into gardeus, a beautiful grove and fine walks. The elegant tower rising majestically over the whole, impresses a stranger entering the city, with an idea of the great sumptuousness of Oxonian architecture. The parts designed by the founder and which were

nearly completed during his life, compose two quadrangles, but other buildings have since been added. On the side of the college abutting on the High-street, stands the magnificent and beautiful tower, "whose stately form, fine proportions, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect, delight the eye in whatever point of view it is contemplated." The foundation of this fine structure was laid on the 9th of August, 1492, by Dr. Mayew, president of the society, and it was completed about the year 1505. Its height is about 150 feet, and it terminates in an open parapet, the sides of which are surmounted by eight crocketed pinnacles. It was originally intended to stand alone, but became gradually connected with the surrounding buildings. In this tower is a peal of ten richly toned bells. During a portion of the time the tower occupied in building, Cardinal Wolsey was bursar of this college, and it is asserted that it was designed and superintended by him, and further, that so anxious was he to see it completed, that he even applied the college money without due warranty. But Dr. Ingram informs us that this tradition has been ably and minutely examined by Dr. Chandler, and that from a comparison of dates and entries in the college books, whilst he (Dr. Chandler) exonerates that great man from certain imputations cast upon his memory, he considerably reduces his share of glory in the construction of the tower.

Tradition informs us that previously to the reformation, a requiem mass was celebrated at the top of this tower every 'May day morning' at an early hour, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII., who had honoured the college with a visit in 1498. The custom of chanting a hymn written for the occasion, in the same place, on the 1st of May at five o'clock in the morning, is still preserved, and a collation is prepared for those who take part in the ceremony. For this service the sum of £10. per annum is received out of the rectory of Slymbridge in Gloucestershire. The chief entrance to the college is on the western side, through a chaste and beautiful Gothic gateway erected in 1844 from a design by Pugin. On the exterior are richly canopied niches in which are figures of Mary Magdalen in the centre, St. John baptist, and the founder in his episcopal robes, with crozier and mitre, on either side. Between them are the arms of England in the reign of Henry VI., and those of the founder. The translation of the latin inscription over the gate, is the following: 'He that is mighty hath done great things for me, and holy is his name.' A niche in the interior is filled with a figure of the Virgin and child, and the whole gateway is surmounted by an elegantly finished cross.

The first court, which is small and unimportant, was constructed about 1508 out of the remains of the old hospital of St. John the baptist. The ancient

entrance door called the Pilgrims' Gate has been long since closed up towards the street, but in the interior may still be seen some interesting relics of the original buildings, which were erected about 1232 by Edward III. The east wall and doorway of an ancient oratory or chapel adjoining the tower, are the most striking. Opposite the entrance to this court is the west window of the chapel with a curious shallow porch over which are five figures in niches:— St. John baptist, Edward 4th, Mary Magdalen, St. Swithin and the founder. On the left are the president's lodgings erected in 1485 and altered in 1769; near the lodgings is the ancient gateway to the great quadrangle, now disused. This gateway is beneath a noble Gothic tower (the muniment tower) which is adorned with statues of St. John the baptist, Henry III., Magdalen, and William of Waynfleet, in canopied niches of exquisite workmanship. Above this gateway are three ranges of Gothic windows belonging to the 'founder's chamber.' In the south-east angle of this court, inserted in the wall of the buildings, is a curious stone pulpit supposed to have been erected by Waynfleet, for the delivery of public sermons on the festival of St. John the baptist, and other solemn occasions. "On the former occasion, being midsummer day, and the day on which the hospital was dedicated, there was usually assembled in ancient times a large concourse of people, with the authorities of the university, who had seats placed for them; whilst the ground was covered with green rushes and grass, as well as the surrounding buildings with verdant boughs of trees and flowers, to imitate the preaching of St. John in the wilderness. This custom was continued till about the middle of the last century. But the sermon on this day, as well as that on St. Mark's day, from Simon Parret's benefaction, had been before transferred to a pulpit in the ante-chapel." *Memorials of Oxford.*

The *Great quadrangle* is entered from the smaller court by an arched passage, on the right of which is the door to the chapel, and to the left of the entrance is a curious stained window, composed of very minute pieces of glass. This fine court is composed of the chapel, hall, library, a part of the president's lodging's and chamber for the members. A cloister runs to the extent of each side, the roof of which is of ribbed oak, and an air of venerable grandeur pervades the whole. A series of large, grotesque, sculptured figures and hieroglyphics, which have occasioned much discussion among the curious, range round the interior. Some affirm that these figures are nothing more than the licentious invention of the mason, while others contend that they contain a complete system of academical discipline. Mr. Reeks, formerly fellow of this college, in a latin MSS. called *Edipus Magdalenensis*," written at the request of Dr. Clark, the president; gives the following description of

these hieroglyphics, in which the allegory is particularly well preserved:—

“Beginning at the south-west corner, the two first figures we meet, are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*; the former of these is the emblem of *courage* and *vigilance*, the latter of *parental tenderness and affection*: they together convey to us the complete character of a good governor of a college. Accordingly they are placed under the window of those lodgings which originally belonged to the president, as the instructions they convey ought to regulate his conduct.

“Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz., the *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged along the outside of the library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions; or else, as hinted to us by a figure with *Cap* and *Bells* in the corner, they must turn out fools in the end.

“We now come to the north side of the quadrangle, and here the three first figures represent the history of *David*; his conquest over the *Lion* and *Goliath*; from whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the *vigour of youth* will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is that of the *Hippopotamus*, or *River horse*, carrying his young one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good tutor, or fellow of a college, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following, represents *Sobriety* or *Temperance*, that most necessary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the vices we are instructed to avoid. Those next to *Temperance* are the opposite vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness*: then follow the *Lucantropos*, the *Hyæna*, and *Panther*, representing *violence*, *fraud*, and *treachery*; the *Griffin* representing *covetousness*, and the next figure *anger*, or *moroseness*; the *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *flattery*, *envy*, and *timidity*; and the three last, the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*, *pride*, *contention*, and *lust*.”

The cloister court was begun by the founder in 1473, but the hieroglyphics, are said to have been added about the year 1509. In 1822, and in the four following years, considerable alterations were effected here, under the superintendance of Mr. Parkinson, a London architect.

The *New Building* is entered from the north side of the cloister. This consists of a handsome range of apartments, three stories high, the front of which is supported by a cloistral arcade. This building, which is 300

feet long, forms part of a plan to build a new quadrangle, entered upon at the beginning of the last century, and the foundation of this side of the square, was laid on the 27th of September, 1733. It is from a design by Edward Holdsworth, M.A., fellow, author of the *Muscipula*, &c. A building fund has been long accumulating, and it is probable that the society so affluent in itself, and so honorably connected, will at length be enabled to perfect the work, so well begun.

The Chapel, which is a beautiful Gothic structure, was completed in the reign of Edward IV., previous to its erection, the society attended divine service in the ancient oratory of the suppressed hospital of St. John. The present edifice is certainly one of the most beautiful in the university. Like most ecclesiastical buildings in Oxford, this chapel has undergone many vicissitudes since its first erection. Early in the 16th century it was despoiled of its costly decorations, though an attempt was made to restore them between the years 1629 and 1635, when it was furnished with a richly gilt and painted panneling and wainscotting, and a handsome screen of oak; the floor was paved with black and white marble, and the ante-chapel was also embellished with newly painted windows. "Scarcely had twenty years elapsed from this time" writes the editor of the *Memorials of Oxford*, "during which, according to Wood, 'a new organ was provided, a comely screen, painted windows, and what-not, to adorn the house of God,' when the chapel was destined to undergo another change. On the 19th of May, 1649, Fairfax, Cromwell, and the other parliamentary commanders, dined in the hall by invitation of the new president, Dr. Wilkinson; and in return for this undeserved hospitality, the greatest outrages were committed by the soldiers. An attempt was made by some of the well-disposed members of the society, to save the most valuable specimens of painted glass by concealing them; but this provident caution served only to exasperate these puritanical barbarians; and, though the more recent windows seem to have escaped, the rest were trampled under foot without remorse on the pavement of the cloister. The organ, which stood on the south side of the choir, was conveyed to Hampton Court, by order of Cromwell, where it remained in the great gallery till the Restoration, when it was returned to the college. After these ravages of the rebellious usurpers, it became necessary to repair the injury which the sacred edifice had sustained in its internal appearance. But the conflict of contending sects and parties in England, had gradually introduced a taste for foreign art, to the neglect and disparagement of our ancient architecture. Hence a large picture of the Resurrection, painted by Isaac Fuller, who had studied under Perrier, in France, was thought a good expedient to cover the

mutilated remains of the tabernacle-work over the altar." Considerable alterations were made in the chapel and college, about the year 1740; a new organ was introduced in the room of the old one before mentioned, which is now in the abbey church of Tewkesbury; and the ante-chapel was paved with Portland-stone. But in 1833, the whole edifice was restored under the able direction of Mr. Cottingham, of London.

The interior is now highly finished and beautifully decorated, and so extensive has been the plan of the restorations, that the whole may be said to be completely new, with the exception of the windows. Over the altar are carved stone figures of Christ appearing to Mary in the garden. When the altar piece by Fuller was removed, in 1829, the indications of three tiers of niches of thirteen in each tier were discovered. The style of these has been imitated with Painswick-stone, for here all is real; no stuccoed work has been admitted. The handsome altar is of the Corinthian order. The celebrated picture of Christ bearing his cross, attributed in succession to Guido, Ludovico Carracci, and Moralez el Divino, and which ranks among the best paintings in Oxford, has been placed over the altar. This picture was brought from Vigo, in 1702, by the late duke of Ormond, and was presented to the society by William Freeman, Esq., of Hamels, in Hertfordshire. The little chapel or oratory at the north end of the altar has been admirably restored, and in it is very appropriately deposited an alabaster tomb of Richard Patten, the founder's father, brought from the church of All Saints', at Waynfleet, in Lincolnshire, now demolished.

Near the altar are two large handsome candelabra of bronze by Summers, from the designs of Cottingham; the steps of the altar are of solid marble, and the floor of the choir has been newly paved with Dorsetshire marble in party colours. The stalls, wainscotting, desks &c., are of foreign oak, and the clustered columns over the stalls, add much to their beauty. The seats of the president and vice president, are of very rich workmanship; the organ screen is of Painswick stone elegantly carved, and the folding doors which separate the inner from the outer chapel, are extremely handsome. A large brass eagle of fine workmanship, supposed to be coeval with the chapel, is used as a reading desk. There are ten painted windows in the choir, representing the figures of the primitive fathers, the apostles, saints and martyrs in *chiaro-oscuro*, (clear obscure.) Eight of them executed in 1635 were removed from the ante-chapel in 1741. The two next the altar are by the younger Price, who died in 1765. In the ante-chapel are nine painted windows; the great west window, painted in *chiaro-oscuro*, from a design by Christopher Swartz, represents the last judgement. This window, which was very much injured by the high wind

in 1703, was restored to its original beauty by Egginton in 1794, at the enormous cost of £850.* The other eight windows designed by Egginton contain figures of St. John, (over which is represented the baptism of Christ,) Mary Magdalen, (above which is our Saviour's appearance to Mary in the garden,) kings Henry III. and IV., and bishops Fox, Waynfleet, and Wykeham, and cardinal Wolsey, founders of colleges in the university. The roof of the ante-chapel is supported by two fine Gothic columns. Here are several monuments, and the old stalls from the choir. A new roof was placed on the chapel and hall, under the direction of Wyatt, which cost the college upwards of £4000. paid out of the incomes of the president and fellows. The university sermons are preached here on the festivals of St. John the baptist and St. Mark. Cathedral service is performed here twice every day, at the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., except on sundays and holydays, when the morning service commences at 8 o'clock.

The Hall, like that of New college is built on the same line, though not on the same floor with the chapel. It is entered by a flight of stone steps at the south-east corner of the cloisters and is a spacious well proportioned room with a modern Gothic roof. On the north side is an oriel window, and the whole room is wainscotted with oak ornamented with armorial bearings. In the wainscot at the upper end of the hall are nine compartments, containing carved figures representing: 1.—Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of our Saviour. 2.—Christ sitting at a table between Martha and Mary; over them on a scroll is inscribed, '*Martha sollicitates, turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit*'; beneath, the date, 1541. 3.—Mary anointing our Saviour. 4.—Royal Arms. 5.—Henry VIII. 6.—Prince's plume. Over the second row are inscribed the 16th and 17th verses of the 3rd chapter of Colossians, in latin. 7.—Our Saviour appearing to Mary after his Resurrection; inscribed on scrolls, '*Noli me tangere,*' (Touch me not;) and '*Rabboni,*' (My Master.) 8.—Mary informing the disciples of Christ's appearance, and an inscription, on a scroll, '*Vidi Dominum,*' (I have seen the Lord) and 9.—St. John the baptist and Mary.

Portraits of the following distinguished personages ornament the walls: Colet, dean of St. Paul's, prince Rupert, Dr. Horne bishop of Norwich and formerly president, Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Freeman, bishop Waynfleet, the founder—and Dr. Butler, formerly president:—Addison,—Dr. Sacheverell, —Cardinal Pole, gentleman commoner of the college—Dr. Hough, formerly president—Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I.—bishop Fox,—Dr.

* Dr. Montague Cholmondely, who died a fellow of this college in 1785, bequeathed £300. for a new window, but the society preferred expending £850. in repairing the old one.

Warner, bishop of Rochester,—Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh,—Dr. Hammond, and a small but valuable full length painting of Mary Magdalen, attributed by some to Guercino.

The Library, on the western side of the cloisters was repaired and refitted a few years back. The collection of books is extensive and valuable. Here are busts in white marble on handsome pedestals of Locke and Bacon, by Bailey; a portrait of bishop Waynfleet, and copies of the celebrated portraits by Vandyck in the possession of the duke of Buccleugh. These copies were painted by the permission of their noble owner by a promising young artist of the name of White, who died at an early age. They are the only copies known, and were presented to the college by the father of the artist.

The Choristers' School situated at the south-west angle of the college precinct, which abuts on the High street, is one of the most prominent, as well as most perfect specimens, of modern architecture in the university. It was founded by the Rev. Dr. Routh, the venerable president, on his 95th birthday, September 19th, 1849, and consists of a single room, the interior dimensions of which are 72 feet, by 24 feet 9 inches, being the size of the old school-room, which was demolished a few years since. The present structure is isolated and admits of a noble window at each end, five on the side facing the street, with two elegant octagonal chimneys, and four windows towards the north, with the porch, over which is a book-room, approached by a stair in an elegant octagonal turret. The interior presents a noble appearance—the lower part of the walls are lined with oak panel-work: the master's seat is at the east end, that occupied by the second master at the west end. The desks and forms are arranged on the sides. A series of carved corbels sustain the arches of the timber roof, which is embellished with pierced tracery to the apex, about 50 feet from the floor. The east window contains the arms of the munificent founder, and those of cardinal Wolsey, and eight shields, each surmounted with the mitre, and commemorative of individuals formerly masters or choristers. The glass in the west window displays the arms of the president of the college, and of others connected with the recent history of the school, and the back ground consists of the monograms of benefactors. This excellent specimen of painted glass was executed by Mr. J. Hardman, of Birmingham, from designs by Messrs. Buckler. The gas used in lighting the school is consumed in two ornamental coronæ suspended from the roof, and in burners on the master's desks, in conformity with the style of the building, from the manufactory of Mr. Stevens, ironmonger, of this city.

The beautiful walk on the bank of the Cherwell is exceedingly pleasant, and delightfully shaded from the heat of the sun's rays by the branches of the

lofty trees which form a continued arch over the walk, and overhang the banks of the river; part of this is called *Addison's walk* from the poet's partiality to it when a member of this college; at the entrance of this walk, formerly stood an ancient oak, long an object of interest and curiosity; it was known to be 600 years old, its height 71 feet; girth 21 feet, and its cubic contents 754 feet. This majestic tree fell through decay in 1789, and a handsome chair made from the wood has been placed in the president's lodgings. The grove called by Pope 'Maudlin's learned Grove' which is well wooded with venerable elms and stocked with deer, has a picturesque and park-like appearance and adds much to the beauty of this fine college. The grove and walks are supposed to have been first formed in the reign of Elizabeth, and probably some hints were taken from the Utopia of Sir Thomas More. Close to the stream was formerly one of the many bowling greens, which till the last century, were carefully kept up by many of the colleges. The embattled stone wall which bounds the grove or park towards Holywell, is coeval with the college itself, and is curious from its solid and durable construction; from this circumstance, coupled to its situation without the city wall, it is conjectured that it was intended not only to serve as a boundary, but to be used for defence if necessary.

Magdalen college is required by its statutes to entertain the king's of England, and princes of Wales, whenever they visit Oxford; and its hall boasts of having been the banqueting room of Edward IV., and Richard III.: prince Arthur was twice entertained here, and Henry prince of Wales, was admitted an honorary member of the college when his royal father visited the university. We have already seen that during the usurpation, Cromwell and his officers were entertained here in 1649.

Soon after the accession of James II. a vacancy occurred in the presidency of this college, well known to be one of the richest foundations in Europe, when the king relying on a profession of passive obedience which had been made by the university, sent a mandate to the fellows of the college, ordering them to elect a person of the name of Farmer to the vacant office. This Farmer is said to have been a man guilty of the most degrading vices, and the fellows remonstrated, but received no reply. On the day of election, they elected Dr. Hough, a gentleman of virtue, learning, and respectable understanding. Enraged by this conduct, the king sent down an inferior ecclesiastical commission, the persons entrusted with which, consented to withdraw Farmer, but presented a mandate in favour of Parker recently created bishop of Oxford, a man likewise of offensive character, but who, as well as Farmer it was thought, was ready to embrace the catholic religion. This mandate being also rejected

by the society, the king visited Oxford in person, and commanded the fellows of the refractory college to appear before him at Christ church. After an angry meeting with them in that place, the president and all the fellows, except two, were forcibly expelled the college, they are said, to have boldly maintained their rights and privileges on the one hand, and to have knelt in humble submission to his majesty on the other. Whilst on their knees before him, James is said to have addressed them in the following manner:—"Ye have been a stubborn, turbulent college, I have known you to be so these six and twenty years. You have affronted me in this.—Is this your church of England loyalty? One would wonder to find so many Church of England men in such a business. Go home, and shew yourselves good members of the Church of England!—Get you gone! Know I am your king: I will be obeyed; and I command you to be gone! Go and admit the bishop of Oxon! Head! Principal! what d'ye call it? ' (Here a bystander said, *President*)—' I mean President of the college! Let them that refuse it, look to it; they shall feel the weight of their sovereign's displeasure " Dr. Parker was installed by proxy and put in possession of the president's lodgings on the 25th of October, 1687, but he died on the 20th of March in the following year. When James became alarmed by the preparations of the prince of Orange, he hastened to reinstate the president and fellows, vainly hoping by a tardy retribution of an unprovoked outrage, to recover the confidence of his protestant subjects.

Wood, the antiquary and historian, calls this college "the most noble and rich structure in the learned world," and he concludes his description of it; with the following quaint but eloquent language: "Look upon its buildings, and the lofty pinnacles and turrets thereon, and what structure in Oxford or elsewhere doth more delight the eye? administering a pleasant sight to strangers at their entrance into the east part of the city: upon the stately tower, which containeth the most tuneable and melodious ring of bells in all these parts and beyond: Walk also in the Quadrangle, and there every buttress almost of the Cloister, beareth an antick: Into the Chapel, where the eye is delighted with scripture history and pictures of Saints in the windows, and on the east wall: Into the Library and there you'll find a rare and choice collection of books as well printed as written. Go without it, and you'll find it a College sweetly and pleasantly situated, whose Grove and Gardens, enclosed with an embattled wall by the Founder, are emulous with the gardens of Hippolitus Cardinal d'Este, so much famoused and commended by Franciscus Scholtus, in his Itinerary of Italy: Go into the Water-walks, and at some times in the year you will find them as delectable as the banks of Eurotas,

which were shaded with bay trees, and where Apollo himself was wont to walk and sing his lays. And of the Rivers here, that pleasantly and with a murmuring noise wind and turn, may in a manner be spoken, that which the people of Angoulesme in France were wont to say of there river Touvre, that 'it is covered over and chequered with swans, paved and floored with troutes, and hemmed and bordured with crevisses.' Such pleasant meanders also shadowed with trees were there, before the civil distempers broke forth, that students could not but with great delight accost the Muses."

Eminent Men.—Among the distinguished characters connected with this college, were two cardinals, (Wolsey and Pole,) more than forty archbishops and bishops, and thirty-two presidents of high attainments. Also, Sir Thomas Rowe, the celebrated ambassador; Lilly the grammarian; Fox, the martyr-ologist; Cooper, the lexicographer; Heylin, the ecclesiastical historian; dean Colet; Hampden, the patriot; Withers, the poet; Addison, who wrote his tragedy of *Cato*, while a scholar here; Collins, the author of the Ode on the passions; Smith, Holdsworth, and Gibbon; Horbery; Townson; Horne and Chandler.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

"The King's Hall and College of Brasenose," as this college is styled in the charter, was founded in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII., (1509) by the joint benefaction of William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and chancellor of the university, and Sir Richard Sutton, knt. of Prestbury in Cheshire. But little is known of these co-founders: bishop Smyth was the fourth son of Robert Smyth of Peelhouse, in the parish of Prescott, Lancashire. The precise time of his birth has not been ascertained, nor, from the number of persons bearing his name, is it known in what college he prosecuted his studies, or in which university he took his degrees. In 1492, through the patronage of Margaret countess of Richmond, he was instituted to the rectory of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, being at that time a bachelor of law. Chiefly through means of the same patronage he was introduced to Henry VII., appointed clerk of the Hanaper, and among other honours and emoluments bestowed upon him, he was made dean of St. Stephens chapel, a privy counsellor, president of the prince's council within the marches of Wales; bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and bishop of Lincoln. After his translation to the latter see, he acceded to the request of the university of Oxford by becoming their chancellor, an honor often conferred on the bishops of Lincoln. The latter honorable office, however, he resigned in 1507, in which year he concerted the plan of founding a new college with his friend Sir Rd. Sutton.

Previously to this date he re-built and endowed afresh the hospital of St. John, in Lichfield, to which he attached a school.

The bishop and his friend had the satisfaction of seeing their benevolent designs in Oxford, completed and ratified by a royal charter of incorporation before their decease. Bishop Smyth died at Buckden, on the 2nd of January, 1513, and was buried in his cathedral at Lincoln. His grave stone was stripped of a beautiful plate of brass by the fanatics in the civil war, but a mural monument has been lately erected to his memory. Sir Richard Sutton, the bishop's coadjutor in the foundation of this college, was of an ancient family, deriving his name from Sutton, near Macclesfield. He was a barrister of the inner temple and a privy counsellor to Henry VII. In 1505, he was one of the governors of the inner temple, and about 1513, was appointed steward to the monastery of Sion, in which he chiefly resided, during the remainder of his life. He is not supposed to have received the honor of knighthood until within the last two years of his life. The precise period of his death is not known, but an annual commemoration of him is observed by the society of this college, on the sunday after Michaelmas. His will is dated March 16th, 1524.

The founders having formed the intention of establishing "a perpetual college of scholars," as the statutes express it, "to study philosophy and sacred theology; to the praise and honor of Almighty God; for the furtherance of divine worship; for the advancement of holy church, and for the support and exaltation of the Christian faith," they purchased a site, and with stone from Headington quarry, the building was commenced. It stands on the site of some of the oldest property connected with the university, and not less than eight ancient academic halls were absorbed in it. These halls were, 'Little University hall,' which occupied the north-east angle, near the lane, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been built and founded by king Alfred; Brasenose, or Brazen-nose hall (whence is derived the name of the college) which was situated nearly where the present entrance gate stands; Salisbury hall, the site of which is now occupied by a part of the present library; St. Edmund's hall, where the chapel now stands; Haberdasher's hall, where the Principal's lodgings are now situated; and Black hall, Staple hall, and Glass hall, which stood on the east side of School street. The last three were surrendered by the society to make room for the Radcliffe library. The curious appellation of Brasenose is supposed to have been derived from a *Brassinium*, or brew-house attached to Little University hall, but more vulgarly from some students who had removed to it from the temporary university of Stamford, where the iron ring of the knocker was fixed in a nose

of brass. So early as 1278, the name Brazenose in one undivided word is mentioned in an inquisition now printed in the hundred rolls; but whatever may have been its origin, it appears to have been perpetuated by the symbol of a brazen nose on the gate of the college. The foundation stone of the buildings was laid in the south-west corner of the quadrangle, by the two munificent founders in person, on the 1st of June, 1509. The charter of the foundation is dated January 15th., 3rd. Henry VIII., (1511-12) "and in compliment to the new sovereign, perhaps," says Dr. Ingram, "as well as with some retrospective veneration for the traditionary halls of Danish and Saxon sovereigns, supposed to have been on this central spot," the establishment was called 'The King's Hall and College of Brasenose.'

Benefactors.—Bishop Smyth endowed the college with several estates in Oxfordshire, formerly belonging to the Bassets, lords of the manor of Headington, and the whole property of the dissolved priory of Cold Norton. Sir Richard Sutton conferred on it the manor of Erdeborowe, in Leicestershire, with other estates in the parish of Somerby and its neighbourhood; an estate in London which was exchanged for land at Stanford in the Vale, Berkshire; the manor of Cropredy; and an estate in North Ockendon, in Essex; and Mrs. Elizabeth Morley of Westminster, gave to the college in 1512, the manor of Pinchepolles, &c, in Berkshire. The subsequent benefactors being chiefly founders of fellowships, &c., they will be found below under that head.

Fellowships.—The original foundation of this college is for a principal and 12 fellows, natives of the old diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, preference to be given to natives of the county of Chester, and such parts of Lancashire as were then in that diocese, and particularly the parishes of Prescott and Prestbury, in the said county; but should none of the said counties or diocese be eligible, then, in defect of such, the society is to choose out of the diocese of Lincoln; and if none born there be eligible, then, the most fit and learned that can be found in the university of Oxford.

Eight Fellowships have since been added; viz., *two* by the will of John Williamson, rector of St. George's, Canterbury, in 1522, which are confined to the kindred of the said John Williamson, or of John Port, serjeant at law, born in the city or county palatine of Chester. *One* by John Elton, alias Baker, canon of Salisbury, in 1528, with a preference to his kindred, born in the diocese of Hereford or Worcester; in defect of which, the society is to elect from the diocese of Salisbury; and in defect of such, the most deserving person born in any other place. *One* by William Porter, clerk, in 1541, for the county or diocese of Hereford, or in defect of a person so qualified, then for one born in any diocese next adjacent towards Oxford. *One*, in

1538, by Edward Darbie, archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, for a graduate born in the said archdeaconry; or if there be no such person, then one born in the county of Leicester; or in defect of such, one born in the county of Northampton; or in defect of such, one born in Oxfordshire; or in defect of such, one born in the diocese of Lincoln; and if no such graduate be found, then an undergraduate, subject to the same limitation, is to be elected. *One*, in 1538, by William Clyfton, subdean of York, for a priest and graduate of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire alternately; or in defect of such person, of the county of Nottingham; or in defect thereof, any proper priest of the university of Oxford. *One*, in 1549, by Brian Higden, dean of York, for Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, alternately. *One*, in 1586, by Joyce Frankland, of London, widow, for her own kindred, especially the kindred of the Trapps and Saxies; or in defect of such, for any county in England.

Scholarships and Exhibitions have been since added at different times by various benefactors; the chief of whom are, John Claymond, D.D., president of Corpus Christi college; John, lord Mordaunt; Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's; Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., principal of the college; Thomas Yate, D.D., principal of the college; William Gribaldson, M.D.; and Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset, whose scholarships are *six* of the annual value of £52 each, for the schools of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford; *four* of £36. 8s. each, for Manchester school, with preference to the natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Herefordshire; or, if none from the said schools offer themselves, the vacancy to be filled with any native, duly qualified, of either of the three counties; and *twelve*, of similar value, for the above-mentioned schools, all tenable for seven years, unless vacated by other preferment. William Hulme, Esq., of Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster, founded *fifteen* Exhibitions, to which undergraduates of three years standing are capable of being nominated.

In 1842, *three* exhibitions, to be called the Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions, were founded by Elizabeth, Susan, and Lucy Colquitt, of Green Bank, Lancashire, in compliance with the wishes of Mary Colquitt, deceased, their late sister; one to be established immediately, and the others on the decease of the survivor of the said three sisters; and they are intended to assist in the education for the ministry in the church of England, the sons of indigent or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot, unaided, support the expense of a college education. Undergraduate members of the college who have resided at least one term, are eligible, and the exhibitions are not tenable after four years from matriculation.

The *present foundation* consists of a principal, 20 fellows, 26 scholars, and

18 exhibitors. The number of members on the books, is 408, and the number of livings in the gift of the society is 31, besides the Rodborough lectureship in the parish of Minchinghampton, Gloucestershire; and the rectory of Wootton Rivers, Wiltshire; alternately with St. John's-college, Cambridge. Mr. Hulmes trustees hold the patronage of no less than 29 livings, which are given only to those who are, or have been, Hulme exhibitors. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor and the Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., is the present principal.

Description.—Brasenose college constitutes the west side of Radcliffe square; the principal buildings consist of a large quadrangle which remains as constructed by the founders, except that a third story was built over a portion of it, with dormer windows &c. about the time of James I.; and of a smaller quadrangle, to the south, built in the 17th century. The grand front possesses a massive and imposing effect. Over the chief entrance rises a highly decorated pure Gothic tower, and on each side extends a long pile of buildings, three stories high, terminating in a parapet. The great quadrangle contains the hall and apartments for the members, and in the centre is a fine cast of two figures in violent contest, by some, supposed to be a representation of Cain killing his brother Abel; while others imagine it to be Sampson slaying a Philistine with the jaw bone of an ass—the study of some sculptor whose object was the display of muscular strength and action. It was given to the college by Dr. Clarke of All Souls' college, who purchased it from a statuary in London. Over the outer door of the hall which opens from this court, are two small but beautiful antique busts of Alfred, and Joannes Scotus. The latter (John Ergena, a scotchman) first read lectures in the Little University hall in the year 882. Over the door leading to the common room, originally the chapel, is the following inscription:—

“Anno Xti, 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8 pro.

Nomine divino Lyncoln præsul, quoque Sutton,

Hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium.”

The second court, which is occupied chiefly by the library and chapel, presents an odd mixture of architectural styles. Besides these two courts there is a small area called the *New Buildings*, which is fitted up for the accommodation of students.

The Principal's Lodgings is a handsome modern house, fronting the High-street: occupying the site of the ancient school called Haberdasher's hall.

The Chapel.—The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on the 26th of June 1656. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and though all order is set at defiance, and the Gothic and classic styles are mingled with most fantastical freedom, yet an air of decent grace and modest elegance pervades the whole.

The roof is a chaste specimen of Gothic architecture and the east end is of marble richly decorated in the Grecian style. The candlesticks of silver gilt, dated 1677, were the gift of the first lord Ellesmere. The brass eagle was presented in 1731 by Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq., a gentleman commoner of the college. The east window, the gift of Dr. Crawley, principal, and executed by Pearson in 1776, after the designs of Mortimer, represents our Saviour and the four Evangelists. Among the monuments in the ante-chapel, is one to the memory of Dr. Shippen, principal from 1710 to 1745, the bust is said to be an exact likeness of that excellent man; and one of marble to the Rev. James Smith, vice-principal, who died in October, 1838. This latter was erected at the expense of the undergraduates of the college, and on it are two well executed full length figures of students (a B.A. and a commoner) in their academical costume.

The Hall is a spacious, well proportioned room, the windows of which are partly embellished with the arms of founders and benefactors. The Hon. Ashton Curzon, D.C.L., sometime a member of this college, gave the present chimney piece in 1760, at which time the central fire place and the *louvre* or lantern above it, were removed. A newly painted window, by Warrington, was lately placed in the hall at the expense of the fellows of this society, and besides a fine carving in oak of the royal arms, the room is embellished with portraits of Drs. Yarborough, Yate, and Hudson, formerly principals, by Romney; Dr. Gilbert, the late principal, by Phillips; bishop Smyth and Sir R. Sutton, the founders; the late Marquis of Buckingham, by Jackson; Mrs. Joyce Frankland; dean Nowell; king Alfred; Sarah duchess of Somerset; Dr. Kaye; bishop Cleaver by *Hoppner*; Sir Thomas Egerton; Dr. Latham; John lord Mordaunt; lord chancellor Ellesmere; Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, who was forcibly ejected from the college by the parliament in the 17th century, and who contributed the handsome sum of £1850. for the erection of a new chapel; and Dr. Burton, author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

The Library and the chapel which are said to have been designed by Sir C. Wren, were finished in 1663. The interior was fitted up under the superintendance of Mr. Wyatt, in 1780. Among the benefactors to this library were Henry Mason, B.D. who in the reign of James I. gave a collection of books valued at £1000.; the heirs of Dr. Yarborough, principal, who presented a large collection of books to the society; and Dr. Thomas Barker, elected principal in 1777, who contributed £300 towards the improvement of the interior. Under the library were formerly cloisters, which have recently been converted into apartments.

Eminent Men.—Among the numerous list of eminent persons connected with, or educated at this college, were 15 prelates; Caldwell, president of the college of physicians; Fox, the martyrologist, who afterwards removed to Magdalen college; Sir John Saville, baron of the exchequer; Sir John Spelman; Brerewood, professor of astronomy; Humphrey Lloyd, the Welsh historian; Sampson Erdeswick, the Staffordshire antiquary; lord chancellor Egerton; Sir James Ley, afterwards earl of Marlborough; Dr. Burton, the learned author; John Price, author of the *Worthies of Devon*; Rev. John Watson, the Halifax historian; Elias Ashmole, the Berkshire historian; the Rev. John Whitaker, the Manchester historian, who continued here for about 12 months, after which he was elected scholar of Corpus Christi college; and Alexander Nowell the learned dean of St. Paul's, author of several catechisms, and of whom it has been observed, that he came to this college in the 13th year of his age; resided here 13 years; founded 13 scholarships and died on the 13th day of February, 1602, at the advanced age of 95 years.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Was founded in the year 1516, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester and lord privy seal to king's Henry VII. and VIII. "Bishop Fox and Cardinal Wolsey," writes the learned author of the *Memorials of Oxford*, "close the long list of munificent and opulent prelates who bestowed their wealth for the benefit of future generations. The six colleges founded after the reformation are chiefly indebted to public-spirited laymen for their existence and support: but the name of Richard Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi college, is connected with that of Walter de Merton, of Wickham, of Chicheley, and of Waynfleet. Like them he possessed talents which qualified him for the highest employments in church and state, and consequently recommended him to the confidence of his sovereign. Prelate, statesman, architect, soldier, herald, and diplomatist, he appears to have combined extraordinary powers and capacities. This excellent man was born towards the end of the reign of Henry VI., at the villiage of Ropesley, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. In due time he was placed at Magdalen college, but was obliged to return from Oxford, on account of the plague, and entered a student at Pembroke hall in the university of Cambridge. Soon after the accession of Henry VII., Fox was promoted to the see of Exeter and then to Bath and Wells. In the year 1500 he was translated to the see of Durham, and in the same year he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. In 1507 he became master of the society of Pembroke hall, and retained that situation till 1517, though bishop of Winchester during the whole time. The defence of his castle of

Norham, against James IV., of Scotland, and his attendance on Henry VIII., in that monarch's expedition to France, where he was present at the capture of Serouane, evince his military skill. He was employed in various embassies and treaties of national importance at home and abroad from 1487 to 1514; and Henry VII., advanced him to the highest honours, even to that of being appointed one of his executors. The king also selected him to be sponsor to the young prince, afterwards Henry VIII., but in 1515 he retired from court altogether, a step by no means imprudent, considering the fate of Henry's after favorites. Among the munificent acts of generosity performed by this prelate or the benefit of posterity are the building of free schools in Taunton, and Grantham; expending large sums on improvements and additions to the episcopal palace or castle, as well as to the cathedral of Durham, and founding the college of Corpus Christi, in Oxford. The extent of his munificence may be ascertained in the fact that 220 persons were fed every day at his table, to each of whom he left a maintenance for one year after his decease, besides £20. in separate purses of leather with their names respectively written thereon. Having established his college on a permanent basis, and watched over its progress for several years, at length oppressed with age and infirmities, having entirely lost his sight for about ten years, he died on the 14th of September, 1528, and was buried at Winchester in a magnificent sepulchral chapel erected by himself on the south side of the sanctuary of Winchester cathedral."

Bishop Fox originally intended his college only as a seminary for the priory of St. Swithin at Winchester, after the manner of those for Canterbury and Durham now merged in the colleges of Christ church and Trinity. So early as the year 1513 he purchased the site of Merton college, St. Frideswide's priory &c., on which to erect his proposed school, and had already begun to build, when his friend Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, who probably foresaw the downfall of the monastic system, persuaded him to remodel and enlarge his foundation. Accordingly he obtained a royal license from Henry VIII., dated from the episcopal palace at Wolvesey castle near Winchester, March 1st, 1516, to found a college for students in divinity, philosophy and the arts. By virtue of this charter the college was founded 'to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most holy body of Christ and the blessed Virgin Mary, his Mother, as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of St. Cuthbert, and St. Swythune, patrons of the churches of Exeter, Bath, and Wells, Durham and Winchester, (of which places the founder was successively bishop) always to be called *Corpus Christi College*.' The statutes of the society were formed in 1527, by which it was made to consist of a president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks, and 2 choristers. Bishop Fox having invited

numbers of learned men to his college, it soon attained a great degree of celebrity, and at this momentous era in the annals of literature, when the revivers of elegant letters were endeavouring to introduce a knowledge of the classics, as a necessary part of school learning, he materially aided them in their endeavours by appointing two public lecturers to explain the best Greek and Latin authors, to all students desirous of attending them.

Benefactors.—Besides the founder who liberally endowed this college, the benefactors are not very numerous, and consist chiefly of members of the society, with the exception of Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, who contributed 6000 marks towards the building, besides some valuable estates in land. The arms of this prelate are therefore frequently seen in the college with those of the founder. William Frost, a steward or bailiff of the founder, gave the manor of Maplederwell, in 1518, on condition that one of his kindred, if duly qualified, should be elected. John Claymund, the first president, gave lands in several parishes near Oxford, and Robert Morwent, the second president, followed his predecessor's example, by giving the rectories of Heyford Purcell, and Duntsebourne Rouse, or Militis, as well as lands in Cowley, Horsepath, &c. Among the benefactors recorded, are Sir George St. Paul, about 1612, who bequeathed some estates in Lisington, in Lincolnshire, and this bequest was augmented by his widow, afterwards countess of Warwick. In 1693, Dr. Arthur Parsons left £3000, for the purchase of 12 advowsons; and Cuthbert Ellison, B.D., a fellow of the college, who died in 1719, and is buried in the chapel, left £500 for the same judicious purpose.

Fellowships, &c.—The fellowships or scholarships on the foundation have been increased. The fellows are elected from the scholars, and the latter from the following dioceses and counties; viz., four from the diocese of Winchester, of which two are to be of the county of Hants, and two of Surrey; two from the diocese of Bath and Wells; two from the diocese of Exeter; two from Lincolnshire; two from Gloucestershire; one from Wiltshire; two from Kent; one from Lancashire; one from Bedfordshire; one from Oxfordshire; one from the diocese of Durham; and one upon Frost's foundation. There are, besides, four exhibitioners, not confined to counties.

The bishop of Winchester is visitor, and the Rev. James Norris, D.D., the present president. The number of members on the books is 135, and the patronage of the society, consists of 22 benefices.

Description.—The buildings of this college occupy the site of five ancient halls, viz., Nun-hall, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Godstow, Corner-hall, Nevill's inn, Urban-hall, and Beke's inns; the two latter belonged to the

priory of St. Frideswide. The original part of the buildings is a quadrangle situated between Merton and Christ Church, enclosing an area of 101 ft. by 80 ft. Its appearance is simple and beautiful, and in the centre is a curious column exhibiting an ancient cylindrical dial, constructed in 1605 by Sir Chas. Turnbull, M. A. fellow of the college. On the left of the court is the hall, on the right are the rooms of the scholars, and in front is a portion of the president's lodgings, over which is the library. Opposite the entrance, under a rich Gothic canopy, is a statue of the founder in his episcopal robes, mitred and croziered. The entrance (in Merton-street,) is through a tower gateway, over which was formerly, and according to ancient custom, the president's lodgings. In the front of the tower are three unoccupied niches with rich canopies: the fan work of the vaulted roof of the gateway is much admired.

The New Building, called also Turner's building, and the Fellows' building, stands on the south side of the college, and consists of an elegant pile, measuring 119 feet in front. It is a noble and chaste piece of architecture: the central pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters, and the windows and other divisions are entirely ornamented. This beautiful set of chambers was erected in 1706, by Thomas Turner, president, at an expense of £6000. The design is said to have been given by dean Aldrich. Dr. Turner also formed a cloister or arcade adjacent to this new building, which is now used as a burial place for the society. On the eastern side of the college, bordering on Merton grove, apartments were erected in 1737, for six gentlemen commoners, the utmost number allowed by the statutes.

The Chapel, the entrance to which is in the passage dividing the large court from the cloisters, was finished by the founder in 1517, but has undergone considerable alterations since that time. The inner chapel is 70 feet in length and 25 in breadth. The roof, which is oak pannelled with moulded ribs, painted and gilded, is extremely elegant; the ornamented stalls and beautiful screen, on which are carved full sized figures of the evangelists, are of cedar wood, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The present altar piece is a fine painting of the Adoration by Rubens, presented to the society in 1804, by Sir Richard Worsley, bart., formerly a gentleman commoner of the college. This picture which cost £2,500 is from the collection of the prince of Condé at Chantilly. The original altar piece, for the reception of which, the east window was blocked up, was a very beautiful copy by Pompeo Battoni, of Guido's *Annunciation*, and was the gift of Sir Christopher Willoughby of Baldon house, Oxfordshire, to the church of which parish it has been removed. A gallery has been constructed between the president's lodgings and the chapel, and contains an interesting picture of bishop Fox, when he was

aged and blind, by Corvus, a Fleming; and here are also portraits of the seven bishops, who were committed to the tower by command of James II. These interesting pictures were presented to the college by John Ireland, Esq., of Oxford. There is also a fine old portrait on panel of Richard Pate, Esq., a benefactor to the college.

The Hall, which was completed in 1516 still displays its venerable timber roof and lantern, and much of its ancient magnificence. It is a fine room 50 feet long and 25 wide, with a proportionate height. Many of the heraldic embellishments disappeared in 1700 when the windows were modernised, and the walls newly wainscotted. Here are portraits of Dr. Copleston, bishop of Llandaff; lord Stowell; Dr. Burgess; the late bishop of Salisbury; bishop Fox, the founder, on panel: the late lord Tenderdon; Oldham, bishop of Exeter; and T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, D.C.L., one of the late representatives of the university in parliament.

The Library founded and endowed by bishop Fox, is a plain commodious room, containing the best ornaments of a library—a rare and valuable collection of books. Among the collection with which the founder enriched it, is a set of the Aldine classics, and a great number of MSS. both on vellum and paper. The manuscripts are in fine preservation, and include an ancient history of the bible, in French, beautifully illuminated, in two vols. folio, given by general Oglethorpe; there is also an English bible, said to be prior to that of Wycliffe; and a parchment roll, containing the pedigree of the royal family, from Alfred to Edward VI., with their arms blazoned and signed by the king at arms. The manuscripts of the antiquaries Twyne and Fulman; the edition of 'Cicero de Officiis,' printed on vellum, in 1466, and many other works, are of great antiquarian estimation. The screen over the door is ornamented with the arms of the founder, and at each end of the room is an ancient portrait of him. Besides the founder, the other chief benefactors to the library were bishop Oldham; Claymond; Dr. Rainolds; Brian Twyne; Dr. Turner; John Rosewell, B.D.; William Creed, a fellow; Dr. Halifax, a fellow; Henry lord Coleraine; Dr. Bentham; and Dr. Randolph, president from 1748 to 1783.

In the *Common Room*, is a fine portrait of bishop Fox; a good bust of Dr. King, late bishop of Rochester, by Chantry; a portrait of Dr. Corke, late president, and two excellent drawings of the beautiful shrine of the founder in Winchester Cathedral.

The society of this college possesses several relics of their founder, among which are his crozier, (being one of the three croziers preserved in Oxford;) part of his chapel plate, consisting of a golden chalice, of very elegant form,

a gold sacramental plate, a vase of silver gilt with its cover, curiously wrought, and enriched with an amethyst and pendant pearls, a pix of exquisite beauty, some finger rings, crucifixes, spoons, and a curious silver gilt salt cellar. The crozier is six feet long, of silver gilt, elegantly ornamented, and although it is more than 300 years old, it is in a perfect state.

The gardens of this college, in which there are traces of the ancient walls of the city, are pleasant and beautiful.

Eminent Men.—This college has produced a great number of learned and eminent persons, among whom were several prelates—also Ludovicus Vives, a dramatic writer, whose piece, called Palæmon and Arcite, was performed before queen Elizabeth, in the hall of Christ Church college*—Cardinal Pole—Twyne, the antiquary—Hooker—John Hales—Rich. Edwards—Dr. Jackson, the eminent theological writer—Pocock—Fiddes—Burton—dean Mills—Sir Ashton Lever—Chishull—and Dr. William Buckland, the eminent cultivator of modern science, and ingenious geologist.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

This princely establishment was founded originally by cardinal Wolsey, cardinal of St. Cecilia, and archbishop of York, on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide; but it may be said to have had no fewer than three distinct foundations, in the years 1525, 1532, and 1545. The history of this, the largest and most important college in the university, is far too important to be passed over lightly, or without a due regard and reverence to its ecclesiastical or academical character. "Its architecture," writes Dr. Ingram, "exhibits specimens of almost every age, from the Saxon times to our own; and every style, from the massive, but rude rubble masonry of the Saxons, to the fine Grecian gateway of Canterbury quadrangle, erected in 1778. In its structure, at once a cathedral and a college, it unites in itself the offices and duties peculiar to each. While, as a seat of literary instruction, it has earned itself that name throughout the civilized world, which an abundant harvest, during many centuries, of men eminent in every department of church and state, could not fail to produce. It commands our attention equally," continues the same learned writer, "whether we consider its origin

*Two evenings were employed in the representation of this comedy, and the queen was so delighted with it, 'that she called the author to her, and promised what she would do for him, and talked to him in the most familiar manner.' The performance of the drama was interrupted by a serious accident; 'a scaffolding' fell down, and three men were killed on the spot. The queen was much affected by this event, but her sorrow was soon alleviated, for the power of the comic poet was so great, that it 'made her laugh, whether she would or no.'

or completion, whether we regard it in its ecclesiastical or academical character, whether we view it as the work of priors, of cardinals, or of kings—for many cardinals before Wolsey, and many sovereigns both before and after Henry VIII., have contributed to the splendour and importance of this institution; which has continued with very little interruption, to be celebrated throughout Europe, as a place dedicated to religion and learning, for more than eleven hundred years. But our academical history has been generally studied too superficially, it has fared with that, as with our architecture. Magnifying the importance of the reformation in religion, we have treated with neglect, and sometimes with contempt everything which preceded it; demolishing and sweeping away all the vestiges of remoter times, as the rubbish of antiquity; and had not the indefatigable industry of one man rescued the scattered fragments of information from puritanical destruction, we should have been ignorant of Oxford, even in Oxford itself; happily a better spirit now prevails. The age of vandalism is past."

Thomas Wolsey was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in March, 1471. His parents were in humble circumstances, and he is generally reviled as 'the butcher's son.' Of the occupation of his father nothing is known which can be considered as certain, but he could scarcely be considered as moving in the lowest sphere, since in his will, he devises to his wife all his "lands and tenements in one parish, and his "free and bond lands" in another. He must, therefore, have been a person of good property. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a country grammar school, Wolsey entered Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1485, at the early age of fifteen was admitted to the degree of B.A., which gained him the appellation of 'the boy bachelor.' He soon obtained his degree of M.A., and was afterwards elected a fellow of the college, and appointed master of Magdalen school. In 1498, being then 27 years old, he was made bursar of the college, and about this time, it is said that he designed and superintended the erection of the beautiful tower of the college. Of this tower, Dr. Ingram says, "It is in fact as a building, what Wolsey was as a man; and to him who cannot perceive and feel its beauties, it is in vain to attempt to describe them." In the year 1500 Wolsey left the university, having been presented to the rectory of Lynnington in Somersetshire, by the marquis of Dorset, whose three sons were under his tuition, whilst he was master of Magdalen school. His patron the marquis, died in 1501, and Wolsey was soon after appointed domestic chaplain to Dean, archbishop of Canterbury. Upon the death of this prelate in 1503, our founder became chaplain to Sir John Nauphant, or Naufan, treasurer of Calais, who took him in his retinue to that place; and upon his return to England, strongly

recommended him to king Henry VII., who appointed him one of his chaplains, and sent him as ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1505, he was presented to the rectory of Redgrave; in 1508, he was made dean of Lincoln, and in the year following prebendary of Walton Brinhold, and prebendary of Stow, in the same cathedral. After the death of Henry VII. which occurred on the 22nd of April, 1509, Henry the VIII., to whom Wolsey had been a sponsor, ascended the throne, at the age of 16, and soon took Wolsey into his service. He was now by degrees entrusted with the highest offices of state; and riches and dignities were heaped upon him in great profusion. From 1511 to 1514, he was made canon of Windsor, first prebendary, then dean of York; dean of Hereford, precentor of St. Paul's, and bishop of Tournay in Flanders. In 1514, he became bishop of Lincoln; afterwards archbishop of York; in 1515, he was created a cardinal; in 1516, he was made lord high chancellor of England; in 1518, he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, which see he resigned in 1523, on being translated to the see of Durham, and in 1529, he exchanged the see of Durham for that of Winchester. The splendour of his domestic establishments, and the dignified pageantry with which he uniformly appeared in public, raised the envy of his contemporaries. His extraordinary talent gave him such immense influence with his sovereign, that it was he who might be said, directed the movement and the whole machinery of the state. He held in his hands the destinies of all the nobles by whom he was surrounded;—his word was fate;—his will, law;—and during some years he was not only the richest, but likewise the most powerful subject in Europe. Yet, amidst all these honours, and the arduous duties which they imposed on him, he never forgot the place of his education, but continued to regard Oxford with a favourable eye. The princely liberality with which he encouraged the arts, and inculcated a love of letters at a period when learning was struggling against disrepute, has procured for him the admiration of posterity.

Having expressed a wish for a revision and remodelling of the statutes of the university, the convocation passed a decree in June, 1518, that they should be placed in his hands to be altered, corrected or expunged according to his discretion. About this time he founded and endowed seven public lectures in the university, for theology, civil law, physic, philosophy, mathematics, greek, rhetoric and humanity. These lectures flourished during his prosperity, but they sensibly declined after his fall.

During the debate about the legality of the king's marriage with Catherine of Arragon, the reputed widow of his brother Arthur, Wolsey espoused the cause of the injured queen, and thereby incurred the displeasure of his

sovereign. With the queen he fell from power, and in 1529, he was attainted, and his lands and goods confiscated. However, on the 12th of February, of the year following, the king granted him a remarkably full and complete pardon for all offences, and restored part of his plate and furniture, as also the revenues of his archbishoprics.

The cardinal having long promised to bestow on Oxford a lasting mark of his esteem, and ambitious, perhaps, of future fame, and desirous of handing down to posterity some lasting monument of his love of letters, his power, and princely munificence, determined to found the great work now under examination. His first step in the prosecution of this scheme was to induce the prior and monks of St. Frideswide to surrender that priory into the hands of the king, in 1552. This being effected, and having obtained possession of it from his sovereign, upon whose love for him he presumed, he next obtained a bull for its suppression from pope Clement VIII. He applied to the same pope for permission to dissolve a number of minor monasteries and priories, and to transfer their revenues to his intended college, for the furtherance of learning and religion: this request he had also granted by a bull dated September, 1524, which the king enforced on the 7th of January, 1525. Wolsey now proceeded to suppress the priory of St. Frideswide, the nunnery of Littlemoor, and twenty other smaller establishments, the annual revenues of which amounted to £2000. per annum. Besides these, the cardinal in 1528, procured the suppression of twenty other religious houses whose revenues were to be applied as before, to his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. On the 13th of July, 1525, Wolsey obtained letters patent from the king for founding his collegé, which was to be on a scale of magnificence far exceeding its present splendid compass; and to be dedicated to the most Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, St. Frideswide, and All Saints, and to be styled *Collegium Thomæ Wolsey Cardinalis Eboracensis*. The foundation was to consist of 186 persons, including a dean, sub-dean, 60 canons of the first rank, 40 canons of the second rank, 10 public readers, 13 chaplains, 12 clerks, an organist, and 13 choristers. The chief part of the society were to be engaged in the study of the sciences, divinity, canon and civil law, the arts, physic, and polite literature. Divine service was to be continually performed. The site of the foundation of the new buildings having been prepared, by pulling down about 50 feet of the western end of the priory church of St. Frideswide, containing three pillars and four arches, and demolishing an ancient hostel, called London hall, the foundation stone was laid with great pomp and ceremony, at the south-eastern corner of the great quadrangle, on the 17th of July, 1525, by John Longland bishop of Lincoln; state affairs preventing the cardinal from attending.

The founder collected the best architects of the age, to project a concentration of beauties in the arrangement of the plan, and without waiting for the completion of the buildings, so anxious was he to put his college into active operation, that as soon as he could obtain lodgings for this purpose, he settled in it a dean, and 18 canons, part of his intended foundation; adding to it as opportunity permitted scholars of distinction, selected from the university of Cambridge, and other seminaries. But before the completion of his design, Wolsey lost the favour of the king, the auspicious commencement was suspended, and the foundation not yet complete in law, with all its actual and prospective revenues fell into the hands of the king. It is said of Wolsey, that in the midst of his troubles, his anxiety for his new college was unabated; and that one of his last petitions to the king was, an urgent request that 'His Majesty would suffer his College at Oxford to go on.'

On the king commanding him to live in his diocese of York, he retired to his palace at Cawood, where he spent the summer following in great hospitality. But about the latter end of October, in the same year, he was arrested for high treason, and on his way to London, whither he was being conveyed as a prisoner, he was taken ill, and died at Leicester on the 29th of November, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel within the precincts of the abbey church there.

Finally Wolsey being attainted in 1529 till 1532, the college remained in a miserable state, but the king upon being urged by the university, and the friends of learning and religion, consented to become a patron of the foundation, and on the 8th of July, 1532, he refounded the college by letters patent; on the same site, under the title of *King Henry the Eighth's College*, and dedicated it as before to the Holy Trinity, &c. He also endowed it with a clear annual revenue of £2000., and the new society consisted of a dean and 12 canons, who were to form a body corporate.

The second foundation likewise was of short continuance, for in 1545, the king having in contemplation an entirely new plan, ordered the surrender of the college, which was accordingly made by a formal deed, dated 20th May, in the same year. Among the dissolved religious houses, on the ruins of which Henry erected six bishop's sees,* Oseney abbey in the suburbs of Oxford was one. This magnificent abbey was erected into a bishopric in 1542 and in 1546 the king by letters patent of November 4th in that year, transferred it to this college at Oxford. Thus was this college founded, as it were, a third

* The six sees erected at this time were, Gloucester, Chester, Bristol, Westminster, (afterwards suppressed by Edward VI,) Peterborough and Oxford, these last two being taken out of Lincoln.

time, and re-established under the mixed form of a cathedral and academic college, and the church of St. Frideswide was constituted a cathedral church. In the charter of this foundation, the college is styled the 'Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, of king Henry VIII. foundation,' recently known as *Christ Church College*; the incorporated society was made to consist of a bishop, a dean, 8 canons, 8 chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, 8 clerks, lay or singing men, and 8 choristers, together with 100 students, to which number one more was added, in 1664, in consequence of a benefaction from William Thurstone, Esq. Forty of the studentships were directed by queen Elizabeth to be supplied from Westminster school. To the dean and canons and their successors for ever, the king consigned the college with certain additional ground, including Vine-hall, or Peckwater's inn, and Canterbury college, as well as the lands and tithes with which the college is endowed, on condition of their maintaining the members above mentioned, and paying yearly to the regius professors of divinity, Hebrew and Greek, a stipend of £40, and to 24 almsmen, a stipend of £6 per annum.

Benefactors.—The munificent character of the foundation, and the splendour arising from regal patronage, appear to have deterred all ranks from becoming benefactors to this college for many years subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII. In the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the family of Venables, in Cheshire, gave an estate to this college, on condition that the nomination of one student should be in the heirs of that family. In 1620, Dr. Robert Chaloner gave £20 a year for the maintenance of a divinity lecture. In 1633, Mr. J. Bostocke, of Windsor, left the profits of certain tenements in that town, to be given to four poor students. Thomas White, of London, gave £4, arising out of houses in Shoe-lane, London, to one scholar here; and William Wickham sometime a student here, gave the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Stonton-upon-Wye, to be presented in succession to students of the first class. In 1663, William Thurston, of London, bequeathed £800 for the support of one or more scholars. In 1663, Dr. Richard Gardner, one of the canons, gave lands worth £14 per annum, the rents to be given to two servitors. Dr. Richard Busby, a student, afterwards master of Westminster school, left a sum of money, for the institution of a catechetical lecture, to be read in one of the parish churches of Oxford, by a member of this society. Bishop John Fell, dean of Christ Church, left exhibitions for ten undergraduate commoners; and Dr. Robert Smith, left exhibitions for six Westminster students. Archbishop Bolter left exhibitions for five commoners, and also for five servitors; and Dr. Frewin left an exhibition of £80, to be divided equally among the Westminster students of the first year.

Matthew Lee, M. D. left £50 to be equally divided among the Westminster students of the first year; and an exhibition of £10. to each of ten Westminster students for eight years. He likewise bequeathed money for the maintenance of a reader in anatomy. Lady Halford left an exhibition of £13. 6s. 8d. to each of five members of this society, who had been educated at the Charterhouse; and Dr. Richard Hill, left a small exhibition to two Westminster students. A few others have left exhibitions of various amount for servitors of this college. Her majesty the queen is visitor, and the Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D. D. is the present dean. The number of members on the books is 730; and the patronage of the college comprehends 94 benefices.

Description.—The principal buildings of this splendid college consist of the cathedral, two spacious quadrangles and two smaller courts. The great west front in St. Aldate's street with its turrets, bastions and battlements extending about 400 feet, displays great architectural beauty and force, and conveys the ideas of amplitude, magnificence, and power. In the centre of this fine front is the grand entrance to the college, commonly known as 'Tom Gate,' over which rises a stately octagonal Gothic tower, somewhat outré in its architectural character, but yet, massive, dignified, and beautiful. This tower which was begun by Wolsey, and completed in 1681 by Sir Christopher Wren, from a design by himself, contains the far-famed bell, called '*Great Tom of Oxford.*'* It gives dignity to the building when nearly viewed, and when seen from a distance adds much to the beauty of Oxford. The beautiful roof of the entrance gateway is embellished with engravings of the arms of the benefactors who contributed to its erection. On each side of the gate-

* This bell, one of the largest in England, formerly belonged to Oseney abbey, but was recast in 1680. The clapper weighs 342 lbs. and the weight of the whole is 17,000 lbs., being more than double the weight of the great bell of St. Paul's cathedral. Its diameter is 7 feet, 1 in.; from the crown to the brim it measures 5 feet, 9 inches, and it is 6 inches thick in the striking place. It bears the inscription, *Magnus Thomas clusius Oxoniensis renatus Apr. 8, 1680*, but the original inscription was "*In Thomæ laude resono Bim Bom sine fraude.*" Every night at ten minutes past nine it tolls 101 times (the number of members called students on the foundation) and at this time the gates of all the colleges are closed, and by the statutes of the university, the undergraduates are required to be in their respective colleges. Every scholar who arrives, or as it is termed 'knocks in' after Tom ceases to toll is reported to the authorities of his particular college. It may be worthy of remark, that the celebrated glee, entitled 'The Merry Christ Church Bells,' was written by dean Aldrich. The invention of bells is by some attributed to the Egyptians, and it is certain that they were always used to announce the festivals in honour of Osiris. Among the Hebrews, the high priests, in grand ceremonies, wore a kind of tunic, ornamented with small golden bells. Bells were also known among the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans. It is said that Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of Campania, in Italy, introduced bells into the church to summon the people to divine worship; but it does not appear that large bells were used before the sixth century. In Britain, they were applied to church purposes about the conclusion of the seventh century, when parish churches were first erected among us.

The Great Bell weight
 17 11 80

way and tower, extends an uniform range of buildings, terminating in double turrets, with an intermediate elevated bay; over the gateway in the interior, is a statue of queen Anne.

The *Great Quadrangle* entered from this front, is the largest and most noble court in Oxford. It measures 264 feet by 261; was designed by Wolsey, and the east and south sides, and nearly all the west side, except the tower, was finished by him. "The north side" we are told, by Dr. Ingram, "was intended to be occupied principally by a large and handsome church, probably an University church, but scarcely had this portion of the design been commenced, and the foundation laid, when the fall of its patron put a total stop to the work; and this side of the quadrangle consequently remained unfinished for more than a century."

It is supposed Wolsey contemplated a cloister entirely round the interior of the quadrangle: a note to Gutch's Wood says that The teeth stones of the projected cloister, and some of the pilasters, had probably been begun, but were afterwards removed and smothered to the wall, and that, for uniformity's sake care was taken to make the same marks in the new part finished in 1665. About this time the surface of the area was dug up to the depth of three feet, leaving the present wide terrace walk round the court at the original level. The buildings were originally surmounted by an open battlement with pinnacles; the present Roman balustrade was added by Dr. John Fell, under whose superintendance the court and tower were completed. The north side of the square was not finished, owing to the political troubles of that period, until after the restoration of Charles II. The square now contains the hall on the right, the dean's lodgings and lodgings for the canons, and apartments for other members of the society.

Over the gateway at the north-east corner of the square is a fine statue of cardinal Wolsey, executed by Francis Bird, of Oxford, and placed there by Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, in 1719. This figure is executed with great spirit, and the expression of the attitude is happily imagined. Over the south-east angle is a statue of bishop Fell. In the centre of the area is a small fountain, where was formerly a globe or sphere erected in 1667, and from the top of which water issued; here until lately, stood a bronze statue of Mercury the gift of Dr. John Radcliffe. On this spot stood an ancient cross, dedicated to St. Frideswide, where it is said, from a pulpit, Wickliffe, and other early reformers preached the gospel to surrounding multitudes.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that during the time of the civil wars, the most criminal destruction of this noble fabric was connived at, if not actually

perpetrated by those who had possession of it. The dean and canons, in an account given in 1670, state, that not only had the entire revenues of the college been exhausted by the dean and canons put in by the parliament, but that the whole of the north side of this great square was demolished, and the timbers actually sawed down from the walls and roof, and used for fire wood. On the 3rd of March, 1809, a destructive fire broke out in the south western corner of the quadrangle which consumed ten sets of rooms, and the lodgings of the Hebrew professor, and which but for the exertions of the students, and the inhabitants of the city, the hall, and the entire college would have become a heap of ruins.

The *Peckwater quadrangle* is entered from the principal square, by a vaulted passage at its south-eastern corner. It derives its appellation from an ancient inn or hostel, called, from its owner, Peckwater inn, which formerly belonged to the monks of St. Frideswide, and which stood at the south-west corner of the present court. This fine quadrangle, which received its present form and elevation, in 1705, from a design by Dr. Clarke, under the superintendence of dean Aldrich, consists of the library on one side, and three superb ranges of lodgings on the other sides. Each of the latter three sides has a rustic basement, two superior stories of Ionic architecture, and a terminating entablature and balustrade; the centre of each displaying a projecting pediment, supported by three quarter columns, with Ionic capitals, and the other parts of the elevations showing pilasters between each division of windows. Of the library on the fourth side we shall speak hereafter. This court comprises a canons lodgings, and 72 sets of rooms for students. Dr. Anthony Radcliffe, one of the canons, was one of the chief benefactors towards the erection of the buildings, having bequeathed £3000 to the society, and the memory of this munificent act is perpetuated in an inscription on the northern front. The balustrade and parapet round the whole of this court was renewed in 1829 with Bath stone.

The *Canterbury quadrangle* joins that of Peckwater on the east, and is entered from that side of the college by a fine Doric gateway, called 'Canterbury gate,' erected in 1778, from a design by Mr. J. Wyatt. The site of this court was formerly occupied by Canterbury hall, which was granted to the college by Henry VIII. In 1775, the north and east sides of it were rebuilt, after a design of Mr. Wyatt, chiefly at the expense of Dr. Robinson, primate of Ireland, who contributed £2000 towards their completion. By the liberality of the same prelate, the south side also was rebuilt in 1783. This quadrangle is principally devoted to the lodgings of the undergraduate noblemen belonging to the society. Canterbury college or hall, was founded

by archbishop Islip, in 1306, for the study of canon and civil law, and appears to have been chiefly intended as a nursery for the monks of Canterbury, until it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. It is said that the celebrated Wickliffe was warden of Canterbury hall, and that at a later period, Sir Thomas More studied there, under Linacre and Grocyn.

The Chaplain's court lying to the south of the cathedral, formed part of the building of the priory of St. Frideswide. The building on the north side, was the original refectory of the convent, and afterwards used as a library for the college; but on the completion of the new library, it was converted into apartments for undergraduates, though it is still called 'the old library.' Some parts of this court were erected in 1638, but being accidentally injured by fire, in 1669, were rebuilt by bishop Fell, in 1672. A range of rooms, looking towards the meadows, were also completed by the same munificent benefactor, and are now called in honour of him, Fell's buildings.

A narrow passage on the southern side of the great quadrangle leads to the common room, and a small court containing the anatomical theatre, and the grammar school.

Christ Church Chapel---Oxford Cathedral.

The chapel of this college, which is also the cathedral church of the diocese of Oxford, is situated to the east of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's priory; founded in the eighth century. The existing structure was built partly in the reign of Henry I., and partly at other periods, but the style of architecture proves that it owes its foundation to a much earlier date. It is a cruciform building, measuring from east to west 154 feet; from north to south 102 feet; the height of the western part is $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet; that of the choir $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the breadth of the nave and side aisles is 54 feet. From the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a square tower* surmounted by an octagonal spire; and although this tower formed no part of the original design, it is one of the earliest in the kingdom. The height of the spire is 144 feet. The prevailing style of the whole building except the choir, is Norman. The edifice is entered by a Saxon doorway, and various other features of the Saxon style occur, but they are frequently remodelled into the later Norman. About the year 1002, the Saxon king, Ethelred (king of Mercia) enlarged the original dimensions of this church in consequence of a vow which he had

*This tower contains a beautiful peal of ten bells, which formerly belonged to Osney Abbey.

made after the slaughter of the Danes, who had fled thither for refuge from the massacre of St. Brice's day. Little is known of the state of the edifice previous to this period, but that a tower then formed part of the plan is probable, from William of Malmesbury, who wrote about a century afterwards. This writer distinctly says that the Danes, being repulsed in an attempt to revenge the death of some of their chiefs, fled for refuge *into the tower* of the church of St. Frideswide; and whatever injury was then done, was instantly repaired. From this we may conclude that a part at least of the present tower was existing in the time of Ethelred. To this part another story, to carry the spire, was afterwards added by the Norman builders. The lower part of the tower is of rubble work, and the small Saxon windows are there visible; but the upper story and the spire are of hewn stone, and the windows pointed. Dr. Ingram tells us that Wood, and those who ascribe the original construction of this tower to cardinal Wolsey, are in error; the latter did nothing more than perhaps take down some part of it to repair it. "Equally extraordinary almost," says the same authority, "is the persevering error of those, who, against all documentary evidence, and ocular demonstration, attribute the first foundation of the church to prior Guimond, about 1111, or 1112; for both dates are given: whereas there is no proof or record to shew either that Ethelred's work was destroyed, or that prior Guimond built anything at all here."

When Wolsey obtained a grant of the priory of St. Frideswide, for the purpose of erecting his college, he pulled down 50 feet, or about half the nave of the church, and the whole western side of the cloister, to make room for the college building, and it would seem to have been his intention to preserve and modernise the choir and transept, and to erect a new chapel worthy of his own foundation, on the north side of the great quadrangle. The choir of the cathedral possesses much of the Saxon character: the stone roof exhibits some splendid tracery work. The massive Saxon pillars on each side with their ornamental capitals; and the arches which are double—a lower arch springing from corbels attached to the piers—are exceedingly beautiful. A stone passage runs round three sides of the choir, through small arches, amidst the pillars and other ornamental architecture. In this lofty situation were nine apartments or cells for the nuns of St. Frideswide, where much of their time was spent in study and devotional exercises. The eastern window is embellished with a representation of the Nativity, executed by Wm. Price, from a design of Sir. James Thornhill; and in the upper compartments are the portraits of Henry VIII. and Wolsey. On the right and left of the entrance to the choir are the stalls for the dean, subdean, and canons;

adjoining these, right and left, are the seats of the noblemen; beyond which are those for the masters and bachelors of arts, and the students; and in the centre of the choir are seats for the commoners. The organ is a fine-toned instrument, and a small gallery on each side is used by the lay-clerks and choristers. Full cathedral service is performed here every morning and evening; and sermons are preached in the nave on Good Friday, Ascension day, Christmas day, and when in their turn the dean or either of the canons preach the university sermon. The pulpit, and the seat for the vice-chancellor, which is erected opposite, were brought from Oseney Abbey, and are of oak richly carved. The pulpit is supported by a small ornamented oak pillar, and surmounted by a finely carved canopy. The altar plate, which is richly ornamented, is very ancient, and was found in the ruins of Oseney Abbey.

The church has lately been new-roofed and the interior has undergone extensive alterations and repairs.

There was formerly in addition to the 'Ladye Chapel' several chapels, chantries*, and altars in this church. One of these appears to have been at the extremity of the southern aisle of the choir, where the bishops of Oxford are still put in possession of their temporalities. Another was attached to the same aisle, and communicated with the south transept. The eastern window of this chapel exhibits elaborate tracery. On the removal of a great quantity of rubbish, a few years since, at the southern extremity of this chapel a curious piece of ancient sculpture was discovered. Dr. Ingram, who is of opinion that it was placed here for the purpose of preserving it, 'lest puritanical zeal should destroy it,' states, that 'some persons have supposed it to be the ancient font of St. Frideswide's church, which was certainly parochial as well as conventual, till the great changes introduced by Wolsey.' But, he continues, 'we conclude that it is the celebrated altar (*ara*) or reliquary of St. Frideswide, in which her bones, real or supposed, were enshrined on the day of their translation in 1180, from the 'obscure' position which they previously occupied, to a more splendid receptacle. 'The reason of concealing it so carefully from public view,' he adds, 'will appear from the injunctions of Henry VIII., as well as from the statutes of Edward VI., Elizabeth and James I., for the destruction of all altars of relics, images, shrines &c.' The subjects of the sculpture,

* 'It was the custom, in ancient times, for lords of manors, and persons of great wealth and importance, to build small chapels or side-aisles to their parish churches, and these were endowed with lands sufficient for the maintenance of one or more priests, who were to sing masses at the altar erected therein to some favourite saint, for the soul of the founder and those of his ancestors and posterity; these chantry chapels served also as a burial place for the founder and his family.'—*Bloxam*.

are, according to the same authority, the fall of man, in one compartment; Abraham about to slay his son Isaac, in the central compartment; and the third compartment has been supposed to exemplify the operation of the good and evil principle in the different destinies of Isaac and Ishmael, though each departs from the presence of Abraham with a blessing.' Three sides of the altar are now exposed to view, the fourth being immured in the buttress of the chapel.

The Latin Chapel, from the latin service being read in it, adjoins the choir, and was built at the expense of lady Elizabeth Montacute, (daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort of Beldesert castle, and wife of baron Montacute, ancestor of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury,) who died about the year 1353.

The floor of this chapel as well as most of the carving, is of a very early date. Dugdale tells us, that after the decease of this lady (who was a great benefactress to the priory) and in compliance with her bequest, a chantry of two priests was founded in this church, to celebrate divine service daily for the repose of her soul, and the souls of William de Montacute her first husband, Sir Thomas de Furnival, her second husband, and for the souls of all her children, parents and friends. The *Dormitory* is parallel to the latin chapel, and contains the tombs of many distinguished persons connected with the college. The screens to these chapels are both ancient and beautiful. Most of the windows of the cathedral were destroyed after the Reformation, and the wilful and wanton mischief perpetrated at the time of the great rebellion, have reduced what now remains, to mere remnants of their former beauty; nevertheless the admirers of painted glass, will find some scattered pieces that will repay them for their search. Among these interesting fragments are some of the 13th century, if not earlier, as—The murder of St. Thomas à Becket; and The entrance of Christ into Jerusalem, in the large north window of the transept; and in a window on the left, the history of Jonah. St. Augustine, St. Blaise, St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, the figures of St. Frideswide and her parents; St. Catharine and other saints, are represented in the centre west window, which is chiefly composed of fragments of stained glass. The windows right and left represent The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and St. Peter released from prison by an angel, painted in 1700, by Isaac Oliver when 84 years of age: besides the principal figures, there are a number of Roman soldiers, sleeping in various attitudes. In the south aisle of the chancel—called bishop King's aisle, the first bishop of Oxford, on account of containing his tomb—is a portrait of the bishop, who is represented in his episcopal robes, with his mitre on his head, a crozier in his hand, and the ruins of Oseney abbey, (of which he was last abbot,) in the back ground.

This window was taken down and preserved by one of the bishop's family, during the usurpation, in 1648, and put up again at the restoration in 1660. In the east window of the Latin chapel is a representation of Christ in the temple disputing with the doctors, by Van Linge in 1634; and in the window of the Dormitory is the Crucifixion, represented in the initials I.H.C. and the blessed Virgin surrounded by a glory contained in the letter M.

The monuments in this church are very beautiful, especially the following five, which are of great antiquity. The first which is under the great window of the north transept, was erected to the memory of James Zouch who died in 1503. The four other tombs are between the respective arches dividing the lady chapel from the middle north aisle. On the first of these lies the effigy of a man, said to represent Sir Henry de Bathe, justiciary of England, who died in 1252. The second is supposed to be the tomb of prior Guimond who died in 1149: the third, that of the above mentioned lady de Montacute, whose effigy in the costume of the time is enamelled with gold and different colors expressive of nobility; and the fourth, called the shrine of St. Frideswide, the foundress of the priory, who died in 740.

This neat and elegant shrine was erected over a tomb which had on it the effigies of a man and woman in brass, supposed to have been the parents of the saint. The relics or bones of the saint are said to have been moved here in 1289, and the present shrine, which is of a more superb character than the former one, was executed about 1480. It consists of a large altar tomb, over which is a magnificent Gothic shrine, richly decorated with tabernacle work. A beautiful canopy of vaulted stone work separates the lower division of the shrine from the upper, from which there is an ascent to a small oratory, by steps which are much worn from the many pilgrims who ascended them to make their offerings upon the altar of the pious patroness. Much has been said by early writers respecting the destination of the relics or bones of St Frideswide. Wood supposes that they have been irrecoverably lost; but the most probable conjecture is, that the bones, not being buried but merely laid upon the shrine, were of easy removal, and that the monks, who prized them so highly, secured them, and substituted in lieu, some mouldering fragments, which were exhibited to king Henry's visitors.

Among the other memorials in the church, is a monumental bust of Robert Burton, a member of this college, and author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*! bearing the following inscription written by himself, and placed here by his brother, the *Leicestershire Antiquary*. "Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit et mortem, Melancholia. Obit VIII. Id. Jan. A. C. M.DC.XXXIX." (*Known to few, unknown to less, here lies*

Democritus Junior, to whom Melancholy imparted both Life and Death. Died, the eighth day of January, in the year of Christ, 1639. On this monument is also a calculation of his Nativity. There are also several monuments erected to the memory of eminent persons who died in Oxford at the time Charles I. held his court in Christ church; but one of the latest and most beautiful memorials is a marble statue, by Chantry, of Dr. Cyril Jackson, dean of the college from 1783 to 1809, when he retired from his arduous situation, and died in 1819. The doctor is represented in his academics seated on a pedestal. This church was formerly very rich in monumental brasses, but about the year 1630, Wood tells us, that the dean and canons 'being mindful to adorn' the church, removed the old stalls in the choir and erected new ones; and amongst other improvements, newly floored the church, and removed all the old gravestones and marble monuments, most of which "had Saxon inscriptions on them; which, being looked upon by the dean and canons as old superfluous stuff, and unhandsome to be mixed with their new pavement, they did cause them to be thrown out of the church, as also those out of the cloister, when that was new paved, being accounted then by some persons a piece of impiety." "These brasses," remarks a recent writer, "together with the inscriptions and crosses on the more ancient slabs of marble and freestone, would have contributed more to illustrate the history of the ancient priory than all the publications of our most celebrated antiquaries." In an elegant niche, in a turret on the north side of the cathedral, is a statue of St. Frideswide.

A full description of the monuments and their inscriptions, together with the heraldry of this church, which is particularly interesting and curious, is given in Wood's history of the university, edited by Gutch.

Chapter House.—This fine room, which was built about the 13th century, is an excellent specimen of the early English style of architecture. It is entered from the cloister by a fine Saxon doorway. The room, which is divided by a partition wall into nearly equal portions, contains some good portraits: one representing Frederic the Wise, duke of Saxony, and another Philip archduke of Austria, are said to have belonged to king Henry VIII. In the outer part of the room the original foundation stone is preserved, bearing an inscription of cardinal Wolsey's college at Ipswich. It was rescued from destruction by the Rev. Richard Canning, and bequeathed by him to the dean and chapter in 1789.

The Hall.—This splendid apartment which was built by Wolsey, is said to be the finest in Europe, used as a refectory;* its fine elevation, spacious

* Three magnificent halls were built in the reign of king Henry VIII., namely, Christ church, Oxford, Hampton court, and Trinity college, Cambridge; the form and

interior, lofty and highly ornamented roof, and its beautiful Gothic window, excite general admiration. It is approached by a wide stone staircase, with a handsome stone balustrade, erected in the reign of Charles I.; above which is a fine vaulted stone roof of exquisite fan work, supported by a single pillar 80 feet high. The groins in the angles of this beautiful and imposing roof are splendidly carved. The elegant oak roof of the hall which is dated 1529, is of Irish oak, superbly carved, and profusely decorated, with occasional gilding, and exhibits nearly 300 armorial bearings of Henry VIII., and Wolsey. The windows are of intersected Gothic, and the large oriel at the upper end of the south side, has a fine carved Gothic roof. The sides of the room are of pannelled wainscot. "Here," says a recent writer, "will be more particularly seen the ancient arrangement of the royal, the baronial, and the academical dining hall. The raised *dais*, or platform, at the upper end for the monarch, or the peer, dean and canons, warden and senior fellows, as the case applied; the side tables for the officers of state, or the knights, and gentlemen-at-arms, or the graduate members; whilst towards the bottom of the room were entertained the followers of the court, the retainers of the baron, or the juniors of the college." In 1801, two new Gothic chimney pieces of Somersetshire stone, were erected here, from a plan of Mr. Wyatt; and on a pedestal, at the upper end of the room, is a fine marble bust of George IV.

This stately hall has often been the scene of splendid and interesting festivities, in several of which fêtes royalty, and the chief nobility of the land were actors. Henry VIII. was splendidly entertained within its walls in 1553; and during the reign of Edward VI. public declamations of the university were held within it. Dramatic performances were exhibited here on several occasions, as before queen Elizabeth, in 1566 and in 1592; before king James in 1605 and in 1621; and before king Charles in 1636. Wood tells us, that on this last occasion the scenes, stage, and machinery, &c., were almost the first attempts of that kind made in England; "to the end" as he says, "that posterity might know that what is now seen in the playhouses in London, belonging to his Majesty and the duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford scholars." "But the most imposing spectacle ever presented in this room, (or in the whole university,) was in June 1814, after the capitulation of Paris, when the allied sovereigns honoured Oxford with their

dimensions of which are very similar. The Rev. Mr. Dallaway, in his 'Observations on English Architecture,' gives the following measurements of these buildings:—

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,	115 feet by 40, and 50 feet high.
HAMPTON COURT,	106 " 40, " 45 "
TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,	100 " 40, " 50 "

presence. The imposing grandeur of the scene, when they entered the city accompanied by the greatest warriors and most renowned characters of the age, with their suites, can scarcely be imagined. The streets were crowded with the members of the university of every rank in their academical costumes, which formed a striking contrast to the accoutrements of the military, who were marshalled along the whole line of the procession: and the feelings of those who were assembled to witness the arrival of this array of company, were excited to the utmost, when, having been received at the boundary by the university and city authorities, they entered Oxford amid the acclamations of the serried ranks of the people, the ringing of the various chimes, and the roar of musketry. A public entertainment was then given in Christ Church hall, to the prince Regent, (afterwards George IV.,) H. R. H. the duke of York, prince Metternich, marshal prince Blucher, and a large assemblage of foreigners of high distinction. Though the room was filled with men of rank and eminence, yet the greatest attention was directed to the veteran Blucher; who, sensible of the feeling, rose and addressed the company in his native German language, which was immediately and eloquently translated into English by the prince regent, omitting only (with that exquisite taste which distinguished him,) those parts which were complimentary to himself." *Oxford Guide*.

One of the most interesting features of the hall is the fine collection of original pictures, 120 in number, with which the walls are adorned, and a list of which we herewith give. They include specimens of the most eminent artists from Holbein to the present president of the Royal Academy. Being portraits of the *dependent* members only of the college, or such as have been on the foundation, will account for the absence of many of those distinguished divines, statesmen, and warriors who have formerly been educated in this college:—

Portraits.

Over the Entrance, (top row), commencing on the left.

Cox, archbishop of Cashel.
Dudley Carlton, viscount
Dorchester, *Vandyck*.
The third duke of Portland,
chancellor of the university,
Romney.
Henry Benet, earl of Arling-
ton, *Lely*.
Gilbert, archbishop of York.

Right of the Entrance.

Lord Stormont.
Stone, archbishop of Armagh
W. W. Greville, D. C. L.
chancellor of the univer-
sity, *Owen*.
Sir Gilbert Dolben.
Dr. Euseby Cleaver, arch-
bishop of Dublin, *Romney*.
C. W. W. Wynn, D. C. L. and
M.P., a student, *Shee*.

Dr. Wm. Jackson, bishop of
Oxford, *Owen*.

Dr. V. Short, bishop of Sodor
and Man, *Shee*.

Over the Door.

The first earl of Mansfield,
Martin.

Left of the Entrance.

Sir Archibald Macdonald,
chief baron of the exche-
quer, *Romney*.

Agar, archbp. of Dublin & earl of Normanton, *Romney*.
 Richard, marquis Wellesley, full-length *Bates*.
 Lewis De Visme, a student, *Raffaello Mengs*.
 Robinson, archbp. of Armagh & baron Rokeby, *Reynolds*.
 Bissét, bishop of Raphoe, *Lawrence*.
 Randolph, bishop of London, *Owen*.
 James, third bishop of Calcutta, *Faulkner*.

Left side of the Room.

Murray, bishop of Rochester, *Faulkner*.
 Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, *Pickersgill*.
 Dr. Coleridge, first bishop of Barbadoes, *Phillips*.
 Sir Wm. E. Taunton, *Briggs*.
 Dolben, archbishop of York.
 Hooper, bishop of Bath and Wells, *Hogarth*.
 Benson, bishop of Gloucester.
 G. Grenville, a distinguished statesman, *Romney*.
 Dr. Stratford, canon of Ch. Church.
 Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart., D.D., bishop of Winchester, *Kneller*.
 Drummond, archbp. of York, *Hudson*.
 Sir John Skyner, knt., *Gainsborough*.
 Moreton, bishop of Meath.
 Wake, archbp. of Canterbury.
 Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery.
 Smallwell, bishop of Oxford, *Romney*.
 Charles Abbot, D.C.L., lord Colchester, *Northcote*.
 Hon. E. V. Vernon, D.C.L., archbishop of York, *Hoppner*.

Over the Wainscot, on the left side.

Sir William Dolben, bart., M.P. for the university.
 Sir John Dolben, bart., prebendary of Durham.
 Sir J. English Dolben, bart., *Perigal*.
 Blackburne, archbp. of York.
 Howson, bishop of Durham.
 Godwin, bishop of Hereford.

Heton, bishop of Ely.
 Westphaling, bp. of Hereford.
 Bancroft, bishop of Oxford.
 M. Smith, bp. of Gloucester.
 Griffith, bishop of St. Asaph.
 James, dean & bp. of Durham.
 Piers, dean and archbishop of York.
 Ravis, dean & bp. of London.

Left of the High Table.

Markham, dean & archbishop of York, *Reynolds*.
 Atterbury, dean and bishop of Rochester, *Kneller*.
 Conybeare, dean and bishop of Bristol.
 Hall, dean of Christ Church, *Newton*.
 Samuel Fell, D. D., dean of Christ Church.

Upper end of the Room, left of the Window.

Ellis, bishop of Kildare.

Right of the Window.

Corbet, dean and bishop of Norwich, *Vandyck*.

Under these, commencing on the left.

King, dean and bishop of London.
 Smalridge, dean and bishop of Bristol.
 John Fell, dean and bishop of Oxford.
 Cyril Jackson, D. D., dean of Christ Church, *Owen*.
 Cardinal Wolsey, *Holbein*.
 Boulter, archbp. of Armagh.
 King Henry VIII. *Holbein*. centre portrait.
 Queen Elizabeth, *Zucchero*.
 Smith, dean of Christ Church.
 Brian Duppa, dean & bishop of Winchester, *Van Loo*.
 Bagot, D.C.L. dean & bishop of St. Asaph, *Hoppner*.
 Morley, dean and bishop of Winchester.
 Henry Aldrich, D.D., dean of Christ Church.
 Bradshaw, dean and bishop of Bristol.

Right of the Room.

Richard Frewin, M.D.
 Nicoll, Canon of Ch. Ch. in 1751, *Reynolds*.
 George Canning, D. C. L., *Lawrence*.

William Courtenay, earl of Devon, high steward of this university.

Carey, bishop of St. Asaph, *Reynolds*.

Vansittart, baron Bexley, *Owen*.

Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle, *Northcote*.

Over the Fire-place.

Dr. Fell, Dr. Dolben, and Dr. Allestree.

Right of the Fire-place.

Moss, bishop of Oxford, *Hoppner, jun.*

Eden, baron Auckland, *Lawrence*.

The celebrated John Locke, *Kneller*.

John Freind, M. D.

Busby, the celebrated master of Westminster school.

King, bishop of Chichester.
 Welbore Ellis, baron Mendip, *Gainsborough*.

Dr. Petti, principal of St. Mary Hall, afterwards Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Longley, bishop of Ripon.
 Sir T. Strange, *Sir M. Shee*.

Hon. William Pitt-Amhurst, Governor-general of India.
 Legge, bishop of Oxford.

Over the Wainscot on the right side.

Pelling, Canon of Windsor.

Dr. Thomas Burton, Canon.
 Also, prebendary of Winchester.

Rt. Friend, D.D., canon of Christ Church.

Hickman, bishop of Londonderry.

Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln.
 Este, bishop of Waterford.

Gastrell, bishop of Chester.
 Wood, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry

Spratt, prebendary of Westminster

Skinner, student, recorder of Oxford, & M.P. for the city

Godwin, dean and bishop of Bath and Wells

Matthew, dean & archbishop of York

Under this splendid apartment is the *Common Room*, which was fitted up chiefly by means of a bequest of Dr. Busby, the learned master of Westminster school. Here are portraits of cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII., and of several members of the society; also a bust of Dr. Busby, by Rysbach, and among the engravings, a fine one of Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, which was given to his widow by George IV., (who had been one of the archbishop's pupils,) and presented to the college by the executors of Mrs. Markham. The *Kitchen* of this college may be noticed for its antiquity, being the first part of the college that was finished; a circumstance which gave occasion for some very caustic remarks by the wits of that day. It is a spacious and lofty apartment, and still retains its original appearance. Here is a curious gridiron, supported by four wheels, and measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 1 inch, used for dressing whole joints prior to the introduction of spits or ranges.

The Library, in the Peckwater court, is a splendid building, 161 feet in length, and exhibiting a superb front adorned with massive Corinthian pillars. The erection of this building was commenced in 1716, from a design by Dr. Clarke, but was not completed till 1761; and standing as it does detached from any other building, it presents a very handsome elevation. The ground floor, which is divided into two compartments, but which was originally intended to consist of an open piazza of seven arches, with an ascent of three steps along the front of the building, contains amongst others the splendid collection of rare and valuable paintings bequeathed to the college by brigadier-general Guise in 1765, and the Hon. W. T. H. Fox Strangways in 1828. Almost all the pictures in the west gallery, are of the celebrated Italian schools, arranged chronologically from Cimabue to the Caraccis, living with Vandyke; and several are original specimens of the early masters, before painting in oils was introduced.

Paintings, &c.

Right-hand room, commencing at the entrance.

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| 1 General Guise, <i>Reynolds</i> . | 10 Marriage of St. Katharine, <i>Paul Veronese</i> | 17 Pan, <i>Giorgione</i> |
| 2 Henry VIII., <i>Holbein</i> . | 11 Same Subject, <i>the same</i> | 18 Madonna and Child, <i>II Pordenone</i> |
| 3 Cardinal Wolsey, <i>Holbein</i> . | 12 Madonna and Child with St. John, <i>G. Bellini</i> | 19 Madonna with St. John |
| 4 Portrait, <i>Titian</i> . | 13 The Triumph of Cupid, <i>Domenichino</i> | 20 A Choir of Angels, <i>Guido</i> |
| 5 Portrait, <i>Tintoretto</i> . | 14 Two boys with a dog and a goat, <i>Old Bassano</i> | 21 St. Katharine, <i>Pietro della Vite</i> |
| 6 A Woman with a guitar. | 15 Venus and Adonis, <i>Paul Veronese</i> | 22 A Female Head |
| 7 An Ecce Homo, <i>Baroccio</i> | 16 The Entombing the Holy Body, <i>G. di Bassano</i> | 23 Christ on the Mount, and his Disciples asleep, <i>Bassano</i> |
| 8 Diana and Actæon, <i>Titian</i> | | 24 Nativity, <i>the same</i> |
| 9 A Head | | |

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| <p>25 Christ with the two disciples at Emmaus, <i>Lazzarini</i></p> <p>26 Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, <i>Tintoretto</i></p> <p>27 Miracle of St. Mark, <i>the same</i></p> <p>28 Last Supper, <i>the same</i></p> <p>29 Titian's Mistress, <i>Titian</i></p> <p>30 Four portraits with a book of music, <i>the same</i></p> <p>31 The Virgin, St. Peter, St. Francis, and a Venetian general offering a standard taken from the Turks</p> <p>32 Christ, half-length, <i>Titian</i></p> <p>33 A Nativity, <i>the same</i></p> <p>34 Portrait of the Duke of Alva, <i>Titian</i></p> <p>35 Madonna and Child, with St. John, <i>Titian</i></p> <p>36 Holy Family, <i>the same</i></p> <p>37 Christ Tempted, from the school of Titian</p> <p>38 Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman, <i>the same</i></p> <p>39 A Head, <i>the same</i></p> <p>40 A Sudarium, or Veronica, being a supposed representation of the face of Christ on a handkerchief, <i>the same</i></p> <p>41 A Female head, <i>the same</i></p> <p>42 A Nativity on a large scale, <i>Bassano</i></p> <p>43 Christ crowned with thorns, <i>the same</i></p> <p>44 A Nativity, <i>B. Bassano</i>, or <i>Giorgioine</i></p> <p>45 Small head, <i>B. Bassano</i></p> <p>46 King Solomon and the queen of Sheba, <i>P. Veronese</i></p> <p>47 Sketch of a cupola, after <i>Corregio</i></p> <p>48 The Circumcision <i>Corregio</i></p> <p>49 A small Madonna & Child</p> <p>50 Christ crowned with thorns</p> <p>51 Hercules and Omphale, from the Venetian school</p> <p>Second compartment.</p> <p>52 Rebecca at the well, and Abraham's servant presenting the bracelets, <i>Guido</i></p> <p>53 Apollo slaying Marsyas, <i>Andrea Sacchi</i></p> | <p>54 Female with a dove representing simplicity, <i>F. Florino</i></p> <p>55 Cleopatra, <i>Guido</i></p> <p>56 Christ in his youth, with a representation of his future sufferings, <i>F. Albani</i></p> <p>57 Head of St. John, <i>Guido</i></p> <p>58 A Youth playing on a Violin</p> <p>59 St. Sebastian, a copy from <i>Guido</i></p> <p>60 Two Children, called Holy Love, conquering Profane Love, <i>Guido</i>.</p> <p>61 The Rape of Europa, a drawing for a fanmount, <i>Guido</i>.</p> <p>62 A small Madonna and Child.</p> <p>63 A small Sketch</p> <p>64 Hagar and Ishmael <i>F. MOLA</i></p> <p>65 Cleopatra</p> <p>66 Madonna & two children</p> <p>67 Sketch</p> <p>68 Ditto</p> <p>69 The Assumption of the Virgin, (a sketch)</p> <p>70 The Assumption of the Virgin, <i>F. Naldini</i></p> <p>71 Assembly of the Gods, sketch painted on paper</p> <p>72 A Head of Christ</p> <p>73 Madonna and Child, <i>L. da Vinci</i></p> <p>74 St. Elizabeth with St. John musing upon a Cross made of reeds, <i>the same</i></p> <p>75 A small Sketch</p> <p>76 Ditto</p> <p>77 Two Figures, (a sketch)</p> <p>78 A small Head</p> <p>79 Descent from the Cross, a copy from D. da Volterra</p> <p>80 Christ bearing the Cross, <i>A. de Mantegna</i></p> <p>81 Madonna and Child, <i>L. da Vinci</i></p> <p>82 A small Head (a fragment), <i>the same</i></p> <p>83 Ditto, <i>the same</i></p> <p>84 The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, from <i>N. Poussin</i></p> <p>85—89 Five figures, <i>Parmegiano</i></p> | <p>90 A Bacchanalian Piece, with Silenus</p> <p>91 Holy Family, <i>Parmegiano</i></p> <p>92 Marriage of St. Katharine, after <i>Corregio</i></p> <p>93 Madonna with a Rabbit, after a well-known picture at Naples, by <i>Corregio</i></p> <p>94, 95, 96 Three Heads, the Virgin, Child, & Joseph</p> <p>97 A Nativity, after the well-known picture called the 'Notte,' by <i>Corregio</i>, in the Gallery at Dresden. This copy is by <i>C. Cignani</i></p> <p>98 Descent from the Cross, <i>Corregio</i></p> <p>99 Cupid making his Bow, <i>Parmegiano</i></p> <p>100 Death of Sophonisba, <i>Domenichino</i></p> <p>101 St. Jerome praying, <i>the same</i></p> <p>102 A Dying Magdalen, <i>the same</i></p> <p>103 The Last Communion of St. Jerome, <i>the same</i></p> <p>104 The Meeting of the Emperor Otho and St. Nilo, (a sketch) <i>the same</i></p> <p>105 The Building of the Church at Grotta Ferata, (a sketch) <i>the same</i></p> <p>106 Susannah & the Elders, after <i>Domenichino</i></p> <p>107 The Heads of Cherubs, <i>the same</i></p> <p>108 Head of Diana, <i>the same</i></p> <p>Third compartment.</p> <p>109 Figures of Sybils, <i>A. Boticelli</i></p> <p>110 The same subject, <i>the same</i></p> <p>111 A Nativity, from the French School</p> <p>112 A Dead Christ supported by the three Mary's, <i>Raffaellino del Garbo</i></p> <p>113 Angels playing on Musical Instruments. A very curious specimen of the Finger-Organ of the time called a Regal, by <i>Giot-tino</i> or <i>Gaddi</i></p> <p>114 A Figure of a Saint with a Book, <i>Granacei</i></p> |
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| 115 Holy Family, <i>Duccio de Boninsegna</i> | royal collection of King Charles I., RAPHAEL | 176 A Temple of Diana at the time of Sacrifice, <i>P. de Cortona</i> |
| 116 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, from the Venetian School | 147 The Sybils, an original drawing, THE SAME | 177 St. Katharine, <i>Salviati</i> |
| 117 Madonna and Child, <i>Cimabue</i> | 148 Christ appearing in the garden, P. PERUGINO | 178 The Brazen Age, <i>P. de Cortona</i> |
| 118 Madonna and Child | 149 Jupiter and Juno, from RAPHAEL | 179 The Virgin contemplating the Child |
| 119 A Nativity and an Ascension, <i>Alisso Bandoretti</i> | 150 Madonna & Child, THE SAME | 180 Cleopatra, <i>Salviati</i> |
| 120 Madonna and Child, <i>Giotto de Bondone</i> | 151 A Sketch after the manner of Raphael | 181 Judith with the Head of Holofernes, <i>the same</i> |
| 121 Small Madonna & Child | 152 Madonna and Child, original at Naples, from RAPHAEL | 182 Two female figures; a lady and her servant <i>Mutiano</i> |
| 122 Madonna and Child, T. Gaddi | 153 The Gathering of the Manna, (a sketch) THE SAME | 183 A Piece of Architecture <i>T. Ghisolfo</i> |
| 123 A Small Figure of Christ after the Resurrection, <i>Andrea di Castagno, first Italian painter in oil colours</i> | 154 Madonna and Child, RAPHAEL, in his first manner | 184 The prodigal son returned, <i>Guericino</i> |
| 124 Holy Family, <i>F. Francia</i> | 155 The Transfiguration, a small copy from RAPHAEL | 185 Christ crowned with thorns, <i>the same</i> |
| 125 Holy Family, P. LIPPI | 156 Head of a Female weeping, fragment of a cartoon, RAPHAEL | 186 A Head of St. John, with a lamb, <i>the same</i> |
| 126 Madonna and Child, M. DE PANICALE | 160 Sketch of a Man on Horseback, VANDYKE | 187 A Prince Bishop writing |
| 127 St. George and the Dragon, by a Greek painter | 116 162, 163 Three Sketches, VOLTERANNO | 188 Spanish Figures, <i>A. A Fernandez</i> |
| 128 A Saint with a Book, G. DE BODONE | 164 Scipio presenting the Spanish Princess to her Husband, VANDYKE. | 189 A Nativity, <i>B. Peruzzi</i> |
| 129 Two Heads, A MANTEGNA | 165 Philosophers with a Globe, (a sketch), OLD PALMA | 190 Medusa's Head with snakes, <i>Rubens</i> |
| 130 Miracle of the Wheel. (Legend of St. Katharine) | 166 Ditto (a sketch), VANDYKE | 191 Diana and Nymphs, and Actæon, <i>C. Maratta</i> |
| 131 Madonna & Child, very ancient | 167 A Boy's head, (a sketch) VANDYKE | 192 Judith with the Head of Holofernes, <i>H. Galantini</i> |
| 132 A Picture from the Chapter House. A Miser, &c, | 168 A Head, RUBENS | 193 Madonna and Child, and St. John, <i>A del Sarto</i> |
| 133 Rape of the Sabines, (sketch) | 169 A small picture of soldiers and women | 194 A Female, <i>the same</i> |
| 134 Christ in the Temple, P. PERUGINO | 170 Judgment of Solomon, P. ROMANO | 195 Day of Judgment, <i>F. de Bassano</i> |
| 135 A small Landscape | 171 Interior of St. Peter's Church at Rome, P. PANNINI | 196 Slaughter of the Innocents and Herod on a throne, <i>Jac. BORGOGNONE</i> |
| 136 Jupiter, Neptune, Cybele, Juno, G. ROMANO | 172 Diana and Nymphs, & Actæon, P. VERONESE | 197 The Prodigal Son received by his father |
| 137 Madonna & Child, with St. John, PADUANINO | Room, left of the entrance first compartment:- | 198 A small head, over the window. |
| 141 The Resurrection of Christ | 173 The General Resurrection, a Venetian Picture | 199 The General Resurrection, (a sketch) YOUNG PALMA |
| 142 The Infants Jesus and St. John, RAPHAEL | 174 Lot and his daughters, CARRAVAGIO | 200 A Nativity, after Correggio CAVEDONE |
| 143 Portrait of Baldasso Castiglione, after RAPHAEL | 175 Representation of the Iron Age, <i>P. de Cortona</i> | 201 Two Spanish heads, <i>Murillo</i> |
| 144 An Emperor on Horseback, G. ROMANO | | 202 A Landscape with figures representing the country about Bologna, <i>Geo. FRANCESCO GRIMALDI</i> , called <i>Il Bolognese</i> . |
| 145 The Vision of Constantine from Raphael, THE SAME | | 203 A Landscape, in which are figures representing |
| 146 A Nativity, from the | | |

the murder of St. Pietro Martire. Figures · A. CARACCI, Landscape G. CARACCI	225 St. Peter, THE SAME	256 The Flight into Egypt, <i>Lanfranco</i>
204 A Landscape G. CARACCI	226 A Sporting party with hawks and dogs, BAMBOCIO	257 Christ and two disciples at Emmaus, <i>L. Caracci</i>
205 A Battle piece, J. BORGOGNONE	227 Clowns dancing, and cattle, the same	258 The Assumption of the Virgin, with a view of the City of Bologna, <i>A. Caracci</i>
206 A Landscape, G. CARACCI	228 A Nativity, DEL VAGA	259 A Butcher's shop, <i>the same*</i>
207 A Landscape, with figures representing Moses delivering the daughters of Reul, Priest of Midian from the Shepherds, DOMENICHINO.	229 A party playing at bowls D. BATTAGLIA	260 Italian buffoon drinking, <i>the same</i>
208 Landscape, with St. John preaching in the wilderness, G. CARACCI	230 A Mountebank on horseback drawing a clown's tooth, THE SAME	261 A Dead Christ foreshortened, L. CARACCI
209 Landscape with figures; fishermen and women washing, DOMENICHINO	231 Preparing the Holy Body for the tomb, A. DEL SARTO	262 St. Francis in a vision, supported by Angels, A. CARACCI
Second Compartment, left of entrance.	232 Faith girding a sword on a general, P. DEL VAGA	263 Holy Family, THE SAME
210 Apollo & Marsyas, Midas sitting in judgment, A. SCHIAVONE	233 St. Jerome reading, SPAGNOLETTO	264 Octagonal Picture, on black marble, THE SAME
211 St. Paul rebuking St. Peter, A. SACCHI	234 Two heads, THE SAME	265 Head of Christ, THE SAME
212 A Nativity, F. ZUCCARRELLI	235 A portrait in robes, with ermine, F. TORBIDO	266 The Good Samaritan, S. BADOLOCCHI
213 The taking-down from the Cross, OLD PALMA	236 Portrait of a Lady	267 The Conveying Christ to the tomb
214 A Nativity, copy from the younger PALMA	237 Portrait, RILEY	268 Head
215 Christ bearing the cross F. VANNI	238 Portrait of Pietro Francesco Mola, BY HIMSELF	269 Head
216 A Head of a Philosopher, said to be painted by Salvator Rosa, while at Florence	239 Portrait of Vandyke, (sketch) BY HIMSELF	270 Head
217 Diogenes, F. MOLA	240 Head, F. ZUCCHERO	271 A Picture for an altar-piece, SPAGNOLETTO
218 The story of Erichonius, SALVATOR ROSA	241 Head, A. JANSSENS	272 A Master and his scholar, G. DOUW
219 A Sketch THE SAME	242 Portrait of Charles I	273 A Landscape, P. F. MOLA
220 Tobias taking the fish, THE SAME	243 Portrait of the first Prince of Orange	274 The Last Supper, a sketch P. MOLA
221 A Sketch, doubtful from THE SAME	244 Frederic, duke of Saxony, HOLBEIN	275 A Landscape, THE SAME
222 St. Peter, M. A. CARAVAGGIO	245 Philip, archduke of Austria, THE SAME	276 Large picture of Susannah and the elders, A. CARACCI
223 A Figure representing the art of painting, SPAGNOLETTO	246 Portrait of an English Nobleman	277 Nymph bathing, on copper, D. ARPINO
224 A Portrait, holding a letter, THE SAME	247 Head, HOLBEIN	278 Adam and Eve driven from paradise, THE SAME
	248 A Father and two Sons praying, THE SAME	279 A Martyrdom, (a sketch) VANDYKE
	49 A Head, THE SAME	280 Diana and Nymphs (a sketch,) N. DEL ABBATE
	50 A Head, THE SAME	281 Raising of Lazarus
	Third compartment, right of entrance:--	282 A Pilgrim, half-length
	251 Two Heads. (A. Study) A. SACCHI	283 Holy Family, SCHEDONE a scholar of the CARRACCI
	252 Architecture. VIVIANI	284 Marriage of St. Katharine, THE SAME
	253 St. Christopher, M. A. BUONAROTTI	
	254 A Nativity	
	255 Ditto	

* The artist has, in this picture, most successfully portrayed the features of all the members of his family, in the garb of butchers, to check the conceit of his mother who was excessively proud of her sons.

285	The entombing of Christ, THE SAME	292	Subject unknown, THE SAME	Dr. Busby, RYSBRACK
286	The burning of Troy, B. VAN ORLAY	293	Christ driving the cattle out of the temple, THE SAME	Rd. Trevor, D.D., bishop of Durham, BACON, SEN.
287	Portrait of Maria Robusti, P. BOURDON	294	A Nativity, C. FERRI	W. Markham, D.C.L. dean, archbishop of York, BACON, JUN.
288	David and Goliath, (a study,) M.A. BUONAROTTI	295	A Figure representing Ceres	George I. RYSBRACK
289	A small figure of Christ bound			George II. RYSBRACK
290	A Nativity, by a scholar of Pietro Cortona, of the Roman school, C. FERRI			George III. BACON SEN.
291	Cattle driven off, and a distant fire: of the Genoese school, G. CASTIGLIONE			R. Robinson, D.D., archbishop of Armagh, BACON
				Hugh Boulter, D.D. Archbishop of Armagh
				R. Freind, M.D. RYSBRACK
				R. Frewin, M.D. ROUBILLIAC
				Dr. Edward Barton, canon

Busts in the Lobby.

Lewis Bagot, D.C.L. dean, bishop of Saint Asaph, CHANTREY
General Guise, BACON, SEN.

On this elegant staircase leading to the upper room is a full length marble statue of Locke, by Roubilliac. The upper room is a beautiful apartment measuring 142 feet long, by 30 broad and 37 high, having the walls and ceiling richly ornamented with stucco. Here is a singularly rare and valuable collection of books and MSS. in every department of literature; also a fine collection of British, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins, and a collection of Arabic coins among which are complete sets both in gold and silver, of the celebrated Zodiac coins, of Hindostan. The recesses in this room are occupied by a bust in bronze of Marcus Modius, a physician, presented to the college by lord Frederick Campbell; and a marble figure, of Grecian work, representing a female and a boy, given in 1805 by A. K. Mackenzie, M.A., a student of this house. This elegant antique statue was dug up near the town of Pella, in Macedonia. In the window-places are marble busts of Seneca, Nero, Ceres, and Cicero. The chief benefactors to this library, were Otho Nicholson, (the same person who erected the curious *conduit* which once stood at Carfax, but now adorns the pleasure grounds of Nuneham); archbishop Wake, who, in 1837, left his collection of many thousand printed volumes and a rare collection of MSS., and a cabinet of coins and medals; general Guise, who left the before-mentioned collection of paintings; Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, who bequeathed his library consisting of several thousand volumes, in 1737; Dr. Morriss, professor of Hebrew; Dr. Burton, dean Aldrich, Dr. W. Stratford, and Dr. Nicholson; Dr. Philip Barton, canon, and Dr. Brown, regius professor of Hebrew, each of whom left a collection of coins.

In 1814, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns, they, together with about 900 of the elite of the nobility and gentry breakfasted in this room, and afterwards the prince-regent held a levee in the same apartment.

The Anatomical Theatre formerly called the *Anatomy school*, was begun in 1776 and partly finished by the benefaction of Dr. Friend, who died in 1728, leaving £1000. towards promoting the study of anatomy; and partly with the legacy of Dr. M. Lee, physician to George II., who endowed the lectureship, and was, in other respects a great benefactor to the college. This is a handsome convenient building, comprising a museum well furnished with subjects, in neat glass cases, and fine wax models, executed at Florence, to illustrate the study to which it is appropriated. Here, among other curiosities, they show the skeleton of a woman who had ten husbands, and was hanged at the age of thirty-six for the murder of four of them.

The lectures of Dr. Lee's reader in anatomy, are delivered here, and underneath are apartments for the purposes of dissection.

The *Lecture Room* of the college is a handsome apartment built in 1829; previous to its erection, the ground floor of the old library was used as a lecture room.

The Walks.—The grounds appertaining to this college, and denominated Christ church meadow, are very fine. A considerable portion of the meadow was the gift to the priory of St. Frideswide, of lady Montacute, (whose tomb is in the cathedral,) and the walks were first made by Wolsey. The walk nearest the college, formerly known as the long walk, was raised higher by bishop Fell, and again raised by dean Aldrich. From the materials of which, this walk was originally composed, viz., rubbish, and the chips of stone from the carving of the choir of the chapel, it obtained the appellation of the *White walk*, which was afterwards corrupted into the *Wide walk*, but now it is commonly known as the *Broad walk*. This walk, which is quite straight, is a quarter of a mile, wanting 4 feet, in length; 50 feet wide; and on each side is a fine row of beautiful elms (said to have been planted by Dr. Fell) which, arching at the top, form an arcade. "In connexion with this walk," says the editor of the *Oxford Guide*, "a very peculiar custom prevails, the origin of which is unknown. It is an *Exhibition of the People* on the Sunday previous to the Commemoration, hence styled "Show Sunday." On that occasion the walk is frequented by nearly all the members of the university, with their friends, and the numerous strangers who usually visit Oxford at this period, together with many of the townspeople. The gay dresses of the ladies and the sable academics of the collegians, form a *tout ensemble*, at once peculiarly brilliant and strikingly attractive." Another beautiful walk on the banks of the rivers Cherwell and Isis, describes a circuit of a mile and a quarter, less 130 ft.

The river Isis, which bounds the south-west side of the grounds, affords much pleasure and recreation to the lovers of aquatic sports, and during the

evenings of the summer terms, on which the 'boat races' of the 'Isis societies' (composed of one or two crews from each college) take place, its banks are lined with hundreds of spectators. On this river are some very splendid barges, elegantly fitted up, one of which is very sumptuously carved and gilded.

Eminent Men.—From the earliest period of its permanent foundation, this college has been the resort of many of the English nobility and gentry; and a satisfactory account of the numerous illustrious scholars from this institution, who have ornamented the pulpit, the senate, and the learned professions, would occupy the whole of an extensive volume. A few only can be mentioned in the present pages.—Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford—dean Aldrich—Atterbury, bishop of Rochester—Dr. Robert South—lord Lyttleton—William earl of Mansfield—lord Bolinbroke—Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery—Villiers, duke of Buckingham—Sir Phillip Sydney—Locke—Camden—Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania—Ben Jonson—Randolph Otway—George Colman—George Canning, and Sir Robert Peel.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

This college was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the priors of Durham, and as it was under the patronage of the latter, or according to Wood, "a nursery for the monks of Durham," it obtained the name of Durham college. So early as the year 1286, the conveyance of an inclosure of land in Oxford is made to the prior and convent of Durham, by Mabella Wafre, abbess of Godstow; and consists of nearly the same ground which now forms the site of Trinity college. Other lands were also purchased about the same time from the priory of St. Frideswide, and the purchases were confirmed to the monks by patent 20th, Edward I. (1291). The Benedictines thus settled in Oxford became at length so celebrated, that a provincial superior of their order was stationed here, and thus it will be seen that this foundation, is intimately blended with the earliest history of the university. Durham college, having found several benefactors amongst the bishops of that rich see, flourished up to the period of the Reformation, when it was suppressed, though one half of its members were lay scholars, and its revenues transferred to the new dean and chapter of Durham. The chapel of this early foundation was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, and St. Cuthbert, the patron saint of Durham.

Among the benefactors to Durham college were; bishop Angervyle, or de Bury, who left his large collection of books to the society, and from his liberal design of extending the use of them to all students, he is said to have founded

the first public library in the university: bishop Hatfield, his successor, erected a well proportioned room for the reception of this library, and left 4,000 marks in the hands of trustees for the perpetual use of the college. King Richard II. granted four additional advowsons to the society, and Edward III. was also a liberal benefactor.

Sir Thomas Pope, having purchased the site and buildings in 1554, of Dr. George Owen, and William Martyn, gent., to whom a grant of them had been made a short time before from the crown; founded the present college and dedicated it to the holy and undivided Trinity.

Here then we commence a new era in the academical history of the university. This was the first college founded after the dissolution of monasteries; and Sir Thomas Pope was the first layman who applied his wealth in the establishment of a collegiate body.

Sir Thomas Pope, knt., of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, of parents in that middle walk of life which is so often found prolific of enterprise and genius. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of Banbury, and then removed to Eton. Having afterwards entered a student at Gray's-inn, he became in a short time an eminent lawyer, and after having filled several offices in the service of the state, he at the early age of 27, attracted the notice of Henry VIII., who constituted him in 1536, treasurer of the court of augmentation, then first established by act of parliament. He was subsequently appointed master or treasurer of the jewel house, in the tower of London, warden of the mint, &c.. Sir Thomas was unalterably attached to the ancient religion, and remained in retirement from public business during the reign of Edward VI; but on the accession of queen Mary, he was made cofferer to the household. So implicit was the confidence placed in him by this sovereign, that the princess Elizabeth was consigned to his care, at Hatfield house, Hertfordshire, when the jealousy of the court rendered her removal necessary. The inflexibility of our founder's religious opinions debarred him from office during the reign of Elizabeth. He died at Clerkenwell on the 29th of January, 1559, and was interred in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, with his second wife, dame Margaret. Their bodies were afterwards removed to Oxford, and interred in the chapel of this college. The statutes of this society were transmitted in 1556, and were revised by cardinal Pole. The generosity of the founder was limited only by his resources. His endowment of the new society consisted of 35 manors and 13 advowsons, besides various impropriations and-pensions.

Benefactors.—The original endowment appears to have been considered so

liberal, that few benefactors have appeared, except in aid of the buildings. Richard Blount Esq. of London, nephew of Dame Eliz. Paulet, the founders widow bequeathed £100. for the maintenance of an exhibitioner. Catherine Constable of Yorkshire, gave £10. per annum for another exhibitioner, but the benefaction was never received by the college. In 1647, Sir Rt. Napier of Luton, gave £160. for the use of the college. John Whelstone of Rodden, Dorset, a merchant bequeathed £500. with which land was purchased at Oakley, Brill and Ickford; and Edward Bathurst, B.D. left a small estate in Thorpe Mandeville, in Northamptonshire, in 1667. Dr. Bathurst, (brother to the latter,) who was president of the society from 1664 to 1704, and also dean of Wells, was the greatest benefactor since the foundation of the college. By subscriptions solicited from various quarters, aided by his own liberal donations, the new chapel was entirely built, the upper library furnished with books, presses and shelves, the new building erected eastward of the chapel for the use of the president; and the patronage of the rectory of Oddington upon Otmore, was purchased in 1700 for £400. and presented to the society. Thomas Rowney Esq. of Oxford, conveyed to the college the rectory of Rotherfield-greys in this county. Dr. Hale, a physician, in 1728, gave the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Farnham, in Essex. John Geale, clerk, who died in 1732, bequeathed to the college the donative of Hillfarrance, in Somersetshire, to be given to any person who is the son of a clergyman. Henry Kett, B.D. sometime fellow of the college, left a benefaction of £500. in aid of an advowson fund recently established by the society.

The foundation of Sir Thomas Pope, which remains still unaltered consists of a president, 12 fellows and 12 scholars.

The founder directs, that the scholars should be chosen from his manors; but if no such candidates, properly qualified, appear on the day of election, (Trinity monday,) then they shall be supplied from any county in England. Not more than two natives of the same county can be fellows at the same time, except Oxfordshire, of which county five are allowed. The bishop of Winchester is visitor, and the Rev. John Wilson, B.D., president. The number of members on the books is 293, and the patronage of the college, comprehends nine livings, and the morning preachership of St. Nicholas's Abingdon.

Scholarship, &c.—There is also a scholarship founded by Rd. Blount, Esq.; an exhibition, called the Unton pension, given by Thomas Unton, clerk, of Drayton, in Shropshire, in 1693; a second, called the Tylney Exhibition, granted by Frederick Tylney, Esq., of the county of Hants, in the year 1720; and a third by the Rev. Edward Cobden, D. D. archdeacon of London, who, by will dated April, 1784, bequeathed the sum of £400. to a certain fund, of

Winchester college called the Superannuate-fund, to the intent that the interest thereof might be applied to found an exhibition in this college, for the advantage of superannuated scholars of Winchester college. This exhibition has been augmented from time to time by the liberality of the warden and fellows of Winchester college.

Description.—Trinity college is entered from Broad-street and the grass-plot in front is separated from the street by lofty iron palisades with handsome ornamented gates in the centre. The gates are adorned on the outside with the arms of the founder, which are the arms of the college, and on the inside are the arms of the earl of Guildford who contributed largely to the improvements of this entrance. The front of the college consists of the chapel and gateway. The elegant square tower over the gateway, of the Ionic order, is embellished with pilasters and balustrades; and the top is ornamented with large figures carved in stone, representing diagonally, two faculties and two sciences—Divinity and Physic, Geometry and Astronomy.

In the first quadrangle are the chapel, hall, library, president's lodgings, common room and apartments for the members. This court constitutes the original buildings of Durham college, which were erected in the 14th century by Thomas Hatfield bishop of Durham, on the foundation of Richard de Heton prior of Durham in 1289. They were improved and enlarged in the early part of the 17th century, and now display great irregularities of style; and with the exception of the front which has a classical appearance, possesses few or no architectural attractions.

The second court, consisting of three sides looking out upon the garden, was erected from a design of Sir C. Wren, and though displaying simplicity, and pleasing proportions, is not marked with any architectural feature. It is chiefly remarkable as the earliest specimen of modern architecture erected in the university. The north wing was completed in 1667; the side fronting the garden was completed in 1682, but the third side was not finished till 1728. To the west of this court, are other buildings whence a gate opens nearly opposite Beaumont-street.

The Chapel, supposed to have been rebuilt from a joint design of dean Aldrich and Sir C. Wren, possesses a peculiar elegance, which results from an assemblage of the most finished, yet the most simple ornaments. The first stone of this building was laid by Dr. Bathurst, president in 1691, and the building was completed in 1694. The style is Grecian. The interior is highly and classically embellished. The carvings about the screen and altar, which are of cedar, are finished in exquisite taste by the masterly hand of Gibbons. The altar-piece, which consists of a beautiful specimen of

needle-work, representing the Resurrection, was executed and presented to the college, by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley-upon-Thames. It is worked in worsted, with great taste and brilliancy of colouring, from the painting by West, in Windsor chapel. Under an alcove near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the recumbent figures of the liberal founder and his lady, in alabaster, in the finest preservation. The ceiling of this chapel is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco, and in the midst of it is an Ascension, which is executed in good style, by Peter Berchet, an eminent French painter. The floor is composed of black and white marble. The society, at a considerable expense, cleaned, restored, and repaired the chapel, in 1828. Among the eminent individuals whose remains lie buried here, are those of Dr. Bathurst, Mr. Almont, Mr. Warton; and presidents Sykes, Dobson, Huddesford, Lee, &c. The first person interred in the ante-chapel of the present edifice, was Josias How, who, being bursar when the parliamentary visitors demanded the surrender of all the college papers, secured them, by taking them into the country with him till after the restoration. Many of the wardens and other members of the Durham college were buried in the old chapel. Of the plate belonging to the original chapel, one article only remains; a chalice of gilded silver, finely engraved, which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Alban, but was given to the society by the founder.

The Hall is spacious and well-proportioned, partly in the Gothic style, and adorned with a statue of the founder. The ceiling has been lately enriched with stucco; and, by other decorations and improvements, this room is rendered both elegant and commodious. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of queen Mary and king Philip, painted by Catton, with the date 1554; and on the walls are portraits of Sir W. Pope, the first earl of Downe, and nephew of the founder; the Rev. W. Derham; lady Elizabeth Paulet, third wife of the founder; archbishop Sheldon; Warton, the poet; Dr. Bathurst, by Sonman; Dr. Kettle, formerly president; the earl of Chatham; lord North; Mr. Rands; and Dr. Carne. The original hall was pulled down in 1618, and the present refectory built on its site on a larger scale, at the expense of the college.

The Library is the oldest part of the college, being the same which contained the books bequeathed to the scholars of Durham college, and to the university at large, by Richard de Bury. The book-cases were erected about the beginning of the 17th century. The founder himself began the present collection of books, but the most permanent benefactor was Richard Hands, rector of Hartfield, Sussex, who, in 1640, left £20. per annum for ever, for

the use of the library. This library contains many ancient and valuable works, and a curious MS. of Euclid, supposed to be 600 years old, in an excellent state of preservation, which was translated from the arabic into latin, before the original greek was discovered, by Adelardis Bathionensis, in 1130. Over the entrance to the library is a portrait of the founder and busts of Dr. Lee, the late president, and B. Langton, Esq. In the windows are many compartments of painted glass, both ancient and curious. The painted glass in the original of this college, is reported to have been remarkably fine, and was almost entirely destroyed during the usurpation. Adjoining the common-room is a very elegantly-formed gable window, of an early date; it is filled with rich painted glass, and in the upper compartments has the following inscription;—"WILL'MUS EBCHESTER, HUIUS CUSTOS COLLEGII. DOMINUS VOBISCUM."—(*William Ebchester, president of this college. The Lord be with you.*) Ebchester was president in 1446, and died in 1456, having been elected prior of Durham, where he was buried.

In the president's lodgings, are two good ancient pictures of the founder, copied from Hans Holbein; and two large original pictures, on board, of Adams, bishop of Limerick, and Wright, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., formerly fellows; together with a head of Thomas Allen, fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, by Dobson. In the bursary is a curious old picture of lady Elizabeth Paulet, supposed to have been painted by Sir Antonio Moore, about the year 1570; and also three other valuable portraits of the founder, and the presidents, Kettel and Bathurst.

The gardens or pleasure grounds, which contain about four acres of land, are very tastefully laid out, and planted with trees and shrubs, but the long, formal, funereal avenues of yew, render them gloomy. There is an entrance to the grounds from Park-street. The exhibitions of the Horticultural society of Oxfordshire frequently take place in these gardens. In June, 1847, during the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, the Horticultural society held an extra show here: on this occasion the society had the honor of a visit from his royal highness prince Albert, accompanied by prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and several of the principal members of the British Association, and of the university, who proceeded thither, after having partaken of a *déjeuner* in Exeter college gardens, and visited the various sections of the association. The prince graciously accepted some of the prize fruits, and expressed his approbation of the elegant and tasteful display made by (henceforth) the *Royal Horticultural Society*.

Eminent Men.—The following are a few of the distinguished persons connected with this college:—archbishop Sheldon, and 13 other prelates—Chillingworth—Sir John Denham—Crashaw—Lodge—Glanville—Settle—Manning—Merrick—Headley—Warton—and Bowles, poets—Derham, author of ‘Astro-Theology, and Christo-Theology,’ who commenced his career in 1675, as a servitor, and at the age of 73 received from the university the distinguished honor of D.D. by diploma—Gellibrand, the mathematician—Sir James Harrington—George and John Evelyn—Whitby and Highmore—the celebrated earl of Chatham—lord North, afterwards earl of Guildford—and many other distinguished noblemen; Ludlow—Ireton—and other republican chiefs; Henry Birkhead, D.C.L., founder of the professorship of poetry—John Bampton, founder of the Bampton lectures—Dr. Addington, the physician, father of lord Sidmouth—Andrew C. Ducarrel, L.L.D., the celebrated antiquarian, afterwards of St. John’s college—and James Ingram, D.D., the late president and learned author of “The Memorials of Oxford.”

SAINT JOHN’S COLLEGE,

Was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, *knt.*, alderman and merchant tailor, of London, on the ruins of the college of St. Bernard, established here about 1436, by archbishop Chicheley, for monks of the Cistercian order. This establishment was nearly coeval with Chicheley’s great foundation of All Souls. The monks of St. Bernard’s college do not appear to have had any endowments in lands or tenements, being supported by the rich abbeys of their order. They were governed by a prior subordinate to the chancellor of the university, who was their visitor; and they had their own lecturers in logic, philosophy, &c., maintained by themselves. This establishment being monastic, was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., and its whole site and precincts were given to the king’s new foundation of Christ church.

On the 25th of May, 1555, Sir Thomas White purchased the site of the suppressed college of the society of Christ church, on payment of an annual sum of 20s; and four days after, by virtue of royal license previously obtained, he founded the present college by the title of ‘St. John Baptist college in the university of Oxford.’ On the 18th of June in the same year, the first president, Alexander Belsire, *B.D.*, took possession of the premises according to the form and effect of the founder’s charter, and in 1557 the founder re-constructed his foundation, and issued a new charter. The site of St. Bernard’s college consisted only of about two acres, but an additional plot of four acres was soon purchased by the founder.

Sir Thomas White, friend of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, was born at Reading, in 1492. Sir Thomas was apprenticed for a term of ten years to a respectable tradesman or merchant, in London; and on the death of his father, in 1523, he commenced business on his own account. Industry now produced affluence, and affluence procured civic honors. He was appointed sheriff of London in 1546, and served the office of lord mayor in 1553; during which year he was knighted by queen Mary for his opposition to the impotent and deluded Sir Thomas Wyatt. Besides founding the college now under examination, Sir Thomas gave large sums of money in trust to the corporations of Oxford, Coventry, Bristol, Leicester, and other places to the number of 24, for the relief of the aged, and the encouragement of young tradesmen, oppressed for want of capital. After living to see his college in complete operation for about 10 years, he died, at Oxford, on the 11th of February, 1566, and was buried on the north side of the altar of this college chapel.

Benefactors.—Besides the original endowment of the society, the founder left the college a legacy of £3000., with which the manor of Walton was purchased. The benefactors to the college are numerous, and many of their contributions are on an extensive scale. Among them are the following: Sir Robert Ducie, Hugh Henley, Walter Fish, George Palm, Jeffrey Elwes, and George Benson, citizens of London. Archbishop Laud, in addition to large sums expended on the library and new buildings, left £500 by will to the college; and archbishop Juxon gave £7,000. Sir Wm. Paddy, president of the college of physicians, left by will dated 10th Dec., 1634, the sum of £2,800 for an organist and choir service, and other purposes; and Dr. Rd. Rawlinson, who died in 1755, bequeathed an estate in Warwickshire, another in Essex, several houses in London, and a quantity of books, coins, and other antiquities. In his foundation of the Anglo-Saxon professorship he also provided, that this college should have the first and every fifth turn. Dr. Wm. Holmes, president of the society from 1728 to 1748, left £13,000., to which his wife generously added £2,000.

The foundation consists of a president, 50 fellows and scholars, 1 chaplain, an organist, 6 singing men, 8 choristers, and 2 sextons. All the fellows, except 6 of the founder's kindred, and 2 from Coventry, 2 from Bristol, 2 from Reading, and 1 from Tunbridge schools, are elected from Merchant Tailor's school. The bishop of Winchester is visitor, and the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., president. The number of members on the books is 329, and the patronage of the society comprehends 29 livings.

Description.—St. John's college is situated near the northern entrance of the city. The principal front, towards St. Giles's-street, is regular and beautiful; in the centre over the gateway, rises a square embattled tower, with a bay window flanked by canopied niches, and, in the upper division, is a richly canopied niche containing a statue of St. Bernard. Before this front is a terrace shaded with a row of lofty elms, enclosed by a wall and outer gateway about the year 1576. The gateway has long since been taken down, and an opening made at each end to admit of a continuation of the public footpath, but the removal also of the low unsightly wall, would add much to the effect of the buildings, as well as to the general appearance of the street. The *first* of the two quadrangles of which the buildings of the college are chiefly composed, contains the chapel, hall, common rooms, part of the president's lodgings, and apartments for the members. It is embattled, and of Gothic character, but has suffered the infliction of a substitution of sashed windows for the mullioned and transomed originals.

The *second court* is entered from the first, by a vaulted passage with an elegant stone ceiling of fan-tracery. This court was begun in 1631, and completed in 1635 from a design of Inigo Jones, entirely at the expense of archbishop Laud, with the exception of the library. The east and west sides exhibit each a beautiful Doric colonnade, the sixteen pillars of which are made of entire and solid blocks, of Bletchington marble. Over each column are busts representing the christian and cardinal virtues. In the centre of each colonnade is a handsome portico of the Doric order, surmounted by Ionic pillars, and charged with a profusion of embellishments. Above these are niches containing good bronze statues of Charles I.* and Henrietta Maria his queen, cast by Francis Fanelli a Florentine, at a cost of £400. Their respective niches are ornamented, and the whole possesses an elegant and agreeable appearance. According to a tradition preserved in Rawlinson's MSS., these statues were taken from their pedestals at the time of the rebellion, and ordered to be sold, but were ignorantly refused, because not solid. Besides the two quadrangles, there are other buildings, on the north east, consisting of the new and handsome Common-room, apartments for the members, &c.

The *Chapel* which originally belonged to the monks of St. Bernard and was consecrated in 1530, has undergone many changes and alterations. The interior has lately been repaired at a very considerable expense under the direction of Mr. Blore. An open roof of carved oak has been substituted

* King Charles contributed 200 tons of timber from the forests of Shotover and Stowe towards the building of this court.

for the plastered ceiling; and the Grecian screen has been replaced by a Gothic one of carved oak. The panelling at the back of the stalls, the east end, and the canopy over the altar, are of Caen stone well carved, also the corbels which support the roof. The organ which formerly stood over the screen, has been removed to the Mortuary or Baylie's chapel which is now thrown open by means of two arches. This addition to the chapel with the vault beneath, is said to have been built by Dr. Rd. Baylie, president, who died at Salisbury, in 1667, dean of that cathedral. The ceiling is of a character, similar to that of the archways leading into the new quadrangle and the gardens. In the chapel are several monuments; and on the north wall is an urn of black marble containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinson, a distinguished benefactor to this college, and to the university. The inscription beneath the urn, is 'ubi thesaurus ibi cor &c.'; (wherever the treasure is, there should be the heart.) His body is interred in St. Giles' church Oxford. At the east end of the chapel are four small vaults containing the remains of Sir Thomas White, the founder; archbishops Laud and Juxon; and Dr. Rd. Baylie. Choral service is performed in the chapel daily at 5 o'clock, except on sunday when it is at a quarter before seven.

The Hall which also belonged to the St. Bernard's college, and was repaired and improved by the founder, is a handsome well-proportioned room. The interior is tastefully fitted up, and exhibits a fine arched roof, a screen of Portland stone, and a beautiful variegated marble chimney piece. On the occasion of the public installation of the duke of Wellington, as chancellor of the university, on the 12th of June, 1834, his Grace, together with the late duke of Cumberland, earl Eldon, (high steward) and many other noble visitors, and a numerous company, including the two members of parliament for the university, the vice-chancellor, proctors, heads of houses, &c., were entertained by the society in this hall. The walls are adorned with the following portraits: a full length of the founder, given to the college by T. Rowney, Esq., sheriff of the county, in 1692, and sometime gentleman commoner here; archbishop Laud, the gift of Baynbrigg Buckeridge, Esq., in 1695; archbishop Juxon, presented by William Rawlinson, Esq., of Oxford, a gentleman commoner; bishop Buckeridge; Dr. Rawlinson; Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir W. Paddy, (full length); bishop Mew, or Meux; Hudson, the voyager; Dr. Holmes and his wife; Sir J. Nicholl, formerly a fellow; Dr. Scott, the antiquary; Sir James Eyre; Dr. Woodroffe; Edward Waple, B.D.; Dr. Gibbons; John Case, D.M.; a full-length and gorgeous portrait of George III. in his coronation robes, by *Ramsey*, presented to the society by the dowager countess of Lichfield, in 1779, the earl, her husband, being

formerly a member of the college, and chancellor of the university; and a curious picture of St. John Baptist, stained in *scagliola*, by *Lambert Gorius*, given to the college by Dr. Duncan, in 1759.

The Library, which is in two divisions, occupies the principal portion of the second quadrangle. Each of these two handsome rooms is above a hundred feet long, and the collection of books and MSS. excellent. Among the literary curiosities is a copy of Caxton's Chaucer, the only perfect one in existence, and some ancient missals. On the 30th of August, 1636, archbishop Laud, then chancellor of the university, entertained at dinner, in this library, the king, (Charles I.) queen, and prince Rupert, "with the whole court, and all the gallantry and beauty of the kingdom." Besides the tables set in the library for the royal party, we are told, that thirteen additional tables were prepared in the several chambers; and that after dinner the august party were conducted by the chancellor to the hall, to see the play entitled 'The Hospital of Lovers,' by Mr. Wild, a fellow of this college; and at 8 o'clock in the evening they proceeded to the great hall at Christ church, to see another play, called 'The Royal Slave.' At this time, says Wood, "the college was so well furnisht, as that they did not borrow any one actor from any college in the university."

The windows of the library contain the arms of the Merchant Tailors' Company, archbishop Laud, and several of the benefactors of the college; also a portrait of the founder. Over the entrance to the first room is a bust of Charles I., and at the upper end is a portrait of Laud, by Vandyck. The other portraits are of Charles I., his queen, Laud, Sir W. Paddy, George III. (said to be one of the best likenesses of him ever taken) and queen Charlotte; a picture of Charles I. with the whole book of psalms written in the lines of the face, and on the hairs of the head, which may be read with the aid of a good magnifying glass; also a picture of St. John Baptist, by Guercino; and paintings of the Redeemer, his virgin mother, and the 12 apostles on copper; supposed to be by Carlo Dolce. Here is also a piece of tapestry after a picture of Titian, representing our Saviour with the two disciples at Emmaus, attended by a servant. The figures are said to be portraits of the pope, kings of France, Spain, and Titian. This was formerly the altar piece in the chapel. The inner library has been thoroughly repaired, and is a handsome apartment.

An ancient crozier, supposed to have belonged to archbishop Laud, was discovered, not many years since, in a garret of the president's lodgings. It is 6 feet 1 inch high, and of elegant form and workmanship, after the manner of arabesque. It is made of hard, shining, dark wood, beaded and infoliated

with silver, and has been put in perfect order and placed in the library, where is also preserved the staff or walking-stick, which supported Laud's steps in his ascent to the scaffold, together with a curious carved eagle, admirably executed by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, and presented by Mr. Eastcourt, in 1770, and other curiosities.

The Common Room is handsomely wainscotted, and the ceiling is an excellent piece of stucco work, by Roberts. Adjoining is another elegant apartment, in which is a fine portrait of Dr. Marlow, the late president, by Phillips.

The kitchen and chambers over it, were built by Thomas Clark, the senior cook, in 1613; the college permitting him to enjoy the rent of the chambers for 20 years.

The Gardens or pleasure grounds of this college, are the most extensive, and the most tastefully-arranged grounds, in the university. They occupy an area of about five acres, and have stood unrivalled for centuries. They are entered from the new quadrangle by a very elegant passage with a fan-tracery ceiling.

Eminent men.—This college has produced 10 bishops, 4 of whom were archbishops including Laud and Juxon. Among the other distinguished persons who have been educated here, or have been members of this society, are Gregory Martin, the principal translator of the Rhenish testament; Shirley, the poet; Briggs the mathematician; Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the able annalist; Dr. Edward Bernard, mathematician; Wheatley, author of 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer;' Dr. Sherard; Dillenius; William Lowth, father of bishop Lowth; Dr. John Munro, the physician; dean Tucker; lord chancellor Northington; Peter Whalley the commentator on Ben Jonson; Sir James Eyre, chief justice; and Dr. V. Knox.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Queen Elizabeth is the reputed founder of this college, yet its establishment originated with Hugh Price, or Ap Rice, treasurer of St David's, prebendary of Rochester and L.L.D. in this university. Hugh Price was a native of Brecknock, (South Wales) being the son of a wealthy and respectable burgess there. He graduated at Oxford as early as 1525, but at what college or hall is not known. Tradition says that he was educated at Oseney abbey under the care of his uncle who was a canon there. Observing that his countrymen were scarcely ever noticed in collegiate endowments, he formed the generous design of instituting an establishment peculiarly for their benefit. In pursuance of this intention, he petitioned queen Elizabeth 'that she would be pleased to found a college in Oxford on which he might bestow his estate for

the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales, to be trained up in good letters.' Three years before his death the queen acceded to his wish, and granted a charter of foundation, dated June 27th 1571; by which the society was to consist of a principal, 8 fellows, and 8 scholars; for the maintenance of whom Dr. Price was permitted to convey estates to the value of £160. per annum. He likewise bestowed upwards of £1500. on the building, besides leaving a sum of money by will, which was allowed to accumulate until the beginning of the 17th century, when it amounted to £700. The queen's liberality was confined to a donation of timber from her forests of Shotover and Stowe. Dr. Price died in his native town in 1574. It is probable that when he solicited Elizabeth to take on herself the merit of founding the college, he was fully aware of the insufficiency of his own resources, and had calculated on assistance from the royal purse; but no aid having been received from the foundress and the estates conveyed by Dr. Price, (becoming unproductive,) the progress of the building was soon suspended, and at the commencement of the following century, the society consisted only of a principal, 2 or 3 fellows, and a few commoners. But private munificence shortly formed an ample recompense for the failure of regal bounty; and during this century more than 20 benefactors are recorded. The buildings were gradually completed on an extensive scale, and the finances of the college were placed on a firm basis.

Benefactors.—The first benefactor on record is Dr. Griffith Lloyd, the second principal, who in 1586 left an estate in Cardiganshire for the maintenance of a scholar or fellow of his own kin. Additional fellowships and scholarships were founded by bishops Westphaling and Rowlands in 1602 and 1609. One of the most important benefactors of the 17th century was Sir Eubule Thelwall, knt., who became principal of the college in 1621, and in the following year procured a new charter from the crown, whereby commissioners were appointed to draw up a perfect body of statutes, and the foundation was increased to 16 fellows and 16 scholars, for whose maintenance the society was empowered to hold property to the amount of £600. per annum. Sir Eubule was enabled by the aid of several benefactors, to purchase certain rent-charges in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, &c., and lands at Nannerch and Ysceiviog, in Flintshire. He also expended nearly £5000. in the college buildings. The lodgings of the principal were entirely built at his expense. This great benefactor died on the 8th of October, 1630, and was buried in the chapel.

Dr. Francis Mansell and the Right Honourable Sir Leoline Jenkins, knt., LL.D., both principals of the college, were also great benefactors to it. In consequence of the latter benefaction, two additional fellowships and two

scholarships were founded, and another fellowship was afterwards created by a decree in chancery, directing the application of the residue of Sir Leoline's personal estate. In 1685—6, Thomas Rowney, Esq., settled on the society the rectory of Wigginton, Oxfordshire. Edmund Meyricke, vicar of Ensham, bequeathed an estate to this college in 1712. In consequence of the munificence of the benefactions, royal letters patent were procured, to enable the society to hold considerably more property than their charter permitted. Dr. John Williams, principal, who died in 1613, left a sum of money to institute a lecture in logic, and in 1623, Sir Thos. Canon, knt., founded a catechetical lecture, &c,

The foundation now consists of a principal, 19 fellows, and 18 scholars. Besides these there are several exhibitioners. The number of members on the books is about 150 and the number of livings in the gift of the college is 20. The earl of Pembroke is visitor, and the Rev. Henry Foulkes, D.D. is the present principal.

Description.—The buildings of this college consist of two quadrangles. The eastern or principal front in Turl-street, opposite Exeter college, was rebuilt in 1756, and the present rustic gateway erected. The general appearance of the exterior of the front is heavy, and without character.

The first quadrangle, measuring 90 feet by 70, has the hall facing the entrance; the chapel on the right, and the library on the left: its interior elevations are wholly Gothic. *The second, or inner court*, a handsome structure, 100 ft. by 90 ft., was finished by Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1676. It is more interesting than the first, with the exception of the east side, and presents an uniformity of small double Gothic windows. The clock, with dial plates facing both quadrangles, was the gift of Dr. Foulkes.

The Chapel, erected in 1621, is a low, neat structure, the interior of which is handsomely fitted up with oak wainscoting. It consists of an ante-chapel divided by a screen from the body, which is separated by another screen from a kind of chancel. The style of architecture is of the mixed Gothic, with a roof finished in rich compartments. The altar piece is a fine copy of Guido's picture of 'St. Michael overcoming Satan,' presented by viscount Bulkeley, a nobleman of the college, in 1773. This picture measures nearly 10 ft. by 7 ft. There are some handsome monuments in the chapel, the principal of which are those of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Dr. Mansell, bishop Lloyd, and Drs. Wm. Jones, Jonathan Edwards, and Hoare, principals of the college.

The Hall, which is a fine apartment, was completed by Sir E. Thelwall, and repaired and improved in 1818. The ceiling is decorated with stucco,

the screen is elaborately carved, and there is a large bay window of 20 lights at the upper end. The east window is now walled up. Here are portraits of queen Elizabeth; Charles I., by Vandyck; Charles II.; Sir Leoline Jenkins; Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his mother; Drs. Wynne and Pardo, principals; Thomas, bishop of Worcester; Westphaling, bishop of Hereford; Mr. Edward Merrick; and Nash, the celebrated architect, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Library, erected by Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1677, is a spacious room with a gallery on one side. Among the large number of books and MSS. is the collection of lord Herbert of Chisbury, and some curious romances and poems in the Welsh language, written about the end of the 14th century, and known as the *Llyfr Coch*, or red book.

Among other curiosities in the bursary of this college, is a sumptuous silver gilt bowl and ladle, the gift of Sir Wm. Watkin Wynn, in 1732; the bowl will contain ten gallons and the ladle half a pint: the weight of the bowl is 278 ounces, and the ladle $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. There is likewise a curious metal watch presented by Charles I., and one of queen Elizabeth's huge stirrups; as well as a curious early portrait of that queen. The statutes of the society beautifully written on vellum, and curiously embellished by the Rev. Mr. Parry of Shipston on Stour, formerly a fellow of this college, are also kept in this room and exhibited to strangers.

Eminent Men.—Of the 16 prelates which this college has produced, one was the celebrated primate, archbishop Usher. Among the other eminent personages were several of the principals, whose names as writers are well known; those of Powell—Davies—Prichard—Howell—Lloyd—Williams—Herbert—Lucas—Worthington—Owen, and Badinel, being the most prominent. The latter (Dr. Badinel) was public orator, and the first Bampton lecturer.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Merifield, in Somersetshire, and his wife Dorothy, in 1613. It occupies the site of an extensive establishment, formerly belonging to the Augustinian friars, who taught theology and philosophy here at a very early period, probably from the beginning of the 13th century, when the order was first introduced into England. The principles of these monks were so famous, that for nearly three centuries after their dissolution the practice of holding disputations, 'apud Augustinenses' or 'doing Austins,' as it was called, was only abolished by the introduction of the new statute of examination in the year 1800. Shortly

after the dissolution, these premises were demolished, and after passing through various hands, the site became the property of the mayor and commonality of Oxford; and was purchased from them for the use of the present foundation.

Nicholas Wadham, the founder, descended of an ancient and respectable family in the West of England, was born about the year 1530, and studied at Oxford. He inherited a large estate, and managed his possessions with so much care, that he considerably augmented the annual profits, and accumulated nearly £14,000. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Wm. Petre, who was secretary of state in four reigns. Wadham having formed the design of building, and endowing a collegiate institution, set apart a considerable sum of money for that purpose, but before he could decide upon an eligible site, death intercepted his benevolent designs, on the 20th of Oct., 1609. His lady survived him nine years, and with the aid of trustees, was enabled to accomplish his laudable wish. On the 29th of May, 1610, she purchased the before mentioned ruins of the Austin friary, for the sum of £600., and the foundation stone of the new fabric was laid on the 31st of July following, in the eastern part of the college, where the chapel now stands. The buildings seem to have been finished in less than three years, for on the 20th of April, 1613, the first warden (Robert Wright, D.D.) and fellows were admitted. The statutes were confirmed in 1612.

Benefactors.—John Goodrige or Goodrich, M.A., sometime fellow of this house, by will, dated 25th November, 1654, bequeathed his estate, goods, and a sum of money, for the use of certain exhibitioners, &c.: of this first benefactor, a small portrait is preserved in the hall. Humphrey Hody, D.D., sometime fellow, and afterwards archdeacon of Oxford, who died in 1706, founded certain exhibitions. Baron Wyndham of Arglass, lord chancellor of Ireland who died in 1745 gave £2,000. to the college; of which £1,500. was to be appropriated to the increase of the warden's stipend, and the remainder to the repair of the buildings. Dr. John Wills, warden, who died in 1806 was the greatest benefactor to the college: besides a large addition to the wardens stipend he left £1000. to improve the lodgings, and certain sums for founding fellowships and exhibitions. He also left liberal benefactions to the vice-chancellor for the time being; to the Bodleian library; to the theatre, university press, infirmary, and other public establishments. The original *foundation* consists of a warden,* 15 fellows, 15 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The fellows are elected from the scholars, and are superannuated on the completion of 18 years from the expiration of the regency. The scholars

* The statutes of this society prohibit the warden to marry, but an act of parliament was obtained in 1806 to annul that prohibition.

must be natives of some county of Great Britain, not exceeding their 19th year at the time of their election; natives of Essex and Somersetshire, and persons of kin to the founder, if duly qualified, being, in certain cases, entitled to a preference.

There are *ten exhibitions* founded by Dr. Hody; *four* for the study of Hebrew, and *six* for the study of Greek. The exhibitioners are examined once in every term by the regius professor of those languages. There are also other exhibitions given by bishop Lisle, Sir Benjamin Maddox, &c., together with one for the study of botany, bequeathed by Richard Warner, Esq. Rev. John Wills, D.D. warden, left by his will, £90. a year for a law exhibition to a fellow; £18. a year for a law exhibition to a scholar; £90. a year for a medical exhibition to a fellow; £18. a year for a medical exhibition to a scholar; £75. a year to one superannuated fellow, and £50. a year to a second superannuated fellow. The bishop of Bath and Wells is visitor, and the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D. warden. The number of members on the books of the society is 327, and the patronage of the college comprehends ten benefices.

Description.—Scarcely a vestige remains of the old monastic buildings except in some portions of the external walls. No building in the university has undergone less alteration than Wadham, yet the structure is now as firm and compact as though but recently finished. The college forms one quadrangle of nearly 130 feet square, and excepting a building of three stories erected on the south of the front in 1693, and twelve sets of rooms which were added a few years since, they were completed by Dorothy Wadham, the widow of the founder, at the cost of £10,816. The front looks out upon Park-street, and has a bay projection, surmounted by a pediment at each end. The groined roof of the towered gateway is very beautiful. The quadrangle, excepting in one instance, is a fine specimen of modern Gothic. The east side is occupied with the chapel, the hall and the library, and the other sides with the lodgings of the society. The chapel and library extend eastward, so as to form ornamental equal sides of an inner, and garden court. In the middle of the east side of the quadrangle is a Grecian portico of four compartments, decorated with statues, in canopied niches of the founder, his wife, and James I.

The Chapel is a handsome Gothic structure measuring 70 feet by 30; and the ante-chapel which is at right angles with the choir is still larger. The interior which is elegantly fitted up, underwent a thorough repair at a considerable expense, in 1834. It was then newly roofed; an elegant Gothic ceiling added; a splendidly wrought stone screen erected at the altar end; and the stalls completely renovated. The whole is from the

designs, and under the direction of Mr. Blore. The fine east window which is filled with glass, painted by Van Linge in 1621, was presented to the college by Sir John Strangeways. In the upper compartments are the principal types in the old testament relating to our Saviour; and in the lower ones the most remarkable scenes in his history:—(*Upper compartment.*) Abraham about to slay Isaac; Moses and the brazen serpent; Jonah issuing from the mouth of the whale; and Elijah and Elisha. (*Lower compartment.*) Our Lord's entry into Jerusalem; the garden of Gethsemane; the betrayal by Judas; the Scourging at the pillar; bearing his Cross; the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.

In the windows, right and left of the east window, are represented the twelve apostles. The windows on the south are all old, and mostly by Van Linge. In the ante-chapel are some of the finest specimens of modern glass staining; the colours are rich in the extreme, and the figures well executed. The floor of the chapel was paved with marble in 1667, at the expense of the fellow commoners. The brass eagle was the gift of Sir Thomas Lear, bart., of Lindridge, in Devonshire in 1691. Among the monuments is one in marble, to the memory of Sir John Portman, bart., who died in 1624; and two to Drs. Wiles and Tournay, wardens.

The Hall is one of the largest in the university, being 82 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 37 in height. The old oak screen and timber roof are very remarkable, and the whole structure exhibits a good specimen of the collegiate refectories. The beautifully stained glass in the oriel window, the gift of the Rev. W. Wilson, of Worton, Oxon, exhibits the arms of the chief worthies, and the other members of the college, who contributed to adorn the side windows with their respective arms. The portraits in the hall are those of the founder and his wife; Sir John Strangeways; lord Lovelace; John Goodridge; lord Camden; admiral Blake; Sir C. Wren; Creech, the translator of Lucretius; lord Wyndham; Dr. Wilkins; bishop Spratt, of Rochester; Trapp, professor of poetry; Onslow, speaker of the house of Commons; Harris, author of *Hermes*; *Philological Inquiries*, &c.; William III.; George I.; Dr Bisse; Dr. Hody; bishops Wright, Smith, Blandford, Ironside, Baker, Lisle, and Parsons; Drs. Wills and Tournay, wardens; Dr. Lushington; and lord Wynford; and in the great window are two small portraits of Charles I. and his queen.

The Library which is connected with the chapel by a cloister, is a fine room, 55ft. by 30ft. It is built over the kitchen, and gives that side of the college a very monastic appearance. Here is a fine collection of books, prints, &c.,

and the large window at the upper end contains small portraits of the founder and foundress.

In the *Common Room* is a highly finished painting on panel, by Dirk Van Delen, in 1647, presented to the college by John Poynder, Esq.; the subject is 'Christ healing the sick, at the pool of Bethesda.' The other portraits in this room are, one of Dr. Wilkins, warden; and another of Alice or Mary George, commonly called Mother George, by Surman. Anthony Wood describes the latter as, "a very ancient dame living in Black-boy-lane, which leads from the north end of St. Giles', to Rats and Mice Hill. The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years, occasioned a great deal of company at her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle without the help of spectacles, and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some small gratuity towards her support. In the latter end of her life, she removed into St. Peter's-le-Bailey, and died by an accidental fall which injured her back, in 1690." The prospect from this room across the adjacent fields to Headington hill is very beautiful. The *College Garden* is tastefully laid out in the modern style.

Eminent Men.—Several of the wardens have been promoted to the episcopal bench, and many other prelates have been connected with this college. Dr. Wilkins, warden and afterwards bishop of Chester, was the founder of the Royal society, and its earliest meetings were held in the great room over the gateway, then part of the warden's lodgings from 1652 till 1659. Among other scientific persons belonging to this college, who aided in the foundation of this philosophical society, were Sir C. Wren, afterwards of All Souls; Dr. Spratt, Seth Ward, &c. Admiral Blake; Creech the translator of Lucretius; Harris, the author of *Hermes*, &c.; lord Wynford; Dr. Bentley, from Cambridge; Sir C. Sedley; Dr. Kennicott, the eminent hebraist, and John Richardson, author of the Persian dictionary, were also members of this college.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Was founded in 1624, by king James I., "at the costs and charges" of Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, B.D., rector of Ilsley, Berkshire; it derives its name from Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the university at the time of its foundation. Its site was once occupied by numerous academical buildings, the most important of which was 'Broadgates Hall,' so called from having a pair of large gates at its entrance. This mansion was originally called *Segrin* hall or *Seagrim* house, from the family of that name by which it was occupied,

and it was not till the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. that it assumed the name of Broadgates hall.

It enjoyed, we are told, "a considerable reputation, particularly for students in civil and canon law, till within a very few years of the establishment of the present college on its site." Dr. Thomas Clayton, the last principal of Broadgate's hall, was the first master of Pembroke college. The circumstances under which Pembroke college was founded, are as follows:—Thomas Tesdale, Esq., a native of Standford Dingley, in Berkshire, having amassed a considerable fortune by farming, &c., first at Abingdon, and afterwards at Glympton, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, died at the latter place in the year 1610, and bequeathed £5,000 for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars from the free grammar school of Abingdon, at any of the colleges of Oxford. Dr. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who was named one of the trustees, had been a fellow of Balliol, and was anxious to engraft this new foundation on that society; and for that purpose he purchased the buildings called Cæsar's lodgings, at the northern extremity of that college, and the sum of £300 was even advanced for the commencement of additional buildings. At this juncture, Richard Wightwick, B.D., rector of East Ilsley, Berks, promised to make over some estates in aid of Tesdale's benefaction, and it was then resolved to found a new college from these united sources, and Broadgate's hall was considered to afford the most eligible situation for the purpose. A petition was duly presented to the king (James I.) by the corporation of Abingdon, and by letters patent dated June 29th, 1624, the said hall of Broadgates was constituted a 'perpetual college of divinity, civil and canon law, arts, medicine, and other sciences,' under the style and title of 'The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the foundation of King James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick.' The foundation consisted of a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, who received a license of mortmain, enabling the society to hold revenues to the amount of £700 per annum. Archbishop Abbot, the earl of Pembroke, the vice-chancellor, and others were commissioned by the king to compile a body of statutes for the government of the new house, which was accordingly done, but not till four years after the society had taken possession of their college.

By the statutes it was directed that the number of Tesdale's fellows should be seven; four (who were to study divinity) to be chosen from the scholars of his kindred, and three from his other scholars. Of his six scholars, two must be of his kindred, brought up in the grammar school of Abingdon, if any can there be found; if not, of his kindred, wheresoever born or edu-

cated. His four remaining scholars to be chosen in Abingdon school; but if no competent candidates can be found there, the scholarships to be open to persons educated in any school in Berkshire. Wightwick's foundation consisted of £100. per annum for the maintenance of three fellows and four scholars, two of each to be chosen from persons of his kindred or name. To the third fellowship, when vacant, the senior scholar who is not of his name or kindred, succeeds. Two of his scholarships are filled up in Abingdon school under the same rules as those of Mr. Tesdale.

The chief *Benefactors* to this college, having directed their attention to the increase in number of the fellows and scholars, and the endowment of exhibitions, their names are given below under that section of our account of the college.

Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.—Since the foundation, ten fellowships and six scholarships have been ingrafted by different benefactors. One fellowship was founded in 1636 by king Charles I., for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; the candidates to be nominated by the dean and jurats of the island, to which the turn devolves. His majesty at the same time settled on the college the patronage of the rectory of St. Aldate's church, in Oxford.

Two fellowships and two scholarships were endowed about 1672 by Sir John Benet, afterwards lord Ossulstone, which are open to all members of the college and others, who are not of the original foundation, nor have been previously eligible. The fellows are elected for seven years only in the first instance, but may be re-elected for seven years more, or for a longer period, if they shall have been found very useful in the society.

In 1749, Sir John Philipps, bart., founded one fellowship, and one scholarship, for natives of Pembrokehire, and in default of such, for natives of any county in South Wales.

Francis Wightwick, Esq., of Wombridge, in Berkshire, by will dated in the year 1775, gave to the college a contingent interest in certain estates, with a view to the foundation of four fellowships and three scholarships. The estates fell into the hands of the college in 1843. In the election of such fellows and scholars, a preference is to be given to persons of the name or kindred of Richard Wightwick, B D.

In 1846, Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, sometime fellow of Magdalen college, of Ampport, Hants, founded two fellowships, open to all members of the university who shall have passed the examinations requisite for the degree of B.A. Of her two fellows, one must in due time be called to the bar, or admitted an advocate in Doctors'

Commons; and the other proceed to the degrees of bachelor and doctor in medicine.

Several unincorporated scholarships or exhibitions have been added at different times. Two by dame Juliana Stafford. Two by the Rev. William Oades. Eight by George Townsend, Esq., for the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach and Chipping Campden. Five by the Rt. Rev. George Morley, some time bishop of Winchester, of which three are for natives of Jersey, and two for natives of Guernsey. Three by Francis Rous, Esq., some time provost of Eton college, for persons of his kindred; and if none apply, for boys on the foundation of Eton college. Two under the will of Edmund Boulter, Esq., for persons of his kindred. In default of such, these scholarships are filled up by the master and fellows. Two by dame Elizabeth Holford, for persons holding Charter house exhibitions. One for the son of a Gloucestershire clergyman, by Dr. Radcliffe, some time master of the college.

Queen Anne annexed a canonry of Gloucester to the mastership for ever.

Dr. Smith, master of the college, who died in 1809, left the reversion of his property after the death of three legatees, for the purchase of livings for those foundations to which none were previously attached.

The *foundation* at present consists of a master, 20 fellows, and 16 scholars, besides a number of exhibitioners. In honour of William, the great earl of Pembroke, his successors in the chancellorship of the university are always visitors of this college. The Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., is the present master. The number of members on the books is 205, and the number of benefices in the gift of the society is nine.

Description.— Besides the before-mentioned Broadgate's hall, there were several other halls, which by degrees became incorporated with Pembroke hall, such as Minote hall, Aula Bovina, or Beef hall, Durham hall, St. James's hall, and Dunstan hall. The buildings now consist chiefly of two courts, the oldest parts of which were built in the 17th century. The front was completed in 1694, but it, and the master's residence, was recently decorated in a modern style of English architecture. In the tower, which rises over the entrance, is an oriel window, constructed on the model of the remains of one in John of Gaunt's palace at Lincoln. The general aspect of the architecture of this college is indifferent. The *first court* is small, and the buildings which form it have recently been newly faced with Bath stone, and altered from the Palladian to a later style of English architecture. The *second court* was enlarged about four years since, by the addition of the greater part of the master's garden. The new buildings which comprise the hall, common room, bursary, and apartments for tutors

and students were recently erected, from designs by Mr. Hayward, architect, of the city of Exeter.

The Chapel.—Previous to the erection of the chapel the society attended divine service in the south aisle of St. Aldate's church. The chapel stands on the south side of the second quadrangle, and is a small building of the Ionic order. It was built partly at the expense of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq., of Oxford, and was consecrated in 1732, by Dr. Potter, bishop of Oxford. The interior is very neatly fitted up, and the altar-piece is a copy by Cranke, from a picture by Rubens, at Antwerp, of Our Saviour after his resurrection. It was presented to the college by Joseph Plymley, A.B., of Longnor, in Shropshire, formerly a gentleman-commoner of the college, and now archdeacon Corbett of Salop.* The screen exhibits the arms of B. Tipping, Esq., with his motto 'vive ut vivas.'

The Hall, which forms the west side of the second quadrangle, and is the principal feature in the college, is a fine room as regards extent, and possesses considerable merit in other respects. It is approached by a flight of steps in the open air, conducting to a groined porch. The roof is of open timber work, of elaborate design, the main principals springing from ponderous stone corbels, and from the centre rises a louvre. The high place is distinguished by a fine bay window, which contains the arms of benefactors, &c., in stained glass. The walls are adorned with portraits of the two first founders of the college, king Charles I.; Francis Rous, provost of Eton, in 1643; George Townsend, Esq., of Gloucestershire, 1647; Sir John Benet, afterwards lord Ossulstone, 1672; J. Morley, bishop of Winchester, 1678; Dr. Hall, bishop of Bristol, master from 1664 to 1709; queen Anne; Simon, earl Harcourt; Dr. Benjamin Slocock, 1749; Rev. J. Phipps, and Mrs. Phipps, his wife; and Dr. Smith, master. Here is also a handsome bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, presented by Samuel Whitbred, Esq., the elder. The old hall, now the library, is on the site, and is partly the same with the original refectory of Broadgates hall, but its roof has been lately raised, an oriel window was placed at the west end, and it was otherwise enlarged and improved. In the windows are the arms of various founders and benefactors, beautifully executed by Egginton. The expenses attendant upon the improvement of this room exceeded the sum of £2000.

The Library, formerly the hall, is entered from the north-west angle of the first quadrangle. Previous to the erection of the new hall, the library was in a room over the old hall, which is now used as a lecture room. The first library belonging to this college was the large room over the south aisle of

* This gentleman has since taken the name of Corbett.

St. Aldate's church, formerly called Docklington's aisle, from Sir John de Docklington, who built it in the reign of Edward III. Dr. Hall, master, and bishop of Bristol, having at his death in 1709, bequeathed his whole collection of books to the society, the present room was constructed for their reception, and the other books in due time were added to them. In the master's lodgings are several portraits and prints of college worthies, amongst which are those of archbishop Newcombe, by Hamilton; bishop Hall and Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by archdeacon Corbett, for his eldest son Panton Pymley, Esq., (now Corbett).

In commemoration of the entrance upon a third century from the endowment of the college, a splendid entertainment was given by the master and fellows in June, 1824.

Eminent Men.—Among the many prelates and other distinguished persons who were educated at Broadgate's hall was Philip Ressayton, a renowned follower of Wycliffe, but afterwards bishop of Lincoln and a cardinal: also bishop Bonner, archbishop Young and bishops Blethyn and Philips were partly educated here; Heywoode, and Sir John Beaumont, poets; and several others. Since the conversion of the hall into a college:—Dr. Moore, archbishop of Canterbury; and archbishop Newcome; Pym was admitted a gentleman commoner here in 1599 at the age of 15; Sir Thomas Browne author of the 'Religio Medici;' Judge Blackstone, afterwards of All Souls'; Morant, the historian of Essex; Sir James Dyer, chief justice of the king's bench; Carew, earl of Totness, historian of the Irish wars. Whitfield founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, who was a servitor from the Crypt school at Gloucester; the eccentric John Henderson; Shenstone, Graves, Hawkins and Johnson. The latter, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was entered a commoner of this college on the 31st of October, 1728, in his 19th year. His apartments were on the second floor over the gateway. He had been here about three years when the deranged state of his father's affairs, caused the scanty remittances on which he had before contrived to subsist to be wholly withdrawn, and he was obliged to quit the university without taking a degree. However the degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. were conferred on him in 1755, both by diploma. He contracted a great regard for Pembroke college; took a pleasure in boasting of the many eminent men which it had produced, and a short time before his death he made the college a present of all his books, to be deposited in the library.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

This college was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes of Bentley, in Worcestershire, on the site of Gloucester college or hall, which was founded

so early as 1283 by John de Giffard for the use of the Benedictine monks of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester. Thus the most modern of the existing colleges in Oxford occupies the site of one of the earliest seminaries of religious education. The monks of Gloucester having in a few years renounced all *exclusive* right and title to this place, only stipulating that they should enjoy the same privileges in common with the rest of their brethren, Giffard purchased four additional messuages and a piece of land adjoining, and by a license obtained of Edward I., in 1291, he granted and assigned the whole, to the prior and convent of the Benedictines of Oxford, for their use and that of all the houses of their order in the province of Canterbury. Here then was a great religious establishment to which the several Benedictine abbeys, and priories in the province were enabled to send their novices for the purpose of education; and one of its peculiarities was, the scholars who resorted thither were divided from each other, and placed in different lodgings or cells, belonging to the respective houses from which they had come. These cells were distinguished by appropriate escutcheons and rebuses over the doors, some of which remain to this day. Dr. Ingram tells us that "the first on the north side, beyond the inner gate were for the use of the novices from Abingdon; the outer most probably for those of St. Albans, some few traces of which are still visible: particularly the eastern gable, with the adjoining gateway leading to the back court and offices of the establishment. Farther on westward, where are now the provost's lodgings, stood the house of the prior, and the chambers built for the monks of St Peter's at Gloucester" "On the south side of the court or quadrangle" continues the same writer, "were not fewer than five several and distinct lodgings, like so many little colonies, which for the most part, with their original doorways, and separate roofs, still remain; though it is now difficult to appropriate them all to their respective abbeys: particularly as the armorial shields, rebuses and other memorials, relate frequently to individual benefactors, or contributors to the buildings. Thus the lodgings on the western extremity have the letter W. on the walls, carved on stone, accompanied with a *comb* and a *tun*, surmounted with a mitre; which Wood supposes to signify William, or Walter Compton, &c. Opposite to this, with an elegant little niche between, is the device of Three Cups, under a crown." This college, or common hall of Benedictines, was governed by a prior, and the scholars were allowed to take degrees as in the other learned establishments of the university. At the dissolution of monasteries, the premises were granted to certain individuals, but when Oxford was created a see by Henry VIII. they were converted into the episcopal palace. But whether the newly appointed bishop ever occupied it as

a residence, is doubtful. The premises were soon however resumed by the crown, and granted by Elizabeth in the 2nd year of her reign, to Wm. Doddington, of whom they were purchased by Sir Thomas White, the then recent founder of St. John's College. Sir Thomas constituted this purchase an appendage to his new foundation of St. John's college, under the name of St. John Baptist's hall; repaired the buildings at a considerable expense, and on the feast of St. John 1560, the new society consisting of a principal and a large number of scholars, took possession of it.

Until the rebellion the new foundation continued in a flourishing condition, but it afterwards sunk into comparative insignificance. A succession of principals were continued up to the beginning of the 18th century, though the number of scholars had previously diminished; for in 1678 the hall was inhabited only by the principal, and a few poor families who were allowed to occupy the rooms gratuitously. Sir Thomas Cookes, bart., of Bentley, in the parish of Tardebigg, Worcestershire, who died in 1702, left the sum of £10,000. to the archbishop of Canterbury and others, in trust "for the erecting and building an ornamental pile of building, in Oxford, and thereto adding, raising, creating, or endowing such and so many scholars' places and fellowships, as they should think the product or yearly revenue of that sum of £10,000., and lands therewith purchased, would support and maintain; or otherwise, for the adding to, creating, raising, or endowing, such *other* college or hall in Oxford, with such and so many fellowships and scholars' places as they may think fit and convenient, &c." The sum thus bequeathed, accumulated to the amount of £15,000, before the trustees determined on the most desirable mode of applying it. At length Gloucester hall, (as St. John Baptist's hall was still commonly called) was purchased of St. John's college, for the purpose of fulfilling the intentions of the testator; and a charter of incorporation, dated July 29th, 1714, (only two days before the death of her majesty queen Anne) was obtained for erecting it into a college, to be henceforth called 'Worcester college in the university of Oxford.'

Benefactors.—The foundation was fortunate in speedily attracting the notice of benefactors. In 1717, Mrs. Margaret Alcorne, of Oxford, bequeathed one half of her estates, real and personal, but it was proved that she had only a life interest in the former, and the college, therefore only obtained £798., the moiety of her personal property, which was directed by a decree in chancery to be expended on the new buildings. Lady Elizabeth Holford, of London; Dr. James Finney, fellow of St. John's college, and prebendary of Durham; George Clarke, D.C.L., and Mrs. Sarah Eaton, founded several fellowships, &c., which are noticed below.

In 1745, Mr. Thomas Chettle, of London, left £1000. to be divided amongst the then existing fellows, but they, with the greatest disinterestedness, applied it to the benefit of their successors. In 1777, Dr. Gower, provost of the college, bequeathed £3,500. in old south-sea annuities, and the reversion of his estates in Bransford, near Worcester, for general purposes.

The original foundation of Pembroke college was for a provost, 6 fellows, and 6 scholars; the scholars to be elected from the schools of Broomsgrove, Feckenham, Worcester, Hartlebury, or Kidderminster; or, in default of persons properly qualified in these schools, from any other endowed school in the county of Worcester. The schools have a priority of claim, in the order in which they stand. A preference to be given in all instances to the founder's kin. No one is qualified to offer himself as a candidate, who has not been at one of the aforesaid schools for at least two years previously to the election. Two of the fellows on this foundation may continue laymen, provided they proceed to degrees, either in law or medicine. The provost and the three senior fellows of the foundation are the electors.

Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.—James Finney, D.D., prebendary of Durham, left by will, in 1727, provision for 2 fellows and 2 scholarships, for natives of Staffordshire. Sarah Eaton, daughter of Byrom Eaton, D.D., formerly principal of Gloucester hall, left by will, in 1731, estates for the foundation of 7 fellowships and 5 scholarships; candidates for scholarships on this foundation must produce certificates signed by the bishops of their respective dioceses, by the ministers of their parishes, and by 4 of the most substantial inhabitants of the same, that 'they are the sons of clergymen of the church of England, and want assistance to support them in the university.' The provost and 5 senior fellows (who may be present) of the foundations of Sir T. Cookes and Mrs. Sarah Eaton, are the electors. George Clarke, D.C.L., fellow of All Souls college, and one of the representatives in parliament for the university, left by his will, in 1734, estates for the endowment of 6 fellowships and 3 scholarships; the scholars to be elected 'out of such persons as are born of English parents in the provinces of Canterbury and York, and none other.' A preference is given, *cæteris paribus*, to the orphans of clergymen of the church of England. The 'Library-keeper,' who is always one of the fellows on this foundation, 'may not go into Orders, if the provost and 4 of the 6 senior fellows shall think fit to dispense with him.' The provost and 6 senior fellows (who may be present) of the foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes and Dr. George Clarke, are the electors.

The fellows of the college are, in all instances, elected out of the scholars of their respective foundations, and must all take holy orders, except those dispensed with by the statutes before mentioned.

There are likewise 2 *Exhibitions* left by lady Holford, in aid of exhibitions from the Charter House, and 1 by Mr. Kay, for a native of Yorkshire.

The Foundation at present consists of a provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars and 3 exhibitioners. The bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the vice-chancellor of the university are visitors; and the Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D. the present provost. The patronage of the college comprises 9 benefices, and the number of members on the books of the society is 330. The chancellor of the university appoints the provost.

Description.—Worcester college is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of the university, near the bank of the river Isis. The buildings consist principally of one quadrangle having the chapel, hall, library, and entrance gateway on the east, the pleasure grounds on the west, and apartments for the members on the north and south. The whole with the exception of part of the old monastic seminary presents a chaste and noble appearance. The contrast between the old and new buildings is very striking; the latter were finished in 1759. The front of the college, (in the street to which it gives name, but formerly called Stockwell-street,) is the library having the hall projecting on one side, and the chapel on the other, thereby forming a centre with two wings. The east side of the quadrangle has an open arcade or piazza.

The Chapel, which measures 60 ft. by 30 ft, is a plain but elegant edifice, erected on the site of the former chapel, which was destroyed by the visitors of Edward VI. The roof is richly ornamented with stucco. Over the altar is a fine old painting, 'A Magdalen,' supposed to be by Guido. It was left to the college, with several other fine pictures, by Dr. Nash. Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, contributed 100 guineas, in 1720, towards the erection of this chapel, and on the 8th of June in that year, it is said to have been begun, together with the hall and library. The design for the whole of the new buildings was by Dr. Clarke.

The Hall which forms the south wing of the entrance court, is 60 feet in length, 30½ in breadth, and 30 feet high. It is ornamented at the west end by two fluted Corinthian columns, 25 feet high. At the upper end is a fine painting of a Dutch fish market, the fish by Snyders; over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder, by Sir G. Kneller; and in other parts of the hall, are portraits of Dr. Eaton; lady Holford; Dr. Blechynden, the first provost; Dr. Landon, the late provost; Mrs. Eaton; Dr. Cotton, the present provost; and Dr. Clarke.

The Library is a fine room, 120 feet in length. Dr. Clarke bequeathed the sum of £1000. for the completion of this building, besides adding a choice

collection of books and MSS. ; he also left £50. per annum, for the purchase of books, with stipends for the librarian and his assistant. Among Dr. Clarke's collection, is a copy of 'Carleton's Remembrance of God's Mercy,' dated 1626, richly bound in purple velvet, and ornamented with pearls; also Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian; and several valuable architectural drawings. On a pedestal, is a bust of Inigo Jones, and at the entrance is a fine whole-length portrait of the founder, represented with a plan of the college in his hand, and looking with admiration at a bust of Alfred.

The Common Room contains a painting of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin; portraits of the founder and Dr. Clarke; and one by Leeing, of Anthony Cooper, who for upwards of 60 years, was a servant of the college. In the Bursary are two good paintings, a Roman fountain, and the interior of a Flemish cottage, by an unknown artist.

The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive and exceedingly beautiful, having been laid down at considerable expense, with pleasant walks, interspersed with trees and shrubs, and the whole terminating in a large expanse of water.

Eminent Men.—Gloucester hall has produced a great number of very eminent persons, three of whom were bishops; Richard Lovelace, the poet; Sir Kenelm Digby; Thomas Allen, 'the very soul and sun of all the mathematicians of his time,' likewise studied at the same place; and the learned Diggory. Wheare was principal from 1626 to 1647. Dr. Treadway Russell Nash, the historian of Worcestershire; and Dr. Robert Bourne Aldrichian, professor of medicine, who died in 1830, were members of Worcester college.

Halls.

Besides the colleges there are five halls, enjoying similar privileges, and exercises for taking degrees; the only difference between them is that halls are not incorporated, consequently the estates or other property which they possess are held in trust by the university. In the early ages of university education, the students lodged in the houses of the citizens, or formed themselves into societies, and rented separate tenements erected for their use by speculative natives of Oxford. When a tenement was so rented it was called a *hall*. In the reign of Edward I., when only three colleges had been founded in Oxford, the number of halls are said to have amounted to 300: Sir John Peshall, from Wood's MSS. enumerates 200. As colleges endowed with fellowships and rich livings increased, the halls sank into neglect, and many

of them were comprehended within their site: others were converted into private dwellings; so that in the reign of queen Elizabeth no more than eight were retained for the reception of academics. Five of these only now remain; each is governed by a principal and by statutes originating with the chancellor of the university who is their visitor, and by whom the principals are nominated, except in the case of St. Edmund Hall, the headship of which is vested in the provost and fellows of Queen's college. Dr. Ingram, after remarking "that if the splendour of an university is to be calculated from the number of its students, Oxford must have been in its zenith of prosperity long before the collegiate system had made any great progress;" he also writes thus respecting the early halls. "In the year 1190 a great fire happened here, which induced the inhabitants to build more with stone and slate, than with timber and thatch, as before; and in those places, in which from poverty they could not afford to build after this new mode, they commonly erected a high stone wall, as is still seen on the north side of Holywell-street, between rows of four, six, or more houses. Hence the terms, 'aulæ, lapideæ, tegulatæ, vitreæ, &c.' were introduced to designate those academic halls, which were distinguished from the more humble mansions of lath and plaster, covered with thatch, 'stramineæ, or aulæ cum stramine coopertæ.' Yet in these wretched abodes were distributed, according to Matthew Paris, in the early part of the reign of Henry III. about 3000 students; and in the latter end of his reign and the beginning of that of Edward I., they are said to have increased to 30,000: all lodging within the walls or within the suburbs." This increase of students without sufficient accommodation, probably led to the establishment and endowment of colleges.

The buildings of the present halls are commodious though not conspicuous for beauty, when compared with the colleges.

ST. MARY HALL.

This ancient hall, originally a tenement inhabited by burgesses of the town, was given by Henry Kelpe, a citizen of Oxford, in 1239, to the rector of St. Mary's church and his successors; and it continued to be the parsonage house of the rectors till the year 1325, when Edward II. gave the church with all its appurtenances to the provost and fellows of Oriel college. At what period it became a house for students, independent of Oriel, is quite uncertain, although the date of 1333 is given; the list of principals generally commences with William Croten, in 1436. An enlargement of the buildings took place about the time of Edward IV., when Bedell hall was added, and they were brought to the quadrangular form. They received successive enlargements

and improvements chiefly at the expense of the late principals King, Nowell, and Dean, and Dr. Hampden, the present bishop of Hereford.

Benefactors.—Thomas Dyke, M.D. granted by deed, in 1667, a moiety of the great tythes of the parsonages of King's Brompton and Winsford, Somersetshire, towards the support of four scholars at this hall, born and resident in that county. The original foundation having been found inconvenient, a scheme has been recently sanctioned by the court of chancery, according to which, aided by the liberality of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart., the foundation is hereafter proposed to extend to six scholarships. A preference is given, in the first instance, to persons of the name and kindred of the founder, then to natives and residents of Somersetshire; and in default of such, the scholarships are open to general competition. The election of a scholar takes place annually in lent term.

Thomas Nowell, D.D. formerly principal of the hall, left, in 1764, by will, certain shares in the Oxford Canal Navigation, for founding an exhibition at the hall, and other purposes therein mentioned. The number of exhibitioners on this foundation is, at present, regulated by the dividends receivable from the canal.

The Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. is the present principal; and the number of members on the books is 115.

Description.—*St. Mary-hall*, situated in Oriel street, consists principally of a quadrangle, having the hall and chapel on the south; the principals lodgings on the north; and apartments for the members on the other sides.

The Chapel was erected in 1640 at the expense of several benefactors. In 1777, Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Raphoe, gave £100. for repairing and ornamenting it. In it is a singular epitaph on Dr. King, provost of the hall for 44 years, written by himself. He was buried in Ealing church Middlesex, but ordered his heart to be deposited in this chapel.

The Hall which is beneath the chapel, has the arms of benefactors well executed in stained glass by Russell of St. Clements. In the east window is a figure of the blessed Virgin and infant Saviour, from a design by Raffaele, and a similar one is represented on the seal used by the principals of the hall.

The walls are adorned with portraits of Sir Thomas More, from Holbein, given by Dr. Rathbone; Charles, lord Boyle; Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster; Dr. John Hudson, principal, (given by J. Dawson, Esq., in 1752) Dr. William King, the celebrated satirist, principal from 1719 to 1764, by Worlidge; Gibbs, the architect; principals Nowell and Pett, and Dr. Rathbone, a vice-principal.

Eminent Men.—Several bishops were educated here who were subsequently fellows of Oriel college. Cardinal Allyn or Allen, canon of York and of the churches of Cambay and Rheims, and afterwards archbishop of Mechlin in Brabant, and who died in 1594, and was buried in the chapel of the English college, at Rome, being at the time librarian to the Vatican, was a principal of St. Mary-hall. Sir Thomas More, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sandys, and Fulwell, poets; Needham, the political writer; William Crosse, translator of ‘Sallust,’ and several other distinguished characters studied in this hall.

MAGDALEN HALL,

Was founded by William of Waynfleet, for students previous to admission into Magdalen College, also founded by him. As has been seen in our account of that college, bishop Waynfleet founded a hall in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, and called Magdalen hall, in 1448, which afterwards merged into Magdalen College. The hall now under examination, was added as an appendage to his college, and though simply called for some time the grammar hall or grammar school, yet as early as 1487, it had acquired the appellation of Magdalen hall. It was governed by one of the fellows till 1602, when, being considerably enlarged, it became an independent hall. In the latter end of the 17th century, a struggle was repeatedly made by the society of Magdalen college, for the right of nominating a principal to the old hall which stood within their own precincts, (its site being the western side of the college, between the college gate and Long-wall-street,) and was originally erected by their own founder, in 1480. On the death of Dr. Levet, principal, in 1693, they asserted this right in opposition to the chancellor of the university, by electing Dr. Hammond to succeed to the headship of the hall. This was opposed by Dr. Aldrich, then vice-chancellor, who came down to the college and nominated Dr. Adams. The president and fellows on their part refusing to acknowledge the latter, the matter was referred to Westminster hall for decision, and judgment was finally given in favour of the chancellor’s rights and privileges.

As a house of learning it was inferior to none in the university at one period, since in 1624 it contained 300 students on its books, more than 40 of whom were masters of arts. The president and fellows of Magdalen college desirous of recovering the site of the old hall, which interfered with their projected alterations, obtained an act of parliament in 1816, which authorized them to prepare for the reception of this society, Hertford college which had lapsed to the crown, which they accordingly did, and the principal and other members removed there, on its completion in 1822. An interesting and picturesque

remnant of the old hall is still preserved, adjoining the lodgings of the president of Magdalen college.

HART HALL, OR HERTFORD COLLEGE,

Was originally founded about 1284, by Elias de Hertford, for the use of scholars. In 1301, it was conveyed by the son of the founder, of the same name to John de Dokelington, of Oxford, for the sum of £20., saving the service due to the capital lords. It is said that the society of New College lived partly here and partly in New Inn hall, during the time that the building of their college was in progress. Bishop Stapledon first placed his society here, whence he removed them to Exeter college, and for some time it was called Stapledon hall. Hart hall still continued in the possession of Exeter college, and open as a place of education, the power of naming the principals being vested in the college. In 1740, Dr. Newton, then principal, obtained a royal charter for converting the hall into a perpetual college; the society to consist of a principal, 4 senior and 8 junior fellows, 8 probationary students, 24 actual students, and 4 scholars. To this new foundation he gave the title of Hertford college; but directed in the statutes that any other name might be affixed by a more extensive benefactor. Such a friend however has not arisen; Dr. Hodgson, the last principal, died in 1805, and the time limited for the appointment of a principal having elapsed without any such appointment being made, the corporation became extinct. By royal letters patent of 1818, the small amount of its endowment (a rent-charge left by a knight of the name of Bignell, to provide a yearly exhibition for 10 scholars from the grammar school of Glastonbury abbey, which, after the dissolution of monasteries was paid out of the exchequer) was granted for life to the Rev. Richard Hewitt, the only remaining fellow, and on his demise to the university. By a statute passed in 1834, this sum is given annually to an undergraduate of two years standing for proficiency in Latin literature.

As we have seen above, Magdalen hall, the *third* establishment of its name (though a fourth is mentioned by Wood as in Magdalen parish, but it was of no great importance) has arisen out of the ruins of the incomplete foundation of Hertford college.

The hall possesses one benefice, the rectory of South Moreton, in Berkshire, which is annexed to it by act of parliament. Its greatest *benefactor* was Henry Lusby, Esq., of Stratford in Essex, who without any connexion with the society, divided his estates between this hall and Emmanuel college, Cambridge, the portion for this hall to be devoted to the endowment of scholarships which are tenable for 3 years, and open to all candidates without

regard to place of birth or education; if members of the university, they must not have exceeded the 8th term from their matriculation. There are several other exhibitions founded by the Rev. Thomas White, the Rev. Dr. Brunsell, the Rev. Thomas Meek, and the Rev. Thomas Lucy. The Rev. John David Macbride, D.C.L., is the present principal. The number of members on the books is 253.

Description.—Magdalen hall is now situated in Catherine-street at the end of New college-street. The front consists of two similar wings united by a low wall; the wing on the right forming the principal's lodgings. This and the buildings on the north-east including the library, were erected at the expense of Magdalen college. The first stone was laid on the 4th of May 1820. The refectory, buttery, &c. in the rear, formed parts of the old college.

The Chapel was consecrated by Dr. Potter; bishop of Oxford, on the 25th of November, 1716.

The Hall contains an ancient painting of the German church reformers, and the following portraits:—Dr. Gray, formerly principal of Hertford college; Tyndall, the martyr; lord chancellor Clarendon; Dr. Josiah Pullen; Dr. Denison, principal; Sydenham, the physician; and Dr. Spencer, bishop of Jamaica.

The Library is on the north side of the new court, and the collection of books is considerable. The original library of Hart hall was over the old gate-house.

Eminent Men.—Among the eminent men connected with this establishment in its several transitions, are, the statesman and author of 'Gorboduc' the first English tragedy in blank verse—the illustrious Seldon—Daniel and Warner, the poets—lord chancellor Clarendon—Sir H. Vane—Hobbs, the philosopher of Malmesbury—Gilbert Kymer, the celebrated physician—Dr. Sharpe, regius professor of Greek, in 1763—archbishop Newcome—Charles James Fox, the eminent statesman—Dr. Josiah Pullen, vice-principal, a noted humorist, well-known by the tree on Headington-hill, still bearing his name, and to which he is said to have walked daily for many years—Sydenham, the physician—Sir Matthew Hale—Dr. Jacobson, late vice-principal. Several other principals have also been distinguished men.

NEW INN HALL.

This hall was formerly known by the name of Trilleck's Inn, from the circumstance of its belonging to John Trilleck, bishop of Hereford, to whom it was given by Frideswide, the daughter and heiress of William Pennard, the last of her line. Bishop Trilleck dying intestate, in 1360, it became, together with

two other tenements adjoining, the property of his brother Thomas, bishop of Rochester, who conveyed these estates to Hugh Pembridge, Roger Ottery, and Walter Brown. From these, the estates were conveyed to William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, founder of New college, who gave them, with three gardens adjoining on the west side, together with a messuage, called Rose hall, to the warden and fellows of New college, in 1392. Wood is of opinion that the bishop of Rochester first demised these premises to scholars, because in the conveyance to William of Wykeham, in 1369, they are styled *hospitià* or inns for the first time. The Bernardine monks studied here, until archbishop Chicheley formed his college of St. Bernard for them, where now St. John's college stands; in 1455, by a decree of convocation, it was declared free for respectable students of any description; and according to Wood, it flourished, and produced many eminent men up to the reign of Edward VI. "The struggles between the advocates of the reformed religion and their opponents, in the three following reigns," writes Dr. Ingram, "had the effect of thinning the universities, and the halls in particular; so that for more than half a century very few students were admitted here, till the time of Christopher Rogers, M.A., of Lincoln college, who was admitted principal in 1626. By this time Calvinism had become very prevalent in the university, and the new principal being of that persuasion, or as Wood states, a 'noted Puritan,' it was not unusual to matriculate forty members in one year from this hall; so that this and Magdalen hall were commonly styled 'the two nests of Precisians and Puritans.' At the commencement of the civil war, the students suddenly fled; the place being completely deserted by them from 1642 to 1646, during which interval, it was thought advisable to convert it into a mint office, for the use of King Charles the I."

During these unhappy wars, the different colleges and halls sent their plate here to be melted down for his majesty's use. After the restoration, it was renewed as a place of study, but sunk again into neglect, and a few years since no part of the edifice remained, except a house for the principal; it was however restored by Dr. Cramer, appointed principal in 1831, afterwards dean of Carlisle, who erected, at his own expense, a handsome building with suitable offices, for the reception of students: the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., is the present principal. The number of members on the books is 79.

Description.—This hall is situated in New Inn hall-street. Its site was originally called 'The Seven Deadly Sins Lane,' probably from there being at this point, seven narrow lanes infested by the most disreputable characters. The original tenements, which had become much dilapidated, were entirely

rebuilt, by the society of New college, about the year 1460, and hence the present name of New Inn Hall. There was formerly a chapel here built by the Bernardines, of which no trace remains.

The mansion and apartments erected by Dr. Cramer, though neat and commodious, possess nothing of an architectural character worthy of notice.

Eminent Men.—Many of the principals of this hall have been persons of considerable eminence; among them may be noticed Sir W. Dunne, D.C.L., the first Burgess elected to represent the university in parliament; the Rev. W. Stone, B.C.L., founder of the hospital in St. Clement's parish, called after his name; De Blossiers; Tovey, principal in 1732, author of *Anglia Judaica*, or the History and Antiquity of the Jews in England; Chief Justice Blackstone, and his son Dr. James Blackstone, deputy steward of the university; and Dr. J. A. Cramer, the late principal, dean of Carlisle, Regius professor of Modern History, and founder of an university prize.

ST. ALBAN HALL.

So called from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who conveyed the original building to the nuns of Littlemore, near Oxford, in 1230; in the reign of Henry VI. it was united to a tenement on the west, called Nun hall, which belonged to the same nunnery. The Littlemore Nunnery had another academical hall in School-street, called Paskellhall, from one Thomas Paske, who gave it to them in the middle of the reign of Henry III. After Nun hall became merged in St. Alban hall, the united hall was governed by the same principal, who was appointed by the society of Merton college. On the dissolution of Littlemore nunnery, it was given by Henry VIII. to George Owen, D.M., his physician, and sometime fellow of Merton college, who conveyed it to Sir John Williams, (afterwards lord Williams of Thame,) and Sir John Gresham. By permission of Edward VI. they assigned it over to John Pollard and Robert Perrot, Esqrs., in 1547, by whom it was finally transferred to the warden and fellows of Merton college, and was some time after established as an academical hall. The site still belongs to Merton college. The Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D., is the present principal. The number of members on the books is 21.

Description.—The buildings of this hall, which adjoin Merton College, were brought into a quadrangular form by the converting of the two ancient halls into one, chiefly at the expense of the warden and fellows of Merton College, who had long held a lease of it under the Littlemore nuns. The front was re-built in 1600, from a legacy left chiefly for that purpose by Benedict Barnham, a citizen and alderman of London, and sometime a commoner of this

house. His arms quartering those of Bracebridge, still remain over the entrance gate. The south side of the quadrangle was re-built in 1789, by Dr. Randolph, then principal. The Hall or refectory on the right of the court is a very neat apartment. The principals lodgings were nearly re-built a few years since, by Dr. Whateley, the late principal, and the present archbishop of Dublin. At the north western angle, is a very picturesque bell tower of considerable antiquity, with a modern addition which gives it a very singular appearance.

Eminent Men.—Several distinguished persons have been connected with this hall, of whom Richard Fitzjames; John Hooper, the martyr; Thomas Lamplugh; Narcissus Marsh; Dr. Whateley; Massinger, the dramatic poet; William Lenthall, speaker of the house of commons during the long parliament; Zachary Bogan, M.A., a learned puritan of the 17th century, and a benefactor to the city of Oxford; Dr. Venner, M.D., author of the 'Baths of Bath,' and several medical works, were students of this house; and among the most distinguished principals were Hugh Saunders, alias Shakspeare, D.D., in 1501; William Bysse, M.A., admitted in 1507; Sir Arthur Atey, knight, public orator of the university; Richard Radclyffe, M.D.; Dr. Winstanley; Camden, professor; and Dr. Elmsley, the celebrated Grecian scholar.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

This hall derives its name from Edmund le Riche, a native of Abingdon, near Oxford, who was created archbishop of Canterbury in 1233. He was author of a work called 'Speculum Ecclesiæ,' and is said to have delivered lectures on divinity and philosophy, gratuitously, in certain schools on the site of this hall, from 1219, to 1226. After his death, he was canonized by Pope Innocent V. The 16th of November, the day set apart to do him honour, was formerly kept as a 'gaudy' by the members of the hall. He built the 'Ladye Chapel' of the church of St. Peter in the East, in which his pupils performed their devotions.

This is the most ancient of the halls now remaining, having been purchased in the year 1269, by the canons of Oseney, who soon afterwards devoted it to the purposes of academical instruction. Its earliest principals on record, are William Boys and John de Cornubia; the latter of whom was principal in 1317. After the dissolution of monasteries it was granted by Henry VIII. to two citizens of Oxford, through whom it came, by purchase, into the possession of William Denyse, or Dennyson, provost of Queen's college. It was devised by him in 1557, to Queen's college; which society procured; in

1559, an act of congregation, confirmed by the chancellor, which vested in the society the perpetual right of nominating the principal.

Dr. John Rawlinson, admitted principal in 1610 left about £3. per annum for a catechist lecturer; Sir C. Thorold, alderman of London, left a certain sum for an exhibition; and Dr. George Holme, rector of Headleigh, Hants, recently left a sum of money to purchase the rectory of Great-Gadcombe in the Isle of Wight, to be annexed to the principalship. The Rev. William Thompson, D.D., is the present principal, and the number of members on the books is 101.

Description.—St. Edmund hall is situated in Queen's lane near the parish church of St. Peter in the east. Over the entrance are the arms of St. Edmund:—Gu, a cross patonce or, between four Cornish choughs proper. The present buildings date principally about the middle of the 17th century.

The Chapel, and the *Library* which is over the ante-chapel, the site of which was given by the society of New college, subject only to a quit rent of one shilling per annum, were built chiefly at the expense of Stephen Penton, B.D. principal, assisted by benefactions and money derived from the sale of plate belonging to the hall for that purpose. The chapel was consecrated by Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, on the 7th of April, 1682.

Eminent Men.—Among the most distinguished principals of this hall were Peter Payne alias Clerke, a most strenuous defender of Wycliffe, both at Oxford and at the council of Basil; admitted principal in 1410; John Aglionby, D.D., admitted principal in 1601, was chaplain to queen Elizabeth and king James I.; Thomas Tullie, D.D. admitted principal in 1658, was author of several theological works, and chaplain to Charles II.; John Mill, D.D. admitted principal in 1685, editor of the valuable edition of the Greek Testament with various readings; and Thomas Shaw, admitted principal in 1740, the celebrated traveller in Barbary and the Levant. Several distinguished prelates have been educated here, among whom are Dr. Carleton, first bishop of Llandaff and then of Chichester; Dr. Kennett bishop of Peterborough, a learned historian and antiquary; and the late vice-principal Dr. Wilson, the learned bishop of Calcutta. The following names likewise grace the scholastic list—John Oldham the poet—Sir Richard Blackmore, physician to William III., and queen Anne—Sir William Jones an eminent judge—Edward Chamberlaine, author of 'Angliæ Notitia' and other works—Thomas Hearne, and Humphrey Wanley, both learned antiquaries—and Sir Thos. Littleton and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow both speakers of the house of commons.

ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Azure, on a book open proper, garnished or, on the dexter side seven seals of the last, between three open crowns of the second, the words 'Sapientia : Felicitas.' Latterly these words have been changed for 'Dominus illuminatio mea.'

EXTINCT COLLEGES.

Our Oxford antiquary, Wood, in an appendix to the colleges, mentions the nine following colleges as having been formerly within the precincts of the university of Oxford.

1. A college founded by Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln, about the latter end of the reign of Edward I, (site not known): the date of the license to establish this college, was 22nd July, 1306.

2. *St. George's College* founded in the castle, within a few years after the conquest, by Robert D'Oilly, the first of that name in England, for a prior or dean, and several secular canons. These being afterwards translated to Oseney abbey, and then made regular, this college became inhabited principally by secular scholars of the university, known by the title of the Warden and Scholars of the College of St. George, in the castle of Oxford, &c.

3. *Durham College* built by the prior and monks of Durham, in 1290. (*See History of Trinity College.*)

4. *London College* founded in St. Aldate's parish, by Richard Clifford, bishop of London, who dying in 1421, left a thousand marks to his poor scholars.

5. A college of *white monks* or *canons* to be founded by the executor of Sir Peter Besils, of Besils-Lee, in Berkshire, who died in 1424, and left by will, all his tenements, lands, &c., in Oxford, for that purpose.

6. *Gloucester College*, in the north suburbs, founded by John Gifford, baron of Brimsfield, in 1283. (*See History of Worcester College.*)

7. *Canterbury College*, in the parishes of St. Edward and St. Frideswide, founded by Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1363, for the monks of Canterbury, of the order of St. Benedict.

8. *St. Bernard's college*, in the north suburbs founded by Henry Chichelle, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1437, for the education of the novices of the Cistercian order in England. (*See History of St John's College.*)

9. *St. Marie's College*, in the parishes of St. Peter le Bailey and St. Michael, founded by Thomas Holden, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, in 1435, for the reception of the novices of the order of St. Augustine.

University Buildings.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The Bodleian or public library of the university, was founded on the remains of that established by Humphrey duke of Gloucester, by Sir Thomas Bodley, *knt.* The first donor of books to the university, was Roger Lisle or de Insula, dean of York, who in the early part of the 13th century, gave several copies of the Bible to be used by the scholars of Oxford under a pledge. The place of custody for these books, was the old chancel of St Mary's church, which was also used as a congregation house, as early as 1201, and which is now the university engine house. About the year 1302, Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, having given his books to the university, commenced the erection of a library over the old congregation house; but dying before it was finished, and some claims having been interposed by Oriel college, as rectors of the church, the work was suffered to remain in an unfinished state till the year 1409, when an arrangement was made between the contending parties, and the work was completed. This library however ceased to be used as such in 1480, when the books were removed to the building erected for that purpose by duke Humphrey.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., was the actual founder of the Bodleian library. Having so liberally contributed towards the erection of the divinity school, as to be styled its founder, he proceeded about the year 1445, to build another story over it for a library. At his death in 1447, he left a large sum for its completion, and many works finely written on vellum and richly illuminated. In 1480, the whole building was finished in a more splendid manner than was at first intended, through the contributions of cardinal Beaufort; Joseph Kemp, archbishop of York, and his nephew, Thomas Kemp, bishop of London; archbishop Morton, and several others. The visitors, acting by authority of Edward VI., stripped this library, as well as most of the college libraries of their valuable literary treasures, and only one manuscript belonging to this library has been preserved as a specimen of the collection. It is a folio of Valerius Maximus, and is elegantly decorated. The library remained thus unfinished and in entire neglect till 1597, when Sir Thomas Bodley effected its restoration with noble zeal and unbounded liberality. This eminent and illustrious benefactor to the university descended from the ancient family of the Bodley's of Dunscomb, near Crediton, and was born at Exeter on the 2d of March, 1544. He received the

rudiments of his education at Geneva, and about the age of fifteen he entered at Magdalen college, where Dr. Humphrey, afterwards president, was his tutor. In 1563 he took his first degree, and was admitted M.A. in 1566. In the meantime he became a fellow of Merton, in the hall of which college he read Greek lectures for several years. At a subsequent period he served the office of junior proctor, and was for some time public orator of the university. In 1576, he visited the continent and attained so competent a knowledge of the politics of foreign courts, that he was employed in various embassies by queen Elizabeth. In 1597, being then 53 years old, he tells us that he took his "full farewell of state employments, and set up his staff at the library door in Oxford, being thoroughly persuaded that he could not busy himself to better purpose than by reducing that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of students." Accordingly in the same year he commenced this inestimable task, which, says Camden, "would have suited the character of a crowned head." His first benefaction, after having refitted the old library, consisted of books, chiefly purchased on the continent, of the value of £10,000. He likewise stimulated others to contribution, and the increase was soon so considerable that the original room, built by duke Humphrey, was no longer sufficiently capacious. He then commenced an augmentation of the building, and his liberality was so great, and his example productive of so much emulative benefaction, that the university was enabled to extend the design, and to construct the present quadrangle, containing apartments for the schools, with a noble receptacle for the books, dedicated for public use. It is to be regretted that Bodley did not live to see the whole completed. He died at his house in London, on the 28th of January, 1612, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Merton college. The buildings erected by Sir Thomas is the eastern end of the present library, by which it is entered, and the picture gallery. Besides giving his books, which he had collected with great care and expense, he left an estate, for salaries to officers, and to keep the library in repair. For its government he drew up statutes, which were confirmed by convocation, and which are preserved in his own hand-writing in the archives of the library. By these statutes, the vice-chancellor, proctors, and the regius professors of divinity, law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, are appointed visitors or curators.

For the supplying this, and certain other libraries with books, provision was made by statute of the 8th of queen Anne, entitled 'an Act for the encouragement of learning;' and by further provision in subsequent reigns, it has been enacted that the following libraries are entitled to a copy of every

book published in this country, viz. : the British Museum, the Bodleian library, at Oxford, the public library at Cambridge, the library of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, and Trinity college library at Dublin. Since the opening of the Bodleian library on the 8th of Nov. 1602, we are told by Dr. Ingram, that benefactors have "increased so rapidly, and the contributions in printed books and manuscripts have been multiplied to such an extent, that it would require a volume to designate the donors and the particulars of their respective benefactions." Among them may be noticed William earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university in 1629, who, for about £700., purchased several hundreds of valuable Greek MSS. from Francis Baroccio, a Venetian gentleman, and one of the best Greek scholars of his time. In 1663, Sir Kenelm Digby gave about the same number of volumes; and archbishop Laud, through whose influence these two benefactions were obtained, sent to the library at different times 1300 manuscript volumes of great value, in various languages. The learned Seldon's collection, amounting to more than 8,000 volumes, was subsequently added, and the names of Junius, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Dr. Tanner, Sir John Fortescue, Nathaniel lord Crewe, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, Thomas Sackville, lord Backhurst, lord Sidney, of Penshurst, George Carey, lord Hunston, Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Gough are also recorded as contributors; the latter having given the whole of his topographical collection of books, prints, and drawings. The late Francis Douce, Esq. bequeathed to the university his whole collection of coins, medals, prints, and drawings, with MSS. and books of extreme rarity, for the reception of which a separate and distinct part of these extensive buildings has been set apart. In 1809, the Greek and Latin MSS. of E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, were added; among which is that of the work of Plato, which he procured at the isle of Patmos; and in 1818, a valuable accession of Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and Latin MSS. were made. In addition, the library contains the MSS. of D'Orville and Abbate Canonici; the books and MSS. of the Oppenheimer family, which comprises the most valuable library of Rabbinical literature ever collected together; a large number of early printed bibles; and 50,000 dissertations by learned members of foreign universities. The Bodleian library may now be said to contain the most valuable collection in Europe, except that of the Vatican at Rome. Dr. Bliss, the learned editor of the 'Athenæ Oxoniensis,' speaking of the celebrated founder of this princely repository of books, &c., says, "It is surely unnecessary to repeat the praises of such a man as Sir Thomas Bodley, a man whose name will only perish with that of his country. The obligations which literature owes to the exertions of this individual, can only be estimated by those who have opportunity as

well as occasion, to consult the treasures he bequeathed to the place of his education; and it is with a mingled sensation of gratitude and pride, that the editor of these *Athenæ*, acknowledges the assistance he receives from the Bodleian library, an institution which he boldly asserts, to be the most useful as well as the most magnificent in the universe." The funds of the library are kept up by small fees paid by every member of the university at his matriculation, servitors excepted; by a trifling annual contribution from all members as soon as they shall have taken their degree of B.A., and by an annual amount of £2,000. to purchase works of literature and art from any country.

The library is open throughout the year, excepting christmas week, and the first weeks in September and November, when it is closed for the purpose of cleaning and preparing for the annual visitation. On Saints' days, it is not opened until the conclusion of the university sermon at St. Mary's, usually about half-past eleven. The regular daily hours are from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. during summer, and from 10 to 3 in winter.

All members of the university who have taken a degree are admitted to study in the library, but no books are suffered to be taken from it. Literary characters, either natives or foreigners are also allowed, on being properly recommended, to read and take extracts from the books in this collection. Strangers, through the introduction of a master of arts, or any gentleman well known in the university, are allowed admission.

By the provisions of a statute, promulgated and confirmed in convocation, December 2, 1813, the officers of the library are now increased to a librarian, two under-librarians with the degrees of M.A. or B.C.L. at least, and several assistants.

The librarian is elected by convocation: and the election must take place within ten days after a vacancy, unless such vacancy should happen in the long vacation, when three weeks are allowed. In either case, six days' notice is to be given of the day of election.

The under-librarians are nominated by the librarian, subject, however, to the approbation of the curators, and subsequently of convocation.

The assistants are nominated by the librarian, and submitted to the curators for approbation.

Several men of conspicuous learning have filled the office of principal librarian; among them are Dr. Thomas Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Thomas Hyde, regius professor of Hebrew; and Dr. John Hudson, principal of St. Mary hall. An annual oration in praise of Sir Thomas Bodley, for which Dr. John Morris, canon of Christ church, left £5. per annum to be

bestowed on a student of that house, is delivered on the occasion of the annual visit of the vice-chancellor, proctors &c. to the library, in obedience to the statutes.

Description.—The library which is partly in the quadrangle of the schools and partly adjacent, originally consisted of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the letter H.; but in addition to these it now comprises several other apartments. The middle room was erected by duke Humphrey, over the divinity school, about the year 1440; the gallery on the west was raised at the expense of the university, under the chancellorship of archbishop Laud; together with the convocation house beneath, and the vestibule or first gallery with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley. One room is appropriated to foreign periodical literature; another to domestic periodical literature; another to a valuable collection of topographical books and MSS., bequeathed in 1799, by Mr. Gough; another called the *Auctarium*, to choice MSS. and rare or early printed books; and another to a fine collection of oriental MSS. and the private or unpublished writings of eminent men. The following are amongst the portraits in the library:—Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir K. Digby, Grotius, Erasmus Seldon, archbishop Usher, Hicks, Wanley, Lye, bishop Atterbury, lord Crewe, dean Nowell, dean Aldrich, Junius, by Vandyck, Chaucer, Gower, Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Thomas More; and the following librarians: James, Rouse, Barlow, Lockety, Hyde, Hudson, and Bowles; and busts of Sir Thomas Bodley, and Charles I.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

Occupies the upper range of three sides of the quadrangle. The ceiling, which is of oak, is divided into square compartments, in each of which are painted the university arms, and on a shield at each angle of the square, those of the founder. On the staircase, leading to the gallery, are busts of Sir Thomas Bodley and Dr. Wallis, and the following pictures: Cardinal Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, producing to the barons and the rest of the assembly, at St. Edmund's Bury, the charter granted by Henry I., on which is founded the liberty of the British constitution; Christ's first appearance to his disciples; Moses striking the rock; the death of Addison, and the birth of Erichonius; a south prospect of Oxford; Sir J. Chardin; Dr. Coney; Sir Martin Frobisher; admiral Hawkins, and James Zarabella. The gallery contains a fine collection of historical paintings, landscapes, busts, and portraits of founders, chief benefactors, and chancellors of the university, among which are the following: Sir

Thomas Bodley, by Cornelius Jansen; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; lord Backhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; Sir Thomas Sackville; lord Ellesmere; Sir Thomas Egerton; William Herbert, earl of Pembroke; archbishop Laud; Hyde, earl of Clarendon, by Lely; James Butler, duke of Ormond, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Butler, earl of Arran, by Sir James Thornhill; Lee, earl of Lichfield, by Huddersford; the duke of Portland, who died in 1809, by West; North, earl of Guilford, who died in 1792; full-length portraits of George III. in youth, William IV. and queen Adelaide, the latter presented by her Majesty the queen dowager, to commemorate her visit to Oxford, in 1835; portraits of Dryden, Addison, Pope, Matthew Prior, dean Swift, Creech, Chaucer, Taylor, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Samuel Butler, Ogilvie; Sheffield, duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire; Erasmus, by Holbein; Mary queen of Scots; Charles XII. of Sweden, by Schroeder; Frederick I. of Prussia; Sir John Hawkins, who died in 1595; lord Burleigh riding on a mule to the parliament house; Grotius, by Rembrandt; Erasmus, by Holbein; Martin Luther; Courayer: cardinal Bentivoglio, by Penny; Locke, by Gibson; Dillenius; Charles, duke of Grafton, by Sir J. Reynolds; bishop Andrews; archbishop Usher; Sir Henry Saville, by Garrett; Gallileo; Sir K. Digby; Casaubon; Father Paul; Handel, by Hudson, the only portrait for which he ever sat; Camden; the unfortunate earl of Strafford, by Vandyck; Charles I. and his queen; James I.; Henry prince of Wales; the princess Elizabeth Palatine; Charles II. and his queen, by Lely; Charles II. when a boy; James, duke of York and his duchess, by Lely; Duns Scotus, who died in 1308, by Spagnoletto; Laurence, earl of Rochester, by Lely; Isaac Fuller, said to have been taken by himself when in a state of intoxication; Dr. Wallis, by Kneller; Dr. King, principal of St. Mary hall; Josiah Pullen, vice-principal of Magdalen hall, who planted the tree on Headington hill, now called 'Joe Pullen's tree'; Faine, the architect, teaching his son, by Sir J. Reynolds; Sir Philip Sydney, burnt in wood, by Dr. Griffith, formerly master of University college; and a number of founders, chancellors, &c., which our limits will not permit us to insert. The schools of Athens, supposed to be by Julio Romano; the death of General Wolfe, by Penney; The marquis of Granby on horseback, bestowing charity on a sick soldier and his family, by Penny; a calm sea, by Vilnart; a storm in Haerlem meer, by Porcellus; the fleet of England in 1673, by Phillips; a Flemish peasant with a basket on his arm, and two boys stealing fruit, by Frank Hall. The seven vices or 'deadly sins,' painted on copper, by Godfrey Schalken; and several landscapes by lord Harcourt, Oldfield, Bowles, &c., are amongst the paintings. In the centre of the eastern

portion of the gallery is a fine statue in brass, executed by Le Soeur, from a design by Rubens, of William, earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university from 1616 to 1630. On handsome pedestals, are also marble busts of the duke of Wellington and Dr. Ireland, by Sir F. Chantrey; lord North, by Bacon; and Sir Christopher Wren, by Roubilliac. In the window places, are casts of Apollo and the Venus de Medici; a marble bust of a female, sculptured by the hon. Mrs. Damer; and a bust of W. Fletcher, Esq., alderman of Oxford, the donor of the stained windows in this room. Also in the window places are busts of Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Burney, John, duké of Marlborough, Phocion, Aristides, Cicero, and Homer. In the gallery is a curious chair, made of part of the ship in which admiral Drake sailed round the world, on which is the following inscription:—

To this great ship which round the globe has run,
 And match'd in race the chariot of the Sun;
 This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim
 Without presumption, so deserved a name)
 By knowledge once, and transformation now,
 In her new shape this sacred port allow.
 Drake and his Ship could not have wish'd from Fate
 An happier station, or more blest estate:
 For, lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
 To her in Oxford, and to him in heaven.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, 1662.

*Sent to the University of Oxford, by order of John Davis, Esq.,
 the King's Commissioner at Deptford.*

Among the other curiosities in the gallery are, a fac-simile of the death warrant of Charles I.; the lantern used by Guy Faux, with a fac-simile of the letter divulging the plot, which was sent to lord Monteaule, with portraits of the conspirators; and models of the Elgin marbles that are deposited in the British museum.

Down the centre of the gallery are placed the following models of ancient buildings, chiefly made by M. Fonquet of Paris, and mostly presented by P. Duncan, Esq., of New college:—

The Arch of Constantine which stands at the foot of the Palatine hill, near the colosseum, in Rome. It consists of one large arch, with a smaller one on each side, ornamented with eight Corinthian pillars, nearly 30 feet high, of *giallo antico*, with a statue on each, and was erected by the senate in honour of Constantine's victory over Maxentius.

A Subterranean Palace, at Guzerat, in India. This model which is made of foreign oak, represents a building 200 feet long and 90 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a large reservoir. There are five stories of rooms,

each supported by arches and pillars, and the top of the building is level with the earth, except a dome at one end and a temple at the other. There are several palaces of this description in India, which are resorted to in the hottest seasons of the year. This model was presented to chief justice Sir John Awdry, formerly a fellow of Oriel college.

The Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva.—This splendid temple was built of white marble upwards of 400 years before the Christian era. Sir G. Wheeler, who visited it in 1676, tells us that “there were 46 pillars, 42ft. high and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft in circumference; the distance from pillar to pillar being 7ft. 4 inches. A great part of the pediment and frieze was taken down by lord Elgin, and is now in the British Museum. Phidias, the architect of the building, made an ivory statue of Minerva for this temple 39 feet high, and ornamented it with pure gold to the value of upwards of £120,000. sterling. The height of the model is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The Temple of the Sybil, or of Vesta, at Tivoli.—This splendid temple, supposed to be of the Augustan age, was circular, and surrounded with 18 columns, of which only 10 are now standing. It is 33 feet high, stands near the edge of a tremendous precipice, and is exquisitely beautiful in its proportions, and may serve as a model of Corinthian architecture.

The Maison Carrée at Nismes, considered one of the most beautiful and best preserved of ancient buildings in the world. It is 72 feet long and 36 feet wide, and is surrounded with 30 Corinthian columns. M. Sequier supposes it to have been consecrated to Caius and Lucius Cæsar, the adopted son of Augustus.

The Erectheum, Pandroseum, and Temple of Minerva Polias.—These temples are in the Acropolis, or citadel of Athens. The remains of the Erectheum, which are of white marble of exquisite workmanship, are very curious. The Pandroseum is a small but very curious building, the entablature of which is supported by Caryatides, or female figures. The columns of the front of the temple of Neptune are standing, with the architrave; and also the screen and portico of Minerva Polias, with a portion of the cella, retaining traces of the partition wall which originally divided the temples. The capitals of the Ionic columns of the latter temple are exceedingly delicate and beautiful.

Temple of Fortuna Virilis.—This temple which is considered one of the best specimens of the Ionic style to be seen in Rome, was erected by Servius Tullius, as a tribute of gratitude to Fortune, for having raised him from the condition of a slave to the dignity of a king. It was re-built or restored in the time of the republic, and about the year 872 it was changed into a church, dedicated to the blessed Virgin. Vasi says it is not only the most ancient, but the most beautiful temple in Rome.

The Temple of Neptune at Paestum, is one of the oldest buildings to be seen in Italy. This model was made by Mr. T. Wyatt, Jun., an artist of this city, from a cork model brought from Naples. The Oxford Guide says "This hypæthral temple is supposed to have been coeval with the earliest period of the Grecian emigration to the south of Italy; it has 6 columns in the front, and 14 on each side, including the angular ones. The upper step of the stylobate, or flight of steps, is a parallelogram, 195 feet 4 inches by 78 feet 10 inches. The columns have 24 flutings. Not a single column, either of the outer peristyles, or of the vestibules, is wanting, and the entablature is nearly perfect all around. The columns are 6 feet 10 inches in diameter, and 28 feet 11 inches in height, including the capital; those of the interior range are 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 19 feet 9 inches in height. The lower columns of this very ancient temple still remain, and seven of the upper. The lateral walls of the cella have almost disappeared. The stone used in this and the other buildings is a stalactite, formed by a calcareous deposit from water, and brought from the mountain Alburnus. A thin coating of stucco was laid over the whole to fill up the interstices of this porous stone. Age has given it a deep tint of reddish brown, which harmonizes well with the sombre appearance of the surrounding country."

The Lantern of Demosthenes, or Choragic Monument of Lysicrates.—This building is supposed to have been erected 330 years before the birth of Christ. The height of the original is about 34 feet, and the diameter of the basement circle about 8 feet.

Theatre of Herculaneum.—Although the town in which this building stands was swallowed up by an earthquake, which accompanied an eruption of Vesuvius, nearly 1800 years ago, yet the theatre is preserved in a state of perfection beyond most other ancient edifices. It is covered with lava, and can only be visited by descending through a steep tunnel, and can only be seen by torchlight.

A model of the *Cathedral of Calcutta*, in alabaster, by Van Lint, has been lately presented by bishop Wilson; and here is also a model of Waltham Cross; and a very elegant one of the Martyrs Memorial at Oxford, the gift of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., of Corpus Christi college. Among the numerous works of arts in the Seldon library, is a very beautiful model in rosewood, inlaid with mother of pearl, of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, as it now stands. The picture gallery also contains a large collection of books, belonging to the Bodleian library. The cases on the north and south sides are $129\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and those on the east side, $158\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ in width.

The Arundel Marbles.—In an apartment on the north side of the square of the schools, are ranged the Arundelian Marbles, including the Parian Chronicle, one of the most interesting now to be found in any museum, which may be said to form the most authentic history of Greece. They were collected in Asia, by Sir William Petty, for Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, one of the greatest patrons of learning and the fine arts that the world has ever produced, and given to the university by his grandson, Henry Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, and afterwards duke of Norfolk. in 1677. The chief parts of the present collection were purchased by Petty, of a Turk, who had taken them from an agent of the famous Peiresk. When the earl retired into Italy, in 1641, this antiquarian treasure was left at his London residence, Arundel house, in the Strand, and many of the marbles were stolen, and others were cut up by masons and worked into houses. When Arundel house was pulled down, the remainder, about 130 in number, were presented to the university, at the instigation of John Evelyn, Esq., of Balliol college. The Rev. John Price, many years chief librarian of the Bodleian library, in a paper written by him, and published in one of the Oxford guides, says: “These ancient marbles discover several things both concerning the history and chronology of the Greeks. Amongst the epochs marked in them, there are three very particular, viz: the 9th, which they reckoned from the arrival of the first ship out of Egypt into Greece, 1512 years before the birth of Christ; the 12th, which they counted from the time that Ceres came to Athens, in Erectheus’s reign; and the 40th, from the day that comedies began to be acted at Athens, according to Sausarion’s invention. Another of these marbles shows, what gave occasion to the fable of the Centaurs, viz., hunting the wild bull, first invented by the Thessalonians; they also furnish us with several other curious observations, such as the custom of burning bodies was laid aside in Macrobius’s time; and that none but emperors, vestals, and men of special note were suffered to have their tombs within the walls of Rome.”

Here is also the collection of antique marbles given by the executors of the learned Seldon, and a very interesting cork model of the *Amphitheatre of Verona* in its present state. This building, the circumference of which, according to Lalande, was 1,331 feet, is supposed to have been built about the time of the emperor Adrian. It is conceived to have been four stories or about 120 feet in height, having 45 rows of seats, which would accommodate 22,000 persons. The whole building was erected without cement, and joined and secured by iron cramps overlaid with lead. Only four of the external arches now remain.

The Pomfret Statues.—In the logic and moral philosophy school, is preserved a collection of statues, marbles, and busts, presented to the university by the countess dowager of Pomfret, in 1755, of which the following is a list.

List of Statues.

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| 1. A Grecian Lady | 44. A Venus | 90. Hercules choaking a lion |
| 2. Archimedes | 45. A Circular altar | 91. Sarcophagus with boys |
| 3. A Roman Emperor | 46. Melpomene sitting | 92. A Sea Lion |
| 4. Minerva | 47. A Roman altar | 93. Dogs and a Boar |
| 5. A Roman Emperor | 48. A Grecian Lady | 94. A sleeping cupid |
| 6. Cicero | 49. A Roman altar | 95. A Sarcophagus |
| 7. A Grecian Lady | 50. Camilla | 96. A Basso relievo, Roman Repast |
| 8. A Column from the temple of Apollo at Delphos with an Apollo placed on the top. | 51. A Grecian Philosopher | 97. A trunk of a woman |
| 9. Sabina | 52. A Roman altar | 98. and 99. Soldiers fighting |
| 10. A Venus de Medicis | 53. Caius Marius | 100. A trunk of a young man |
| 11. A Roman altar | 54. A Bacchus | 101. Triumph of Amphitryon |
| 12. Terminus of Pan | 55. A Roman altar | 102. A trunk of a woman |
| 13. Minerva | 56. Julia | 103. The taking of Troy |
| 14. A Roman altar | 57. A Roman Fathom | 104. Boys embracing |
| 15. A statue of a woman | 58. and 59. Sphynx's | 105. Herculean Games |
| 16. A Venus | 60. A Sacrifice | 106. Boys |
| 17. A Roman altar | 61. A basso relievo of a Dacian Sacrifice | 107. A woman and child |
| 18. Clio sitting | 62. A part of a sacrifice | 108. A Roman Monument |
| 19. A Roman altar | 63. Naked trunk of an Hermaphrodite | 109. and 110. Parts of Roman Monuments |
| 20. A young Dacian | 64. Basso relievo | 111. and 112. Roman heads |
| 21. A Roman altar | 65. Basso relievo of a Shepherd. | 113. A Roman Bust |
| 22. Antonius | 66. A Bacchanalian | 114. A Bust of Fauna |
| 23. A Grecian Lady | 67. A Woman's head | 115. A Bust of Faunus |
| 24. Jupiter and Leda | 68. A trunk of a man | 116. A Bust of a young man |
| 25. An Antique Capital | 69. A trunk of a woman | 118. A Bust of a Grecian |
| 26. A Circular Pedestal | 70. A Consular trunk | 119. A Bust of a woman |
| 27. Scipio Africanus or Demosthenes | 71. A trunk of a woman | 120. Ditto of a Philosopher |
| 28. A woman clothed | 72. A Bust of a Roman | 121. Philosophy of a Bust |
| 29. A trunk of a woman | 73. Head of a man | 122. A Bust of Niobe |
| 30. A Boy | 74. A trunk of Venus | 123. Ditto of one of Niobe's sons. |
| 31. Jupiter sitting | 75. An old man's head | 124. A Bust of a Venus de Medicis |
| 32. A Woman | 76. A man's head | 125. A Bust of a woman |
| 33. The trunk of a woman | 77. Part of a head and neck | 126. to 129. Busts clothed |
| 34. Germanicus's tomb | 78. An old man's head | 130. A Bust naked |
| 35. Two Capitals with beast's heads. | 79. A young Satyr | 131. A bust of an old man |
| 36. An Egyptian chair | 80. A trunk of a man | 132. A Bust of a Roman |
| 37. A Stone carved | 81. Beasts devouring men | 133. Bust of Henry VIII. (modern) |
| 38. A Roman Consul | 82. A trunk of a woman | 134. A Bust (modern) of Robert C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637 |
| 39. A Woman | 83. Part of a man's foot | 135. Colossal head of Apollo |
| 40. Flora | 84. A naked trunk of a man | |
| 41. Hercules | 85. Part of two masks | |
| 42. Diana | 86. A Lion | |
| 43. A Hymen | 87. An alabas Tea-urn | |
| | 88. A Sarcophagus | |
| | 89. Statue of Judith | |

THE SCHOOLS.

The first public *Schools of Art* in the university on record since the Norman Conquest, were those belonging to Oseney Abbey, which were first held in separate apartments over the shops of citizens. Before that period each hall had its separate school, and many were attached to the various religious houses.

All the ancient schools seem to have had distinct rooms, in which grammar, logic, rhetoric, &c., were taught, and it was not until about the year 1439, that the schools were first reduced into one large pile of building, by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Oseney. The buildings constructed by the abbot, consisted of ten apartments allotted to different branches of tuition, and after the erection of these, there were more than 20 other schools flourishing in the university. In the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., the schools built by the abbot went to decay; in 1540 only two of these schools were used, and within two years after none at all, the change of religion having occasioned a suspension of the usual exercises in the university. The space between the original schools and the Divinity school, was afterwards converted into a garden and a pig-market, and the schools themselves were occupied by glovers and laundresses. "There" says the Oxford antiquary, "where Minerva sate as regent for several ages, was nothing remaining all the reign of king Edward VI. but wretched solitariness—and nothing but a dead silence appeared." At the dissolution of religious houses, the site of these schools passed with the other property of the abbey of Oseney, to the dean and canons of Christ church, who in 1554 granted the site of the schools, with a garden adjoining the university, on condition of releasing them for ever, from the payment of two yearly pensions, amounting together to the sum of £2. 13s. 4d. In 1557-8 the schools were repaired and restored, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Rainolds, then commissary of the university. "But Sir Thomas Bodley having in a better age, and with a nobler design, begun the eastern part of the public library," says Dr. Ingram, "the addition of three more sides to that, to form one grand quadrangular pile, was a proposition admirably suited to his great conception; and in 1611-12, just before his death, with the co-operation of Sir John Benet and others, the whole plan of the present fabric was matured, and a standing delegacy appointed to carry the work into execution. Sir Thomas was buried in Merton chapel, March 29, 1613; and on the day following, the first stone of the new building was laid by Sir John Benet in the north west end, where the moral philosophy and civil law schools, were afterwards constructed. During the six years occupied in completing this massive structure, the contributions of numerous benefactors amounted to about £4,500. in addition to the monies left by Sir

Thomas Bodley. Thomas Holt, of York, who died in 1624, and was buried in the church-yard of Holywell, was architect. The schools, including the Divinity School, the Picture Gallery, and part of the Bodleian library, now form a splendid quadrangle, three stories high, and terminating in an embattled parapet and jagged pinnacles. The style of the entire building is chiefly Gothic. The principal front is a sedate and magnificent elevation, 175 feet in length. The chief entrance, which is in Catherine-street, opposite Magdalen hall, is under a handsome groined archway, over which rises a lofty square tower of five stories, the highest apartments in which are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. The tower displays each of the five Grecian orders of architecture, from the Tuscan to the Composite. In the Corinthian department is introduced a statue of James I. on his throne, presenting copies of his works to Fame and to the University. Fame is represented in the act of sounding her trumpet, and figures emblematic of Justice, Peace and Plenty, are over the throne. These figures were at first double gilt; but when king James came from Woodstock to see these buildings he commanded the figures to be whitened over. The folding oak doors of the tower gateway are elaborately carved, and ornamented with the royal arms, the arms of the university, and of all the colleges then in existence.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Which forms the basement story of the first, or Humphrey duke of Gloucester's library was completed in 1480. It is a splendid room, affording in the exquisite carving of its stone roof and in other features, a rich specimen of the pointed architecture of that period. This roof was repaired and restored in the beginning of the last century, by Sir Christopher Wren. The splendour of this fine room can scarcely be imagined, when its large windows were filled with richly stained-glass, exhibiting the figures of the saints and fathers of the church, and the armorial bearings of nearly a hundred benefactors. In the reign of Edward VI., the building became, through neglect, in a state of dilapidation; nettles and brambles grew about the walls, and a pinfold for cattle was erected near it. In the reign of queen Mary, an attempt was made to repair the injuries received, but in the following century it again sunk into neglect. In 1625, it was so far repaired that (the plague having driven the parliament from London) the house of commons assembled in it; whilst the lords sat in the north end of the picture gallery, and the privy council met at Christ church. In the beginning of the civil wars, most of the schools were used as storehouses for corn and provisions, and the upper room

of the tower was filled with musk ets. In 1669 the divinity school was restored to its present state, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; and in 1752 the town hall being then rebuilt, the assizes* for the county were held in it. The service to which the school is devoted, is, as its name implies, for the recitation of the exercises for the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. For the degree of B.D., disputations are enjoined upon two distinct days before the professor of divinity, and the candidate is required to produce either his letters for priests orders, or a certificate of the same having been granted, under the hand of the registrar of the diocese, in which he shall have been ordained. For the degree of D.D., three distinct lectures are to be read in the schools, upon three different days; but by a dispensation obtained in convocation or congregation, all three may be read at any three hours upon the same day. In the other schools in this quadrangle, the professors read lectures in the several sciences, and the scholars are enjoined by the university statutes, to perform here the exercises requisite for their degrees. There are three masters of the schools who must have been admitted regents of arts, and are nominated in convocation by the vice-chancellor and the proctors annually, on the first day of Trinity term. Every fifth year one of the masters of the schools, should, according to the statute, be nominated from the members of some hall. No master can hold the office for more than two

* These assizes, says the Oxford guide, "were rendered memorable by a trial originating in one of those shocking instances of filial depravity, by which the page of domestic history, is occasionally sullied. The wretched culprit was a Miss Blandy, daughter of the Town Clerk of Henley. Mr. Blandy was very wealthy, and would often in the pride of his heart, declare his ability and intention of bequeathing an ample fortune, to Mary, his beloved child, and only daughter. Lured by the knowledge of her prospective wealth, an unprincipled villain, named Cranstoun, then on the recruiting service at Henley, procured an introduction to Miss Blandy, professed himself her admirer, and alas! too fatally succeeded in gaining her affections. The wretch had, at the time, a wife and family living in Scotland; and Mr. Blandy having discovered this, interdicted his visits, and commanded his daughter to discontinue all intercourse with her profligate admirer. The command was in vain. The unhappy girl infatuated by her passions, suffered the protestations of Cranstoun, to outweigh the assertions and prohibitions of her parent; and, at length, her infamous seducer, (to whose cupidity and lust was now added the stimulus of revenge,) excited her to yield to his suggestions, and administer a slow poison to her father. It was, however, too slow; and to quicken its operation, a larger dose was counselled. The advice was followed, and in a few days the victim expired, forgiving and praying for the wretched parricide. On her trial, Miss Blandy confessed the fact of administering the poison, but declared, and at her execution persisted in the declaration, that she did not know that it was poison, but believed it to be merely a simple potion, and that the effect of it would render her father's sentiments propitious to her union with Cranstoun. But this plea few who consider the whole circumstances of the case, will be inclined to admit. Deep was the impression made on the minds of the inhabitants of the county, by this tragic event. Nor is that impression even yet eradicated; and the stranger who visits the Divinity School, is still frequently told by the person who shews it.—"This is the room in which Miss Blandy was tried."

successive years, but he may be nominated a third time, after a year has elapsed.

THE CONVOCATION HOUSE

Which is entered by a door at the western end of the Divinity school, was erected in 1639, and forms the basement story to the Seldon portion of the Bodleian library. The principal business of the university is arranged here, and in it, the various degrees are conferred on those who have passed their public examination, on nearly every Thursday during term. The seats at the upper end are occupied by the vice-chancellor, proctors, heads of houses, and doctors; and the side benches by masters of arts. The whole proceedings of this assembly are conducted in Latin. The vestibule or robing room adjoining, is used by the vice-chancellor for the purpose of matriculating gentlemen, who desire to be admitted as members of the university. The chancellor's court, usually presided over by the vice-chancellor is also held here.

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

This splendid edifice which is somewhat in the form of a Roman D, and is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, was built by Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the university in 1669, at the expense of £15,000. He gave £2,000. more, to be employed in the purchase of land, to support the fabric, and the surplus to be applied to literature. The first stone was laid in 1664, and the building was completed in 1669. On the 9th of July in the latter year, it was publicly presented to the university in a solemn convocation. The design of the edifice was by Sir C. Wren. Dr. Wills, late warden of Wadham college left £1,000. to keep the building in repair. The ground plan of this theatre was taken from that of Marcellus at Rome, though it somewhat resembles that of the Herculaneum. The south front of the building opposite the Divinity school is a fine elevation adorned with Corinthian pillars, with much decorative sculpture, and statues in niches of archbishop Sheldon and the duke of Ormond, who succeeded him in the chancellorship of the university, executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

This entrance is used by the chancellor or his deputy, and the procession of doctors, noblemen, &c., on state occasions. The public entrance in Broad street is also very handsome, and is decorated with a statue of Charles II. Around this front, which is semicircular, the pillars between the palisades contain thirteen large busts, of the sages of antiquity. The interior of the theatre, which is very beautiful, measures 80 feet by 70, and is constructed

to contain about 4000 persons without inconvenience. On festive occasions the elevated seats at the northern or semicircular part, are occupied by the vice-chancellor, noblemen, professors, doctors, and proctors; the area is allotted to masters' of arts; the upper galleries to bachelors and undergraduates, and the lower galleries are set apart for ladies. These galleries extend round three fourths of the room, and their fronts are richly decorated and gilded in imitation of the ancient theatres, the walls of which were too widely expanded to admit of a roof; the ceiling rests solely on the external walls, and is one of the most extensive, unsupported by any internal arch or column. In consequence of the roof being in danger of falling, a new one on the same principle was substituted in 1802. The ceiling is very curious, and on it is represented an allegorical painting, by Streater, serjeant painter to Charles II., of which the following description is given in Dr. Plots' 'Natural History of Oxfordshire.' 'In imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open; and as they stretched a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a cord moulding gilded, that reaches across the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the house, towards the wall, which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends, as being solicited by them all.

For joy of this festival, some other *Genii* sport about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers and students of those arts: and that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their opposite virtues, viz., *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and thrown down headlong from the clouds: the report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and serene air, by some other of the *Genii*, who blowing their antique trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world. Thus far in general.

More particularly, the circle of figures consists, first of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, imploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

On her left hand is the *Mosaical Law*, veiled, with the tables of stone, to which she points with her iron rod; on her right hand is the *Gospel*, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her pen as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of old Writing, from which she collects her history into her books.

On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her harp of David's fashion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the *Gospel*, is also *Logic*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the *Mosaical Law* is *Music*, with her antique lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of Music Notes on her knee, with a *Genius* on her right hand, (a little within the partition of *Theology*,) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient music.

On the left (but within the partition of *Physic*) *Dramatic Poesy*, with a vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody dagger for *Tragedy*, and the reed pipe for *Pastoral*.

In the square, on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her ruling Sceptre, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one side, and on the other with *Rhetoric*: by these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a palm branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of Power and Punishment.

Printing, with a Case of Letters in one hand, and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several Sheets hanging to dry.

On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*; in the first of which is *Astronomy*, with the Celestial Globe, *Geography*, with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii* having *Arithmetic* in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; *Optics* with the perspective glass; *Geometry*, with a pair of compasses in her left hand; and a table, with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the capital of a column, with compasses, and the square lying by her, and a workman holding another square in one hand, and a plumb-line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of *Truth*, sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a palm branch (the emblem of victory) in the other the sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright that it seems to hide the face of herself from the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre are three figures tumbling down; first *Envy*, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous complexion, strong but ugly limbs, and shrivelled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon's* head in it, against

which she opposes her snaky tresses ; but her fall is so precipitous that she has no command of her arms.

Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau, with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations ; but she is overcome, and prevented by an *Herculean Genius* or power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing, *Ignorance*, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius*, with *Caduceus*."

The colours, however, as well as the canvas of this painting, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in the year 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter ; at which time the whole of the interior of the edifice was re-gilded, painted and decorated at an expense of £1,000. In 1826, it was again decorated with new gilding, painting and other ornaments, and the painted ceiling repaired, cleaned and restored to its original freshness, so that it is now allowed to be one of the most superb and splendid rooms in Europe. Here are portraits of James, duke of Ormond, chancellor of the university in the reign of Charles II. ; archbishop Sheldon ; the late emperor of Russia, by Gerard, of Paris ; George IV., in his robes, with the Order of the Garter, by Sir Thomas Lawrence ; the king of Prussia, by Gerard ; lord Crewe ; and Sir Christopher Wren.

In 1838, an elegant octagonal cupola, ornamented with pilasters at each angle, was added to the roof, from a design by Mr. Blore, the dome of which is 40 feet high from the roof of the theatre, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. It was executed by Mr. James Gardiner, builder, of this city. The dome and basement are covered with copper, painted and sanded to imitate stone. From this cupola, in which are large handsome sashed windows, an excellent bird's eye view of Oxford may be obtained. The theatre is used for the public meetings of the university, and the *Comitia* and *Encenia*, or lord Crewe, bishop of Durham's annual commemoration, of founders and benefactors to the university ; at which time honorary degrees are conferred on persons of distinction, the university prize compositions* are recited, and an oration is

* "One or two interesting circumstances have been connected with the late Bishop Heber, on the occasion of his reciting his prize poem in the Theatre. On mounting the rostrum for that purpose, he discovered two young ladies of Jewish birth, sitting in a conspicuous part of the Theatre, and, although he attempted to do so, was unable to suppress the recitation of some lines that might have injured their feelings. It was known, also, that Heber's father was sitting somewhere among the crowded audience ; and when his universally-admired son ascended the reading desk, and there arose a sudden thunder of applause, his frame, weak and wasted by long illness, was so shaken, that he never recovered from the effects of it ; and may be said to have died of the joy dearest to a parent's heart."—(Oxford Guide.)

delivered by the public orator. On these occasions the theatre is usually crowded to excess, and a more imposing scene can scarcely be conceived. Public concerts are sometimes allowed to be performed here; these usually take place at the *Grand Commemoration*, which occurs once during each vice-chancellorship. At the commemoration in 1814, degrees were presented to Alexander, late emperor of Russia; the king of Prussia; prince Metternich; prince Blucher; count Lieven, &c., in the presence of George the IV., then prince regent. The latter illustrious personage and the two other sovereigns, were seated on the occasion in superb chairs of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, their feet resting upon footstools of the same. The chair of the prince regent was mounted with a plume of feathers. A little below, but upon the same platform, sat the late chancellor, lord Grenville, in his rich robes, and on his right, sat the late duchess of Oldenburgh. Eight congratulatory addresses were recited, and an eloquent Latin oration was delivered by the late public orator, Mr. Crowe. The chairs used by the sovereigns on that occasion are still preserved in the theatre. On the 19th of Oct., 1835, this room was again honoured with a royal-visit. Queen Adelaidè, accompanied by her sister the duchess of Saxe Weimar, the duchess' son, prince Edward Saxe Weimar, prince George, now duke of Cambridge, and prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipsthal Barchfeld, was on that day received here by the chancellor, the duke of Wellington, who presented an address to her majesty. Her majesty queen Victoria, prince Albert, and the duchess of Kent, have also visited this theatre. Before the Clarendon press was established, some rooms over the roof of the theatre were used for printing; a circumstance which accounts for the representation of this building, with the words *E. Theatro Sheldoniano* on the title-page of books printed at Oxford, from 1669 to 1759. The care of the edifice is entrusted to two curators, appointed by convocation, from such doctors as are delegates of accounts.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

This Museum which stands westward of the theatre, was built by the university, under the direction of Sir C. Wren, in 1683, and furnished with natural and artificial curiosities by Elias Ashmole, Esq., author of the history of the order of the Garter, &c., whose collection has been since increased by other donations. John Tradescant, a dutchman, a great botanist, and lover of natural history, visited England about the year 1600, and was the first collector of natural curiosities in the kingdom. He was a man of extraordinary observation; he travelled much in various parts of Europe, and had a garden in Lambeth, in the reign of Charles I. His son of the same name,

who inherited his father's tastes, went to Virginia, and thence imported many new plants, which he added to his father's collection, and founded his *Museum Tradescantianum*, or "Tradescants Ark," which attracted the attention of the age, and was much frequented by the learned, by whose means it was considerably enlarged. John Tradescant, the younger, died in 1662, and bequeathed his collection to Elias Ashmole, whom Wood styles, "the greatest virtuoso, and curioso, that ever was known or read of in England."

Mr. Ashmole was the son of a saddler in Lichfield, where he was born, according to himself 'at near half an hour after three o'clock in the morning, on the 23rd day of May, 1617.' "He was successively," writes Dr. Ingram, "a solicitor in chancery, an attorney in the common pleas, a gentleman in the ordnance, when Oxford was garrisoned by the royal army; an exciseman or comptroller of the ordnance, a freemason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician, and though last, not least, a very learned herald. Heraldry seems to have been his fort, and astrology his foible." Ashmole made a considerable addition to the Tradescant collection, and presented it to the university.

The building consists principally of two rooms, which are well adapted to the use for which they were designed. The eastern end is adorned with a fine portico of the Corinthian order, with emblematic devices illustrative of the destination of the structure; and between the palisades of the entrance in Broad-street, are four large busts, similar to those in front of the theatre. Large additions to the collection of curiosities have been made at various periods, by numerous contributors, amongst whom were Dr. Plot, and Edward Llwyd, the first keepers of the museum; Mr. Borlace, the historian of Cornwall; Dr. G. Clarke, and Mr. Reinhold Foster.

Here are likewise preserved the MSS. of Dugdale, Wood, Ashmole, and Aubrey, with the printed books of Ashmole, Wood, and Lister. Dr. Rawlinson endowed the keepership with a salary on condition, that the keeper should be a layman of the degree of M.A. or B.C.L. only, unmarried, and neither F.R.S. or F.S.A.

Amongst the curiosities in the museum are:—A model of the celebrated druidical monument at Stonehenge, in its original state, according to Dr. Stukeley, and a model of the same in its present state; the sword presented by pope Leo X. to Henry VIII.; a Saxon lantern ornamented with crystals; a large magnet which supports a weight of 160lbs.; the head of a very ancient crozier; an ancient jewel, which was worn by Alfred the Great as an amulet; an ancient *Peg Tankard*; a curious collection of ancient ornaments, which formerly belonged to religious houses; a collection of antique watches, among

which is a curious one, which belonged to queen Elizabeth; also one which belonged to Oliver Cromwell; the ring of the late cardinal York, containing portraits of the first pretender and his wife; a quantity of nails fused together by lightning; a small horn, carved after the manner of a sheep's horn, about three inches long, which is said to have grown on the head of an old woman in Cheshire, named Mary Davis, of whom there is a portrait, with a representation of the horn growing above the ear; an Egyptian sarcophagus and mummy, upwards of 2000 years old; an ancient chair of the time of Henry VIII.; the head of a New Zealand chief who was killed in battle; the head and foot of the Dodo, a bird now extinct; a model in plaster of the field of Waterloo, at that point of the battle when the Prussians approached; a representation of Christ bearing his cross, made with the feathers of the humming bird; and a crucifix in ivory, sent to the museum by the Portuguese ambassador, in 1780. Here are portraits of Elias Ashmole, the founder; a medallion of Cuvier; a small portrait of John Tradescant, sen.; J. S. Duncan, D.C.L., late keeper of the museum; P. B. Duncan, M.A., present keeper; Charles I. and Charles II.; James II.; an original portrait of Old Parr, taken at the age of 152; Lilly; the astrologer; a Drunkard; an Iliot tormenting a cat; a Gamester; the Tradescant family; Ben Jonson, the poet; Cromwell; a Dead Christ, by Annibal Caracci; Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell; Inigo Jones; Thomas, earl of Arundel, and his son, by Vandyck; Dr. Plot, first keeper of the museum; Dr. Dee; a curious original portrait of Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV.; John Seldon, Esq.; Louis XI. of France, &c.; and an ancient and curious historical picture of the battle of Pavia.

THE CLARENDON BUILDING.

This magnificent edifice, which stands near the Theatre, was completed in 1712, under the direction of Vanbrugh, architect of Blenheim palace, partly from the profits arising from the sale of lord chancellor Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' the copyright of which was given to the university, by the noble author's son. The business of the university press under the denomination of the Clarendon press, was carried on in this building until 1830, when it was removed to the newly-erected printing house. The first sheet worked off at the Clarendon press, was signature L, in the third alphabet of 'Leland's Collectanea,' then in course of publication by Hearne. The Clarendon building is now appropriated to the public purposes of the university; a public lecture room; offices for the registrar of the university; rooms for the professor of experimental philosophy, the readers in mineralogy and geology; a police room, &c.

A New Geological and Mineralogical Museum which contains several well arranged specimens of these sciences has been recently formed in rooms, in the western part of the building. This collection was removed from the Ashmolean Museum, that structure having become too small to contain the curiosities which were constantly being added to it. This new museum also contains some rare ante-diluvian and fossil remains, and beautiful models of Fingal's cave, the Isle of Skye, and other basalt formations, and is open to the public every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from one till four o'clock; but in order to obtain admission, an introduction from a member of the university is necessary. The Clarendon building is a massive edifice, two stories high and 115 feet long. In front is a Doric portico; on the opposite side is a range of three-quarter columns; and all around is a Doric entablature, surmounted on each front by a pediment. Over the south entrance is a good statue of lord Clarendon. On the top are casts in lead of the nine Muses.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

William Caxton, a London merchant, who had attached himself to the service of Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII., and had travelled much on the continent of Europe, first introduced the art of printing into England, about the year 1475. By the desire of his illustrious patroness, Caxton contrived to make himself acquainted with the mechanism of the art in Germany, from which country he returned to England provided with types, presses, &c., which he erected in one of the chapels within Westminster abbey, supposed by some to be the almonry, and there he produced the first specimen of English Typography. In a few years after the 'mystery' of printing, as it was then called, was introduced into Oxford and St. Albans. The first specimen of Oxford workmanship is dated 1478, and the first book printed at St. Albans is dated 1480. York procured itself the advantage of the press in 1509; Cambridge in 1521; Tavistock in 1525; and Canterbury and other towns, at periods considerably later. The press made very little progress in Oxford or elsewhere in England, during the latter end of the 15th and nearly the whole of the 16th century. Late in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Leicester being then chancellor of the university, erected a new press here at his sole expense, and appointed Joseph Barnes, "printer to the university;" and in 1585, the first work produced by this press, was "Moral Questions upon Aristotle's Ethics," by John Case, fellow of St. John's, dedicated to the chancellor. During the civil war, the king (Charles I.) sought shelter and supplies in the university, and as the parliament was on that occasion held at Oxford, many letters, proclamations,

manifestoes, &c., were issued from the press, as well as several pamphlets written in defence of his cause. After the restoration of Charles II., when by the munificence of archbishop Sheldon, the theatre was erected, the printing presses belonging to the university, were removed to the upper portion or roof of that building, where they were worked for a period of nearly a century. The first book printed in the theatre was a Pindaric ode in praise of that building and its founder, by Corbet Owen, of Christ church.

The Sheldon theatre is acknowledged on the title pages of books till 1759, though the process of printing was carried on chiefly at the *Clarendon press*, which, as we have shewn above, was completed in 1712. From the year 1713 to 1830, the Clarendon press was constantly employed under academical direction; one half of the building being appropriated to the printing of bibles, prayer books, &c., and the other half, devoted to works of general literature. At length the growing demand for books of every kind became so enormous, that a necessity was again created for enlarging the effective powers of the academic press; and the handsome pile of buildings, now called the *University Printing House*, was erected, in which since September, 1830, the university printing has been carried on.

This splendid edifice, which is situated in the north western suburb of the city, was commenced from a design by Mr. D. Robertson, architect, in 1826, and the entire front and south wing were finished in 1827. The north wing was commenced in 1829, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, and was completed in the following year. On the west side of the quadrangle, have since been erected houses for the superintendants, engine houses, &c. The front which faces the east is 252 feet long, and 39 feet in depth; the wings are 288 feet long, and 33 feet wide. The press room on the ground floor measures 200 feet by 28, and is the largest in the kingdom. In the north wing, classical and other works of a general character are printed; and the south wing is used wholly for bibles and prayer books. In the centre of the quadrangle is a reservoir for gold and silver fish. The whole building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and the entrance is by a handsome gateway. The walls of the edifice are cased with Bath stone. The management of the printing office is entrusted by the university to a select body of eleven of its members, called 'Delegates of the Press,' including the vice-chancellor and proctors, for the time being. The superintendent is not allowed to receive any work from private hands, without the permission of the board of delegates; except such small works as single sermons, &c., for which, leave from the vice-chancellor is sufficient. The words *E. Typographeo*

Academico, or at the University Press, are inserted in the titles of all works printed by the delegates.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY.

This sumptuous building is situated in the middle of the city, in a square, formed by the university church, the public schools, and All Souls and Brasenose colleges. It was founded by the eccentric but skilful and benevolent Dr. Radcliffe, who by will dated September 13th., 1718, bequeathed £40,000. for the building and purchase of the ground, on which it stands; £100. per annum for the purchase of books, and £150. per annum for the librarian. John Radcliffe, M. D. the munificent founder of this library descended from an ancient and respectable family, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1650. He entered University college at the age of 15; took his bachelor's degree in 1669; but though senior scholar, he despaired of having a fellowship, and removed to Lincoln college, where he obtained one. Having applied himself with assiduity to the studies necessary for the medical profession, he took his degree of bachelor of medicine 1675, and commenced his practice as a licentiate in Oxford; and in 1682, he proceeded to the degree of doctor of medicine. Having previously relinquished his fellowship, he settled in London, in 1684, fixing his residence in Bow-street, Covent Carden; and so rapidly did he rise in public estimation, that according to his apothecary, his receipts were 20 guineas a day, before he had been one year in town. He subsequently became physician to William III. and to queen Anne; and it is said, that on one occasion, he received a fee of 1000 guineas from queen Mary, consort of William III. After amassing an immense fortune, and representing the town of Buckingham in parliament, for the last two years of his life, he died, at his house at Carshalton, on the first of November, 1714, in the 65th year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, near the north west corner of the present organ gallery. Though not a fellow of University college, he gave £1,100. for increasing their exhibitions, and for general repairs; and left £5,000. more in his will, for their new buildings; besides £600. per annum for ever, to found two travelling fellowships, and other benefactions. Dr. Radcliffe had no family, and after providing for his sisters and nephews, he dedicated his property to the uses of the university. After the construction of the library and the fulfilment of his other benefactions, a large surplus remained in the hands of the trustees which it will be seen at an ensuing page, they have applied to purposes, equally dear to science and to feeling. Perhaps in no other city has there resided one man, who has left to posterity so many examples of a great and good mind.

Dr. Radcliffe's first intention was to build a room 90 feet long, in addition to the Bodleian library, but impediments, unfortunately interposed, and the design was abandoned. The square in which the library stands, and to which it gives name (Radcliffe square) was formerly occupied by narrow lanes and ruinous tenements, most of which were the remains of ancient halls and schools. The schools here and in the immediate neighbourhood were so numerous, that the name of School-street was given to the avenue which led from the High-street, by the west end of St. Mary's Church. Wood enumerates 32 schools, halls, hostels or inns, in this street about the year 1400. The passage on the other side leading from the High-street along the front of Brasenose college, was called Cat-street; a narrow passage which ran along the north side of the church and connected these streets, was called St. Mary's Lane, and with the money left by Dr. Radcliffe, all the ruinous halls, schools and tenements were purchased and swept away, and the present square was called into existence. The foundation stone of the new library was laid with great ceremony on the 17th of May, 1737, and it was opened in a very solemn manner on Thursday April 13th, 1749. Its rustic basement forms a regular polygon of 16 sides, and 100 feet in diameter; and the alternate sides or squares of the figure project, and are each pierced by a gateway, and surmounted by a pediment. A circular story rises from the Casement and is divided into 16 compartments, by pairs of three quarter Corinthian columns; and the compartments are occupied alternately by two windows and two niches, the higher one of the former pedimented and otherwise adorned, and the latter overhung by festoons of fruits and flowers. Over a broad entablature rises a balustrade, finished with vases on the piers perpendicular with the columns. An upper circular story, of much smaller diameter rises above this, and a noble cupola or dome, surmounted by a lantern, completes the elevation, the whole height of which is 140 feet. One of the gateways is appropriated to a well-executed flight of spiral steps which leads from the vestibule into the library itself. This room, which is a perfect pattern of elegance, rises into a capacious dome 80 feet from the floor. The embellishments of the interior were executed by the finest artists which the age produced. The dome is wrought into compartments of beautiful stucco, and between the windows in the cylindrical part, are highly finished tresses of flowers and fruit. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone, brought from Hartz forest, in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, in which the books are arranged. The compartments of the ceiling in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed.

From the outer balustrade which is 80 feet high, a fine panoramic view of Oxford, including the numerous university buildings, is obtained.

This superb structure assuredly ranks among the most splendid ornaments of the university in an architectural point of view, and its classic dome, prominently figures far and near, in almost every scenic combination of the city's structures. It was at first called the 'Physic Library,' being intended principally for books relating to the science of physic, and in compliance with a resolution of the trustees, the purchase of books is still confined chiefly to works on natural history and medicine. The most important offering of books made to the library, except that by the founder, was the valuable collection of Mr. Gibbs, the architect, which he bequeathed together with the whole of his prints and drawings. Over the entrance to the library is a portrait of the founder, painted by Sir G. Kneller, in 1712, supposed to be the only original picture of Dr. Radcliffe; and also a fine marble statue of the same, in doctors robes, by Rysbrach. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good bust of Gibbs, the architect of the library, and ranged round the room are casts of Antinoüs, Discobolus, Diana and Fawn, Laocoön, Apollo Belvidere, Fighting Gladiator, Townley Venus, and the Warwick Vase. Here are also two beautiful Roman candlesticks, found in the ruins of the baths of Adrian's palace, near Tivoli, the gift of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. In cases under the gallery are deposited the entire collection of Corsi marbles, 1000 in number, the gift of Stephen Garrard, Esq. In the gallery is a wax model by Michael Angelo, of 'Ugolino and his family, perishing of famine in his castle,' from Dante's 'Inferno.' The library contains also busts of Niobe, Clytie or Isis, Lucius Verus, Alexander, Homer, Antinoüs Bachante, the Belvidere Apollo, Esculapius, Galen, Hippocrates, Aristotle, Pliny, and Isis; also a marble bust of Richard Frewin, M.D., by Roubilliac, who gave all his books to the library; and one of P. B. Duncan, Esq., who with his brother J. S. Duncan, Esq., both fellows of New college, presented most of the casts and busts to the library. The librarian who must be at least an M.A., is elected by the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the chancellor of the university, the bishops of London and Winchester, the two principal secretaries of state, the two chief justices, and the master of the rolls, or the major part of them. The present trustees are T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., earl Bathurst, William S. Dugdale, Esq., and the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse.

On the 14th June, 1814, George IV., then prince regent, and the allied sovereigns, together with many other royal and noble personages and their friends, and the dignitaries of the university, to the number of nearly 200, partook of a sumptuous banquet in this room; here also, in June 1847, were held the evening meetings and *conversazioni* of the British Association.

RADCLIFFE'S OBSERVATORY.

The earliest astronomical observatory in Oxford, of which there is any record, was '*Friar Bacon's Study*,' which was in the upper part of a tower over an archway, which crossed the Folly bridge, at its south end. It is to this tower or folly that the bridge is indebted for its present appellation. Roger Bacon, who lived in the latter end of the 13th century, was a Franciscan friar, of the convent of that order, then situated in that part of Oxford, now called '*The Friars*.' He was an eminent mathematician, and his superior abilities (such was the ignorance and superstition of the times) brought on him the imputation, of being a magician. Among other ridiculous stories told of him, it is said that by his art he so constructed this, his study, that it would have fallen, if a more learned man than himself had passed under it.*

Bacon first made astronomical observations on the tower of Sunningwell church, about four miles south of Oxford, but the difficulty of access to that place, owing to the meadows on that side of Oxford being frequently overflowed, obliged him to abandon the church tower, and he soon afterwards took possession of the tower on Folly bridge, which was not pulled down till 1779. Stable hall, in New college lane, subsequently used as an observatory, and the upper room in the tower of the schools have also been used for the same purpose. The want of a regular observatory having long been felt, an application for this purpose was made by professor Hornsby, and the leading members of the university, in 1768, to the earl of Lichfield, then chancellor of the university, and one of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estates; the result was, the erection of the present structure. The building is situated in a calm and retired locality, at the extremity of the north sub-

* Friar Bacon's study was no more than the gatehouse tower, erected in early times as a defence to the southern entrance of the city. Peshall states that grand-pont or Folly bridge was erected by Robert D'Oyley about the year 1085. Friar Bacon's study he ascribes to the time of Stephen, or the beginning of the baron's wars; and considers it as a watch tower. In the 28th Henry III. (1244) it is mentioned in records as '*The new gate and tower on south bridge*,' but Peshall also adds, that it was known by that name up to the time of queen Elizabeth. The tower was begun to be taken down on the 6th of April, 1779, and the following lines occasioned by its demolition appeared in the *St. James' Chronicle* or *British Evening Post*, on the 10th of April, 1779:—

“Roger! if with thy magic glasses,
 Kenning, thou see'st below what passes,
 As when on earth thou didst descry
 With them the wonders of the sky,
 Look down on your devoted walls,
 Oh! save them, ere thy study falls;
 Or to thy votaries quick impart,
 The secret of thy magic art;
 Teach us ere Learning's quite forsaken,
 To honour thee, and—save our Bacon.”

urb of the city. The site and grounds attached, including an extent of about ten acres, were presented by George, duke of Marlborough. The first stone of the building was laid on the 27th June, 1772, but the whole was not completed till 1795, in consequence of the death of Mr. Keene, the architect. The dwelling house, the two wings, and the central part as far as the platform, were built before Mr. Keene's death, in 1776. Mr. James Wyatt, who succeeded him as architect, altered some of the outward parts and raised the octagon building at the top, which is designed from the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The front extends 175 feet, each of the wings being 69 feet, and the top of the building is about 106 feet from the ground. The third story consists of the octagonal tower, with sculptures of the eight-winds on the entablature, and a large earth coloured globe at the top, supported by straining figures of Atlas and Hercules.

The building, which comprises a dwelling house for the observer, is provided with a library, lecture room, and an extremely valuable set of astronomical instruments, amongst which are 2 mural quadrants of 8 feet radius, a zenith sector of 12, and an 8 feet transit instrument, all made by Bird, in the years 1772 and 1773. The expense of the building was nearly £30,000. The Radcliffe trustees appoint the observer, who nominates his assistant. Astronomical observations are daily made here when the weather permits. Manuel John Johnson, M.A., of Magdalen hall, is the present observer.

THE UNIVERSITY (RANDOLPH) GALLERIES AND TAYLOR INSTITUTION.

Sir Robert Taylor, *knt.*, an architect of eminence, who died in 1788, bequeathed a considerable sum "to the chancellor and scholars of the university of Oxford and their successors, for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in purchase of freehold land within, or if possible, to be made within, the jurisdiction of the said university, for the erecting a proper edifice therein, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages, in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said chancellor and scholars, in convocation assembled." Dr. Francis Randolph, principal of St. Alban hall in this university, in 1760, also left a considerable sum of money "for erecting a building for the reception of the Pomfret statues, belonging to the university of Oxford, and for paintings, engravings, and for other curiosities, which may occasionally be left to that learned body." The union of these bequests, together with a certain sum furnished from the funds of the university, has resulted in the magnificent edifice now under examination. The building which is

situated partly in Beaumont-street and partly in St. Giles'-street, was commenced in 1841, and completed in 1845, from a design and under the auspices of that eminent architect, C. R. Cockerell, Esq., D.C.L. The contractors were Baker and Son, of Lambeth, London, and the amount of contract was £49,373. This stately structure which is of the Ionic order, and in the Palladian or Italian style, consists of a centre and two wings, which measures 240 by 102 feet; and to give elevation to the structure, the whole of it, together with a spacious fore-court is raised upon a terrace, faced with Whitby stone. In the centre is an elegant portico, the pediment of which is surmounted by a well-executed figure of Apollo. On the side of each wing, facing the fore-court, are four attached Grecian-Ionic columns, carrying blocks of entablature and vases shewn in profile. The entrance to the *Taylor Institute* (the east wing) in St. Giles'-street, is adorned with four detached Ionic columns, with a block of the entablature over each, bearing elegantly sculptured figures, emblematical of European languages; and on the bases are engraved the names of the most famous literary characters of the countries which they represent, viz., Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. The entrance to the *University Galleries* is in the west wing, in Beaumont-street.

“In what quarter of the known world can we look for so many wonders and glories as in Oxford?” exclaims the editor of the Oxford Guide. “Where else shall we find an equal number of buildings, each presenting a type of a distinct age? Where shall we find the time-honoured customs of remote periods, still receiving the reverence due to them, as in this palatial city? And, lastly, where else than at Oxford, shall we find the array of names ‘good, great, and glorious,’ famed in the annals of every age, who have turned to Oxford as a home, ever receiving the welcome due to their respective merits. And now, when yielding to the advances of modern improvement, and presenting signs of energy unsurpassed by her sister cities, Oxford produces her Martyrs memorial, her University Galleries, and Taylor Buildings, she may well stand forth to the world, as a star of exceeding magnitude.”

The Sculpture gallery, which forms the centre of this beautiful pile, and into which the centre portico opens, is a magnificent apartment 90 feet by 28. In this room are a number of casts of antique statues and busts, the greater part of which were taken at Rome, from moulds made for the emperor Napoleon, and were presented, to the university by the widow of the late eminent English Sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey. In the centre of the gallery is a fine cast of the Florentine boar, the gift of the society of Queen's college. Within a circular recess facing the principal entrance to the building, called the ‘Temple of the Muses,’ are casts of the Nine Muses, from the originals at Rome, presented

by P. B. Duncan, Esq. of New college. Here is also a portion of the collection of Pomfret marbles, a description of which will be found in the 'Hand-book for the galleries,' published by the keeper. A wing of this room, forming another fine apartment 180 feet by 28, is called the '*Chantrey Gallery.*' Here are deposited the original models 41 in number, for the principal works of Sir Francis Chantrey, the munificent gift of lady Chantrey. The *Crypt*, contains some valuable relics of ancient art, including the remainder of the marbles presented by the countess of Pomfret; and a number of models for busts, by Sir F. Chantrey. Near the steps leading to the crypt is a bronze cast of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles, casts of the celebrated Phigalean Marbles recovered by Mr. Cockerell, the architect of the building, and sold to the directors of the British museum, representing the 'Battles of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the Athenians and Amazons,' are introduced in the frieze above the great staircase, which bounds the university galleries.*

The Raffaello and Michael Angelo Gallery, a fire proof apartment 70 feet by 28 contains the original drawings by Raffaello and Angelo which were purchased by subscription for £7,000. of which sum the earl of Eldon contributed £4,105. This room contains a greater number of drawings, than any single gallery in the world, including 190 by Raffaello, and 87 by Michael Angelo.

The Picture Gallery which is another fine apartment, 96 feet long, 28 feet high, contains Raffaello's celebrated 'Cartoons at Hampton Court' copied by Cooke and presented to the university by John duke of Marlborough. Here too is a copy of Raffaello's great picture 'The School of Athens' from the original fresco in the Vatican at Rome. This celebrated picture, the subject of which is 'Philosophy in general,' represents genuine portraits of the great philosophers and mathematicians of various ages: the two principal figures

* The Grecian-Ionic order in which the Randolph and Taylor institution is built, is taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Bassæ, near Phigalea, and introduced into this country by professor Cockerell himself. (The name of 'Epicurius' or Driver away of evil, was applied to Apollo for having driven from the Athenians a pestilential disease). This temple which may be classed amongst the most important architectural antiquities of Greece was situated at the south-western angle of the province of Arcadia, and was built according to Pausanius, by Phygaleus son of Lycanon, and grandson of Pelasgus. The architect of the temple was Ictinus who died 429 years before the Christian era.

The Oxford Guide from which we have gathered these particulars, and to which we are indebted for much that is interesting, informs us that this beautiful temple was unknown to the modern world, till it was explored by Mr. Cockerell, in conjunction with the profound Haller. In consequence of their visit, it was excavated in 1812, and the dimensions found to be 125 by 47 feet. Externally it was of the Doric order, having six columns in the front and fifteen on the sides; 3 feet 7 inches in diameter, and 19 feet 6 inches high. Around the interior of the cella was a series of attached columns of the order that professor Cockerell has adopted at the Taylor Institute, over which, on the four sides of the cella, ranged a sculptured frieze. This was sent to England, and was purchased for the British Museum, at the cost of £15,000. The roof was of marble.

are *Plato*, who is holding his dialogue *Timæus* under his arm, pointing upward to heaven; and *Aristotle*, who is next to him supporting his book of 'Ethics' on his knee; on the right and left are *Theophrastus*, and *Socrates*, the latter addressing his favorite pupil, *Alcibiades*: between these two figures are *Xenophon* and *Antisthenes*; and below is *Pope Julius II.*, represented writing in a book supported by the base of a column.

The last figure at the bottom on the left, is *Empedocles*, who is observing *Pythagoras* writing down his Harmonic Unions. *Francesco Maria della Rovere*, duke of Urbino stands on the right, in a white robe, and next to him is *Terpander* or *Nichomachus*. The next figure is *Zeno*, and at a little distance from him *Diogenes the Cynic*, is thrown on the steps in a slovenly manner. *Euclid*, drawing on a slate is on the right, and *Frederick, II. duke of Mantua*, with inclined head raises his hands in admiration of him. *Zoroaster, king of the Bactrians*, holding a terrestrial globe is attended by *Archimedes*, the great Sicilian mathematician, who has his famous celestial sphere in his hand. Behind *Zoroaster* stands a young man of modest aspect, and graceful air, which is supposed to represent *Raffaello*, the painter himself; and next to him is his master, *Pietro Perugino*. This copy is supposed to be by *Giulio Romano*. Among the many other interesting works may be mentioned the Seven Vices, painted on copper by *G. Schalken*, in 1656; a Sea piece, with buildings, by *Claude Lorraine*; several portraits of the early masters, and other painters by themselves, including an admirable one of *Isaac Fuller*, painted by himself when in a state of intoxication; the death of general *Wolfe*; *Moses striking the Rock*, by *Jordaens*; our Saviour's first appearance to his disciples after his Resurrection, by the same artist; and the death of *Addison*, with the following inscription:—"When he found his life near its end, he directed the young lord *Warwick* to be called; and when he desired with great tenderness to hear his last injunctions, told him, 'I have sent for you to see how a Christian can die.'" At the south end of the gallery are busts by *Chantrey* of *George IV.*, *William IV.*, and her Majesty queen *Victoria*; and a number of models for busts, by the same artist, are interspersed throughout this apartment.

The Taylor Institute comprises five excellent lecture rooms, a spacious library, with a professor's apartment and lodgings for the librarian. The institute has been opened under the auspices of a professor of European languages, and two teachers in French and German; tutors in Spanish, Italian, and other modern languages will be added from time to time, as the funds will allow a gradual increase in the means of endowment. The classes are open to all members of the university.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Botanic or Physic garden which is situated opposite Magdalen college was instituted by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby in Yorkshire, who "with a view to the general improvement of learning, and especially of the faculty of medicine, selected a spot without the east gate of Oxford, which was then meadow ground, (but had in ancient times been a cemetery for the Jews,) and presented the university with £250. to enable them to obtain possession of it." The lease was soon after bought of the person then in occupation, and another lease obtained from the society of Magdalen college, to whom the land belonged, and on the 25th of July, 1632, the vice-chancellor and other dignitaries of the university, went in procession from St. Mary's church to the garden, where after two orations were delivered, the vice-chancellor laid the first stone of the rustic archway. The gardens comprise about five acres, and are encompassed by a handsome wall 14 feet high, which as well as the elegant gateway, was built from the design of Inigo Jones, at an expense of above £5000. Over the archway is a bust of lord Danby, the founder, and on the right and left are statues of kings Charles I. and II.; the cost of the two latter, which were put up at a later period was defrayed out of a fine paid by Anthony à Wood, the antiquary, for a libel on the earl of Clarendon in the first edition of his *Athanaë Oxoniensis*. On the face of the corona and frieze is the following inscription, viz. '*Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Acadamiæ et Reipublicæ Henricus Comes Danby, Anno 1632.*' The gate and walls were finished in 1633, the garden was stocked with medicinal plants, and an annual revenue was settled upon it, by the founder, for its support. It has since been much improved by the munificence of Dr. Sherard, a fellow of St. John's college, and consul at Smyrna who in 1728 gave the sum of £500 for that purpose, and furnished it with his celebrated Herbarium, which with those of Dillenius, Morison and Sibthorp, are still preserved here. Linnæus the celebrated Swedish naturalist declared this Herbarium to be the most valuable botanical record in the world. The late Mr. Fielding of Lancaster also bequeathed his Herbarium to the university. This latter collection, which was formed at a very large expense, is understood to consist of 70,000 species, forming one of the most complete herbaria in the world. At his death, Dr. Sherard bequeathed £3000. to increase the professors salary; and Dr. Sibthorpe, for many years professor, left a freehold estate, the proceeds of which were to be applied in completing and publishing his '*Flora Græca,*' and afterwards to found a professorship of rural economy. The professor is required according to the statutes, to travel at stated periods for the study and collection of foreign plants.

This garden, which is the oldest establishment of the kind in England, has been very much improved under the direction of Dr. Daubeny the present professor, at whose suggestion a public subscription amounting to nearly £3000. was made, and expended in improvements. This sum included the sum of £500. given by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estates, and the donation of Dr. Williams the late professor, amounting to £453. The ground is divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle. At the right and left, near the entrance, are neat and convenient green-houses, which are stocked with a valuable collection of exotics: the quarters are filled with a complete series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Eastward of the garden, without the wall, is an excellent hot-house, where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raised. In the centre of the middle walk is an Aquarium or basin for aquatic plants, and near the river is a Salicetum containing almost every species of british willow. On the left of the gateway is a handsome building containing the library, and the professor's study; and on the right is a lecture room with a green-house on the opposite side, erected from designs by Mr. Underwood of Oxford.

History of the City of Oxford.

This ancient and beautiful city, the capital of Oxfordshire, see of a bishop, and the seat of the most celebrated university in the world, is situated on a gentle elevation, in the midst of fertile meadows, at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis, or Thames, 54 miles N.W. from London; 45 E. by S. of Gloucester; 21 miles S.W. by S. of Buckingham; and $87\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Cambridge, the seat of the sister university. Its liberties which form a separate jurisdiction, are bounded on the north by Wootton hundred; on the east by the hundred of Bullington; and on the south and west by Berkshire. The population in 1801, was 11,749; in 1831, 20,649; in 1841, 23,834; and in 1851, 27,457 souls. This return includes the whole of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Clements, but does not include Binsey. The population of the eleven united parishes of Oxford, which comprehend the union for the relief of the poor is 20,173. The amount of property, as assessed by the commissioners of property tax in 1815, is £37,853; and the rateable value of the city, including the parish of St. Clements, and exclusive of the parish of Binsey, is now about £83,100.

Early History.—Much has been written concerning the antiquity of this classic city, and the writers upon the subject have been talented and numerous. By the most confident of these historians, John Ross, of Warwick,* it is asserted, that in the year 1009 before the Christian era, Memphric, 'King of the Britons,' built a town on the site of the present city, and that it was called *Caër-Memphric*, in honour of the founder. "Oxford, he says, was first called Mimbire, (this being Celtic or British for *Memphric*, to the present day); then *Belle-situm*, from a pretty mountain near; afterwards *Ridohen*, implying in the Celtic language, a ford of Oxen; and *Caer-vossa*, (meaning Bosso,) a certain earl that flourished in the time of king Arthur." Ross was the first historian, who collected materials to

* John Ross, called the antiquary of Warwick, of which town he was a native, studied at Balliol college, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Oseney. After travelling over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, he settled at Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1491. He wrote a work on the 'Antiquities of Warwick,' and the 'History of our Kings,' and left a MS. on the 'History of the Earls of Warwick,' which is in the Bodleian library.—*Maunder*.

illustrate the antiquities of Oxfordshire; he travelled over the greater part of the kingdom, to acquire information, and had the sanction of royal authority to examine all the muniments of England and Wales. One of his manuscripts is dated 1468. His statement respecting the antiquity of Oxford, is credited and repeated by Twyne, Rogers, Lewis, Wood and others; and Dr. Stukeley informs us, that the original town was built on the west end of the present city, in the quarter where the county gaol now stands. Appian, in his catalogue of British cities, among those of eminence, mentions Canterbury, Oxford, and London; and both Appian and Cyprian include it, in their account of ancient British cities. It often occurs under the old British appellation of *Caer Pen Hal-goit*, a city or town on an eminence, between two rivers, and adorned with woods. When Aulus Plautius entered Britain, by command of the emperor Claudius, Oxford is said to "have suffered its most terrible downfall." "In the time of the Romans," says Baxter, "the once renowned city of Oxford, was reduced to the form of a little village, or had nothing as it were left of it, but its name, and serving only as a ford for oxen to pass over." The Romans cannot be supposed to have destroyed the city, for they soon entered into a ready and familiar association with the Dobuni, the original inhabitants of the larger parts of Oxfordshire; the probability is, that as the invaders fixed their chief station on the eastern part of the county, that the tributary nations abandoned the city and fled to that neighbourhood for shelter. Leland, Wood, and other antiquaries, have endeavoured to prove, that Oxford was a place of splendour and notoriety during the Roman sway in England, but it is certain, that it never formed, at any era, a Roman garrison town. When the Saxons invaded Britain, we are told by Leland, that Oxford was "reduced, by hard usage, to a village, having little more to boast of than its ancient name;" but after that people had completed their conquest of the kingdom, they restored it to its former respectability. From a very early period, this city was encompassed with strong and lofty walls, portions of which still remain in many parts of its ancient precincts. In the early part of the 8th century, the priory of St. Frideswide was founded. Alfred the great, to whom is attributed the foundation of the university, chose this city for the residence of himself and his three sons, and during his reign, a royal mint was established here, and the money there coined, was termed *Ocsnafordia*. After the death of Alfred, Edward, his son, succeeded to the throne, but not being able to preserve the independence of his country against the successful assaults of the Danes, that era, which has been styled "the age of iron, for its barbarism and wickedness; the age of lead, for its dullness and stupidity; and the age of

darkness, for its blindness and ignorance," took place. In the years 979 and 1002, Oxford was burned to the ground; and 1009, Sweyne, the Danish invader, placed firebrands in the city, but upon this latter occasion, the flames were extinguished before the havoc became general. In the general slaughter of the Danes, which took place by order of king Ethelred, on St. Brice's day, 1012, Oxford executed the command with terrible fidelity. Among those who fell was the lady Gunilda, sister to Sweyne, king of Denmark, who had been sent as hostage, on condition of peace, together with her husband, Polingus. During the successive struggles between the Saxons and the Danes, Oxford often suffered severely, still the city progressively rose to much political consequence. In 1013, the corporation of Oxford is mentioned in the Saxon chronicle, in the same page with that of London. In 1015 an Anglo-Saxon parliament, or *witenagemote* was held here, at which period king Edmund, surnamed *Ironsides* resided here. This monarch was, unhappily murdered in the city on the 30th of November, 1016. About the year 1018 the Danes and English were reconciled here, and agreed mutually to abide by king Edgar's laws. Canute the Great maintained his court at Oxford for many years; and in 1022, he held a great council here, at which time the *laws of England*, were first translated into latin, and enjoined on all subjects, Danes as well as English. In 1026, the same monarch confirmed, in a parliament held at Oxford, the edicts of king Edgar. On the death of Canute, another great council of the nation was held here, when Harold I, was chosen to be king. This monarch, who was surnamed *Harefoot* from his great agility in pedestrian exercises, likewise fixed his chief residence in this city. The ceremony of his coronation was performed here, and he died at this favoured place of abode, though his remains were buried at Westminster. William, the Norman conqueror, soon after his coronation at Westminster, visited Oxford in his progress towards the north; but the inhabitants closed their gates, and denied him entrance. He immediately resorted to force, and having stormed the city speedily gained admittance. This resistance on the part of the citizens and scholars will account for the absence of his patronage of the place. In the Doomsday Book which was completed in the 20th of William I., (1086) the name of this city is written Oxeneford, which is supposed to have been derived from there having been here a ford or passage for Oxen, previous to the erection of bridges. Leland has laboured to prove that the original of the name, Oxford, arose from the contiguity of the river Ous, (in latin, Isis,) and supposes that the town was denominated *Ousford*: but this hypothesis appears to be the offspring of mere novelty, as there are no writings extant in which the word is so spelt. In the time of Edward the

Confessor, the last of the Saxon monarchs, when this city was comparatively in a flourishing state, it paid to the crown £20. and 6 measures or sextaries of honey; but at the time of the Domesday survey in the following reign, Oxford contained only 721 houses, and though only 243 were able to pay the tax, most of the others being waste, it was compelled to render thrice that sum, £60.; thus it will be observed, that the conqueror treated the refractory inhabitants of Oxford with a high degree of severity. The population of Oxford at the same time was 3870.

The jealousy with which William continued to regard his new subjects in Oxford, induced him to bestow the government of that place upon Robert de Oilgi or D'Oiley, a Norman, with permission to build and fortify a castle. Henry I. spent much of his time here, and at his park at Woodstock. He demised to the corporation the free farm of the city for the consideration of £63. 0s. 5d. per annum, which continued till the reign of George III., when it was redeemed for ever, by the payment of a certain sum to the king's exchequer. In 1137, the bold usurper king Stephen, held his first 'gathering' at Oxford, on his return from Normandy. To this council he invited the bishop of Lincoln and his two nephews, whom he suspected of disaffection; a quarrel, designedly raised as some contemporary historians assert, took place between the servants of the earl of Brittany and those of one of the bishop's nephews, and several persons of some consequence were killed. The king affecting to be indignant at this violation of order within the pales of the court, commanded the bishop and all his friends to be apprehended. This city was much involved in the severe contests between Stephen and the empress Maud, or Matilda. The latter once fixed her residence in the castle of Oxford.—(*See the account of the Castle at a subsequent page.*)

In 1154 a council was held at Oxford, in which it was agreed that Stephen should continue to wear the crown during his life; but that prince Henry, son to the empress Maud and afterwards king Henry II., should succeed to the throne at his decease. Soon after the coronation of Henry II. in London, he commenced a royal progress from Oxford to Peterborough, Ramsey, Thorney &c. This monarch resided through a great part of his reign here, in the palace of Beaumont, where his son Richard I. was born, and he held many councils at Oxford. During this reign, in the year 1190, an accidental fire committed great ravages in the city and among the halls. This conflagration eventually produced benefit, in regard to the improvement of the city; for before the fire, all the halls and houses in Oxford were built of wood and covered with straw; but after that event, most of the renewed buildings were built of stone and many covered with tiles or lead. Henry II. being a great patron of

letters, the buildings for the reception of scholars were now much enlarged in size, and increased in number. Richard I. the 'Lion hearted King', never failed to cherish a filial affection for his native place, and during his reign he granted many privileges to Oxford.

King John held many of his feasts in the palace of Beaumont, and about two months before he was compelled to sign the Great Charter, he had a meeting with the indignant barons in the neighbourhood of Oxford. During the early part of the reign of king John, the university was in so flourishing a condition, that the number of scholars is stated to have been not less than 3000. But in 1209 an unfortunate occurrence, interrupted the progress of science and threatened the entire destruction of Oxford, as a seat of learning. The particulars of this affair are thus recited in Brewer's Beauties of England and Wales "A student, engaged in thoughtless diversion, accidentally killed a woman belonging to the city, and was so imprudent as immediately to fly from expostulation. A band of citizens, with the mayor at their head, and attended by an immense mob, surrounded the hall to which the unfortunate scholar belonged, and demanded the person of the offender. On being informed that he was absent, this lawless multitude seized three of the students, who were entirely unconnected with the transaction, and obtained an order from the weak king (whose dislike for the clergy was well known) to put the innocent persons to death: an order which, it may be supposed, they were not slow in obeying. The scholars were so justly enraged by this treatment, that they quitted Oxford, and retired, some to Cambridge, some to Reading, and others to Maidstone in Kent. The offended students were not content with retreat, but applied to the pope, who laid this city under an interdict, and discharged all professors from teaching in it. This step effectually humbled the citizens, and a deputation of their most respectable class waited on the pope's legate, who was then at Westminster, to acknowledge their rashness and to request mercy. The legate (Nicholas, bishop of Tusculum,) granted their petition only on the most humiliating conditions. They were enjoined by way of penance, to 'go to all the city churches, with whips in their hands, barefooted, and in their slirts, and there pray for the benefit of absolution from every parish priest, repeating the penitential psalm; and to pay a mark of silver per annum, to the students of the hall peculiarly injured.* They were commanded likewise, to entertain on every recurrence

* This perpetuation of humility was afterwards found so painful, that the townsmen gave a portion of land, called Middenham, near Oxford, on condition that the abbot of Osney did yearly pay to the priory of St. Frideswide, a mark for the use of the university, for this grant.

of the day dedicated to St. Nicholas, 100 poor scholars, 'honestis Refectionibus,' the abbot of Evesham yearly paying 16s. towards the festival expense."

In the reign of Henry III. who occasionally resided, and held many parliaments here, the university flourished to an unexampled degree; the number of students varying from 3,000 to 30,000. During this reign, the peace of the city was frequently broken by the tumultuous students, who divided themselves into parties, among which the north and south countrymen were the most violent. Their disputes which were harassing and perpetual, were not settled by force of argument, but regularly by dint of blows; and, in many instances, the adverse parties marshalled themselves in formal battle array. These frequent broils induced the king to add to the civil power, two aldermen, eight burgesses-assistants, and two bailiffs. So inconveniently large was the concourse of scholars in this reign, that the king granted permission to such of the masters and students as pleased, to erect schools at Northampton, and profess the liberal arts and sciences there. During the memorable contest between Henry III. and his rebellious barons, a meeting of twelve persons chosen on either side, was appointed by royal proclamation to assemble here, to settle the affairs of the realm. The decisions of this council were afterwards called 'The Provisions of Oxford.' When prince Edward, (son of Henry III.) returning from Paris, marched with an army towards Wales, and coming to Oxford in his way, was, by the burghers, forbid entrance, on occasion of the tumults now prevailing among the barons," he quartered his soldiers in the neighbouring villages, "and lodged himself that night," says Ayliffe, "at the royal palace in Magdalen parish, the next morning proceeding on his intended journey; but the scholars who were shut in the town, being desirous to meet and salute that prince whom they loved so much, first assembled about *Smith-gate*, and demanded to be let into the fields. Being denied this by one of the bailiffs, they returned to their hostels for arms, and broke open the gate; whereupon the mayor arrested many of them; and on the chancellor's request, was so far from releasing those whom he had committed to prison, that he ordered the citizens to bring out their banners and display them in the midst of the streets; and embattling them, commanded a sudden onset on the rest of the scholars remaining in the town; and much blood shed would have been committed, had not a scholar, by the sound of the school bell in St. Mary's church, given notice of the danger that threatened the students, who werethen at dinner. On this alarm they straightways armed, and went out to meet their assailants, and, in joined battle, courageously subdued and put the townsmen to flight." From the boisterous temper evinced by the scholars on these occasions, archbishop Potter supposes,

that though the number of students in Oxford was so imposingly great, the real votaries of learning were comparatively few: still among the latter class, were men, highly eminent in the fashionable literature of the age. Edward I. was so much occupied with his various wars, and so intent on schemes of political aggrandizement, that he paid few visits to Oxford, and bestowed little attention on the university; and in the time of Edward II., the palace of Beaumont was entirely abandoned as a royal residence. Edward III. was educated at Oxford, and he retained an uniform veneration for the place, in which his juvenile hours had been passed. That monarch chose Woodstock for his residence, at the early age of sixteen, when he was married to Philippa of Hainault; and it is probable, that Oxford would have possessed the distinction of providing him with a palace, had not most of the streets and lanes within the city, at this time, been extremely narrow, and from the great concourse of students crowded with inhabitants. About this period, cattle of all sorts were slaughtered within the walls of the city, and the offal, together with the dirt and offensive matter, was suffered to lie in heaps in the narrow and populous lanes. Dr. Plot says "moreover, about these times, the Isis and Cherwell, through the carelessness of the townsmen, being filled with mud, and the common sewers by this means stopped, did cause the ascent of malignant vapours, whenever there happened to be a flood. Great part of the waters which could not timely pass away, stagnated in the lower meadows, and increased the noxious putrid streams." The consequence of this disregard to the enforcement of some wholesome statutes, which had been made concerning cleanliness, and other necessary preventions of disease, was, that the plague and other epidemic diseases, of the most destructive nature ensued, and committed most dreadful ravages; and not only was the city, for a long time carefully avoided by all strangers of consequence, but the students were often obliged to disperse and seek security, in the free air of more open districts.

During the reign of Edward III. various disputes on doctrinal questions, divided the university into different parties; and during the height of the tumults produced by these dissensions, a great body of the students retired to Stamford in Lincolnshire; so numerous were the seceders at this juncture, that it was deemed expedient to enact a statute obliging every candidate for a degree, to "swear never to read, nor to hear a reader at Stamford, as a university." So dreadful a plague prevailed in Oxford during the year 1349, that the schools were shut up, more than a fourth of the scholars having fallen victims to its ravages, "and there were scarce enough left in the city to bury the dead." Such was the extent of mortality among the ecclesiastics on this occasion, according to *Knighton*, that, "before this

plague you might have hired a curate for four or five marks a year, or for two marks and his board; but after it, you could hardly find a clergyman who would accept of a vicarage of twenty marks, or twenty pounds a year." This reign was also replete with quarrels between the scholars and the townsmen, and hence arose the necessity of strengthening and extending the authority of the chancellor of the university, in order to preserve the general discipline of the place. Several charters were granted for this purpose, both to the university and to the city. The laws enforcing cleanliness throughout the city, greatly succeeded in warding off pestilential diseases. Richard II. held several parliaments and councils at Oxford. About this period Dr. Wycliffe, 'the father of the reformers,' read at Oxford those lectures in divinity, which are known to have laid the foundation, of so great a change in religious opinion. The pope's interference with the nomination to vacant benefices, which gave offence to many, operated in favour of Wycliffe, and favoured the reception of the new doctrines. During the reign of Henry IV. a strong predilection to *Lollardy*, as the doctrines of Wycliffe were then termed, pervaded the university. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury,* most vigorously prosecuted those suspected of heresy, and though many Wycliffites reproached him by letter in the bitterest language, he suspended all their lectures in the university. The students now retired into the country, and a determination was made to dissolve the university. This was not looked upon as an idle threat, for we find the court looked upon it in so serious a light, that the king condescended to write letters, requesting that the discontented members would lay their purpose aside. Henry V., who was partly educated here, retained through life a fondness for the university. Had he possessed leisure, he intended to amend its statutes, and to found a college for the reception of strangers. Henry VI. professed much affection for Oxford, but his favour communicated no solid benefit: during his reign, the scholars were few in number and learning, particularly that connected with the Latin language, which fell to decay. Edward IV. who was called the 'Protector of the University' honoured Oxford with a visit towards the conclusion of his reign. But the havoc committed among noble and affluent families, by the rage of civil war, was long detrimental to the progress of the university, and refinement in general. Soon after the accession of Richard III., that monarch visited Oxford, and took some judicious steps for the advancement of literature; among which was a law, allowing the

* Arundel, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V., a persecutor of the Lollards and Wickliffites, and a chief party in procuring the horrible act *De Heretico Comburendo*. Born, 1353; died, 1413.—*Maunder*.

university to 'import and export books at pleasure.' Peshall attributes to this grant 'the superabundance of books in Oxford' at this juncture. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. a dreadful pestilence raged in Oxford, for six weeks, and almost depopulated the city and university; and during this reign numerous instances of plague and pestilence, occurred here, chiefly owing to the neglected state of the city. About this time collegiate discipline was relaxed to a dangerous degree, and intestine broils harassed the few who were intent on study. The Greek language, because unknown, was held in affected contempt; and the Ante-Grecians formed themselves into a society, under the title of Trojans. The leader of the party took the name of Priam, and others called themselves Hector, Paris, &c. The party favourable to the study of the language were called 'Greeks,' and were often abused and assaulted by the 'Trojans,' even in the public streets. In 1498, when Erasmus repaired to Oxford for the purpose of reading his Greek lectures, many leading characters declaimed against him in the schools, and endeavoured to ridicule both himself and the language, which he wished to disseminate. The eighth Henry aspired to the character of a learned prince, and his example imparted a fashion to the nobility. He commenced his reign by confirming, as had been the custom with most of his predecessors, the charters of the university, which confirmation was shortly followed by the honour of a regal visit. During this visit, the queen, Catherine of Arragon, attended by cardinal Wolsey and the heads of the university, paid a devotional visit to the shrine of St. Frideswide. In 1518, Wolsey founded here seven lectures for theology, civil law, physic, philosophy, mathematics, Greek, and rhetoric; and in 1526, he founded Christ church college. Under his auspices, the Greek language was more favourably esteemed, and a taste for elegant learning became general through the university. When the great question respecting the legality of the king's marriage arose, and the pope refused to grant a divorce, Henry applied to the university, but his communication was suffered, to remain unanswered or unnoticed for three weeks. At length, after three harsh and eager letters were received from the king, a committee of 33 doctors and bachelors of law, framed an answer, agreeably with the king's wishes, and affixed to it, the university seal; but Wood tells us, that "all the menaces or arts of the king had proved ineffectual, if the *secret* committee had not taken the opportunity of a tempestuous night, as it were by stealth, to hold the convention." Gratified by the favorable reply, Henry soon paid another visit to Oxford. In a little more than twelvemonth's after this, when the king declared himself 'head of the church,' he again sent to take the opinion of the university; but this question met with less opposition than the former, and an answer was promptly returned,

perfectly in accordance with the king's desire. When the intentions of Henry in regard to the spoliation of the church, became known to the members of the university, the docility of their acquiescence was naturally at an end, and so marked was the sentiment of repugnance evinced on several occasions, that a bishop asserted in his place in parliament, "the universities were much decayed of late, wherein all things were carried by young men, whose judgments were not to be relied on." An anticipation of the calamities to which the church would be subjected drove many from their studies; and a great portion of those who remained, applied themselves to the study of physic, or sought employment in civil offices. "Of the inceptors in the year 1546" says Peshall, "there occur only ten in arts, and three in divinity and law; whence the university held not a convocation from February to September, nor afforded clergy enough for the care of the churches." By the act of 1535, 380 religious houses were dissolved, by which a revenue of about £32,000. a year came to the crown; by the suppression of the greater houses in 1540, the king gained a revenue of about £100,000., beside a large sum in plate and jewels; and by the act of 1548, 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2734 chantries, and free chapels were destroyed. By way of atonement for the havoc made in religious houses, in conjunction with other motives partaking more of policy than retribution, Henry erected six bishop's sees, on the ruin of as many of the most opulent monasteries, and appropriated a part of their revenues to the maintenance of the new prelates. The abbey of Oseney in the suburbs of Oxford, was one of the spoliated edifices so recompensed; its chapel having been constituted a cathedral church in 1541. The see was afterwards translated to the chapel of Christ Church, and from this period it is obvious, that Oxford is strictly entitled to the name of city.

Soon after the youthful Edward VI. succeeded to the throne, it was enacted that "no gownsmen should concern themselves at the election of any president, fellow, or scholar, or do anything to oppose the visitation now ordered by the king." This threatened visitation shortly took place, and the delegates of the king's authority evinced a violence of temper, by no means likely to reconcile the jarring interests of religion. Wood tells us that they caused the college libraries to be plundered, and cast to the flames some cart loads of books and rare manuscripts, 'which contained no hint of superstitious doctrines,' merely because they had been written by the votaries of the 'old learning.' The greater portion of the scholars, indignant at this treatment, quitted Oxford for ever, and so far from prosperous was the university, that the visitors at one time, entertained the idea of reducing all the colleges into one. They however, abandoned this intention, changed the form of university government, and

fabricated a code which remained in force until archbishop Laud introduced a better model. Queen Mary abrogated the oaths which had been lately administered concerning the rejection of the pope's authority, and another visitation took place under the direction of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. On this occasion one of the students hostile to the court delegates, snatched the host out of the pyx, and trampled on it with his feet; and another in Magdalen choir, forced the censor from the hands of the person who was about to offer incense. In this reign a horrible scene took place in Oxford: archbishop Cranmer, with Ridley and Latimer,* bishops of London and Worcester were burnt to death, as heretics, in the highway, in front of Balliol college. A handsome memorial was erected near the spot in 1841. For six years of this reign there were in the university, according to Wood, only 3 inceptors in divinity, 11 in civil law, and 6 in physic: in one year but 18 masters of arts, another year 19, another 25, and a fourth year 27. In 1560, when Elizabeth occupied the throne, not one person performed theological exercises in the schools; and there was only 1 in civil law, and 3 in physic. In the same year no divine, lawyer, or physician, stood for his degree; and in 1563, there were only three university preachers in Oxford: such was the effect of the frequent changes in religion on the university. It would appear that the laity occasionally occupied the university pulpits at this time, for we find, on one occasion Mr. Tavernor, of Wood Eaton, sheriff of Oxfordshire, wearing his sword, and chain of office, commencing a sermon to the academics in the following extraordinary words:—"Arriving at the Mount of St. Mary's, in the stony stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." In a few years the general serenity of the kingdom allowed time for study, and the university once more began to flourish. In 1566, the queen visited Oxford, when she was received with great magnificence, and dramatic pieces were performed before her.

In the 13th of Elizabeth an act was passed for the incorporation of the two universities. During this reign, Oxford was frequently visited by pestilence. That fearful calamity called the *Black Assize* occurred here in 1577. While the court, writes Brewer, "sat on the trial of a popish bookseller, accused of circulating offensive pamphlets, a sudden sickness seized nearly the whole of the persons present, and within 40 hours upwards of 300 died, among whom

*Latimer's last words were—"Be of good comfort master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."—*Fox*.

were the lord chief baron of the exchequer, the high sheriff of the county, several justices of the peace, and the chief of the jurors." This disease was communicated by a poisonous stench, brought with the prisoners from the gaol, to almost all that were present at the trial, except women and children. Though writers differ in their accounts of the number that died, they agree that among them, there was neither woman nor child. A scourge of a similar nature happened at Cambridge in 1522; and at the Old Bailey, London, in 1750. The effects of the earthquake of 1580 was severely felt in Oxford, though no accident of consequence occurred. In 1592, queen Elizabeth favoured Oxford with a second visit. Whilst the plague raged so fatally in London, in the reign of king James, that monarch fixed his residence for some time at Oxford; but the disorder unhappily broke forth with such violence in the place of his retreat, 'that the scholars fled, and the citizens shut their shops in dismay.' 'Not a living creature,' writes Ayliffe, 'besides nurses and corpse bearers, was to be seen in the streets, which were covered with grass, even in the market place.' James I. empowered the university to send two representatives to parliament. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., the plague still prevailing in London, a parliament was held in this city. When the king found it expedient to retire from London, he chose Oxford for his place of abode, and here the chief of the royal family resided, until their fortunes grew entirely desperate. The king had apartments prepared for him at Christ church, and the queen at Merton college. Charles collected the fragments of his parliament in the hall of Christ church, where he opened the business of the session with a judicious speech, and the lords afterwards held their meetings in the room over the schools, and the commons assembled in the convocation house. The queen, terrified by the increasing danger, was at length advised to quit her royal consort, and to seek security in the city of Exeter. The king spent the whole of the winter of 1646 within the walls of Christ church, and from that college he wrote the memorable letter to lord Digby, in which he said that 'if he could not live as a king, he would at least die as a gentleman.'

On the occasion of the king's first pressing exigency, the university proved the sincerity of their professions of loyalty, by presenting the whole of their plate to be melted for his use; and at a subsequent period, the university likewise assisted the king with the loan of above £10,000. in money. After a peaceable surrender of the city, by order of the king, into the hands of the parliamentarians, commissioners were appointed by the usurpers, for the purpose of *reforming the discipline, and correcting the erroneous doctrines of the university, by the rule of the covenant!* "Such scenes now ensued" writes

Brewer, "as might be expected from the religious intoxication of vulgar minds. An ordinance, as it was called, was passed for the sale of 'dean and chapter lands;' the visitors placed violent sectarians in the offices of the divines, who refused to accede to their proposals; and the more strenuous of the elect among the soldiery, broke all the painted windows to which they could gain access, and mutilated the most striking pieces of emblematical sculpture. During the period in which the parliament, the army, and a bold individual under the title of protector, successively ruled the country, Oxford was by no means scantily supplied with nominal students; but classical learning experienced an entire stagnation. The candidates for holy orders were not now examined concerning their progress in Greek and Roman erudition; their advance in grace was the only subject of enquiry. The people appointed to investigate their pretensions were termed *tryers*, and were chiefly laymen, though some were ecclesiastics of the independent and presbyterian persuasions. In the year 1650, Oliver Cromwell was elected chancellor." Cromwell was not so illiterate* as the major part of his faction, and he was by no means insensible to the influence of the arts; it is probable, that he would have prevented the havoc which took place among pictures and carvings, if the vulgar bigotry of his party had not rendered the sacrifice necessary. Neale, the historian of the puritans, tells us that he gave £100. a year to the professor of divinity at Oxford, and that he likewise presented some Greek MSS. to the Bodleian library; and Warton mentions an anecdote respecting the pillage of the university, that evinces his love of music. When the organ of Magdalen chapel, which was admired for the fineness of its tone, was pulled down as 'a diabolical agent of superstition, he caused it to be removed to Hampton Court, and there preserved for his particular amusement.' Chalmer likewise observes that, "on one occasion when at Oxford, Cromwell restored a young gentleman of Christ church to his student's place, who had been ejected by the parliamentary visitors, merely in consequence of *hearing him sing.*"

On Sunday the 6th of October, 1644, a most destructive fire which commenced in Thames-street, now George-street, and was occasioned by a foot soldier, roasting a pig which he had stolen, consumed most of the houses in the streets, now called, Cornmarket-street, Queen-street, St. Ebbes street, St. Aldate-street, &c. On the restoration of Charles II., the university was immediately placed on its former basis; most of the persons who had been expelled by the sectarian visitors were reinstated in their respective collegiate

*Oliver Cromwell was educated at the free-school, Huntingdon, and at Sydney college, Cambridge; he afterwards became a law student at Lincoln's-Inn.—*Maunder.*

stations; the 'dean and chapter' lands were restored to their legitimate proprietors, and order and prosperity ensued. Charles II. held a parliament at Oxford in 1681, at which party spirit prevailed to a high degree, and according to Hume, the assembly rather bore the appearance of a tumultuous Polish diet, than a regular English parliament. The popular party affected to dread some secret machinations among the catholics, and their leaders entered the city attended by large trains of servants and partisans to act as guards. In the reign of James II., the spirit of religious faction again broke forth in a modified, but not by any means, an altered temper. For this monarch's illegal interference with the university of Oxford, we refer the reader to our account of Magdalen college at page 155. At the Domesday survey the burghesses of Oxford, as we have seen, paid to the conqueror £60. per annum, for toll, gable, and other customs and privileges; and this sum was increased to £63. 5d., in the reign of Henry I. In 1787 the citizens, on the payment of £960. to the commissioners then appointed by act of parliament, for the purpose of selling and alienating fee farm and other improveable rents belonging to the crown, became exempt for ever from this ancient claim, except the annual sum of £19. which they still pay to Oriel college, for the use of the almsmen of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

In June 1814, George IV., the allied sovereigns, the duke of York, prince Metternich, marshal Blucher, and other distinguished characters visited Oxford; and queen Adelaide paid that classic city a three days visit, in October 1835, on which occasion she occupied a suite of apartments at the Angel Hotel, where she held a levee and drawing room. Our present queen visited Oxford on the 8th of November 1832, when she was the princess Victoria, accompanied by the duchess of Kent, (her mother) and Sir John Conroy. On that occasion the illustrious party visited the earl of Abingdon for three days, at Wytham abbey, three miles from Oxford. Since her majesty's accession to the throne; viz. ; on the 18th of March 1840, she came to Nuneham near Oxford, the seat of the late archbishop of York, accompanied by her royal consort, prince Albert. On the following day His Royal Highness, accompanied by the duke of Wellington, visited the university to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. : her majesty remaining at Nuneham. On the 28th of June, prince Albert again visited Oxford, to attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

OXFORD CASTLE.

The jealousy with which the Conqueror regarded his new subjects at Oxford, soon after the conquest, induced him to bestow the government of

the city on Robert de Oilgi, or D'Oyley, a Norman, with permission to build and fortify a castle for residence, as well as for defence. This castle, the tower of which still stands on the north-western side of the city, was erected on the site of an earlier castle or fortified mansion,* which existed here for a considerable period before the conquest, and which Wood expressly calls 'the king's house.' Oxford having been for some time the metropolis of the kingdom of Mercia, and a favourite seat of the Saxon monarchs, as it was afterwards of the Danish, it is but reasonable to conclude that they resided in a fortified mansion, deemed fit in those days for a royal residence: and this is the more evident, because in the doomsday survey, no mention is made of the remains of any other place of royal residence, in which they could possibly have dwelt in Oxford; though there is a very minute account of nearly 750 houses, both within and without the walls. Mr. King tells us that considerable Saxon remains have been discovered, by digging within the castle area. D'Oyley, then, may be said to have re-built and perhaps enlarged the castle, and made additional ditches for conveying the river round the whole. He also re-built the walls of the city, about the same time (1071). From its ruins, the castle appears to have been of great extent and strength. The venerable tower which presents many indications of Saxon origin, and the walls at the foundation of which are nine feet thick, has been successively used as the tower of St. George's church, and as a prison; it appears to have been the ancient tower of the Saxon castle. So early as the 15th of Henry III., (1231) permission was granted to the chancellor of the university, to imprison his rebellious clerks in the castle, and in eight years after, a portion of it, was appointed by act of parliament, the common gaol for the county. Latterly the whole precincts of the castle have been consigned to the county and university for this purpose, and the county gaol court-houses, and other offices have been erected on it. A very curious well room of the time of Henry II., and in good preservation has been discovered in the centre of the keep tower on the mount; and a fine spring of water has likewise been found at the bottom. An ancient Saxon crypt, or chapel, 70 feet from the tower, was discovered whilst clearing the foundations of the new buildings for the gaol. The builder was unavoidably obliged to disturb the whole, but he replaced the pillars in a modern cellar as near the spot as possible, and in the same relative situation. The original style of the architecture of the roof, is strictly preserved. Robert D'Oyley,

* The original fortress, which in very old writings is called *Mota* is supposed to have been erected by King Offa, who is well known to have raised many great earthworks elsewhere, and to have erected some walls or other buildings at Oxford.

nephew to the first Robert who succeeded his uncle, taking part against king Stephen, delivered up this castle to the empress Maud or Matilda, upon her coming hither in 1141, in great state from Winchester, with many barons. Stephen having marched suddenly and unexpectedly to Oxford, entered the city by surprise, and set fire to it; and shut up the empress by a close siege from Michaelmas to Christmas. When the garrison was reduced to the last extremity, by famine, and the incessant attacks of the enemy, the empress made her escape from impending ruin, in a manner more surprising than any of her former escapes from Arundel, London, or Winchester. The river being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, she dressed herself with three trusty knights in white, and issuing silently about midnight, from a postern of the castle, passed all the enemy's sentinels unobserved, travelled on foot to Abingdon, and from thence on horseback to Wallingford. The castle surrendered the morning after the escape of the empress. During the time the castle was besieged, it is described as having been principally defended by two strong towers, which Dr. Ingram says, "were most undoubtedly the great keep tower on the high mount, built by Robert D'Oyley; and St. George's tower, which there is so much reason to believe was the prior Saxon palace, and whose walls were near ten feet thick, whilst its summit had the most truly ancient mode of protection, for those who should be placed there to annoy the besiegers." Two mounts over against the keep were thrown up by Stephen, from which he battered the castle incessantly, with all the machines of war then in use. One of these mounts was called afterwards mount Pelham; and the other Jew's mount, from its having in later times been the place of the burning of some Jews.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH AND COLLEGE

Within the precincts of the castle, were founded soon after the conquest, by Robert D'Oyley, the first of that name. The church was originally only a chapel for the use of the inhabitants and garrison of the castle, but was afterwards constituted a parish church. Brumman le Riche endowed this chapel with land in Walton manor, in the suburbs of Oxford, whence probably arose the tradition, that the ancient university was on that side of the city.

In this chapel D'Oyley founded a society of secular canons, called St. George's college, and which in the reign of king Stephen was translated to the abbey of Oseney.

ROYAL MINT.

In the early Saxon times a mint existed at Oxford, and there is in the Bodleian library a coin struck in the time of king Alfred. King Athelstan,

who commenced his reign in 924, appointed two mints for Oxford; and money was also coined here in the several reigns of Edgar, Edward the martyr, St. Ethelred, Canute, Harold I., Edward the confessor, and Harold. The mint at Oxford is mentioned in the doomsday survey, and there are proofs of its existence from the reigns of king Stephen, Henry II., John, and Henry III., to those of Henry V., and Edward IV. In the reign of Charles I. it was restored for a time. After the battle of Edge hill, in October, 1642, Charles came to this city, when, his exchequer being exhausted, the several colleges presented him with all the money that was left in their respective treasuries. The royal proclamation establishing the mint on that occasion is dated 15th December, 1642. Before the end of the following year nearly all the plate in Oxford, whether belonging to public bodies or private individuals, had been converted into money to pay the royal army. The mint was in active and constant operation from 1642 to the 24th of June, 1646, on which day the garrison of Oxford surrendered to the parliament. New Inn Hall, in which the mint was held in the reign of Charles I. is said to have been the site of the mint from the earliest times. In this mint were struck those coins known by the name of EXURGAT money, so called from the legend on the reverse—"EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI:"—(*Let God arise and his enemies be scattered.*)

BEAUMONT PALACE.

The royal palace of Beaumont, 'de Bello Monte' was built in 1132, by king Henry I. This monarch was called Beauclerk, from his fondness of learning, and 'tis said that his principal object in building this palace, was to afford himself full opportunity of watching over the interests of the university. Henry was so pleased with his residence, that on his future visits to this part of the kingdom, he divided his time equally between this palace, and his other newly erected one at Woodstock. Henry II. resided a great part of his reign in the palace of Beaumont, and within the walls of that structure, was born his courageous son Richard I., called Richard Cœur-de-Lion (the Lion hearted).

This palace continued to be the frequent residence of the kings of England, until the time of Edward II., who gave it to the monks of the order of Mount Carmel, in consequence of a vow made during his wars with Robert Bruce. Even after it was occupied by the Carmelites, several of the succeeding sovereigns, are said to have made Beaumont their home when they visited Oxford. Henry VI. is particularly mentioned as having resided here for some time. A fragment of this building was remaining only a few years since, but this has been pulled down, to make a passage on the west side of St. John-street. The

palace was situated on a spot of ground now forming the junction of Beaumont and St. John-streets. Previous to the erection of the streets which now occupy the site of the palace, that district was commonly called *the Beaumonts*.

Ancient Religious Houses.

The religious establishments in Oxford connected with the monastic bodies were, the priory of St. Frideswide, Oseney abbey, and Rewley abbey, St. George's college, St. Bernard's college, Canterbury college, Durham college, London college, St. Mary's college, and Gloucester hall; the Augustinian, Black, Grey, White, Crouched, and De Sacco friaries; Trinity house, St. John's hospital, and St. Bartholomew's hospital. Several of these institutions went into decay before the dissolution of monasteries, or were merged into academical establishments.

ST. FRIDESWIDE'S PRIORY.

This establishment which stood on a part of the site of the present college of Christ church, was founded in the beginning of the eighth century, by a pious virgin named Frideswide, daughter of Didan, the governor, provost, or viceroy of Oxford, by his wife Saffrida. "Having received a religious education" says Dr. Ingram, on the authority of an account preserved in Leland's Collectanea, "under Elgiva, a most pious devotee; the youthful Frideswide not only embraced a monastic life herself, but induced 12 other virgins of respectable families to follow her example. It happened about this time (A.D. 727) that Saffrida died; and her husband, seeking consolation from a work of piety, employed himself in the construction of a conventual church, within the precincts of the city; and, having dedicated it in honour of St. Mary and All Saints, he committed it to the superintendance of his daughter, at her own request. In process of time, by the munificence of the king of Mercia, certain *Inns* were constructed in the vicinity of the church, adapted as much as possible to the character of a religious establishment." "This," continues the same learned writer, "is the earliest notice of Oxford as a place of religious education; and thus the university may be traced to the priory of St. Frideswide." After having ruled over her nunnery for several years, St. Frideswide died, on the 19th of October, 740, and was buried in a chapel on the south side of the church, which was nearly destroyed in the conflagration caused by the assault of the Danes, in 1002. The anniversary of her death is kept as a 'gaudy' by the members of Christ church. The present chapter house was formed out of the ruins of this chapel. In

1180, the relics of this saint were removed "from an obscure to a more noted place in the church," with great solemnity, at which the king, archbishop, bishops, and nobles were present; and in 1289, they were again removed to the spot, over which the present magnificent shrine was erected about the year 1480. (*see the description of Christ church Cathedral at page 177*). In the beginning of the 11th century, the priory and church was enlarged by the Saxon king Ethelred, and so delighted was this monarch with the church, that he was wont to call it "myne owne mynster in Oxenford."* In the following century the priory of St. Frideswide fell into the hands of some secular canons, and the nuns and other religious women were dispersed. These canons were also, in their turn dismissed, for having violated the rules of their order. After this, the priory became the property of a Norman monk of austere character, of the name of Guimond, or Wymund, who was chaplain to Henry I. The inmates of the priory at this time are indiscriminately called, in ancient writings, the 'canons of St Frideswide,' and the canons of Oxenford.' The fame of the 'patroness of Oxenford,' having in the meantime spread abroad, many devotees came hither and offered presents at her shrine, so considerable, that the funds of the priory were, from this circumstance alone, greatly increased. Wood tells us, that Canutus, who was prior from 1150 to 1180, was the first writer of his order in England, moderator of the schools, and chancellor of the university. From this period many endowments were added, till at length, in 1524, it attracted the attention of cardinal Wolsey, then high in favour with king Henry VIII., from whom he received a grant of this priory and several other religious houses, for the endowment of his college.

OSENEY ABBEY.

This celebrated and splendid abbey was founded, and endowed as a priory for monks of the order of St. Augustin, by Robert D'Oyley, nephew of the Norman governor of Oxford, at the instance of his wife Edith. Soon after its foundation, many other persons added to the original endowment, and it became an abbey, and ultimately one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It was situated on an island, formed by different branches of the river Ouse, or Isis, on the western suburb of the city, and the buildings extended from the mill, still called Oseney mill, nearly to St. Thomas's church.

The abbey church, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and contained not less than 24 distinct altars, was lofty and magnificent, with a

* Oxford had been for some time the metropolis of the kingdom of Mercia, and a favorite seat of the Saxon monarchs.

central, and a western tower. The latter contained a peal of bells celebrated as the best in England at that time, which were afterwards removed to Christ church, and still hang in the tower of the cathedral. The abbot's house, the cloisters, the great hall, and other buildings were all on a corresponding scale of magnificence. The abbots were frequently honoured by the company of kings, prelates, and nobles of the first rank. King Henry III. after he had raised the siege before Kenilworth castle, passed his christmas here 'with great revelling and mirth.' The stone stairs which led to the hall or refectory were so broad, that, it is said five or six men could go up abreast. The space between the church of St. Thomas and Oseney mill, now partly occupied by a portion of the new cemetery, and crossed by the Great Western Railway, was the site of the great quadrangle. On the east side of the quadrangle stood the church,* and the infirmary was close to the river on the south side. But of these splendid buildings not a vestige remains, except some small fragments of the outbuildings, which may now be seen near the sawing mill. The monks had also a house of retirement at Medley, near the Lock, but of this no traces now remain. After the dissolution of the abbey, king Henry VIII. constituted Oxfordshire a diocese, and fixed the see of Oxford here; the abbey church became a cathedral, and the last abbot, Dr. King, was appointed the first bishop. In four years after, the see was translated to the chapel of Christ Church college.

REWLEY ABBEY,

Which stood on the northern part of the island of Oseney, and was therefore called North Oseney, was founded in 1279, by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of the will of his father, Richard, king of the Romans, second son of king John, and brother of Henry III. The foundation consisted of an abbot, and fifteen Monks of the Cistercian order, brought from Thame abbey, and the endowment consisted of nearly all the founders lands and tenements in North Oseney. The church, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin in 1281, stood between the loch or weir, and the outer gate of the abbey, Ela Longespe, countess of Warwick, also founded and endowed a chapel or chantry here. The site of the abbey is now partly occupied by the coal depôt of the London and North Western Railway Company.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

Which stood between Corn Market-street and New Inn Hall, was a college of regular canons of St. Augustine, and a nursery for the novices of the

*There is a curious representation of the ruins of this abbey, on the stained glass window over bishop King's monument, in Christ Church Cathedral.

several abbeys of that order in England. The license to erect the building and purchase lands for the support of the college, was granted by Henry V., but that king dying suddenly, it was confirmed by his successor Henry VI., in 1435. This college possessed a chapel, library, cloister, &c., and the buildings are said to have attained to a degree of magnificence, equal to that of most of our ancient colleges. The celebrated Erasmus pursued his studies here, in 1497-8; and the last prior of the college was Thomas Beel, who was living in 1520. St. Mary's college, being expressly founded for the education of the Augustinian monks, does not appear to have recovered from the blow which it received at the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. There are several remains of old buildings in the space formerly occupied by the college, and the gateway which led into the cloisters, is still to be seen in New Inn Hall-street. The other colleges connected with the religious orders have been for the most part incorporated with the present colleges.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

About half a mile from Magdalen's bridge, and a little to the north of the road to Cowley, stand the remains of this ancient hospital, which was founded by king Henry I. for lepers, soon after the erection of his palace at Beaumont. It was intended by the king for twelve brethren and a chaplain, and was endowed by him with the sum of £23. 0s. 5d. per annum, from the fee farm rent, anciently payable to the crown from the city of Oxford. Though several other contributions, lands, &c., were afterwards added; yet in the reign of Edward II. it was reduced to so great poverty, that the number of brethren was only six infirm and two sound. A new charter was obtained at this period. In 1328, Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel college, obtained from king Edward III. the grant of this hospital with all its endowments, for the use of his new society: but upon condition that they should maintain the chaplain and eight brethren, whose places were to be successively filled up, as vacancies occurred. "Within a few years after this grant" writes Dr. Ingram, "the city of Oxford refused to continue the payment of £23. 0s. 5d. from the fee farm rent. This gave rise to a succession of law suits between the corporation and the college, in which however the college was always successful. But in the 27th of Henry VIII. a composition was made between the parties, who agreed to abide by the arbitration of J. Hales, and T. Walsh, barons of the exchequer. The arbitrators reduced the annual payment from £23. 5d. to £19.: they also awarded that in all future vacancies a preference should be given to freemen of the city of Oxford. This arrangement has continued in force to the present day; and the "Bartlemas" men, with their cloaks and badges, are well known to every

inhabitant of Oxford. But that which was originally a sufficient provision for a decent maintenance, has dwindled into a miserable pittance, in consequence of the immense change in the value of money, which has in so many instances defrauded the intentions of our pious ancestors." At the second foundation of the hospital in the reign of Edward II., the sum of 9d. per week was fixed for each of the brethren, and the same sum is received by them to this day. The corporation still pay £19. per annum to the society of Oriel college, for the use of the eight almsmen. These poor men also receive annually a few shillings from Christ church and All Sculs college, and a reserved rent of 32s. per annum from a house in Corn-market-street. They have not for many years inhabited the hospital. The chapel of the hospital, which is in a tolerably perfect state, was re-built in the reign of Edward II., and was fortunate enough to be spared, when the other buildings were destroyed during the civil wars. In 1833, the present building was fitted up by the board of health as a temporary residence for cholera,

St. John the Baptist's Hospital was merged in Magdalen College.—(See page 145.) *Bethlehem Hospital* which was situated on the north side of St. Giles' church, is said to have been founded by Alwyn Godegose to whom the ancient fabric of that church has been ascribed.

THE FRIARS.

Among the several orders of *Friars* which formerly resided at Oxford, the most prominent were the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Carmelites. The *Dominicans*, called also *Black Friars* and *Preaching Friars*, came to England in 1221, and had their first house at Oxford the same year, by the munificence of Isabel de Bulbec, widow of Robert earl of Oxford. Their first settlement was in the Jewry, with a view to the conversion of the Jews; but finding their space confined in this situation, they removed to an island formed by different branches of the river on the south side of the city, which they had obtained of king Henry III. Here they erected an extensive pile of buildings, including a good sized church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, in 1262. The principal entrance to their domains was from Little-zate, by a bridge of several arches, called the Preacher's bridge, which was built by these friars about 1278.

The Franciscans, Minor, or Grey Friars, first settled at Oxford in 1224, in houses and lands in St. Ebbe's parish given them by Richard Milner-le-Mercer, and others, confirmed and enlarged by king Henry III., who was their chief benefactor. The monastery belonging to this body was extensive, and surrounded by a wall; and a small island adjoining, which the monks

planted with rows of trees according to the custom of the times, was described at the dissolution, as a delightful grove. The length of the church of this order, according to William of Worcester was 316 feet, and its width was proportionate: it had ten chapels on the north side of the nave, each containing a glazed window of three lights. The *Penitential Friars*, who had built themselves a house and oratory, out of the ruins of the churches of St. Benedict, and St. Budoc, without the western gate of the city; having been suppressed in England in 1307, their possessions were given to the Franciscans, by means of which, their property extended from the bank of the Thames to the castle millstream. Roger Bacon, the celebrated astronomer was a friar of this house, and was buried here in 1292. Here also was buried, Beatrix, the third wife of Richard, the great benefactor of this and other monasteries, and whose heart was deposited here. At the dissolution, these two houses of Dominicans and Franciscans, including land, buildings, &c., were sold for the sum of £1,094. to R. Andrews, Esq. of Hailes, in Gloucestershire, and J. How, gentleman. The buildings were soon afterwards pulled down, and the materials sold; the site which is now built over is known by the general appellation of *The Friars*.

The friary of the *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, originally stood on Gloucester Green; they afterwards removed to the palace of Beaumont, that royal mansion having been given them, by king Edward II. The stones of the old friary were removed by archbishop Laud, to build the new quadrangle of St. John's college.

ANCIENT HOUSES, HALLS, &c.

Besides the collegiate establishments in Oxford, the following ancient buildings may be considered worthy of notice. The curious antique building in St. Aldate's-street, known as Faulkner's Temperance hotel, is said by tradition to have been built, or occupied by Robert King, the first bishop of Oxford. About four doors south of this is another old house, which, from the striking correspondence of the richly decorated ceilings and other appearances, Dr. Ingram is "inclined to believe," originally formed one mansion, with this, which he says "was most probably built by bishop King, after the accession of Edward VI. when he was deprived of Gloucester hall, which had previously been assigned to him as his residence. "The palace of Cuddesdén" continues the same writer, "was not built until near a century afterwards; and during the intermediate period, the bishops of Oxford had no fixed residence. Unton Croke Esq., who was a colonel in the parliamentary army, and M.P. for Oxford, occupied this house during the Cromwellian age. The house, in the

same street occupied by the late G. Hitchings Esq., was formerly called *Water-hall*, from its situation near the Trill mill stream; and to the south of the almshouse, also in St. Aldate's-street is a picturesque stone house, said by tradition, to have been once occupied by Cromwell, when he came to Oxford with Fairfax in 1649. *Kettel-hall*, an ancient building on the north side of Broad-street, was erected in 1615 by Dr. Ralph Kettel, president of Trinity college, for the use of students. Its site was previously occupied by *Perles*, and by corruption *Perilous hall*, so called from a family of the name of Perles or Peverells who erected or occupied it. The entrance to the billiard rooms of Mr. T. Betteris, 29 Broad street, is by an ancient doorway, belonging to a chapel, which was formed hexagonally out of one of the bastions of the city wall, and supposed to have been dedicated to St. Catherine, whose marriage, the mutilated sculpture over the doorway, is probably intended to represent. Wood informs us, that it was built originally by Wholberdie and De Hybdine; and Peshall states, that Hearne mentions it to have been an ancient synagogue. It is said likewise to have been a private oratory built by a lady, and dedicated to St. Margaret, though at one time, it was commonly called 'Our Lady's Chapel.'

Blackhall, in St. Giles'-street, now the residence of Mr. F. Morrell, is mentioned as early as 1361, when J. de Beresford gave certain revenues derived from it, to his chantry in All Saints' church. In 1486 it was given by Joan Gille to Rewley abbey, and after the dissolution it was purchased by the society of St. John's college, to whom it still belongs. It was restored and a north wing added by Mr. Joseph Parker a few years since.

Middleton Hall in the same street, now the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cornish, bears the date 1663 in the spandrils of an elliptical arch on the staircase. The original fabric anciently belonged to the nunnery of Godstow. Part of the old buildings of *Greek hall* may still be observed, between Middleton-hall and St. John's college. The house at the top of St. Aldate's-street now occupied by Mr. Pike, auctioneer, was formerly known as *Knapp hall*, and is mentioned as early as the reign of the conqueror, as belonging to one Ermanold, a Burgess of Oxford, by whom it was given to Abingdon abbey in 1104. It was subsequently known as the Falcon inn, and the Castle inn. Beneath it, is still an ancient and extensive vault or crypt, curiously arched with stone. The *Roebuck inn*, Cornmarket-street, occupies the site of *Merston-hall*, so called from J. de Merston, mayor of Oxford in 1400. It was afterwards called *Coventry-hall*, from Thomas Coventry, mayor in the reign of Henry V. The back premises of the ancient hall extended at that time into Cheney-lane, as those of the *Roebuck inn* do at the present day into the same lane, now called

Market-street. The *Golden Cross inn* adjoining, occupies the site of another ancient academic hall, called *Maugar* or *Malgar hall*, from a family of that name possessed it a few years after the Norman conquest. Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton college was educated at this hall. The premises were formerly very large, and are still extensive. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., it is called 'Gyngere Inne' from W. Gynginer, who was the owner of it, in the 37th of Edward III., (1364.)

Adjoining it on the south side was *Sonner's inn*, originally a part of it, but afterwards a distinct hall. Nearly opposite to these was *Perry hall* or *Drapery hall*, being situated in the drapery, or place set apart for the drapers. This building, which is now occupied by Messrs. Grimby and Hughes, grocers, still exhibits some remains of an academical hall, particularly a spacious chimney piece in good preservation, bearing the arms of New college and of the incorporated company of Merchant Tailors and Drapers; it has likewise some finely carved oak wainscotting, and a large window of the time of James I. A part of the wainscotting has been recently purchased and removed to Radley hall.

The *Marshall's inn*, or hall for clerks, with the King's Head, afterwards became part of the *Star inn*; but it continued to be used by scholars, even after this union, for a principal of the Star inn or hall, occurs in the registers in 1512. This building is now partly occupied by Miss Ashley and partly as a railway office. The front of the building exhibits some curious antique decorations. The house at the corner of Holywell-street, opposite the Clarendon now occupied by Mr. J. F. Wood, surgeon, and known for many years as Seal's *Coffee house, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of the Clarendon buildings,

On the north side of this street there are the remains of two or three academical halls, and several houses which may boast of considerable antiquity. A little north of Holywell church, stands the manor house of that parish, which was rebuilt in 1516. There are several ancient buildings also in the High-street.

City Wall.—From the Domesday survey it is ascertained that Oxford was encompassed by a wall, but when that wall was erected cannot be ascertained. During the siege of the castle, the walls were much damaged by king Stephen. In the reign of Henry III., that monarch granted the mayor and burgesses, certain tolls "for the help of repairing their wall, as also for the greater security of the country hereabout" King Richard II. in a brief addressed

*Coffee was first introduced into England by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, in 1641. The first coffee-house in England was kept by Mr. Jacobs, a Jew, at Oxford, in 1650.

to the mayor and burgesses, says "that the walls, with the towers thereof, anciently kept firm and whole, were now become so weak and ruinous, and also the ditch or moat, of old so broad and deep, so stopped up, that if his enemies in France should invade England it would put his person to great hazard, unless a quick remedy was found to repair them." A tax was then levied indiscriminately upon all persons, religious as well as secular residing within the city, and the wall was regularly repaired for the last time. When the city was put in a state of defence by Charles I., temporary fortifications were constructed, to atone for the chasms in the ancient line of mural embattements. The wall was lofty and massive with towers or turrets at the most assailable points, and was in some places constructed on arches. There were originally five gates, besides posterns. The chief of these had two round towers of defence on each side, and that on the north called Bocardo, was machicolated. The north gate stood across Cornmarket-street close to St. Michael's church, the north wall having run along the south side of George-street and Broad-street. The south gate stood in St. Aldate's-street, between the south end of the almshouses and Christ church college; the course of the wall being along the south side of the great quadrangle of Christ church, and the back of Merton college and gardens, of which in the latter place, there are considerable remains. The east gate stood across the lower part of the High-street, between the houses now occupied by the Rev. J. E. Millard and Mr. Jones, druggist.

The wall directed its course from this point towards the east end of Broad street, by the New college gardens. That portion of the wall by which the latter gardens are bounded, is kept in perfect repair, by the society of New college, according to the agreement made, between bishop Wickham, their founder, and the mayor and burgesses of Oxford. The westgate of the city was situated at the junction of Castle-street and the New-road, near the church of St. Peter le Baily. The course of the western wall was, from this gate, nearly in a direct line north as far as George-street, and south towards the Friars, where it joined the south wall, which ran along Brewer-street to the south gate at St. Aldate's. Smith-gate stood at the north end of Catherine-street, and formed the outlet towards the parks. Little-gate or Water-gate was so called from a common ford at Preacher's bridge, nearly adjoining, and used by the inhabitants to water cattle. Though called Little-gate, yet it was passable for a cart, and had another small door adjoining, for foot passengers. The street which led to this entrance is still called Little-gate-street. The gates of the city were all taken down in 1771. The circumference of the wall was about two miles, and the ancient city formed an oblong figure.

ANCIENT NAMES OF STREETS, &c.

The western extremity of the High-street has been called for ages, and is still called Carfax, from 'Quatre-voies,' *quadrivium*, from the four main streets of the city meeting at this point. The church of St. Martin, the eastern end of which abuts on this point, is commonly called Carfax church, and the parish of St. Martin is generally designated, Carfax parish. Nearly in the centre of the four streets which meet here, once stood the celebrated structure called *Carfax Conduit*, a very beautiful piece of masonry, erected in 1610, by Otho Nicholson, Esq., of Christ church college, for the purpose of supplying the university and city with water, brought in pipes from a hill above the village of North Hinksey, at a cost of £2,500. On account of the obstruction which the conduit offered to the carriage way, it was soon considered a nuisance, and in 1787 it was taken down, and presented by the university and city, to the earl of Harcourt, who caused it to be reconstructed in his beautiful park at Nuneham, where it still forms one of its chief ornaments. The lower part of the fabric is square, on the top was a large reservoir for water, and there was another over the porch of the old church of All Saints. From the angles to the base, which is solid, spring two fine arches, which cross each other diagonally, and form a support to the upper story of the structure, which is octangular, and contains sculptured figures in niches.

Attached to the east end of the former church of Carfax, was *Pennyles Bench*, where we are told by Wood, that "the mayor and his brethren met occasionally on public affairs." It was either built, or re-built in the reign of Henry VIII., and it was afterwards re-built with a shed over it, supported on plain stone pillars. The shed was subsequently removed, and a sort of alcove substituted for it. In 1747, it was represented to the corporation that "the old Butter bench, otherwise Pennyles bench, was a great nuisance, being an harbour for idle and disorderly people," and it was then ordered to be taken down. The butter bench, or butter market, was then removed to the south side of the church, but since the erection of the new market in the High-street, it has been removed, and the police station for the city occupies its site. On the site of this butter bench formerly stood a tavern, called the Mermaid: it was in this tavern, in February, 1354, that the great conflict between the university and city originated, in which no less than 63 of the scholars were killed, and several severely wounded. Cornmarket-street was anciently called Northgate, from its having led to the northern entrance to the city, which stood near the church of St. Michael. The corn market having been subsequently held in a shed with a leaden roof,

supported by pillars, in this street, led to its present appellation. This shed was built in 1536, by Dr. Claymund, president of Corpus Christi college. Here also stood the pillory. Queen-street was anciently called the great Bailey, and afterwards Butcher-row, from its being divided by a row of butchers stalls or shops. There were several streets in this neighbourhood, distinguished by the name of Bailey: the North Bailey comprised a part of the lane now called New-Inn-Hall-lane; St. Ebbes-street was called the Little Bailey; and Castle-street which led to the entrance of the castle was styled the Lower Bailey. The entrance to the castle was then on the south west side opposite the present entrance. St. Aldate's-street as far as the south gate of the city, which stood near the almshouses, was called Fish-street, whilst the gate was in existence; the fish market being held there. The lower part between the gate and the bridge was called Grand-pont. The bridge at the southern entrance to Oxford is called *Folly Bridge*, from the old tower or folly which stood upon it, and which was traditionally called Friar Bacon's study. It was formerly called South bridge.* There was a bridge here in the Saxon times, and in the reign of Ethelred a Saxon tower stood upon it. This tower or as it was called folly, was afterwards re-built by the Normans. Pembroke-street was called Penny-farthing-street, from a wealthy family named Penyverthing, who resided there in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. Brewer-street was known as Lombard's-lane from a Jew of that name, who resided there in the reign of king John; afterwards Slaying-lane, from a slaughter house for the butchers of Oxford, having been built there in 1536; and subsequently King-street, from a family of that name. Opposite the east end of Pembroke-street was the Jews synagogue, which, after the expulsion of the Jews, was converted into an academic hall, and distinguished by the name of Burnell's inn or Balliol hall; and was afterwards called London college, from Clifford, bishop of London, who was educated there, and left it a legacy of 1000 marks in 1421. Broad-street was formerly called Canditch from the northern fosse or ditch of the city, which ran through it; it was afterwards called Horsemonger-lane from a fair of horses which was held there. Market-street was formerly called Cheney-lane, probably from a family of that name. Brasenose college lane, anciently Mildred-lane, led from the schools to St. Mildred's church, and passed through the churchyard. New Inn Hall-street was called Bedford-lane; and Adynton-lane, after families of note who resided in it. Ship-street, so called from the Ship inn, formed part of the lane which completely encompassed

*The present bridge was finished in 1827; Ebenezer Perry being the architect. The expense was defrayed by loans, to be repaid by the produce of the toll-gate.

the city immediately within the wall, and was called by different names in different parts, after the most important persons who resided in it. Catherine-street was called Cat-street, from Catherine hall which stood in it; and the street or lane which led by the front of Brasenose college, was called School-street. Logic-lane was called Horsemill-lane, from a horsemill which stood therein. The ancient name of Merton-street was St. John's-street. George-street is so called from St. George's hall, which stood at the north-east end of it. Broken-hays, derives that appellation from its having been anciently an open space without the walls, consisting of irregular hedges and uneven ground, caused by the throwing up of earthworks and making entrenchments, during the siege of Oxford castle, by king Stephen. These mounds answered the double purpose of attacking the castle, and defending the palace of Beaumont, where the king resided during the three months siege. *Gloucester green* which formed a part of these broken hays, was levelled and formed into a bowling green by the corporation, in 1638. On the west side of broken hays was Stockwell-street, so called from Stoke or Stock's well, which also went by the name of Plato's well, and Cornish chough well. The university printing house and Walton place, now occupy its site. Irishman's-street, so called from the number of Irishmen studying there, was situated between Stockwell-street and the castle. Hithe bridge, was so called from the hithe or wharf adjoining; *hithe* being a Saxon word, signifying a landing place to receive goods out of vessels. Jew's mount, is so called from some Jews having been executed there, in the time of persecution. The most modern streets in Oxford, are Beaumont-street and St. John-street, which were commenced in 1828.

MODERN OXFORD.

Having glanced at Oxford in the "olden time," we shall next proceed to examine it "as it is to-day." Well indeed has it been designated the city of palaces—the modern Athens—and one of the most remarkable and picturesque cities in Europe. It is seated on a gentle eminence, surrounded on the south, east, and west, with a succession of forest-clad hills and valleys, which form a beautiful and softly featured amphitheatre. The classic streams of the Isis and Cherwell, sweep round three-fourths of the compass, and the rich champaign country which opens on the north, extending away to the horizon, presents a most luxurious sheet of the highest cultivation. The proud architectural view of the city from the surrounding heights, with its domes, spires, towers, pinnacles, and turrets, surmounting an assemblage of ancient and modern buildings, which few other cities in the world can present, is

singularly interesting and picturesque; and offers an impressive exhibition of sumptuousness and wealth; in both the character and number of the public buildings. From Borley-hill, on the north-west, the prospect resembles that from the hills above Cologne; the various lofty edifices, forming from this point a singular group, exhibit the splendid dome of the Radcliffe library to the greatest advantage, as a central object. From Bagley wood, the landscape is foreshortened, with the great hall of Christ church, and Magdalen tower, as the principal objects. From the other hills in the neighbourhood, the great features change their position, without losing their beauty; and as most of the grand buildings of Oxford approach nearer to each other, the accidental grouping of them from different points, affords surprise and pleasure. A nearer view rather increases than diminishes the striking effect, by disclosing the magnitude of some of the edifices, and the splendour of their ornamental details. Singly considered, these buildings are rich examples both of the Gothic and the Palladian style, and are worthy monuments of the skill and taste of the most eminent artists England has produced.

The principal approaches to Oxford are from the four cardinal points, and except on the north, pass along bridges. The northern entrance is near St. Giles' church, where a magnificent vista of the city upwards of 2000 feet long presents itself. It is a handsome wide street, of a retired and pleasing appearance with a row of stately elms on each side, and somewhat resembling the celebrated Boulevards of Paris. The entrance on the south is over a spacious newly erected bridge, called Folly bridge, which crosses the river Isis. The eastern approach is over Magdalen bridge, which crosses the Cherwell. This beautiful structure which is 526 feet in length, was erected in 1779, under the direction of Mr. Gwynn, at a cost of £8000.; and from it is a charming view of the vale of Cherwell, the church of St. Clement, Magdalen college, and Christ church meadows. The entrance from the west, is by a broad and noble causeway along several elegant stone bridges, which was made under an act of parliament in 1766; at which period a part of the castle yard and moat, were taken into the new road. High-street, the principal street of the city, is spacious, well paved, upwards of half a mile in length, and so superbly edified, as to be generally esteemed one of the most beautiful streets in Europe. Its sides are adorned with the colleges of University, Queen's and All Souls'; the churches of All Saints' and St. Mary; and its extremities are overlooked by the church of Carfax, with its embattled tower, and the grand and lofty pinnacles of Magdalen college. At almost every step, the stranger is regaled with a fresh display of architectural grandeur.

One view of this street, near its middle, where there is a graceful curve is particularly captivating and impressive, and may challenge comparison for mingled beauty, variety, and effect, with almost any street scene in the world. Broad-street, and several of the other streets are wide, well paved, and lined with good shops, but for the most part they are not of a very imposing character. "In what really constitutes Oxford," says a recent writer,—“in the magnificent collection of edifices, the museum, the labyrinth of great and noble and ancient buildings, which are connected immediately and remotely with its university,—recent change or any touch of modernizing is all but utterly unknown. The whole city, in this view, is full of the noblest and most astonishing monuments of an ancient period, while everything modern is but an insignificant accessory. The period, too, to which these monuments belong, though dating back to the centuries of dim historical vision, is not an age that has passed away and become powerless; but one which survives in most of the existing institutions, and appears to bring the far-past into immediate blending with the present, and walks abroad, with all the energy and many of the attributes of the day when the monuments were founded. To re-model, and still more to dilapidate any building of the university, therefore, would almost be esteemed a profanation. Even the stone from the colosseum at Rome, was removed to erect other buildings, for it was already half fallen into ruin; but here it seems a breach of duty to remove a pinnacle, a battlement, or a corbal, and a sacrilege committed on the sacred relics of art. The buildings, though in some instances affording noble specimens of the best Saxon or early Norman architecture, pertain in no case to the highest school of edification either Classic or Gothic; yet they furnish examples of almost all styles, ecclesiastical, secular, and collegiate, classic and picturesque, and display them in so limited an arena, and in such exquisite grouping, as can hardly fail to awe a susceptible mind into taste.” Perhaps not the least interesting feature in the general appearance of Oxford, is that the buildings are interspersed with occasional groups of trees, and the grounds adjoining several of the colleges are extensive, and laid down with exquisite taste. The whole of the university buildings are in the city, and several of them in its very centre, which occasioned old Fuller, in his quaint style to remark, that “Oxford was a university in a town; and Cambridge a town in a university.”

The city of Oxford including its suburbs, is nearly two miles from east to west, and about a mile and a half from north to south. It is divided into five wards, and consists with its suburbs of the following fifteen parishes: All Saints, St. Aldates', Binsey, St. Clement's, St. Ebbe's, St. Giles', Holywell, St. John's, St. Mary the virgin's, Mary Magdalen's, St. Martin's, St. Michael's, St.

Peter Le Bailey's, St. Peter's in the east, and St. Thomas's. The colleges, halls, and public buildings being deemed extra-parochial, are exempt from poor rates.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.

* * * *For an account of the Cathedral of Oxford, see page 177.*

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN'S,—THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

This beautiful Gothic structure, which is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, stands in the High-street, near the centre of the city, and is dedicated, as its name implies, to the blessed Virgin. It consists of a spacious nave and side aisles, a fine chancel without aisles, and a magnificent tower and spire. History and tradition aver, that king Alfred built a church or chapel, on the site of this church, which he annexed to the hall or college, that he founded or restored after the ravages of the Danes: that monarch's palace or royal mansion called the *King's hall* being then in the immediate neighbourhood. In process of time several subordinate chapels or chantries were added to the building, and endowed by individuals or fraternities with annual stipends to the officiating priests. These chapels were severally dedicated to 'Our Lady,' St. Ann, St. Catherine, St. Thomas &c. The chancel of the old church, where the university engines are now kept, and which appears to have been the 'Royal chapel' built by Alfred, was used as a congregation house by the university, previous to the erection of the present convocation house; and Adam de Brom, the founder of Oriel college, having been buried in the 'Chapel of our Lady', which is on the north side of the church, it is called after him, Adam de Brom's chapel. The two latter chapels are the only portions of the old church now remaining. The present edifice, except the chancel and porch, was erected about the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., the architect was Sir Reginald Bray, the high steward of the university. The chancel is said to have been built by Walter Lyhert or Lettarte, provost of Oriel college, and afterwards bishop of Norwich, who died in 1472. The porch was added in 1637. The length of the nave is 94 feet by 54 wide, including side aisles; of the chancel 68 by 24; the height of the nave is 70; of the side aisles 50, and the height of the summit of the spire from the ground is 180 feet. The front, excepting the porch, is of good perpendicular character. The interior was completely restored, re-seated, and the galleries rebuilt with much taste, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Plowman, of Oxford, a promising young architect, who died in March 1828, a few days before the completion of the work. The organ screen which is of Painswick

stone, was erected in 1827: the elegant font, the gift of Dr. Hawkins, many years vicar of the parish, and now provost of Oriel college, was executed by Mr. Plowman, in 1828. The ancient stone font and pulpit, which were defaced by the soldiers of the Commonwealth in 1643, are near the entrance door on the north side. The ancient and beautiful *sedilia* in the chancel for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, is in very good preservation. The eastern window of the south aisle, which formerly contained painted glass, representing in groups an epitome of the history of the university, has lately been filled with stained glass, executed by Wailes, from a design by A. W. Pugin, Esq., in memory of Mr. Bartley, a commoner of Oriel college; another handsome window filled with stained glass, by Hardman, has been inserted in the same aisle, to the memory of Miss Bartley, sister to Mr. Bartley. The porch on the south, which was erected by Dr. Morgan Oliver, chaplain to archbishop Laud, at an expense of £230., has heavy twisted columns, and is of incongruous architecture. Over the entablature of the porch is a large statue of the blessed Virgin and infant Redeemer, which gave great offence to the puritans, and was made to form an article of impeachment against archbishop Laud, who was then chancellor of the university. The figure was defaced by Cromwell's soldiers, about five years after it was erected. The uncommon grandeur and beauty of the tower and spire is almost universally acknowledged: the tower, which is quadrangular, has at each angle two graduated buttresses, recessed on their faces with canopied and statued niches, sending up behind these finely proportioned, and richly ornamented pinnacles, the spire, which is octagonal, and terminates in a weather-vane. The panels and gables of the pinnacles are lined with a profusion of pomegranates, in honour of queen Eleanor of Castile, mother of Edward II., who gave the large mansion called Le Oriole, to her chaplain, James de Spain, who conveyed it to the society of scholars, founded by Adam de Brom and Edward II., it now belongs to the provost and fellows of Oriel college. The merits of the design of this elegant steeple have been fully brought into view, by the generous and able manner in which the leading members of the university conducted its restoration in 1850, with the professional experience of the Messrs. Buckler, architects of Oxford and London. The splendid mass of richness with which the tower is crowned, and from the midst of which the tall and graceful spire ascends, is unsurpassed both in style and design. The statues have been faithfully restored, and the entire structure is a fresh and perfect re-production, in the most minute detail, of the rich and varied ornaments, for which it was distinguished. In the tower is a peal of six fine-toned bells. The old sacristy which is coeval with the present

chancel, and was long used as an engine room, is now handsomely restored, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles, from ancient patterns found in the excavations. This is called the university church, in consequence of the sermons of that body being preached here every Sunday and holidays (morning and afternoon) excepting Easter-sunday, Trinity-sunday, Christmas-day, Lady-day, and a few other holidays falling on a Sunday; when the turn comes to the dean and canons of Christ-church, they generally preach in their own cathedral. In the long vacation there are no university sermons. At the university services here, the vice-chancellor occupies a throne, and the doctors seats, which are chaste and elegant in design, and somewhat resemble the stalls of our old cathedrals: the seats for the masters and bachelors of art, are also fitted up in an appropriate style. Divine service for the parishioners, is performed here twice every Sunday, &c. Among the monuments may be noticed the altar tomb in the north chapel, to the memory of Adam de Brom; and the handsome mural tablet of statuary marble, supported by two elegant figures, by Flaxman, erected near the font, to the memory of Sir W. Jones. On the north side of the chancel is the common law school, where the Vinerian professor reads his lectures. The benefice of St. Mary's is a vicarage, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £5. 4s. 2d., but now of the yearly value of £38.; it is in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Oriel college, to whom it was given by king Edward II., on condition of their providing chaplains for the parochial service of the church. The Rev. Charles Marriott, M.A., is the present vicar. The liberty or hamlet of Littlemore formerly belonged to this parish, but it has lately been constituted a separate and distinct district. The parish includes within its precincts, the western part of University, the whole of Oriel, All Souls' and the greater portion of Brasenose colleges, and St. Mary's hall: part of the schools, and the Radcliffe library, and the Clarendon building.

* * * *We now proceed with our notices of the other churches in Oxford, in alphabetical order.*

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,

Which is situated in the High-street, was begun in 1699 and finished in 1708, and is a fine building of 72 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 50 feet high, in the style of ecclesiastical architecture, which was worked into popularity by Sir Christopher Wren. The church, which had for many ages occupied this site, fell down in 1699, and the present edifice was built of Headington stone, from a design, and under the guiding talent of Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ church. It is beautified both within and without with Corinthian

capitals, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. The roof is remarkable for the extent of its span unsupported by any pillar; the ceiling is finely ornamented with fret work, around which are painted the arms of queen Anne, the duchess of Marlborough, and other contributors to the building. The altar piece, which is of stone, coloured in imitation of marble, was put up by lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, at an expense of £500. The seats, which are of oak are regular, the pulpit and reading desk are of elegant workmanship; and the gallery at the west end contains a good organ, by Bishop. The steeple which is of three stages, consists of a rustic square tower, a turret encircled by Corinthian pillars, and a handsome tapering spire. The ground floor of the tower is fitted up as a vestry room, and in the upper part are five good bells. In the centre of the vestry is a table tomb, erected in 1843, at a cost of upwards of £800, to the memory of Dr. Tatham, one of the late rectors of Lincoln college. The living is a perpetual curacy, of the annual value of £65., in the gift of Lincoln college; the Rev. T. E. Espin, fellow of that college is the present incumbent. It is rated in the king's books at £5. 6s. 8d.

All Saints' parish includes a part of the two ancient parishes of St. Edward and St. Mildred:* the latter parish was united with that of All Saints' in the reign of Henry V., when the church was incorporated with Lincoln college. The church of St. Edward, (the martyr) was situated near St. Edward's-lane, now called Bear-street, and there is no record of the precise period when it was destroyed. The whole site of the church and parish of St. Mildred, is now occupied by colleges and public buildings, in the neighbourhood of All Saints' church. Among the several academic halls which formerly existed in this parish, was Broadgates hall, (one of the three which bore the same name in different parishes,) which was situated on the site of the court called Amsterdam. This hall, which had a chapel within its gates, possessed extraordinary privileges, among which was that of being a sanctuary or asylum for all petty offenders against the law, and even for manslaughter.

ST. ALDATE'S CHURCH.

This venerable structure, which is situated in St. Aldate's†-street, formerly called Fish-street, is composed of portions of many different dates and styles. The first church erected on this site was of wood, and is supposed by the Oxford antiquary, to have been constructed before the settlement of the Saxons and the Danes. In 1004, according to Speed, it was rebuilt, probably of stone, and it was subsequently used as a cloister to receive novices for the

* St. Mildred was the daughter of Merivall, the son of Penda, king of the Mercians.

† St. Aldate, sometimes called St. Old was a Briton, and flourished about the year 450.

priory of St. Frideswide, and Abingdon abbey. The present edifice consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. On the north side of the chancel, is an arcade of five small circular arches.

The nave has two fine arches; the south aisle, called the Trinity chapel, was built in 1335, by Sir John de Docklington, who had been several times mayor of Oxford. A room over this aisle, the floor of which cuts off the tops of the windows, was anciently used as a library, by the society of Pembroke college, and is now converted into a muniment room, for the archdeaconries of Oxford and Berkshire. Beneath this aisle is a vaulted crypt, which was long used as a charnel house, but was lately cleared out and repaired. This north aisle, called St. Saviour's chapel, was erected in 1455, by Philip Potton, archdeacon of Gloucester, who subsequently endowed a chantry therein; and the tower and spire, belong to the early part of the 14th century. The tower contains a peal of five bells. The interior of the church was repaired and repewed by public subscription, in 1832. In the south aisle is a very fine altar tomb of alabaster, to the memory of John Noble, L.L.B., principal of Broadgates hall, now Pembroke college, who died in 1522. The font, which is in a very rich style of the 14th century, is in good preservation. The benefice is a discharged rectory rated at £8. 13s. 4d.; in the patronage of the society of Pembroke college, to whom it was presented by king Charles I, in 1636. Its annual value is £137.; the Rev. H. Swaby is the present rector. The parish of St. Aldate includes part of the ancient parishes of St. Edward, St. Frideswide, and St. Michael at Southgate. It extends to the old turnpike house, about a mile on the Abingdon-road, and that part situated in Berkshire is called the liberty of Grandpont, or Grampound. The ancient church of St. Edward's parish has been mentioned above; the parish of St. Frideswide is almost entirely included in the site of Christ church; the church of St. Michael at Southgate, stood on the site of the professor of Hebrew's lodgings, and was pulled down by Wolsey. The ancient Southgate of the city stood between the south end of the almshouses and Christ church, and was well fortified with towers on each side.

St. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,

Which is situated in the eastern suburbs of the city, is a handsome edifice in the Anglo-Norman style, built by Mr. Hudson, from the designs of Mr. D. Robertson, on a piece of ground near the Cherwell, given for its site by Sir Joseph Locke. It consists of a nave, side aisles, and tower. The large window over the communion table is filled with stained glass representing the principal events in the life of our Redeemer. The tower contains three bells. The

edifice was erected at a cost of £6,500, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500. from the commissioners for building and endowing churches ; and was consecrated by the late Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Oxford, on the 14th of June, 1828. The former church, which had been for many years in a very bad state of repair, and had been rendered quite inadequate to the wants of the parish by the rapid increase of the population, stood near the toll-bar at the eastern end of Magdalen bridge, and was taken down in 1829. The earliest mention on record of this church is in 1112, when it was given by Henry I. to the canons of St. Frideswide, from whom it passed in 1126 to the abbey of Oseney. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the crown, valued at £120. per annum, and in the incumbency of the Rev. W. S. Hore.

The parish of St. Clement, is divided from the city of Oxford, by the river Cherwell, but it is included in the new limits laid down in the Reform act, and the inhabitants now have votes in the city. It being locally situated in the hundred of Bullington, our account of the parish will be found under that head.

ST. EBBE'S CHURCH,

In St. Ebbe's-street, is a modern edifice, opened for divine service on the 9th of Feb., 1817 ; it was erected from designs by Mr. W. Fisher, who was also the builder, in the pointed style of architecture, corresponding with the tower of the old church, which has been preserved. The old church, the foundation of which is involved in obscurity, and the body of which was pulled down in 1814, was dedicated to St. Ebba or Ebbe, abbess of Collingham, and daughter of Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland. This saint died in 685. In 1005, the church was given to Ensham abbey, by Alan, earl of Cornwall, the founder of that abbey. It continued in the possession of the abbey until the dissolution, when the advowson was consigned to the crown, to which it still belongs. The tower is very ancient, being built of rubble, massive, and has no staircase in the interior. In the tower is a peal of eight bells. A curious Norman doorway has been adapted to the vestry. The cost of the erection of the present edifice was about £3000. ; the font was given by the late Dr. Griffith, master of University college. The living is a discharged rectory rated at £3. 5s., and now of the annual value of £111. The Rev. G. T. Cameron is the present rector. The ancient church of St. Benedict stood in this parish, just without the west gate of the city. About 300 yards west of this, was another church dedicated to St. Bodoc. Both these parishes were, soon after the conquest, united to St. George's within the precincts of the castle, and the churches fell into decay.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

In George-street, is a district church recently erected in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The east window of the chancel, and three of the other windows are filled with stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy in the incumbency of the Rev. E. Marshall.

ST. GILES' CHURCH.

This ancient edifice, which is situated at the northern extremity of the city, is the last object of antiquarian interest in that direction. According to Ross, of Warwick, it was built about the time of the Conquest, though it does not appear to have been dedicated to St. Giles, till the year 1120. In 1138, the founder, one Alwin, who was surnamed Godegose, bestowed the advowson with all its appurtenances for ever, upon the nunnery of Godstow, which was dedicated about that time. At the dissolution of religious houses, the rectory and chapel of St. Giles, with all the tithes, &c., as part of the possessions of Godstow nunnery, were seized by the crown, and granted to John Doily, and John Scudamore, from whom they soon afterwards passed to Dr. George Owen, of Godstow, the king's physician. From his son they passed, together with the manor of Walton, by purchase, to the society of St. John's college; the founder, Sir Thomas White, having bequeathed to them £3,000. for the purchase of additional lands. Some writers suppose the site of this church to have been an ancient British temple, which served for the double purpose of a place of public worship and a convocation house, where all academical business was transacted in the aboriginal university. The church now consists of a nave, north and south aisles, porch, and a chancel, to which is attached on the south side, a chapel, founded by one of the Fitz Warren's of Walton, and dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin. The tower, at the west end, which is an interesting example of very early pointed architecture, is built of rubble and small stones, united by a strong cement, tied by quoins of masonry in a very durable manner, and is evidently the oldest part of the present fabric. The church itself is an elegant structure, the prevailing style is that of the 13th century. The nave is divided from the side aisles by pointed arches, supported on light cylindrical columns, with plain Norman capitals. The north aisle, which was formerly a distinct chapel, with a separate entrance from the church yard, presents a beautiful elevation, and is remarkable as exhibiting a series of gables, corresponding with the columns and arches of the exterior. At the eastern extremity of the south aisle is a chapel, supposed to have been dedicated in honour of St. Catherine;

an altar called after that saint, is frequently mentioned in the parish accounts, which are preserved here from the year 1492. The chancel is of early character, corresponding with the tower, though the east window is of a later period. The windows are double and triple lancets, with detached shafts on the inside. The font is of an elegant and uncommon design, of the time of Henry III., enriched with the dog-tooth ornament; the doorways of the porch are very beautifully executed. The church has been recently thoroughly repaired under the superintendance of Mr. Underwood; among the curious vestiges of antiquity disclosed during these alterations was a fragment of the high altar stone, and an unbroken altar stone, which formerly stood against the pier on the north side of the chancel arch. The cost of the late reparations is about £1800., chiefly raised by subscription. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated at £14. 2s. 3½d., in the patronage of St. John's college, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Rew, B.D. Its annual value is £160.

The parish of St. Giles is nearly six miles in circumference. It includes the hamlet of Summertown where a new population has lately arisen and a new district church was erected in 1833.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,

Blackfriars-road, is a new district church in the parish of St. Ebbe, built in the Gothic style, by Mr. Gardiner, from a design of Mr. Underwood, both of this city. The living is a curacy, and the Rev. Joseph West, M.A. is the present incumbent.

HOLYWELL CHURCH,

On the north-east extremity of the city is, strictly speaking, only a chapel, appertaining to the church of St. Peter in the East, and dedicated to the Holy Cross. It was built or repaired soon after the conquest, by Robert D'Oyley, the Norman governor of Oxford, appointed by the conqueror. It has been repaired at several periods, and a few years ago it was so completely remodelled, under the direction of Mr. Derick, and at the expense of the Rev. E. S. Bathurst, the late incumbent, that scarcely a vestige is left of the original structure, excepting the archway between the nave and the chancel, and a window near the pulpit. The building now consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and western tower. The nave is about 57 feet long, and the chancel 27 feet. The east window of the latter is filled with brilliantly painted glass, representing our Saviour, with St. Peter and St. Paul on either side: here are seats for the principal members of Wadham college, which is situated in this parish or liberty. To the west, is a small painted window,

which reflects a beautiful shade on the east window. All the galleries have been removed, and the old pews replaced by handsome seats. The belfry which contains six bells, was rebuilt about 1464, by H. Sever, warden of Merton college. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of Merton college, and incumbency of the Rev. H. B. Watson, M.A. The annual value of the benefice is £80. In the church yard was buried Thomas Holt, architect, of York, who gave the designs for the Schools, Merton inner quadrangle, &c. He died on the 9th of September, 1624. About 100 yards to the east of the church in Jackson's or Holywell Green, is a spring, called Jenny Newton's well, near to the site of the ancient well, (from which the church and parish took its name,) dedicated to St. Winifred and St. Margaret: its water is still considered by many as an effectual remedy for any opthalmic complaint. It is remarkably pure, intensely cold, and seldom freezes.

The double zigzag entrenchments or leaguers, thrown up for the defence of the city in the time of Charles I., may be distinctly traced as far as the gardens of Wadham college; the embankment on the north and east sides of the warden's garden forming part of them.

At a short distance from Holywell church, there are still remaining the foundations of a stone bridge, under water, supposed by Dr. Plot to be the remains of an old Roman road, which he conjectures ran across here from the direction of Headington hill. Near here is a favourite bathing resort, called 'Logger-head,' i. e. *Leaguer-head*.

St. John's Church, Merton-street. (See our account of Merton College chapel, at page 105).

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SUMMERTOWN.

This is a district church, in the parish of St. Giles, erected in 1833, at the expense of £1,600., which was raised by subscription, aided by the church building society, and St. John's college, who engaged to provide the officiating clergyman. It is a very neat cruciform building of brick, faced with cut stone, and in the perpendicular or lancet style. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains seats for 400 persons, of which 300 are free. Mr. Underwood was the architect. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, and the Rev. John Sansom, of St. John's college, is the present incumbent.

Summertown is a large and populous suburb or hamlet, situated in the parish of St. Giles, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from Oxford. Some of the most wealthy citizens of Oxford have private residences here.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, BINSEY.

This church is situated in the parish of Binsey, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

N.W. from Oxford, but within the liberty of that city. The church which stands about a quarter of a mile N.W. of the village of Binsey, and 1 mile from the church of St. Thomas, Oxford, is said to have been founded by St. Frideswide, and first built of 'watlyn and rough hewn timber,' about the year 730. It was originally a small oratory with some buildings adjoining, for the use of nuns, whither they used to retire for recreation; and was then called Thornbury, from the Thorney woods with which it was surrounded. From the nuns it passed to the canons of St. Frideswide, and after the dissolution, it came to Christ church. Though most of the present fabric is of great antiquity, and probably portions of it are older than the conquest, yet it appears to be at least the third that has stood here. It is a small mean edifice of brick, about 96 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a small porch, and bell turret, carrying two bells. The doorway has a circular head, with the zigzag moulding. In the chancel is a piscina, and the east window contains a representation of our Saviour with his cross, and of a female also bearing a cross, supposed to have been intended either for the foundress, or for St. Margaret. A costly statue of St. Frideswide, that formerly occupied a niche in the chancel, is said to have been the object of such general veneration, that the very pavement beneath it was worn hollow, by the knees of the votaries. The font is curious and very ancient. The east end of the church being much decayed, was rebuilt in 1833, by the dean and canons of Christ church, who are patrons of the living. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, of the annual value of £90. The Rev. Robert Hussey is the present incumbent.

The parish of Binsey, which is locally situated in the hundred of Wootton, and occupies the western bank of the Isis, contains 470 acres. There is a Sunday school here endowed with the interest of £105., bequeathed by the Rev. Wm. Corne, formerly curate of the parish. Near the N.W. end of the church (in the church-yard) was a spring called *St. Margaret's Well*, which in ancient times, was an object of great resort. The waters of this well, according to tradition, originally burst forth in answer to a prayer of St. Frideswide at the building of her church; and many a votive crutch gratefully hung up in the church, is said to have borne testimony to the healing qualities of this hallowed spring. So great was the fame of these waters, that we are told Seckworth, a village about half a mile distant on the S. W. side of the river, but of which scarcely any vestiges are now remaining, became, through the resort of passengers from the westward, a large town, and ultimately contained no fewer than twenty-four inns, for the accommodation of pilgrims to St. Margaret's well. (*See Peshall's Oxford, page 322*).

This well which was formerly covered with stone, bearing on its front a representation of St. Frideswide, has been recently filled up and levelled. Several priests formerly dwelt here, under the appointment of the prior of St. Frideswide, to confess and absolve the devotees to the well. Binsey continued a cell or place of retirement for the nuns for several ages, and hither were sent any that were refractory, to be punished for crimes committed against the prior or his brethren. Peshall tells us, that they were commonly chastised, either by inflicting on them confinement in a dark room, or by withdrawing from them their usual repast.

ST. MARTIN'S OR CARFAX CHURCH.

This church stands at the Carfax, or meeting of the four main streets of the city. The original edifice was of great antiquity, and according to Wood 'beyond all record;' it was dedicated to St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in France, who died in 399. Having become much decayed, the whole building except the tower, was taken down, and the present edifice was erected on its site. The first stone of the new church was laid on the 23rd of October, 1820, and it was opened for divine service on the 16th of June, 1822. The expense was defrayed chiefly by public subscription, to which the university as a body, most of the colleges, and the corporation contributed liberally. Messrs. Harris and Plowman, of Oxford, were both the architects and builders. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; the tower which contains a peal of six bells, was formerly much higher, but was shortened by Edward III., in the 14th year of his reign "because upon the complaints of the scholars, the townsmen would in time of combat with them, retire there as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." The interior of the church is fitted up neatly. The font though in a mutilated state is a rich specimen of the style prevalent in the 14th century. This is also the city church, where the mayor and corporation attend divine service. The advowson originally belonged to the crown, and was given by Canute, the Dane, to the abbey of Abingdon, about 1032. At the dissolution it reverted to the crown, to which it still belongs. The living is a discharged rectory, rated at £8. 1s. 5½d., and now worth about £100. per annum. The Rev. R. C. Hales, M.A., is the present rector.

Besides the rector there are also four lecturers, who are appointed by the mayor and corporation. These lectureships were well endowed in 1778, by Robert, earl of Lichfield, and W. Wickham, Esq.: the former assigned £1,000., which sum his trustees invested in the purchase of ten £100. shares in the Oxford canal navigation company; and the latter gave five more shares

in the same company, as an addition to the fund, which now yields an annual dividend, of nearly £600. There is also a reader appointed by the dean of Christ church college, who receives £20. per annum from a fund bequeathed by bishop Fell, for a lecturer to read prayers daily in a church in Oxford.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHURCH,

which is said to have been originally built before the conquest, and to have been an appendage to the priory of St. Frideswide, stands in the north end of the street to which it gives name—Magdalen-street. Of the original church, the only portion remaining at all perfect is a semicircular arch, with the zigzag moulding, which divided the nave from the chancel. The present is an irregular building, consisting of a nave, chancel, three side aisles and a tower. In a niche on the west side of the tower, is a beautiful little figure of the patroness, St. Mary Magdalen. The north and south aisles were built by Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1194. The nave was re-built, and the tower which contains five bells was repaired in the reign of Henry VIII. The north aisle was repaired and fitted up about 1280, by the lady Dervorgilla, the foundress of Balliol college, as an oratory for the use of her scholars, who attended divine service there, from their first foundation until 1293, when they obtained permission to celebrate divine worship in their own chapel, within the walls of the college. This aisle or the part used by the scholars, if not the whole, was dedicated to St. Catherine. It has been recently entirely re-built as a part of the memorial to the martyrs of the reformation, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and is now called the Martyr's aisle. The beautiful aisle on the south side of the church, called St. Mary's chapel, was erected by king Edward II., and dedicated in honour of "our lady of Mount Carmel," by the friars of that order, to whom the said monarch gave his palace of Beaumont. There was a distinct entrance to this chapel from the church yard by steps, the floor of it being raised on account of the crypt beneath. In 1826, the interior of the church was entirely altered and refitted; galleries were erected on the north and west sides; the communion table was removed from the east end of the second chancel, to the south-west angle of the southernmost aisle, by means of which the church was rendered more comfortable and commodious. In 1840, when the martyr's aisle was re-built, the lofty arch of the tower facing the nave was partly thrown open, and a handsome altar screen added, together with two richly painted windows, executed by Wailes. The living is a vicarage, rated at £6., and now of the annual value of £145., in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, and incumbency of the Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D. The buildings which

formerly encumbered this church, were removed by the commissioners under the paving act. The last of them was pulled down in 1820.

This Parish which is situated in the tract of land, in early times called Beaumont, includes the whole of Balliol and Trinity colleges, nearly all St. John's, part of the old Clarendon building, the north side of Broad-street, &c.

MARTYR'S MEMORIAL.

This magnificent structure stands a few feet from the northern extremity of the burial ground, attached to the church of St. Mary Magdalen. It was erected in honour of the martyred prelates, archbishop Cranmer and the bishops Ridley and Latimer, who were burnt to death near the spot in the reign of queen Mary. These three prelates were sent to Oxford for the alleged purpose of entering into a disputation with the university; but after several meetings in St. Mary's church, they were excommunicated and condemned. They were confined in the ancient prison, called Bocardo, which stood near St. Michael's church, at the end of Cornmarket-street. The prisoners remained there together but a short time, for Ridley was taken to the house of aldermen Irysh, and Latimer to that of one of the bailiffs of the city; Cranmer remaining in Bocardo. On the 16th of October, 1555, Ridley and Latimer were brought to the place, called Canditch, (the city fosse) and were there burnt in the presence of the chief magistrates of the university and city, and a multitude of other spectators. In consequence of the Pope's concurrence being necessary, the execution of Cranmer was delayed until an interchange with the court of Rome took place; after which, on the 21st of March, 1556, Cranmer was brought to the same place at which Ridley and Latimer suffered, and was there also burnt. The exact spot upon which they suffered is marked by a transverse stone in the middle of Broad-street, opposite the master of Balliol's lodgings. When Bocardo was pulled down in 1771, Alderman Fletcher caused the door of the cell in which the martyrs had been confined to be removed, and fixed up in the city gaol with a suitable inscription; but it is now placed in the memorial aisle in Magdalen church. After many fruitless attempts to commemorate the acts and sufferings of these three illustrious prelates, by the erection of a memorial church near the place of their martyrdom; it was finally arranged on the 5th of May, 1840, that the intended memorial should consist of an aisle, to be called the Martyr's aisle, to be attached to the north side of Magdalen church, and a handsome monument at the north end of its church yard, in the style of the memorial cross near Waltham abbey, erected by Edward I. in honour of queen Eleanor. The first stone of this magnificent Gothic cross

was laid on the 19th of May, 1841; Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London, were the architects, Mr. Kirk, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, the builder, and Mr. Henry Weeks, the eminent sculptor, was selected to carve the figures of the martyred prelates. The stone selected was a finely crystalized magnesian limestone, from a quarry at Mansfield-Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. This elegant cross, which is now one of the chief ornaments of the city, is 73 feet high. It consists of three stories, terminating in a spire: it is hexagonal in shape, and the rich decoration of its niches, canopies, pediments, buttresses, and pinnacles, are all arranged hexagonally. Figures representing the martyrs are introduced into large niches, and the whole structure is crowned by a handsome cross. The north face of the basement story bears the following inscription: "To the glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of his servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, and Hugh Latimer, prelates of the Church of England, who, near this spot, yielded their bodies to be burned; bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the church of Rome; and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for his sake. This monument was erected by public subscription, in the year of our lord, 1841." The armorial bearings of the martyrs with those of their sees, the initials of their names, and also several emblematic devices, have been introduced into the decorations of the memorial cross and martyr's aisle.

St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

This church originally formed a portion of the possessions of the priory of St. Frideswide; but it was united to All Saints church by the bishop of Lincoln, in 1429. The present fabric, which is divided into a nave, two aisles, chancel, and tower, is of considerable antiquity, though it appears to have been built at seven or eight different periods. The most ancient portion is the tower, which has been supposed by many eminent architects and antiquarians, to be a relic of the Saxon times. It is built of rubble, with quoins of finished masonry. In the belfry, two of the four windows are divided by pilasters of rude workmanship, corresponding in a very striking manner with the representations found in the pen and ink drawings which frequently accompany Saxon M.S.S. The chancel which is in the earliest lancet style, was probably erected about the end of the 12th century: here are the piscina and sedilia for the officiating priests, and in the east window is an interesting figure of St. Edmund of Canterbury, patron of St. Edmund hall, which must have been inserted soon after his canonization. This church contained several separate and well endowed chapels or chantries,

the first we have any account of was built about 1260, by Dionysia Burewald, an opulent widow in this parish: this is stated to have been at the south side; and she is also said to have built another chantry on the north side near the Lady chapel. Other chapels were built by John Odyham, of Oxford, who died in 1342; and John Archer of Oxford, who died in 1524. From the early mention of the Lady chapel on the north side of the chancel, it is supposed to be nearly co-temporary with the original building, although the windows, and the three elegant niches at the east end, clearly indicate that it has been much altered since, if not entirely rebuilt. Near these niches is a plain piscina of earlier character. There are several other elegant niches still remaining in other parts of the church and porch. The ancient rood screen divides the chancel from the nave, and there is another screen to the north. The north chapel was re-built in 1833. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of Lincoln college, valued at £100. per annum. The Rev. Frederick Metcalf is the present incumbent.

Nearly adjoining the tower of St. Michael's church, stood the principal north gate of the city, commonly called the Bocardo. This was more strongly fortified than any of the other gates, having no river before it to assist in its defence, as was the case with all the others. The room over this gateway, which had in early times served as a muniment room, was used as a common prison principally for debtors, after the fortification fell into disuse. It was customary for the debtors to let down a hat by a cord from the windows over the gate, to receive the charity of the passers by, with the well known cry of 'pray remember the Bocardo birds.' In this prison, as we have seen above, were confined the martyrs of the Reformation, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH.

This church which is situated on the Walton-road, opposite the University printing house, was erected in 1835 by subscription for the accommodation of the northern division, of the extensive parish of St. Thomas. It is 80 feet long and 39 feet broad, and calculated to accommodate 900 persons. The design which is Ionic, was furnished by Mr. Underwood. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Alfred Hackman. Its annual value is £150.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE EAST,

Is situated in Queen's-lane a short distance from the site of the ancient east gate of the city. The date of the original foundation of this venerable structure is involved in the same obscurity, as that of most of the other parish

churches in this vicinity. It was used both before and after the conquest, as the university church, and is said by Wood, to have been "the first church built of stone that appeared in these parts." It is believed to have been partly erected by St. Grimbald in the 9th century, (the reign of Alfred the Great,) but has undergone many enlargements and remodellings. Dr. Ingram says, "it lays claim to a higher antiquity than almost any other ecclesiastical edifice in England." It is said, that a building of stone was so entire a novelty in the neighbourhood, when this church was erected, that people flocked to view it, as a prodigy of art. The edifice now consists of a nave, chancel or choir, north aisle and chapel. Its length exclusive of the chancel is about 76 feet; its width 42, and the length of the choir is 39 feet. The east end, which is Saxon, or more strictly speaking early Norman, has a pediment, and at each corner a turret capped with a conical stone roof; it is pierced with a window in the pointed style.

The interior of the choir, with its groined roof, is nearly perfect, presents a striking and in some respects unique specimen of the Saxon or Norman style of building. Two of the four rich semi-circular headed windows still remain. The Lady chapel, on the north side of the choir, was built about the year 1240 by St. Edmund, founder or patron of the hall which bears his name; here the scholars of this hall used to celebrate divine service. The north window of this chapel, in which there are some remains of painted glass, was inserted by Vincent Wyking, vicar of the parish, in the year 1433.

The other divisions of the church are evidently of a more recent date, and are supposed by Hearne, to have been re-built in the reign of Henry V. With the exception of the chancel, the whole of the edifice is in the pointed style, though it contains specimens of various styles and dates. The west end is terminated by a large and handsome window divided by four mullions without transoms. The tower, which somewhat resembles the tower of the castle, stands at the north western angle of the building, and is a singular structure of an uncertain date: it is not supposed to be earlier than the time of Henry VI. when several windows were inserted, at which time the church seems to have undergone a thorough repair. The porch of a similar date, has a groined roof with a small room over it, a feature not very common in this country: it has been considered worthy of being engraved in "Pugins specimens of Gothic architecture."

The north aisle was formerly called St. Thomas a Becket's aisle or chapel, and in a square recess at the east end of it, is supposed to have stood the altar of St. Katherine. The east window, and the two Norman windows in the chancel are filled with stained glass; the former bearing figures of the

four evangelists. The two lancet windows on the east side of the Lady chapel, were in 1839, filled with stained glass, by Williment, the gift of the Rev. W. K. Hamilton, late vicar of the parish, and of T. Robinson, Esq., the former of whom at this time, also caused two small windows in the church to be filled with stained glass at his own expense. The pulpit, which formerly stood opposite to where it now stands, had two entrances; one of which was intended for ordinary use; and the other, by a small stone staircase in the pillar behind, was only used by the university preacher. The lent afternoon sermons were preached here up to the year 1827, when the interior of St. Mary's church being refitted, was found more convenient. The font was executed in 1835, from a design of Mr. Blore, when the church was in a great degree re-seated and re-arranged. A fragment of the ancient font is placed in the west window of the porch. It was perhaps the oldest in Oxford, and was a polygon, measuring twelve feet in circumference, having on its sides, in relief, in stalls or niches, the twelve apostles. The church is entered from the porch, by a Norman doorway in good preservation. The tower contains a peal of six bells. Beneath the chancel is one of the finest and best preserved crypts in England, the arches of which are supported by four ranges of short Saxon columns, with well executed capitals. Few buildings have given rise to more discussion than this celebrated crypt, commonly called Grymbald's Crypt. It is certainly the oldest portion of the church; some antiquaries attribute it to the reign of Alfred; Dr. Ingram says, there is no reason to doubt that it was built before the Norman conquest; whilst others consider its real date, cannot be far from the year 1100. It is 36 feet long, 24 feet 10 inches wide, and 9 feet high. The vaulting is composed of semi-circular arches of hewn stone, and is a fine specimen of the earliest class of groined vaulting in this country. At the east end there appears to have been an altar. In Asser's life of king Alfred, it is stated, that a quarrel arose in Oxford between the scholars of the university and St. Grimbold, in consequence of which, the latter left Oxford, and gave up his intention of being buried in the crypt which he had built. The present entrance to the crypt is through a large buttress, which is evidently much more recent than the chancel. There are traces of two other entrances; one on the north side of the chancel by a narrow winding staircase, and another on the west side. A subterraneous passage is supposed to exist between this latter entrance and New college, but as only a few feet of it have been explored, this must remain a matter of conjecture.

There is a tradition, that the celebrated fair Rosamond came daily to worship at St. Peter's church, from her residence at Godstow priory, through this crypt, to avoid meeting her enemy, queen Eleanor.

Several heads of colleges and persons of distinction are buried within the precincts of this church: among them may be mentioned Dillenius, one of the first botanists of his day, and Sherrardian, professor in this university, and Dr. Josiah Pullen, vice-principal of Magdalen hall, who planted the well known tree on Headington hill. In the Lady chapel is a fine altar tomb of Petworth marble, to the memory of R. Atkinson, Esq., five times mayor of Oxford, who died in 1574; in the church-yard is the tomb of the celebrated antiquary, Thomas Hearne, formerly vice-principal of St. Edmund hall, who died on the 16th June, 1735. There are also several memorials and inscriptions on brasses affixed to the walls. At the church-yard gate there was remaining for many years a staple where it is supposed some person was executed. The benefice of St. Peter's in the East is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 2s. 10d. in the patronage of Merton college, and incumbency of the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, M.A. The annual value of the living is £147.

ST. PETER'S-LE-BAILEY.

The church of St. Peter-le-Bailey,* or St. Peter's in the West, situated in Queen-street, anciently belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide. The ancient fabric fell down in 1726, and the present building was not completed until 1740. It is a plain heavy square building, consisting of a nave and two aisles. At an early period it was one of the most wealthy and flourishing in Oxford, being generally served by the Minorite friars, who were favourite preachers; but at the time it was rebuilt, it was found necessary to erect it in the plainest possible manner, from the great difficulty experienced in raising the necessary funds in the parish. About 1770, the four bells belonging to the church were sold, for raising the tower, but this design was not carried into execution. The gallery was erected at the expense of Daniel Flexney a carpenter. The entire length of the fabric is about 70 feet, and the breadth 38. The interior has recently been repewed, and decorated at the expense of the late incumbent, the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, who also presented to the church a handsome font after the Winchester model. The living is a rectory rated at £3. 14s. 2d.; now valued at £104. per annum; in the patronage of the crown; the Rev. R. C. Hales, M.A., is the present incumbent.

* Wood derives the name of Bailey by which this church and parish are distinguished from *Balliolum*, a court of justice, which he says stood here in the Saxon times. But Dr. Ingram says, that the "Magnum Balliolum" of which Wood speaks, was situated near the west end of St. Martin's church, and in the church-yard; and he seems to think that as the word *Balliolum* itself is a diminutive of *Ballium*, a fort, castle, mound, or prison; and as "Baile" in French is often used for an entrenchment, that the name is derived from the church being built in the neighbourhood of the castle. In some ancient documents it is called St. Peter "ad castrum."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

This church is situated at the western extremity of the city, at the end of St. Thomas-street. It was founded in 1141 by the canons of Oseney, partly for the use of the parishioners of St. George's who were deprived of access to their parish church within the precincts of the castle, when the empress Maud was besieged therein by king Stephen. It was then of small dimensions and dedicated in honour of St. Nicholas bishop of Myra. After the end of the siege, the chapel fell into disuse until the next century, when, on account of the increase of their abbey, the canons required a chapel to themselves, and obtained permission of Hugh bishop of Lincoln, to restore and enlarge the chapel of St. Nicholas. A chaplain was then appointed at 40s. per annum. When the edifice was subsequently enlarged it appears to have been dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, for we find it originally called the *Chapel* of St. Nicholas, and afterwards the *Church* of St. Thomas. The structure now consists of a nave and chancel, measuring 100 feet in length; a north aisle, south porch, and a neat embattled tower at the west end, containing six bells. The present building has undergone so many repairs and alterations, that very little of the original fabric remains. There was a small chapel on the north side, which as well as the tower, was supposed to have been built about 1520, but this chapel was taken down about six years ago, when the north aisle was erected. The chancel was restored, and elegantly fitted up, about the same period, and the beautiful stained window at the east end was then also inserted. The subjects of the painting on the window are the crucifixion, the agony in the garden, the Last Supper, and the martyrdom of St. Thomas. The porch bears the date of 1621, with the arms of Robert Burton, B.D., then pastor of the church. After the dissolution of Oseney abbey the advowson was granted to Christ church college, to which society it still belongs. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued at £105. per annum. The Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, M.A., is the present incumbent.

This parish comprises the greater part of the western suburbs of the city, including the ancient parish of St. George, together with the sites of the abbeys of Oseney and Rewley.

Chapels.

Ward's Boatman's Chapel.—This is a commodious wooden building or boat chapel, situated on the old river, built at the sole expense of Henry Ward, Esq. of this city, for the use of the boatmen and their families, employed

upon the canal and river. It was opened for divine service, under license of the bishop of the diocese, on Sunday the 29th of December, 1839; there is a full service on Sunday afternoons, and on Wednesdays. Henry Goring, Esq., presented the cloths and cushions for the pulpit and reading desk; and the bible and prayer books were given by Joseph Parker, Esq. The barge, not being consecrated, is also used as a school for the children of boatmen. The chapel and schools are in the hands of trustees who appoint the chaplain, chapel-warden, and teachers of the school; and the chapel and school are supported by subscription.

The Catholic Chapel, situated in the High-street, St. Clements is an unpretending edifice of stone, dedicated under the invocation of St. Ignatius, C. It was built in 1793, by the Rev. Charles Leslie: the entrance is at the west end, and the edifice consists chiefly of a nave and chancel. On each side of the nave are three large windows. A space at the eastern extremity is raised by a step, upon which is fixed the communion rail, and an open arch springing from pilasters conducts to the sanctuary. The altar is of highly polished marble, with the monogram of the name of Jesus, encircled with rays of metal in relief in the centre. It is raised by a pace, and upon it rests the tabernacle, surmounted by a crucifix. On a super altar are candlesticks and vases for flowers. A Corinthian pillar on each side, supports a pediment over the altar piece, which is a valuable picture by an ancient master, representing the Entombment of our Lord. Within the sanctuary on either hand is a door: that on the north side leading into a small sepulchral chapel, and the corresponding one communicating with the sacristy. The Rev. Henry Brigham, S. J. is the present pastor. The Presbytery adjoining the chapel is a large commodious residence.

The Particular Baptist Chapel, commonly called *Adullam Chapel*, on the Commercial Road, is a large building erected about 20 years since, by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, formerly a clergyman of the Established church, but now a Baptist minister at Plymouth. This is the largest dissenting place of worship in Oxford. The Rev. Willoughby Willy, is the present pastor of the congregation.

The Baptist Chapel on the New Road, is a neat but plain cut stone building. The Rev. E. Bryan is the present minister.

The Independent Chapel in George-street, is a commodious edifice with a good front in the Lancet style of architecture. The Rev. J. Tyndale is the present minister.

The Independent Chapel at Summertown is a small neat building, at which there is no resident minister at present.

The Wesleyan Chapel in New Inn Hall street is a handsome cut stone building, erected in 1817. The interior is well fitted up and the pulpit is neat. The Reverends J. Cooke and Robert Day are the ministers.

The Wesleyan Reform Chapel is a small stone building in Paradise square, formerly used as an infant school. Ministers various.

The Primitive Methodist, or Wesleyan Centenary chapel, is a small stone building in Caroline-street, St. Clements, erected in 1839. No resident minister.

Free and Parochial Schools.

The University or Grey-coat school in Clarendon-street, is a large commodious stone building, consisting of one room and a corridor, measuring 108 feet in length and $42\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. This school was erected and is supported solely, by the annual contributions of the respective colleges in the university; 350 boys are taught free; and 40 of the number are clothed annually. The grey-coats, as the boys who receive the clothing are called, are elected by the heads of colleges, out of boys who have attended the school one year, and who shall be between the age of 9 and 11. Each of the clothed boys, leave the school the first Easter after he has attained his 14th year; receiving a gratuity varying from £5. to £20. according to merit. It was formerly customary to apprentice the grey-coat boys, instead of presenting them with a gratuity. This excellent charity was established in the 5th of queen Anne (1707.) Attached to the school is a handsome house and garden for the master: Mr. James Price is the present master.

Nixon's Free School is held in an antique building in the Town Hall yard. It was founded and endowed with £30. per annum, in 1658, by John Nixon, Esq., a native of Bletchington, and an alderman of Oxford, for the free education of 40 boys, the sons of freemen of this city. Mrs. Joan Nixon wife of the founder, left an estate of about 18 acres, in Bletchington, the rents of which to be applied in apprenticing two boys from the school. The principal members of the corporation are the trustees of this charity; and Mr. Henry Smith is the present master. The building is dated 1659. The rebuilding and establishing this school upon a more useful basis, is now in contemplation.

The Blue-coat free school for boys, in Church-street, is an old but commodious room, where 70 boys are educated; half that number being annually clothed, and the remaining half receiving two pairs of shoes annually. The clothing consists of blue cloth coats and caps, yellow leather breeches, shirts,

shoes and stockings. This school, together with another school for girls, called the *Blue-gown* school, (in Beef-lane,) at which 40 girls are educated and clothed free, is entirely supported by voluntary subscription. The children are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber, at the age of 10 years, and those that are clothed remain until they are 14. Upon leaving the school, the 'blue-boys,' i. e. clothed boys, receive about £3. if they are going into service, and £10. if they are apprenticed to any trade; and situations are obtained for the girls. Subscribers of a guinea or upwards, are entitled to send a child to be clothed; and those of half-a-guinea may send a boy to be educated. Mr. Philip Margetts is the present master; and Mrs. Stone the governess.

The British School for Girls only, in Penson's gardens, is a neat red brick building, at which about 100 children attend on an average. It is supported by subscription and the children's pence. Miss Eleanor Hewlett, is governess.

The Wesleyan School for Boys only, in Bulwark alley, is a good brick building faced with stone. The school is in connexion with the British and Foreign Society. The average number of children in attendance is about 140. Mr. John W. Sixsmith is the present master.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

St. Aldate's School for both sexes, is a small plain red brick building, erected in a yard near St. Aldate's-street, in 1836. The average number of children in attendance is about 100. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green conduct them.

St. Clement's School for boys and girls is held in George-street, St. Clement's, in a small square cut stone building, erected in 1824, at a cost of £1,400., as a Baptist chapel; it was purchased in 1839 by the rector and churchwardens of St. Clement's, for 500 guineas. The school is invested in the trustees of Dawson's charity, who contribute £20. per annum towards its support from that charity. It is also supported, as are all the parochial schools in Oxford, by voluntary subscriptions, and the children's pence. The average number of children in attendance is nearly 200. Mr. George Henry Haigh, is the present master, and Mrs. Fell, mistress.

St. Ebbe's School for boys, is a suitable building in Friars'-street, at which about 120 boys attend, and which is conducted by Mr. William Vanhagen; and the school for girls in Black Friars-road is a red brick building, which is attended by about 80 girls on an average. Miss M. A. Jones is the present mistress.

St. Giles' Schools for both sexes, are situated in Park-place, St. Giles'. The building which was erected by subscription in 1836, is in the Elizabethan or

Tudor style of architecture, and is very neat and commodious. These schools are conducted by Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, and are attended by about 150 children.

St. Mary Magdalen's Schools. The school for boys is a neat stone building, in Gloucester green, erected in 1840. Mr. Chas. Brothers, master. The *Girls School*, in Victoria court, George-street, is another good stone building, presided over by Mrs. Brothers and Miss Penn; there is also an *Infant School*, of which Miss Charlotte Whitlock is mistress.

St. Paul's Schools, Jericho, for both sexes, are attended by about 100 children. The building which is of stone, is neat, and in the Tudor style, was erected in 1847. Miss Margaret Harwood is governess.

St. Peter's-in-the-East.—These schools, for boys, girls, and infants, are held in a neat stone building in Rose-lane. The average number of children in attendance is about 140. Mr. James and Miss Harriet Jenkins preside over the boys' and girls' school, and Mrs. M. A. Bolland is mistress of the infants.

St. Peter's-le-Bailey Schools, New-road, for both sexes, are held in a very neat red brick building, faced with cut stone, which was erected a few years since at an expense of about £600. raised by subscription. About 120 children attend. Charles Gessey is master, and Caroline Castle, mistress.

St. Thomas's Schools. The boys school at which about 50 attend is a plain building, erected in 1839, near the church gates. Mr. James Maltby is master. The school for girls in High-street, St. Thomas's, is a stone building, with a residence for the governess, and a play ground at the back, erected in 1841. About 80 girls attend. Miss Prudence Hedges is the present governess.

A *School* for boys and girls is held in the *Boatman's chapel*, upon the old river near the canal, at which about 90 children attend. This school which is intended for the children of boatmen is also supported by voluntary subscription.

The *National School* at Summertown is a neat stone building, near the church. The site was given by the society of St. John's college, and the building was erected in 1848, by subscription, aided by a small grant from the national society. Mr. Charles Webb is master, and Miss Webb, mistress.

An *Industrial School* is now being erected in Cowley, near Oxford, on ten acres of land, purchased of William Evetts, Esq., at £60. per acre.

There is a *Diocesan Training School* at Summertown, of which the Rev. J. Thorp is principal; and another in course of erection at Culham.

Almshouses and Public Institutions.

Christ Church Almshouses, St. Aldate's-street. These almshouses were founded by cardinal Wolsey, but who falling from power before they were completed, they were afterwards endowed by king Henry VIII. out of the revenues of Christ church college, the nomination of the almsmen being given to the dean. The buildings remained in an unfinished state, having the appearance of ruins until 1834, when the original intention was carried into effect at the expense of the dean and chapter of Christ church, and under the superintendence of Mr. Underwood. The foundation is for 14 almsmen, who receive each £6. per annum, paid quarterly. It is usual to appoint persons who have served in the army or navy.

Parson's Almshouses, in Grove-street for 4 poor men and 4 poor women, were erected and endowed in 1816, by alderman Parson's of this city. The preference is given to persons duly qualified who have lived, or should be living in Oxford or its neighbourhood, and no preference is given to freemen of the city, or to widows or children of freemen. No person is capable of enjoying the benefit of this charity, who is not *bona fide* a member of the church of England, of good reputation, and who has not fully attained the age of 40 years. The endowment consists of nine canal shares; in 1837 there were £300. three per cent. consols, which had arisen from savings since the foundation. The poor inmates, formerly received each £30. per annum in quarterly instalments, but it has been recently reduced to £20. each per annum. Should the funds of the charity admit thereof, the allowance to the alms-people, is according to the rules, to be increased accordingly; provided "that such increase should on no account be made, until the accumulating fund shall amount to £2,000. stock, three per cent. consols, nor without reserving the clear sum of £60. a year at least, for the support of the building, payment of expenses and augmenting the fund itself." The premises form a firm solid building, and the apartments neat and comfortable. The nomination of the almspeople, is vested in the mayor and aldermen of the city.

Tawney's Almshouses, situated in Fisher-Row, for 3 poor men and 3 poor women, were built by Edward Tawney, Esq. and conveyed by him to the city, by deed of bargain and sale enrolled in chancery, dated 17th January, 1797; and by his will, dated 20th January 1800, he gave to the mayor and corporation the sum of £4,500. three per cent. consols, in trust to pay £20. a year to each of the poor inmates, and to re-build, improve and repair the almshouses. Persons nominated to this charity must be of good fame and character, who have lived well, and been reduced in circumstances; single

and at the least 50 years of age. No person belonging to any benefit society is admitted. The sum of £4,500 stock, given by the testator stands in the name of the corporation; and the trustees have, out of the surplus which remained after paying the annuities, purchased certain stock which is added to the principal. The almshouses are good brick buildings, commodious and comfortable.

Stone's Hospital or Almshouse, St. Clement's. The Rev. William Stone, principal of New Inn Hall, by will dated 12th May, 1685, devised certain estates in Winborne, Dorsetshire, for the payment of certain legacies &c.; and he directed that the residue of his estate should be bestowed on such charitable uses, as Mr. Obadiah Walker, then master of University college, should direct. By deed poll, dated 10th September, 1685, Mr. Walker founded this hospital; and by a degree of the court of chancery dated 13th February, 1695-6, the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, the president of Trinity college, the provost of Queen's college, the master of University college, the two professors of divinity for the said university, and others, were appointed visitors. The premises, which consist of a large substantial cut stone building, containing separate apartments for eight poor widows, were built in 1700. Dr. Fry of Trinity college, the executor to the founder of this institution, gave £1000. and superintended its erection. Each of the alms women receive £20. 10s. per annum, and is provided with coals, besides which, each has a small garden for vegetables at the back of the hospital.

Boulter's Almshouses, which are also situated in the parish of St. Clement's, opposite to Stone's hospital, were built and endowed by Edmund Boulter, Esq., jun., of Haseley court, in the county of Oxford, and Harewood, in the county of York, in 1780, 'for a poor decayed neat honest man' out of each of the parishes following:—Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire; Harewood, in Yorkshire; Wherwell, in Hampshire; Haseley, in Oxfordshire; Barlings, in Lincolnshire; and Deptford with Brockley, in Kent. These almshouses which consist of a range of six houses, with a house in the centre for a medical attendant, have a particular neat appearance. The medical attendant is bound also to give his advice gratis to the poor generally, who apply to him. The erection of the almshouses, cost about £1,600., and the annual value of the endowment is about £330.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

This useful institution, situated on St. Giles's road, was erected and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the library,

which bears his name. It is an elegant and commodious stone building, well worthy of its purpose, built from a design of Mr. Leadbeater, of London. The foundation of the edifice was laid in 1759, and it was opened for the reception of patients, October 18th, 1770. It contains three stories, divided into numerous wards and apartments, and measures 150 by 71 feet. The ground on which it stands, comprising with the garden, about five acres, was the gift of Thomas Rowney, Esq., one of the members of parliament for this city. He was also a benefactor in other respects, and one of the wards is called after his name. The current expenses of this excellent institution are defrayed by voluntary subscription. "The noble and respectable trustees of a most successful professor of the medical art in the beginning of this century, Dr. John Radcliffe," says bishop Louth, in a sermon preached at St. Mary's, July 3rd, 1771, "very judiciously appropriated a part of that great wealth, which arose from his skill and the gratitude of his patients, to the relief of the sick poor, and to the improvement of the art itself, by the donation of a commodious and complete building, amply furnished with all necessaries and conveniences for a general infirmary. A general infirmary is the just and legitimate fruit of medical charity; and it is placed with the utmost propriety, (with respect to the principal benefactor,) in this seat of learning, the place of his education, the first scene of the successful exercise of his profession, and the favourite object of his munificence." From the rules of the institution we learn that all annual subscribers of 3 guineas, or life subscribers of 40 guineas or more at one time, are governors, and as such may attend and vote at all meetings of the governors; that ladies subscribing as governors, may vote on all occasions by proxy, under their signature; that no parish is permitted to subscribe a less sum than £2. 2s. per annum; that lunatics or confirmed epileptics, women advanced in pregnancy, or children under five years of age (unless labouring under acute diseases, or in need of any great operation), persons suffering under primary venereal complaints, or in a dying condition, are not admitted as in-patients; and persons labouring under habitual ulcers or cancers, not fit for operation, are not admitted for the same complaints a third time, or, if inadvertently admitted, they are not suffered to remain; that accidents and cases truly urgent, and as such admitting of no delay (though they be not cases of accident) are admitted at all times, as are also cases of infectious fever, which last are admitted into the fever wards, without delay, after due notice to the house surgeon-apothecary; cases truly urgent, such as visceral and other stoppages, endangering life, may not only be admitted without delay and without a turn of recommendation, but, if necessary, may continue gratuitously upon the beds of the house three

weeks; but, in order to their longer continuance, such patients must, as in ordinary cases, obtain a turn of recommendation; that in cases of typhus or other infectious fever, patients must, upon their admission, deliver their turns of recommendation to the house surgeon-apothecary, or matron; that in-patients must be sent to the infirmary clean in dress and person; and that they must bring with them 3 shirts or shifts, 3 pair of stockings, and a comb; and that no subscriber can have more than one in-patient on the books at one time except he or she be both an annual and a life subscriber. The charitable dispensations of this infirmary, are not confined to its domestic means of relief and cure, although in these respects it may be said to do more for its patients than other provincial infirmaries, by ministering to them many costly services by the gift of instruments, by baths of various descriptions, by the method of friction (a course of practice peculiar to this institution) by its Samaritan fund to help them on their journey home; but besides these ministrations, the house has been enabled, by the grant of six beds at the Margate, and four at the Warneford hospital, Leamington, to transfer patients to those institutions, under written recommendations from the governor of the Radcliffe infirmary, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the rules.

From the annual statement for the year ending December 31st, 1851, we learn that during that year the number of in-patients ministered to was 910; out-patients, 1838—total, 2748. The receipts on the house account during the same year was £4,768. 3s. 11d.; and the disbursements on the same account £4,395. 13s. 4d.; leaving a balance in favour of the infirmary of £372. 10s. 7d. The receipts in the Margate and Leamington charity was £77. 4s. 8d., and the disbursements £67. 5s.; and the receipts on the Samaritan fund £11. 9s. 6d., and the disbursements £7. 10s. 6d. His grace, the duke of Marlborough, is president of the institution; James Adey Ogle, M.D., treasurer; Mr. John Briscoe, house surgeon-apothecary; Mr. Samuel Trash, secretary. The services of the treasurer, auditors, as well as those of the 4 physicians and 4 surgeons to the institution are gratuitous.

THE WARNEFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Headington-hill, was instituted in 1813, and opened in 1826, for the charitable relief and cure of indigent lunatics from the respectable classes of society, who are not, and never have been, chargeable to any parish, previously to the year 1826. This asylum first bore the name of Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the infirmary, whose trustees were benefactors to it; but by reason of the large and noble grants of property, successively made by that great friend and almoner of poor but non-chargeable lunatics, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson

Warneford; it was deemed fit that from that period the patron, president, governors, &c., as a charitable association, be distinguished by the style and title of 'The President and Governors of the Warneford Lunatic Asylum near Oxford, for the reception, relief, and cure of poor, but not pauper lunatics, from whatever county recommended.'

By the charter granted by the crown upon Dr. Warneford's petition, the association is empowered to hold real property to a considerable amount.

Benefactors of 40 guineas and upwards are governors during life, and all subscribers of 2 guineas per annum, are governors during the continuance of such annual payments. The institution is supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscription. According to the annual statement for the year ending December 31st 1850, the income of that year amounted to £2,693. 19s. 8d., including £816., the year's rent of the Broad estate, in Hellingley, Sussex, which was granted to the association by Dr. Warneford in 1843; £155. 6s. 8d., for a year's interest upon a mortgage of £4,000., which Dr. Warneford held upon an estate in Gloucestershire, and which was by him given to this asylum in 1837; £1,336. 13s. 1d., payments on account of patients; and £116. 13s. 6d., annual subscriptions. The disbursements for the same year amounted to £2,462. 3s. 11d., leaving a balance in favor of the house of £231. 15s. 9d. which together with the sum of £1,471. 1s. 2d., cash on hand since the preceding year, leaves a balance of £1,702. 16s. 11d., in the hands of the treasurer.

Since the publication of this report Dr. Warneford has further endowed this incorporated charity, with a grant of real property yielding a yearly rental of £916. The number of patients admitted from the opening of the asylum in July 1826, to December 31, 1850, is 561, of whom 22 have been clergymen; 76 other professions; 36 wives and children of professional men; 226 tradesmen, their wives and children; 90 farmers, their wives and children; and 111 servants. The number discharged, during the same period was 522, viz.: cured 280; relieved or removed from motives of economy or otherwise 171; and 71 died.

The building of the institution is extensive, consisting chiefly of a centre and two wings. Detached from the building is a very neat chapel recently finished. It is intended to enlarge the building by the advancement of its two wings from the extremity of and at right angles to the present facade, with such a vestibule in the centre as will improve its architectural character, and supply a safe and suitable lodgement for Hollins's beautiful statue of Dr. Warneford, which is now temporarily placed in the chapel. In the committee room is a fine portrait of Dr. Warneford, by Phillips, from which an engraving

has been taken by Cousins, of London. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and honorary prebendary of Gloucester cathedral, is patron of the asylum; the Right Hon. the earl of Abingdon, president; Dr. J. A. Ogle, visiting physician; W. Cleoburey, Esq., consulting surgeon; Dr. F. T. Wintle, resident medical superintendent; and Mrs. F. T. Wintle, matron.

From the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1851, there were 16,456 insane persons confined in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in England and Wales, of which 7,843 were male, and 8,613 female.

For an Account of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, see Littlemore.

The Oxford Medical Dispensary and Lying-in Charity is another excellent institution. Mr. J. F. Wood is surgeon to the charity, and Mr. Thomas Mallam, secretary. Besides this there is another excellent Dispensary, of which Messrs. Stone and Owen, Beaumont-street, are surgeons.

The Provident Institutions, or Benefit Societies, in the city and county, tend materially to reduce the pressure of the poor rates. These institutions proceed from that laudable desire that prevails amongst the industrious labourers and mechanics, to render themselves independent of the poor-house by providing funds, for their mutual relief in case of sickness or old age. These societies include several secret orders under the appellation of Druids, Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c. The Order of Druids numbers amongst its members several of the most respectable citizens of Oxford. In August, 1850, there were 14,000 enrolled friendly societies in this country, having 160,000 members; an annual revenue amounting to £2,800,000, and an accumulating capital of £6,400,000.

Oxford and Abingdon Permanent Benefit Building Society.—This society was established in March, 1851, and enrolled under the act of parliament 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 32, passed for the encouragement and protection of benefit building societies. The shares of the society are of the value of £100., upon which the holder pays a monthly subscription of 10s. per share, for and during the term of 12 years and 3 months, thus making a total of 148 payments. Any person is at liberty to subscribe for half or quarter part of a share or sum of £100.; and shareholders may sell or transfer their shares if they think proper. Mr. Thomas North, of Oxford, is chairman of the committee of management, and Mr. Robert Pike, of Oxford, secretary.

House of Industry.—By an act of parliament, passed in the year 1771, “for better regulating the poor within the city of Oxford,” a workhouse was established, and the poor of the parishes of All Saints, St. Aldate, St. Ebbe, Holy-

well, St. Martin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Michael, St. Peter le Bailey, St. Peter in the East, and St. Thomas, were placed under the management of certain persons, who were thereby incorporated by the name of the guardians of the poor within the city of Oxford. In accordance with this act, the present structure was completed in 1775, from a design by Mr. Gwynne, the architect of Magdalen bridge and the new market. The building is of stone and consists of two stories, the front measuring 237 feet in length; and there is accommodation for 300 inmates.

The average number of paupers for the past year is 266; and that of the three preceding years 280. The average weekly expense of each pauper for the past year is 2s. 4d. Mr. Francis Macpherson, is the present chairman of the board of guardians; Mr. Henry Jacob, clerk; Mr. G. R. Wyatt, medical officer; Mr. Charles James Adams, master; and Mrs. Ann Taman, matron. The income of this institution for the year ending July 8th, 1850, was £8,153. 18s. 9d., and the expenditure of the same year was £8,161. The population of the eleven united parishes, in 1851, was 20,173 souls.

The Saving's Bank in St. Aldate's-street, is a provident institution which affords a safe and beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes, during their health and prosperity against their time of need. The amount of its deposits on the 20th of November, 1851, was £192,313. 7s. 11d., belonging to 6,211 individuals, 48 clubs, and 100 charities. The sums received within the past year amounted to £21,810. 11s. 8d.; whilst that paid to depositors, including interest was £24,126. 11s. 3d. The expenditure during the same year, for management, books, printing, &c., was £335. 2s. 4d. The balance on the *general account* invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt including interest, was £159,997. 19s. 2d.; the balance on account of the *separate surplus fund* invested with the said commissioners, was £4,650; and the balance in the hands of Messrs. Robinson, and Co. treasurers, was £3,203. 15s. 2d. William Henry Butler, Esq., is the present secretary and actuary.

The Oxford Loan Society.—The object of this society is to raise from time to time, a stock or fund, for the purpose of lending the same in sums of £5. £10. and £15. as directed by the act of 3rd and 4th Vict. cap. 110, entitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies." A loan of £25, paid into the fund of the society shall constitute the lender a trustee; and any person advancing the sum of £10., in like manner, and for the same purpose, shall be entitled to vote at all general meetings of the society. Persons wishing to obtain a loan from the society, deliver in the names of one or more responsible persons as sureties, for the re-payment of all moneys that shall at any

time afterwards be due from such borrower to the society, in accordance with these rules; and every borrower, and his surety or sureties, is obliged upon receiving a loan, to sign a joint and several note for re-payment of such loan. Every person having a loan will have to pay interest for the same, to be deducted from the loan when granted, at the following rate; namely, 6s. for every £5.; 12s. for every £10.; and 18s. for every £15. The said loan to be re-paid by weekly instalments; viz., on loans of £5. 2s. per week; on loans of £10. 4s. per week; and on loans of £15. 6s. per week. The office of the society is at No. 2, St. Aldate's-street, and Mr. R. Pike is the present secretary.

Besides the Sunday schools connected with the churches and chapels, and the clothing funds attached to several of them, most of the *Missionary Associations* for the promulgation of Christian knowledge, both at home and abroad, have branches in Oxford, and are very liberally supported. It may not be irrelevant to remark that from the year 1800 to that of 1850, the sum of £14,500,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the various missionary societies in this country. The benefactions for various charitable purposes will be found at a subsequent page.

Literary Institutions, &c.

The Architectural Society.—This society, which is chiefly composed of members of the university (but not exclusively) was established for the purpose of promoting the study of Gothic architecture, antiquities and design, and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of ecclesiastical edifices hereafter to be erected. The meetings of the society are held at their museum in Holywell-street, at which papers are read, and afterwards published, on the various subjects in connection with the study of ecclesiastical architecture. *The Architectural Museum* consists of a rare and valuable collection of casts and models from several of the most ancient cathedrals and churches in the kingdom, rubbings of monumental brasses, &c. In connection with the museum is a valuable architectural and archæological library to which the members have access, and the privilege of taking the books to their homes for a limited period. The society now consists of about 700 members, among whom are several of the English and Colonial bishops, and many of the most celebrated architects of the kingdom. The Rev. Dr. Harrington, principal of Brasenose college, is president; Rev. F. Meyrick, of Trinity college, and F. Lygon, Esq., of Christ church, secretaries; Rev. S. W. Wayte, treasurer; J. H. Parke Esq., librarian, and Mr.

W. A. Dicks, curator. The museum is open daily. *The Music Hall*, the building now used as the above museum, was built about a century ago from a design of Dr. Thomas Camplin, vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall, at an expense of £1,263 10s., which was defrayed by subscription, aided by the produce of two oratorio's in Christ Church Hall, and some musical performances by an amateur society at the King's Head Inn. For about three quarters of a century it was under the management of stewards chosen from the various colleges, and used as the university concert room.

The City Debating Society, established in 1846, at the Three Cups Inn, Queen street, meets during the winter season, on every Thursday evening for the discussion of literary, scientific and political subjects. It numbers about 150 members—the subscription is a single payment of 2s. 6d. William Brunner, Esq., is president, and Mr. Margetts, secretary.

City Public Lectures.—These lectures, which are delivered in the Town-hall, during the winter season, on the various branches of art, science and history, by the best and most distinguished lecturers that can be engaged, were established in 1846, and are supported by the city members, mayor and corporation, and principal inhabitants. The number of subscribers to the lectures in 1846, was 272; and the number in 1850 was 900. The subscription for a single ticket to the yearly course of lectures is 5s.; to admit two 9s.; to admit three, 12s.; to admit four 15s. 6d.; and to admit six, 21s. Mr. Alderman Browning is president of the committee of management, and Mr. Joseph Plowman, secretary.

The City Reading Room, 1, St. Aldate's-street, was established in 1845, by the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Plowman. This reading room is confined to citizens, and is under the patronage of the city members, the mayor and corporation, retired tradesmen and the principal inhabitants. It is well supplied with daily, weekly and provincial newspapers, magazines, &c. Subscription by the year, two guineas. Visitors are allowed to subscribe at the rate of 5s. per month or 1s. 6d. per week. The room is open every day, except Sunday, from 9 in the morning till 10 at night. It is to be regretted that Oxford, with all its literary and scientific acquirements cannot boast of a mechanics institute, lecture room, reading room, or library for *the people*.

Newspapers.—There are three *Newspapers* published in Oxford, every Saturday morning, viz: *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, of which Henry Hall, Esq. of Barton, is proprietor, and Messrs. J. and J. W. Lowndes publishers; the *Oxford University, City and County Herald* is published by Mr. Joseph Vincent, the proprietor; and the *Oxford Chronicle*, and *Berks and Bucks Gazette* is published by Mr. Henry Cooke, for the proprietors Messrs. Henry Cooke and Co.

The first Newspaper published at Oxford was *Mercurius Rusticus*, which commenced on the 22nd of April, 1642. This was succeeded by the *Mercurius Aulicus*, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*, the last of which was discontinued about the middle of April, 1660. These were followed by the *Parliamentary Intelligencer*, *Mercurius Publicus*, the *Public Intelligencer*, and the *Oxford Gazette*. The last commenced on the 7th of November, 1665, the king and queen and the court being then at Oxford: but when they removed to London, the newspaper in question assumed the name of the *London Gazette*, the first number of which appeared on the 5th of February, 1666.

The Oxford University Calendar, a work replete with almost everything connected with the university, is published annually by Messrs. J. H. Parker and H. Slatter, of Oxford.

The Royal Oxfordshire Horticultural Society was established in 1830, for the promotion of the knowledge and general interest of horticulture, floriculture, and for the encouragement of cottagers in the cultivation of their gardens. Persons subscribing 10s. 6d. a year are termed ordinary members; and subscribers of one guinea or upwards yearly, are termed honorary members, and are entitled to recommend one cottager at every exhibition for each guinea subscribed. The society holds five shows; 2 of flowers, plants, fruits, and vegetables, in every year in the city of Oxford. Every production exhibited for a prize, must be the growth and *bona fide* in the possession of the member, in whose name the same shall be entered for exhibition, and shall not have been previously exhibited for a prize offered by this society in the same year. His royal highness prince Albert is patron of this society; Charles Peers, Esq., president; and Mr. W. R. Hobbs, acting secretary.

The Oxford Farmers' Club, which was established in 1849, for the advancement of the science of agriculture, consists of a large number of the principal landowners and tenant farmers of the county, interested in the cultivation of the soil; it is also supported by the county members. The members of this club meet on the second Wednesday of every month, to discuss subjects connected with agriculture, or to hear lectures from eminent agriculturists, or other scientific persons. Each member's subscription is 5s. for the first year, and 2s. 6d. for the succeeding years. Mr. W. Tomson, of Culham, is president of the society; and Mr. Joseph Plowman, of Oxford, secretary.

Corporation, Civic Buildings, &c.

In the reign of Henry II., a charter was given to Oxford, which confirmed various grants of previous date, conferred the same rights and privileges as

those of the city of London, and appointed the mayor to act, with the lord mayor of London, as chief butler at the coronation.* Various charters of renewal and confirmation have been given by subsequent kings. The governing charter previous to the passing of the municipal act, was one granted in 1605, by James I. By the municipal act of 1832, the government of the city is vested in a corporation of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, who elect a sheriff, town clerk, coroner, treasurer, and other officers, except the recorder, who is appointed by the crown.

Under the authority of this act, the borough is divided into five wards, the burgesses of each ward electing six councillors, who retain their office for three years, but are eligible to be re-elected. A third of the council retire from office annually, and the vacancies are supplied by annual elections.

The aldermen were formerly chosen out of the wealthier classes of citizens, and were *ex-officio* justices of the peace; they are now appointed by the councillors, and during their appointment, which is six years, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority above the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council; alderman and councillors only being eligible. *The Justices of the Peace* now act under a commission from the crown, and are a distinct body from the aldermen. The qualification of the councillors consists in the clear possession of property to the amount of £500., or being rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of £15.; the qualification of the aldermen is the same as that of the councillors. The mayor is obliged to observe and maintain the privileges of the university; and the magistrates have no jurisdiction within the university, or over its members. The freedom of the city is acquired by inheritance, apprenticeship, gift, or purchase.

The Arms of the City are thus blazoned:—Argent, and Ox gules, armed and unguled or, passant over a ford of water, in base proper. *Crest*:—a demi-lion rampant guardant or, regally crowned of the first, holding between his jaws a rose argent, charged with another gules. *Supporters*:—on the dexter an elephant ermine, cased, collared, and lined Argent, armed or; on the sinister, a beaver proper, ducally collared and lined or. *Motto*:—‘Fortis est veritas. *The Mace* which is carried before the mayor is about five feet in height, and bears the following inscription:—‘This mace was made in the mayoralty of John Lamb, in the reign of Charles II. John Lamb was mayor in 1668.

* This privilege was originally granted by Henry I. The mayor of Oxford receives a gilt bowl and cover as his fee. Many of the mayors of this city received the honour of knight-hood.

The boundary of the borough both for municipal and parliamentary purposes, was enlarged by the boundary and municipal reform acts.

The following is a list of the corporation and borough magistrates in 1852.

MAYOR:—William Ward, Esq.

HIGH STEWARD:—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

RECORDER:—James Manning, Esq., Q.A.S.

ALDERMEN.

William Ward, Esq.	J. Wyatt, Esq.	J. Thorp, Esq.
W. H. Butler, Esq.	J. C. Dudley, Esq.	G. H. Wharburton, Esq.
C. J. Sadler, Esq.	William Thorp, Esq.	R. J. Spiers, Esq.
J. S. Browning, Esq.		

TOWN COUNCILLORS.

*Those marked * retire from the council this year.*

*W. B. Floyd	J. Cox	W. Baxter	J. Grubb
*R. Cox	*C. A. Green	J. Burrows	E. T. Spiers
T. Mallam	W. Davis	J. Towle	*H. Pardue
H. J. Underwood	W. Glover	D. Curtis	*E. Dore
J. Coleman	J. Clinch	*W. Albutt	W. Thompson
J. Wyatt, jun.	*J. Wickens	J. Warne	E. J. Tarry
*T. Joy	*W. Ringrose	T. Atkins	W. Wise
*J. Pike			R. Cartwright

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor, C. J. Sadler—W. H. Butler—T. Taylor—J. S. Browning—L. Wyatt—W. Thorp—T. Ensworth—J. Parsons and G. H. Warburton, Esqrs. *Sheriff and Bailiff.*—R. J. Spiers, Esq., alderman. (*For the Public Officers of the borough, see the end of the Oxford Directory.*)

Members of Parliament.—Oxford returns four members to the British senate, two for the university and two are sent by the city, which has possessed the elective franchise from the earliest returns extant, of Edward I. The right of election formerly was vested in the mayor and corporation, and a numerous body of resident and non-resident freemen, until the Reform Act came into operation, which extended the boundary, so as to include the adjacent parish of St. Clement's, and conferred the right of voting upon £10. householders, in conjunction with the *resident* freemen. It appears by a parliamentary report just printed by order of the House of Commons, that the total number of county electors in England and Wales is 428,823. Of these, 81,755 are county electors registered for property situated within the limits of boroughs. The number of electors in Wales is 31,856.

Borough Fund Account.—The income of the corporation for the year ending August 31st, 1851, arising from rents, tolls, dues, renewal of leases, the treasurer on account of prosecutions, &c., was £5,863. ; and the expenditure of the same year was £4,232. 11s. 1d., the principal items being the expenses of police, £413. 7s. 10d. ; salaries of public officers, £788. 4s ; gaol expenses, £447. 10s. 6d. ; gaol prosecutions, £255. 5s. 8d. ; and tradesmen's bills, £251. 2s. 5d.

The Town Hall.—An old *portmote*, called also 'Gildalla,' in St. Martin's church-yard, was at an early period used as a council chamber, by the mayor and burgesses of Oxford. In the reign of Henry II., when that monarch conformed to them 'Gildam Mercatorum,' the old place of meeting having become too small, they converted an ancient hall called Bates or Baptist, or Jews hall,* situated nearly opposite the present town hall, into a guild hall, for their public meetings. They soon afterwards removed to the 'Domus Conversorum,' or house for converts from the Jewish persuasion, which occupied the site of the present town hall. The burgesses built a hall upon this site, first of one story, afterwards of two, which having become ruinous was taken down in 1751, and entirely re-built, chiefly at the expense of Thomas Rowney, Esq., formerly high steward of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament. This structure which was finished on the 11th of July, 1752, is two stories high ; the lower one is formed into a piazza or corridor, having towards the street, massive square pillars adorned with rustic work, and a handsome pediment surmounting the centre. The dimensions of the building are 135 feet by 31½. A fine statue of Mr. Rowney, in Caen stone sculptured by Mr. Grimsley, of Oxford, has lately been placed in the niche in the centre of the building, the gift of Charles Tawney, Esq., of this city. In the lower story at the southern end of the building is the post office, and in that of the northern end, are the town clerks offices.

The large room or common hall on the second floor, which runs the whole length of the building, is one of the largest in the kingdom. At the north end of the hall is the council chamber, a fine old room, containing some good portraits ; and beneath the council chamber is the mayor's court and the city audit room. The county business and assizes were formerly held in the town-hall, but are now removed to the new county-hall on the New-road. The corn market is held on a Saturday, in the space or corridor beneath the town-hall. In 1814, this hall was honoured with the presence of George IV. then

*This hall, according to Wood, was inhabited by scholars who rented it of the Jews, who then had several halls in Oxford. It was afterwards known as the Fleur de Lis inn, and was once the property of Wood, the antiquarian. It is now known as Grafton House.

prince Regent, the late emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, the late duke of York, and several other royal and noble personages, to whom was presented the honorary freedom of the city. Upwards of 700 persons were present on this occasion. Our present gracious queen, then princess Victoria, attended by the duchess of Kent, on the 8th of November, 1832, received a congratulatory address here; and in October, 1835, queen Adelaide was presented with a loyal address from the corporation in this room.

The County Hall in the New-road is a handsome building erected in 1841, in the Anglo-Norman or Castellated style of architecture. It consists of two handsome, commodious courts, with ante-rooms, &c., and offices for the clerk of the peace. In the outer hall or corridor is a fine full length portrait of the late William H. Ashhurst, Esq. M.P. for the county from 1815 to 1830, and chairman of the quarter sessions from 1822 to 1846.

COURTS OF LAW.

The Assizes are held in the County Hall, generally in the first weeks of March and July, at which two of her majesty's judges preside.

Quarter Sessions for the county are held in the county hall, generally in the months of January, April, July, and October. The chairmen are J. W. Henley, Esq. M. P. and A. H. Matthews, Esq.

The County Court for the recovery of debts under £20. is also held in this hall monthly, and in all the chief towns of the county.

The Court of Record is held every first Monday in the month, and every Friday except good Friday. The officers are the recorder, appointed by the crown in 1837, the registrar, appointed by the town council, the sheriff annually elected, one sheriff's officer, and the city sergeants.

Weekly Petty Sessions are held at the town-hall. There is also a *Mayor's Court*, and a *Court of Hustings* which have fallen very much into desuetude.

The County Gaol, erected on the site of Oxford Castle (*see page 278*), is a spacious pile of buildings containing cells for 100 males and 28 female prisoners, as well as 18 debtors rooms. This edifice which has been frequently altered and added to, and which is now about to be further enlarged, consists of several separate buildings and yards, arranged in imitation of Gothic castellated towers. The buildings were commenced from a design of Mr. Blackburn, architect, under the direction of Mr. Edge of Bisley, Gloucestershire, who built the boundary wall round the gaol and one wing of the interior. But it was not until 1805 that the entire improvements were completed under the superintendance of Mr. Harris, builder of Oxford. The total cost of these improvements, including the purchase of the additional ground, amounted to

£19,033. Oxford castle still has a fragmentary existence in this prison. Captain Robins is the present governor.

The City Gaol which occupies the centre of Gloucester Green, is a substantial, well arranged edifice, completed in 1789. Its predecessor as a city prison was the upper part of the north gate of the city, termed Bocardo. (*See page 307*). This prison contains about 50 separate cells, and is also a house of correction. Mr. George Bossom is the present governor.

Markets.—*The General Market* which extends from the High-street to Market-street, was built from a plan by Mr. Gwynne, architect of Magdalen-bridge, and opened in 1774, in conformity with an act of parliament obtained in 1771, for paving and lighting the streets, and for erecting a new market. This act was renewed with some additional clauses in 1836. The market, has several entrances, each secured by an iron gate, and has been much enlarged and improved of late years. It is arranged into three divisions for the departments respectively of butcher's meat, poultry, fruit and vegetables, and is one of the best supplied and best regulated markets in the kingdom. The market-days are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*. Previously to the erection of this market, separate markets for the different articles of consumption were held in various parts of the city, all of which are now, except the corn market, merged into this general one. The present market occupies the site of several academic halls, and the *Apothecaria* and *Spiceria* or market for drugs and spices.

The Corn Market, as we have seen above is held in the open corridor beneath the town-hall, The corn is sold by sample.

The Cattle Market is held in Gloucester Green, on the second Wednesday in every month.

Fairs for toys and small wares are held on the 3rd of May, the Monday after the feast of St. Giles, the first of September, and the Thursday before new Michaelmas.

Miscellaneous.—*Port Meadow* or *Portmanheit* as it was anciently called, is the common meadow noticed in the Domesday survey, which was given to the burgesses of Oxford by royal grant, prior to the Norman conquest. It is situated near the north west suburb of the city, and contains between 400 and 500 acres. This great tract of land has long been in an almost neglected state, the majority of the freemen deriving little or no advantage from it, but it is now proposed to apply for an act of parliament, for the severance of the commons and for the enclosure of the meadow, on condition that the rents and profits arising from it, be applied for educational purposes for the children of freemen, and for the benefit of poor decayed freemen and their widows;

and also on condition that sufficient land be reserved for the purposes of recreation. A few years ago about 8 acres of this meadow were sold to the Oxford, Rugby and Bucks, Railway Co., for £2,100 of which sum £1,400. was voted for Nixons free school. This sum, through some legal technicality, has not been yet applied, for the purpose for which it was voted, but interest has been paid for the amount, to the charity trustees of the city. The remaining £700. is vested in exchequer bonds, and is likewise paying interest. It is now proposed to endeavour to recover the £1,400. voted to Nixon's school, and to sell some 300 acres more of the meadow for about £30,000., which would yield an income of £1,500. per annum; and with these sums to establish a good school for the freemen's sons, and a reading room or literary institute for the freemen themselves. The number of freemen of the city of Oxford is about 1500.

Railways.—The Great Western railway runs along the southern extremity of the county; and the London and North Western railway passes several miles to the north of it. There is a branch to Oxford and Banbury from the former line, and a branch to Oxford also from the latter line.

The Great Western Railway Station, situated on the Botley road, is a handsome building on both sides of the line, with a fine roof about 60 feet span, covering four lines of rail. One side of the station is appropriated to the London and the West of England traffic, and the other side is for the northern trains. Trains are dispatched from this station for London, and all parts of the south and west of England; also for Banbury, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, and all parts of the north. The branch to Oxford from the main line at Didcot (10 miles) was opened in June, 1844, and the continuation of the branch to Banbury in September, 1850, and thence to Warwick, &c., this present year. The Great Western railway company run express trains from Oxford to London in the short space of 1 hour and 10 minutes, and from Oxford to Birmingham in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The old station near the extremity of the city, is now used as a goods station. Mr. James Kelly is superintendent of the line.

The London and North Western Railway Station, also in the Botley-road, is another neat structure, of wood and iron with a glazed roof, in the style of the palace of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The length of this station is 110 feet, and its breadth is about 50. This line was opened to Oxford from Bletchley, where it joins the main line, on the 16th of May 1851; but it was opened to Islip in October 1850. The distance from Oxford to Bletchley is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Winslow, there is a branch to Buckingham, Brackley, and Banbury. Mr. Alfred Blott is the present station master.

The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway is partly finished from Worcester and Wolverhampton to the Duke's cut at Wolvercot, about two miles from Oxford. It is the intention of this company, if practicable, to continue this line, from their intended station at St. Giles's Oxford, to Waterloo bridge London, by the old coach route. The length of the proposed line from Oxford to London is 54 miles.

Trade.—Oxford has no staple manufacture, but derives its chief support and importance from the university; beside which, it is the centre of a wide and extremely fertile district, and enjoys a considerable trade in coal, corn and other agricultural produce, the advantage of a water conveyance to London by the river Thames, and to the north of England by its canal. Oxford, as a town, must be considered flourishing: its municipal arrangements are excellent; it is maintained in perfect condition, lighted with gas, well-paved and cleansed, and has an abundant supply of water. It may be here incidentally noticed, that the river was navigable so high as Oxford from a very early period, and that a considerable inland trade was carried on by means of the navigation of the river. Wood mentions a kind of toll payable to the monks of Abingdon in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The City Waterworks which are the property of the corporation are of very ancient date. They were formerly situated on the Berkshire side of the river adjoining the old Folly bridge, and consisted of a small water wheel and pump; but when the new bridge was built in 1827, they were removed to the city side of the river, and then consisted of a water wheel, 15 feet in diameter, and 6 feet wide, working three single action pumps, of 8 inch diameter each, and 15 inches stroke. In 1849, another wheel, 15 feet in diameter, and 15 feet wide was added, which works two double action pumps $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and with a stroke, which according to the state of the water in the river is varied from 3 feet down to 14 inches. A few months since a steam engine of 12 horse power, double cylinder, high pressure and condensing, was added, to work three double acting pumps of 18 inches stroke. There are now about 8 miles of main pipe laid down, through the principal and a great portion of the bye streets of the city. The water has hitherto been taken direct from the river Isis, but works are in contemplation for obtaining the water properly filtered, and for constructing a head reservoir on the high ground, above the level of the highest house in the city. Mr. William Bull is the engineer of the works.

The Oxford Baths and Washhouse have been just completed from a design by Mr. Bull. They consist of 20 baths, viz., 14 for males and 6 for females. The washhouse contains 15 washing compartments, a drying room with an equal number of clothes-horses, ironing tables, &c.

The Gas Works were established under an act of parliament in 1818, when the manufacture of gas was in its infancy. The works are very substantial and convenient, and no accident arising from the works has taken place within 33 years. Mr. Thomas Atkins is the engineer.

Cemeteries.—Three cemeteries were consecrated and opened in Oxford about four years since. The cemetery of St. Mary at Osenev, being part of the site of the ancient abbey of that place, contains about four acres; that of St. Sepulchre at Jericho, contains about two acres; and the cemetery of Holy Cross which is east of Holywell church, contains about an acre and a half. In each of these cemeteries is an exceedingly neat chapel from designs by Mr. Underwood. Mr. J. H. Parker of Oxford has published plans of these chapels.

Recreative Amusements.—Oxford is very favourable to health; its general salubrity arises from the excellence of the air, water, and walks. The college walks and pleasure grounds, which are lined with noble trees and shrubs, and kept exceedingly neat, are open to the public. No dramatic entertainments are now allowed in Oxford, although they were tolerated in the latter part of the 17th century. The former proficiency of the students in the histrionic art has been already mentioned at page 183. *Races* were formerly held on Port meadow, but have been discontinued of late years.

The University Boat Races take place on the river between Folly bridge and Ifley. These races are generally attended by hundreds of the citizens, and it is indeed an interesting sight on a fine summer's evening to see the population of Oxford, gowned and un-gowned, promenading the classic banks of the Isis, and witnessing the contests of the rival crews. Here may be seen twenty or thirty boats, arranged at brief intervals, along a straight line, each manned by eight young men, the scions of the aristocracy of the land, in the very attitude of nautical impatience, awaiting the signal for the start in breathless silence; or in a few minutes after, struggling with 'might and main,' nerves and sinews all at work, amidst the cheers of an enthusiastic multitude, striving for the mastery. At the close of the season, the rival crews row in procession, and each crew as it passes the principal winning crew, or the boat at the head of the river for the season, salutes and cheers them in true nautical fashion. This scene is generally witnessed by several thousand persons, and as it takes place during the Commemoration week, many of the nobility and gentry from a distance, with their sons and daughters are present. Hunting, fishing, cricketing, &c., are also favourite amusements, and much followed by the lovers of each particular recreation.

Earls of Oxford.—The title of earl of Oxford, as it is now understood, was first borne by Sweyne, eldest son of Godwyn, earl of Kent, on whom it

was bestowed by king Harold; but the life of the new made earl was as brief as that of the royal donor. The empress Maud, granted it to Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, in whose family it was retained for many centuries. And here it is necessary to observe that this family were earls of *Oxford*, and had specifically granted to them the *tertian denarium*, or third penny of the pleas of the county. Many of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, were conspicuous for gallantry, loyalty, and that magnificence of hospitable spirit, which was one of the darling virtues of the times in which they flourished; and few noble houses furnished more victims to the semi-barbarous tenor of the middle ages. In consequence of the death of Aubrey, earl of Oxford, without male issue in 1702, the title became extinct in the De Veres, and remains dormant to the present day. Queen Anne bestowed the honour of earl of Oxford (the city only) in conjunction with that of Mortimer, on Robt. Harley, lord high treasurer, speaker of the house of commons, and chancellor of the exchequer. The family of this eminent statesman took their name from the town of Harley, in Shropshire, where they were seated before the conquest, Alfred Harley, the 6th and present earl of Oxford and Mortimer, is son of the 5th earl, by the daughter of the late Rev. James Scott. He was born in London, in 1809; married in 1831, Miss Nugent, daughter of the marquis of Westminster, and succeeded his father in 1848. The second earl was the celebrated collector of the Harleian manuscripts. *Seats*.—Eynwood, Kington, Herefordshire; and Brampton Park, Herefordshire.

The Diocese of Oxford.

The see of Oxford constituted part of the diocese of Lincoln until the year 1542 when king Henry VIII., erected six new bishoprics, of which the county of Oxford formed one. The see of Oxford was endowed out of the lands belonging to the late dissolved abbeys of Oseney, Abingdon, &c., and the splendid church of the former establishment was assigned as a cathedral to the diocese. In 1545, the king translated the episcopal see to the chapel of Christ church college, which was then constituted a cathedral, and granted some of the estates to the dean and chapter, which had been appropriated by cardinal Wolsey to the maintenance of his college. The original endowment of the see, consisted of the manors of Medley, Water-Eaton, Stoke-Norton, and Watlington, late parcel of the possession of Oseney abbey; the manors of Tetsworth and Stoke-Talmage, late parcel of Thame Abbey; the Fulling Mill near Oseney; 15 acres of meadow land in the parish of St. Nicholas,* Oxford; the fishery of Hyde or Hythe-bridge in Oxford, and that of Bushey waters in Bampton parish; a moiety or half part of the water Mills in St. George's parish, Oxford; the site of Thame abbey and lands adjoining, and the annual rent of £84. 6s. 8d. issuing out of the manors of Granges, Sidenham, Shepcots, and Home Grange, and all lands and tenements in Sidenham, Morton and Thame; the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Stoke-Norton and Watlington; a house called the Windmill, and tenements in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, parcel of Oseney abbey; and all the manors of Steeple-Claydon, and Stow, in Bucks, with their rectories, and the advowsons of their vicarages, late parcel of Oseney abbey; and all those messuages in Dodford, in Stow parish, with all their rights and appurtenances there, that were ever parcel of Thame or Oseney abbeys. Soon after the removal of the see to St. Frideswide or Christ church, several changes were made, for no less than six manors were taken away, viz.: Water-Eaton, Sidenham, Moreton, Tetsworth, Stoke-Talmage, and Shipden, besides all the demesnes at Thame, and the palace of Gloucester hall. However some considerable recompense was made, and three other manors, and some impropriations were given in lieu thereof, so that the see did not suffer much till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was so totally stripped, that it lost all its ancient demesne, except Hook-Norton manor, which escaped through a very long lease; and

*We are indebted for this account of the original endowment, and several interesting particulars respecting the see and its bishops, to the manuscript history of several parts of Oxfordshire, in nine vols., by the late Rev. T. Symonds, M.A., Vicar of Ensham; which work was kindly lent us by John M. Davenport, Esq.

even that was granted away in the 3rd of Edward VI., to the duke of Northumberland, though on his death it was restored to the see again, by queen Mary. Besides depriving the see of the best of its estates, queen Elizabeth kept this bishopric vacant for 41 years of her 44 years reign. The see being therefore miserably pillaged, and no palace belonging to the bishops, king Charles I. granted to bishop Bancroft and his successors, a pension of £100. per annum, out of his forests of Shotover and Stowood, with license to unite the vicarage of Cuddesden to the episcopacy. This bishop erected the palace at Cuddesden, which was afterwards burnt during the civil wars.

Until lately this county formed the whole diocese, but the archdeaonries of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, nearly co-extensive with the cognominal counties, were recently added to the see by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The archdeaonry of Oxford comprehends the whole county; and it is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Aston, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, Woodstock, and the deanery of the city of Oxford. Ten parishes in this county, which formerly belonged to Dorchester abbey, are now in the peculiar jurisdiction of Dorchester, and a few other parishes are also peculiars or otherwise exempt from visitation. The cathedral establishment consists of a bishop, dean, three archdeacons, and eight canons, besides chaplains, clerks, choristers, and almsmen. The see is valued in the king's books at £354. 16s. 4³/₄d. The average income of the bishop for the three years ending in 1831, was returned at £3,106., gross, or £2,648. net; and a considerable decrease was expected. The revenue of the cathedral in its joint and intimately blended connexion with the diocese and Christ church college, was, at the same period £25,899. gross, and the net revenue, irrespective of houses for the dean and canons was £12,203. The dean * is always the head of Christ church college, and some of the canons are generally professors in the university. The dean and canons have no separate revenues. The total number of benefices in this county was 203, the patronage of 16 of which was in the crown, 39 in the church, 75 in the universities, 71 in private individuals, and 2 in the inhabitants. The total number of livings in the diocese is 578.

Arms of the See.—Sable, a fesse argent, in chief three ladies heads crowned or, arrayed and veiled of the second: in base, an ox, of the last, passant over a ford, proper.

The number of bishops since the foundation of the see are thirty, and their names in numerical order with the year in which each was inducted are as follow:—

* The deanery of Christ church has been usually attended with promotion to a bishopric, and is often allowed to be held *in Commendam* by the person so promoted.

BISHOPS OF OXFORD, FROM 1541 TO 1852.

1 Robert King..... 1542	11 Nathaniel Crew ... 1671	21 Robert Lowth 1766
2 Hugh Curwyn 1567	12 Henry Compton ... 1674	22 John Butler 1777
3 John Undershill ... 1589	13 John Fell 1675	23 Edward Smallwell 1788
4 John Bridges 1603	14 Samuel Parker..... 1686	24 John Randolph ... 1799
5 John Howson 1619	15 Timothy Hall ... 1688	25 Charles Moss 1807
6 Richard Corbett ... 1628	16 John Hough..... 1690	26 William Jackson ... 1811
7 John Baneroft 1632	17 William Talbot ... 1699	27 Edward Legge..... 1815
8 Robert Skinner ... 1641	18 John Potter 1715	28 Charles Lloyd 1827
9 William Paul 1663	19 Thomas Seeker ... 1737	29 Richard Bagot..... 1829
10 Walter Blandford... 1665	20 John Hume 1758	30 Samuel Wilberforce 1845

DEANS OF OXFORD,

With the Dates of their Institution.

1 John London 1541	13 William Goodwyn 1611	24 Francis Atterbury . 1711
2 Richard Coxe 1546	14 Richard Corbet ... 1620	25 George Smalbridge . 1713
3 Richard Martiall... 1553	15 Brian Duppa 1629	26 Hugh Boulter 1719
4 George Carew 1559	16 Samuel Fell..... 1638	27 William Bradshaw. 1724
5 Thomas Sampson . 1561	17 Edward Reynolds . 1648	28 John Conybeare ... 1732
6 Thomas Godwyn... 1565	18 John Owen 1651	29 David Gregory..... 1756
7 Thomas Cowper ... 1567	19 Edward Reynolds . 1659	30 William Markham . 1767
8 John Piers 1570	20 George Morley ... 1660	31 Lewis Bagot..... 1777
9 Toby Mathew 1576	21 John Fell..... 1660	32 Cyril Jackson 1783
10 William James..... 1584	22 John Massey 1686	33 Charles Henry Hall 1809
11 Thomas Ravys ... 1594	23 Henry Aldrich..... 1689	34 Samuel Smith 1824
12 John King 1605		35 Thomas Gaisford 1831

Present Cathedral Establishment.

LORD BISHOP.

Right Reverend SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D.D., (£5,000 per annum) 1845

DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Very Reverend THOMAS GAISFORD, D.D. 1831

CANONS OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Frederick Barnes, D.D., <i>Sub-Dean</i> .. 1810	Godfrey Faussett, D.D. 1840
Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D. 1828	Charles Carr Clerke, D.D..... 1845
Richard William Jelf, D.D..... 1830	William Jacobson, D.D..... 1848
John Bull, D.D..... 1830	Charles Atmore Ogilvie, D.D..... 1849

ARCHDEACONS.

Ven. Charles Carr Clerke, D.D., <i>Oxford</i> , (£71. per annum)..... 1830
— Edward Berens, M.A., <i>Berks</i> , (£72. per annum)..... 1832
— Justly Hill, M.A., <i>Bucks</i> , (£74. per annum) 1825

CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

The Worshipful Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L..... 1809

CHAPLAINS.

Alfred Hackman, M.A., <i>Precentor</i>	W. H. Spencer, B.A.....
David Royce, M.A.....	G. Fereman, M.A.....
John E. Tweed, M.A.....	Thomas Gwynn, B.A.....
T. B. Ludlow, M.A.....	John Baker, B.A.....

BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.

Archdeacon Clerke, D.D.	James Randall, M.A.....
R. C. Trench, B.D.....	E. M. Goulburn, D.C.L.

Registrars, Messrs. Bagot.—*Deputies*, R. Morrell, Esq. and J. Burder, Esq.
Secretary to the Bishop, J. Burder, Esq., *Parliament-st.* *Organist*, C. W. Corfe, B.M.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence '*First Fruits*,' and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of the living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called "*The Tenths*." In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the Ecclesiastical livings in England; and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of '*Valor of Pope Nicholas IV.*' At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the First Fruits and Tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay those imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount; and, in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made, of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Phillip and Mary, the First Fruits and Tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of queen Anne, when that queen, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the First Fruits and Tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called '*Queen Anne's Bounty*,' and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of queen Anne, the First Fruits and Tenths continue to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII. in 1535, and which was registered in what is called the king's books, *Liber Regis*, to which, as well as to the augmentation from queen Anne's Bounty, we shall frequently refer in the accounts of church livings, in this volume. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called '*discharged livings*.' The increase which has taken place in the value of church livings since 1535, is enormous; and were the First Fruits and Tenths collected on the present valuation, they would yield, instead of £15,000., as at present, more than £350,000. the *net income* of the Established Church of England and Wales, now amounting to £3,055,654. per annum, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late Majesty William IV., made on an average of the three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, and presented to Parliament in 1835. The usual annual account shows that the money received by the governors of this fund in the year 1850, amounted to £215,674. 17s. 2d., of which, £15,124. 15s. 7d., were First Fruits and Tenths.

ORIGIN OF TITHES.—Festus informs us that the ancients offered to their gods the tithes of all things, and this seems to have been the means by which religion was supported by all nations of antiquity. Soon after the introduction of Christianity, this kingdom was divided into *parishes*, and afterwards into *bishoprics*; and about the year 690, Ina, king of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport, "The first fruits of seeds or church due, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment, forfeit 40s.," as Lambeth reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.; and besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, "Church dues are to be paid where the persons owing them dwell, in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and on this account, are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made, as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

In 1828, by act of parliament, certain tithe commissioners were appointed to commute the tithes of England and Wales, for a rent charge on the land, to vary according to the average price of corn; and according to the report up to the close of last year, just printed, by order of the house of commons, the commissioners had confirmed 12,334 district mergers of tithes. They have completed 12,638 tithe districts, and have under consideration 561 districts more. They state, that the final consummation of the commutation of tithes, must be an act declaring tithes to have ceased to exist, and forbidding courts of justice to entertain claims for them. The commissioners recommend that such a proceeding should not be hastily done.

Annals of the Bishops.

Robert King S. T. P. (Professor or Doctor of Sacred Theology) the first and only bishop of Oseney, and afterwards the first bishop of Oxford, was originally a Cistercian monk, at Rewley; afterwards abbot of Bruerne; and at length, last abbot of Thame and Oseney. He was appointed first bishop of this newly erected see on the 1st of Sept., 1542, on the conversion of his abbey at Oseney into a cathedral, at which time, Gloucester hall, now Worcester college, was made his episcopal residence; the lodgings pertaining to

him as abbot, being assigned to his dean, and the rest of the monastery appropriated to the canons and inferior officers. Before Dr. King became bishop of Oseney, the pope had created him a bishop, by the title of Roven or Keon in the province of Athens; and being a suffragan to the bishop of Lincoln, had by his gift, a prebend or two in Lincoln cathedral, conferred upon him by the pope's dispensation. While he resided at Thame, he expended much money on the abbey-house there. In 1546 when the episcopal chair was removed from Oseney to Christ church Oxford, he was translated with it. He died on the 4th of Dec., 1557, at an advanced age, and was buried on the north side of the high altar of his cathedral.

Thomas Goldwell, said to have been a Jesuit, bishop of St. Asaph was designed to succeed him, and obtained a patent for restitution of the temporalities, Nov. 9th, 1558, but queen Mary dying the same month it never took effect, and on the accession of queen Elizabeth he was obliged to retire beyond the seas, and died at Rome about the year 1580.

Queen Elizabeth, after keeping the see vacant for 9 years, bestowed it on *Hugh Coren* or *Curwyn*, L.L.D. who had been previously archdeacon of Oxford, dean of Hereford, and for 12 years archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor of Ireland, as well as chaplain to king Henry VIII. Having grown aged and infirm he supplicated to spend the remainder of his days in England, and was translated from Dublin to Oxford, on the 14th Oct., 1567, and having then no episcopal palace belonging to the see, he settled at Swinbrook near Burford, where he died in the October following, and was buried in the parish church of that place. After his death the see continued vacant for 21 years, before his successor was nominated.

John Underhill, S.T.P. the third bishop of Oxford, was consecrated on the 14th of Dec., 1589. He had previously been rector of Lincoln college, Oxford, and chaplain to the queen. He died at Greenwich in May, 1592, in great poverty, and was buried in the middle of the choir of his cathedral. After his death, the queen kept the see vacant a third time, for 11 years.

John Bridges, S.T.P. fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, dean of Salisbury, and prebendary of Winchester, was the next bishop. He was consecrated Feb. 12th, 1603, and died aged 90 on the 26th of May, 1618, at March Baldwin, where he resided, and was buried in the chancel of that church. Dr. Bridges was the author of several works, copies of which are in the Bodleian library.

John Howson, S.T.P. his successor, was born in the parish of St. Bride, London. He was a student of Christ church college; afterwards canon of Hereford; and was consecrated bishop of Oxford May 9th, 1619. In 1628

he was translated to Durham, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, London. He was the author of several excellent works.

Richard Corbett, S.T.P. the sixth bishop was born at Twickenham, Middlesex; educated at Christ church college Oxford; and consecrated on the 19th Oct., 1628. In 1632 he was translated to Norwich where he died, and was buried in the cathedral of that city.

John Bancroft, S.T.P. the next bishop was educated at Westminster school, after which he became a student of Christ church, master of University college, Oxford, and prebendary of St. Paul's, London. His consecration took place on the 10th of June, 1632. He was an extraordinary benefactor to his see, as he had been to his college, and he erected the episcopal palace at Cuddesden. Dr. Bancroft died in Feb. 1640, and was interred under the south wall of the chancel of Cuddesden church.

Robert Skinner, S.T.P. his successor who was translated hither from Bristol, was born at Pitsford Northamptonshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at, and became a fellow of Trinity college, Oxford. He was a noted tutor and had the famous Chillingworth among his pupils. In 1636 he was appointed bishop of Bristol and in 1641 he was translated to this see. He was one of the twelve bishops who made the protestation, for which he was imprisoned in the tower eighteen weeks. After his release he retired to the rectory of Launton which he was permitted to keep during the usurpation. In 1660 he was restored to his bishopric, and was one of the commissioners appointed, to arrange matters in the university of Oxford, after the confusion which the parliamentary visitors had made there. In 1663 he was translated to Worcester, where he died in 1670, in the 80th year of his age.

William Paul, S.T.P. the ninth bishop, was previously canon of Chichester, dean of Lichfield; and was consecrated December 20th, 1663. He died at Chinnor, on the 24th of May 1665 and was buried at Baldwin Brightwell, where a costly marble monument was erected to his memory. Dr. Paul collected materials for rebuilding the palace at Cuddesden, which was destroyed during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I, but sudden death checked the progress of his designs.

Walter Blandford, S. T. P. his successor was warden of Wadham college, prebendary of Gloucester, and dean of the chapel Royal. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford December 3rd 1665; and in 1671 he was translated to Worcester, where he died and was buried.

The Hon. Nathaniel Crew, L.L.D., son of lord Crew of Stene, was the next bishop. He had been rector of Lincoln college Oxford, dean of Chichester, and clerk of the king's closet. He was consecrated on the 2nd of July 1671

and in October 1674 he was translated to Durham, and succeeded here by the *Hon. Henry Compton, S.T.P.*, master of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester, and canon of Christ church, Oxford. The prelate was consecrated Dec. 6th 1674; and on the 18th of the December following, he was translated to London, and died at his palace at Fulham, on the 7th of July 1713, and was buried in Fulham church yard.

John Fell, S.T.P., the 13th bishop, was son of Samuel Fell, dean of Christ church college. He was admitted a student of that college, by his father in his 19th year; and in the civil war between the king and his parliament, he took up arms and fought with great valour for the royal cause, for which he was obliged for some time to go into exile. After the restoration of Charles II., he returned to his college, and was presented with a canonry. He was consecrated on the 6th of February 1675, and died on the 10th of July 1686, and was buried in his cathedral, where a handsome marble monument, bearing a suitable inscription was erected to his memory. Dr. Fell erected a large portion of the buildings of his college; rebuilt the episcopal residence at Cuddesden, and expended his whole patrimony in works of piety and charity.

Samuel Parker, S.T.P., archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury was consecrated bishop of Oxford, October 17th, 1686. This prelate was born at Northampton in 1640. In the early part of his life he espoused the cause of the puritans, but soon deserted them, and zealously advocated the church of England doctrines. In 1665 he published a work called *Textamina* and was also author of a *History of his own Times* which was printed in Latin and English. He was made a privy counsellor and advanced to the bishopric of this diocese by king James II., and the same monarch intruded him on the society of Magdalen college for their president. (See page 155.) He died at Magdalen college in 1687 and was buried in the chapel there.

Timothy Hall, A.M., originally a non-conformist, was consecrated on the 7th of October 1668, but never was installed, for his patron king James, being forced to retire beyond the seas; he departed this life at Hackney near London, April 10th 1690, and was buried there.

John Hough, S.T.P., president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and prebendary of Worcester, was consecrated bishop of this diocese on the 11th of May 1690; translated to Lichfield in 1699; and thence to Worcester in 1717. He died May 8th 1743, aged 93. Dr. Hough was suspended from the presidency of Magdalen college by king James, but was restored by king William.

William Tulbot, S.T.P., dean of Worcester was consecrated September 24th 1699. Whilst he filled this see, he recovered back at a great expense in law, the manor of Hook-Norton, the only ancient demesne left of the original

endowment of the see.¹ On the 23rd of April 1715 he was translated to Salisbury; and afterwards, about October 1721 removed to Dublin. He died in 1730 and was interred in St. James's, Westminster.

John Potter, S.T.P., canon of Christ church, and regius professor of divinity in the university was the next bishop. His consecration took place on the 15th of May 1715; and he was translated to Canterbury in 1737. He died at Lambeth on the 10th of October 1747, of an apopleptic fit, and was buried at Croydon. This prelate, who was the son of a linen draper at Wakefield, Yorkshire, left, at his death, the sum of £90,000, principally to his son who was member of parliament for St. Germans.

Thomas Secker, L.L.D., was translated from Bristol to Oxford in May 1737: afterwards to Canterbury in 1758. He was born at the small village of Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire in 1693; and previously to his elevation to the mitre, he was prebendary of Durham, and dean of St. Paul's, London. He died August 3rd 1768, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried by his own directions in the passage, from the garden door of his palace, to the north door of the parish church of Lambeth, and forbade any monument or epitaph to be placed for him.

John Hume, the 20th bishop of this see had been previously a prebend of Westminster, and was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1758, on the advancement of Dr. Secker to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. His lordship succeeded his grace as dean of St. Paul's, and bishop of Oxford; and in 1766 on the death of Dr. John Thomas, he was advanced to the see of Salisbury, where he died and was buried in 1782.

Robert Lowth, D.D., his successor, was the son of William Lowth, of St. John college, Oxford, and was born in 1711. After receiving his early education at Winchester school, he was removed on the same foundation to New college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1737, and was created D.D. by diploma in 1754. He was chosen as the tutor of the duke of Devonshire, and went abroad with him. When that nobleman became lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Lowth went with him as first chaplain, and was made bishop of Kilmore. This he exchanged with a Mr. Leslie, who was anxious to reside in Ireland, for a prebendary stall in Durham, and the rectory of Sedgely. In 1766, on the death of bishop Squire, he was appointed bishop of St. David's, and in the September following, on the translation of bishop Hume from thence to the see of Salisbury, he was removed to Oxford. In April, 1777, he was translated to London, and died at the episcopal palace at Fulham, and was buried there in November, 1787.

John Butler, the next bishop, (said to have come from Germany,) rose from a very obscure position; after the death of his first wife, he married the sister of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, in Surrey. He was made archdeacon of Surrey, and during the American war, some publications on the subject of politics, in favor of lord North, under the signature of Vindex, placed him on the bench, and he was appointed bishop of Oxford in 1777, on the translation of Dr. Lowth to London. In 1788, he was removed to Hereford, on the death of bishop Harley. The possession of the see of Oxford was rendered locally unpleasant, from the circumstance of his not having regularly graduated at either of the universities. He published a volume of sermons, which he presented to his friends; and he died and was buried in 1802, in the cathedral of Hereford.

Edward Smallwell, D.D., canon of Christ church, and chaplain to the king, was consecrated bishop of St. David's in 1783, and was translated to Oxford in 1788. He died unmarried at Cuddesden, on the 26th of June, 1799, and it is said that his effects were barely sufficient for the discharge of his debts.

John Randolph, D.D., a learned prelate descended from a respectable family, in Kent, was born in 1749, and was the youngest son of Dr. Randolph, formerly president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, who died in 1783. The subject of this notice was elected a student of Christ church from Westminster school, in 1767, and was subsequently appointed prelector of poetry, and proctor of the university; and in 1782, regius professor of Greek. In this year he was also made prebendary of Salisbury, canon of Christ church and regius professor of divinity. In 1779, he was elevated to the bishopric of Oxford, from which he was translated to that of Bangor in 1807, and thence to the metropolitan see in 1809. Notwithstanding these high preferments, his lordship passed a great part of his life in the university of Oxford, and it was generally believed, that when he was elevated to the see of Oxford, the university was complimented with the nomination by the crown. He was a zealous promoter of the national schools, in opposition to those founded by Lancaster, and he was said to be a violent opponent of the bible society. He died suddenly on the 28th of July, 1813, and was buried at Fulham.

Charles Moss, D.D. the 25th bishop of this diocese, was educated at Christ church college, and subsequently became chancellor, and canon of Bath and Wells, and prebendary of Salisbury. He broke a blood vessel, from the effects of which he never recovered, and he died at Cuddesden, aged about 50, on the 16th of December, 1811. He left the new and elegant furniture of the principal rooms of the palace at Cuddesden, as an heir-loom to the see; and he bequeathed £43,000. to each of his nieces; and £3,000. to be

applied in aid of the schools conducted upon the system of Dr. Bell, established at Wheatley. Dr. Moss was never married: his father, Charles Moss, was fellow of Caius college, Cambridge.

William Jackson, D.D., was the younger son of Dr. Jackson an eminent physician at Stamford, and at an early age was sent to Westminster school, where he was elected king's scholar on the foundation in 1764, being then 13 years of age. In 1767 he was elected a student of Christ church college where he soon distinguished himself, by obtaining while an undergraduate, the chancellor's prize for Latin verse, being 'tis said the first instance in which that honour was awarded to an undergraduate: for many years he displayed his talents and exerted his industry as one of the tutors of the distinguished society to which he belonged; he was, during a part of the time, chaplain to the archbishop of York, and was indebted to his patronage for a stall at Southwell in 1780, and a stall at York in 1783. On the translation of Dr. Randolph to the see of London, he succeeded him as regius professor of Greek. He was subsequently appointed to the office of preacher to the body of Lincoln's Inn, the duties of which he was always extremely proud, and which he ably discharged, until his elevation to the episcopal bench. In 1799 he was made canon of Christ church. On the death of Dr. Moss in 1811, the prince Regent, (afterwards George IV.) personally made an offer of the vacant bishopric of Oxford to him. He was un-married, and died at Cuddesden on the 2nd of December, 1815, in the 65th year of his age.

Hon. Edward Legge, D.C.L., the next prelate, was the seventh son of William second earl of Dartmouth, and was born in December, 1767. From Rugby school he became a member of Christ church college, Oxford, and in 1789, he was elected fellow of All Soul's college, in the same university. For several years he held the deanery of Windsor, and the valuable family living of Lewisham, in Kent. In 1815, he was consecrated bishop of Oxford. In 1817, he was elected warden of All Soul's college, and from that period to the time of his decease, he resided chiefly at Oxford. He died at his lodgings at All Soul's college, after a long illness, in the 60th year of his age, on the 27th of June, 1827; and was interred in the college chapel. He was un-married, and although he is said to have been very liberal in the distribution of his charities, he had amassed upwards of £80,000.

Charles Lloyd, D.D., was consecrated bishop of Oxford, at Lambeth, on the 4th of March, 1827. He had been college tutor to the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart.; and previously to his elevation to the episcopal bench, he was regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, an office which he retained.

The Hon. Richard Bagot, D.D., is the third son of the first lord Bagot, and was born in 1782. He was educated at Rugby school, from which he proceeded to Christ church college, Oxford. and was elected fellow of All Souls college in the same university in 1804. He subsequently became dean of Canterbury; and on the 21st of December, 1806, the fourth earl of Jersey. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford, at Lambeth, on the 23rd of August, 1829; and in November, 1845, he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells.

Samuel Wilberforce, D.D. the 30th and present bishop of Oxford is the third son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, M.P. for Yorkshire, by the eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire. His lordship is decended from Ilgerus, who assumed the name of Wilberfoss, from lands acquired by marriage with the daughter and heir of William Kyme, lord of Wilberfoss, *Temp.* Henry II. He was born at Broomfield in 1805; educated at Oriel college Oxford, and was ordained in 1828. In the same year, he married the eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. John Sargent of Lavington, Sussex; and in 1830 was appointed rector of Brighthstone, Isle of Wight. In 1839, he became archdeacon of Surrey, rector of Alverstoke, and chaplain to prince Albert; canon of Winchester in 1840; sub-almoner to the queen in 1844; and dean of Westminster in 1845. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford on the 30th of November, 1845. To the bishopric is attached the office of chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and in November, 1847, he was appointed lord high almoner to the queen. Dr. Wilberforce is author of a *History of the American Church*; *Agathos*; *The Rocky Island*, and several volumes of sermons, charges, &c. He is patron of two livings, and of eleven as bishop of this diocese. The annual value of the see is £5,000. *Residences* 61 Eaton-place, London; Cuddesden Palace, near Wheatley Oxfordshire; and Lavington, Sussex.

The Oxford Diocesan Training school now in course of crection is situated at Culham, about one mile from the Abingdon-road railway station. It is an extensive building, quadrangular in form, and in the decorated Gothic style of a late period of the 14th century. The south front, facing the Abingdon-road, is 226 feet in length, and the dining hall and school room, each of which is 58 feet long by 20 feet wide, occupy the centre of the building, while at the eastern end is the chapel, which stands out from the main building to which it is connected by a cloister. The chapel will be 57 feet in length and 26 feet 6 inches in width, arranged in stalls, with a raised platform for the altar, and sedilia for the officiating clergyman. At the west end is the principal's residence which is on a line with the building. The eastern wing

will consist of three large class rooms and master's sitting room, and the western wing will embrace the principal domestic offices. At the north side it is proposed to add yeomen's schools and a practising school, but at present no steps have been taken in that department beyond reserving space for that purpose, so that the building, as at present arranged, will form three sides of a quadrangle. On the first floor round the three sides there will be upwards of 100 dormitories, separated from each other by wooden partitions, and in the attics, sufficient accommodation will be afforded for the servants of the establishment. The staircases are of stone and the floors are fire proof, being constructed according to the patent of Messrs. Fox and Barrett, of iron joists and girders, filled with concrete and stone. The material employed in the construction of the building is Marcham stone, procured in the neighbourhood, with brick backings and Bath stone dressings. At the back of the south entrance is a quadrangle, with an ambulatory on three sides, and in front there will be a terrace walk and a carriage drive from the road, forming an approach to the centre of the building.

The architect is Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Stratford-place, London, and the builder is Mr. George Myers, of Lambeth. The estimated expense of the works now in progress is £12,858., but it is anticipated that it will require at least £16,000. to carry out what is contemplated. The building is intended for 100 pupils, and will be used for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, as well as for Oxford, and the money has been raised by diocesan subscriptions, aided by grants of £1,000. from the university of Oxford; £5,000. from the committee of council on education; and £1,000. from the national society. There is a building of a similar character in the course of erection in Bristol, where 75 school-mistresses will be trained, from which the diocese of Oxford will be supplied. The bishop of Oxford is said to be about to commence at once a college, in which candidates for holy orders in his diocese may pursue their studies systematically, and prepare themselves without interruption for the responsibilities and work of the ministry. The college will be under the bishop's own eye at Cuddesden, and the principal is to be the Rev. Mr. Pott, his lordship's chaplain and curate.

Charities of the City of Oxford.

The Charities of Oxford, of which the following is an analysis, are both numerous and important. The table here presented is extracted from the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of acts of parliament, to enquire concerning charities in England and Wales, presented to parliament in 1837. See also the particulars of the almshouses, schools, and other charitable institutions, at preceding pages.

CHARITIES VESTED IN THE CORPORATION.

DATE.	DONOR AND NATURE OF GIFTS.	TO WHAT PURPOSES APPLIED.	ANNUAL VALUE.	
1658	John Nixon, (£600. to purchase land)	... school for Freeman's sons	£30 0 0	
1665	John Nixon, (rent charge)	... apprenticing two boys	...	
1639	William Thomas, (rent charge)	... apprenticing two boys	16 0 0	
1651	Robert Nicholls, (rent charge)	... apprenticing a boy and to two poor men	10 0 0	
1659	Zachary Bogan, (£500. to purchase land...)	... apprenticing 5 children annually	35 0 0	
1805	Catherine Mather, (£1,000.)	... apprenticing 5 boys from Blue coat School	50 10 0	
1557	John Howell, (house)	... four Trinity men	2 13 4	
1575	Robert Lyncke, (house, &c., which were sold, and the money expended in the purchase of £1,003. 14s. 3d., three per cent Consols	... four Trinity men	30 5 0	
1609	Thomas Fawcner £20.	... poor	1 0 0	
—	John Whistler, (£80.)	... poor	6 0 0	
—	Eleanor Whistler, (£120.)	... poor	6 0 0	
1664	John Wall, D.D., (£1,040.)	... 7 poor men and 3 poor women, & apprenticing 2 orphans	100 0 0	
1666	ditto (£1,020.)	... four poor freemen	18 0 0	
1672	Alderman John Harris, (land)	... two poor freemen	8 0 0	
—	ditto (£200.)	... two poor widows of free-men, once married	5 0 0	
—	Catherine Seyman, (£100.)	... to 2 maid servants who have lived 7 years in one service	10 0 0	
—	Robert Whorwood, (£200.)	... four poor widows	6 0 0	
—	John Toldervey, (£130.)	... 3 poor freemen and 3 poor widows	9 17 0	
1695	Alderman Richard Hawkins, (£1,000. and certain messuages)	... to 2 freemen and 2 non-freemen	4 0 0	
1701	The Berkshire society	... to 4 poor freemen, 4 poor freemen's widows, and 1 poor man recommended by Mr. Ashhurst	12 8 0	
1691	Hon. Robert Boyle, (rent charge)	... Balliol college	£30. per annum; 4 beadsmen including £2. for gowns, £18. for land tax, &c., £10. 13s.; and the residue to poor freemen	146 0 0
1713	Charles Harris, (estate, &c.)	... the interest to be paid to poor tradesmen after the decease of certain relatives	68 14 2	
—	John Holman, (£1,500., which was expended in the purchase of £2,290. 8s. three per cent Consols	... 12 poor freemen, or freemen's widows or daughters	10 0 0	
—	Thomas Walker, (£333. 6s. 8d., 3 per cents)	... to poor widows	10 15 0	
1799	Charles Hughes, (£200., with which £215. 1s., navy 5 per cents were purchased			
Carried forward.....			590 2 6	

	Brought forward.....	£590	2	6
1800	Edward Tawney, (£700., 3 per cent Consols) to 4 poor tradesmen, free- men of Oxford, of the parish of St. Thomas, or in default, of any other parish in the city or suburbs ...		21	0 0
1818	William Haynes, (£1,266. 13s. 4d) ... to 4 poor blind people of either sex ...		37	0 0
1807	Christopher Yeats, (£3,000., 3 per cent. Consols) ... to be lent to poor trades- men, without interest, for seven years ...		90	0 0
1800	Sarah Roberts, (£100.) ... to a poor man in the parish of St. Peter le Bailey ...		5	0 0
1814	Sir William Elias Taunton (£400., 3 per cent. reduced) ... to 6 poor widows of de- duced) ... cayed tradesmen ...		12	0 0
1820	Robert Wace, (£100.) ... to 5 poor widows ...		5	0 0
1820	Sir Edw. Hitchins, (£120. stock, 5 per cents.) to 3 poor families of St. Aldate's parish, and 3 of St. Giles's ...		1	5 0
1800	Edw. Tawney, (£4,500. 3 per cent. consols) to endow almshouses for 3 poor men and 3 poor women ...		120	0 0
1816	Alderman Parson's almshouses ... for 4 poor men and 4 poor women, <i>who now receive</i> ...		160	0 0
1625	John Wardell (£20.) ... to almsmen of St. Bar- tholomew ...		0	14 0
1791	Francis Burton (£50 stock, 3 per cents. re-duced) ... to well-conducted pri- soners on leaving the {		3	0 0
1802	Charles Abbott (£50. ditto ditto) ... city gaol ... {			
1805	Catherine Mather (£421. ls., navy 5 per cents.) ... the prisoners in the city and county gaol... {		21	1 0

CHARITIES NOT VESTED IN THE CORPORATION.

1608	Henry Ball, (rent charge) ... to the poor of the city ..	£21	6	8
1686	Thomas Hodgkins, (£400 with which land was purchased 4 manciples widows ..		30	0 0
1712	Thomas Horde, (rent charge) the prisoners in Oxford castle gaol ..		40	0 0
1773	Rev. John Swinton, (£100, old south sea annuities) ditto		2	16 4
1734	William Rixon, (£920 stock old S.S. annuities) ... All Saints' Parish poor tradesmen ...		27	12 0
1790	Mary Hayes, (£100) ... to one poor widow in each of the parishes of All Saints' & St. Martin... ..		5	0 0
1805	William Taylor, (£200. after the decease of certain relatives,) ... All Saints' parish poor ...		10	0 0
1648	William Tipping, (rent charge,) ... for preaching a sermon in All Saints' church ...		2	0 0
—	Dr. Gardner. M.D., (£200., with which land was purchased for catechising children ...		20	0 0
—	(Church houses, &c.,) St. Aldate's parish for repairs of church ...		26	0 0
1689	Francis Willis, (£100.,) ditto poor		5	0 0

Carried forward..... £1255 17 6

			Brought forward.....	£1255	17	6	
			expended in the purchase of				
1700	Catherine Robinson, (£100.,)	... }	land, the rents to be ap- plied in apprenticing	9	4	5	
1707	John Hall, bishop of Bristol, (£100.,)	... }	children and clothing poor persons of Saint Aldate's parish.				
1711	John Rush (house), St. Aldate's parish...	poor ...	... for sermons, poor, & parish clerk ...	5	0	0
—	John West, (rent charge,) ditto	... ditto	... for sermons, poor, & parish clerk ...	6	10	0	
1628	William Merriman, (£10,)	} Holywell parish	} poor ...	1	0	0	
1680	John Smith, (£5,)						... ditto
	William Strike, (£5,)						... ditto
1708	Margaret Coxeter, (£40,)	... ditto	... to a poor orphan girl ...	2	0	0	
1796	Richard Wace, (£10,)	St. Martin's parish	to a spinster fifty years of age ...	0	10	0	
1708	Ursula Walker, £10,	ditto	} for preaching sermons on certain days, and dis- tributing bread to the poor ...	2	0	0	
—	Mr. Munt	... ditto					
—	Mrs. Cornish	... ditto	for preaching a sermon on New Year's day ...	0	10	0	
1715	John Morris, tenements, &c.,	St. Mary	} apprenticing children {	20	1	0	
	Magdalen's parish	... ditto					
1718	Francis White, £100,	... ditto	... apprenticing children ...	2	0	0	
1745	John Taylor, £100,	... ditto	... apprenticing children ...	2	0	0	
1736	Edith Hody	... ditto	} for clothing 6 poor widows { or old maids, 2 poor men, & apprenticing children ...	37	10	0	
—	Elizabeth Daniel	... ditto					
—	Mr. Hill, £20,	... ditto	... bread to poor ...	1	0	0	
—	Mrs. Striplin	... ditto	... ditto ...	0	10	0	
1643	John Poole, rents	... ditto	... to poor widows ...	14	0	0	
1718	Christian Smith, rent charge,	ditto	... school ...	2	0	0	
1574	John Goore, (house, &c.,)	St. Mary the Virgin's parish	... poor ...	0	13	4	
1657	Ann Sambach, £200., with which land was purchased	... ditto	the profit to be applied to poor widows of the pa- rishes of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Peter in the East, and St. Peter-le- Bailey, and to the ap- prenticement of children	21	0	0	
1664	John Newton, £30.,	... ditto	} to the poor of the parishes of St. Mary the Vir- gin, All Saints' and St. Michael ...	10	0	0	
1684	Sir Sampson White, £5.	... ditto					
1690	Mrs. Elliott, £50.	... ditto	to the poor of St. Mary the Virgin's parish	10	0	0	
1714	Rev. Francis White, £20.	... ditto	ditto ...				
1697	John Cross, £100.	... ditto	to a poor man for keeping clean the doors of St. Mary the Virgin's church ...				

Carried forward..... £1391 6 8

. These five donations together with other moneys were advanced by the parish in the purchase of £225. stock, navy 5 per cents.

	Brought forward.....	£1391	6	3
1736 Dr. George Clarke	... .. for bread to poor	1	2	6
Church tenements. St. Michael's parish	repairs of church ...	13	0	0
1586 John Massey (house &c.)	ditto poor ...	3	0	0
1627 Henry King, D.D. (£30)	ditto for apprenticing two boys	4	4	0
1708 Ralph Snow (£100)	ditto poor ...			
1726 Robert Gilkes (£30)	ditto for bread to three poor families ...	4	0	0
1732 John Barker (£100)	ditto for poor decayed house-keepers ...			
<p>*** These four sums, amounting to £260, were invested in an estate, and the proceeds expended as above.</p>				
<p>Crookes and Barker's charities, 2a. 1r. 28p. and a fishery poor 10 10 0</p>				
1721 Ann Alworth (£400)	... ditto ... school ..	14	0	0
1723 Samuel Cripps, D.D., (rent charge)	ditto... clothing poor people ..	14	0	0
1815 William Gardner, (£100 navy 5 per cents,)	ditto ... bread to poor ...	5	9	6
1773 Rev. John Swinton, (£100 old S.S. annuities)	St. Peter le Bailey's parish poor	5	0	0
1780 Israel Taylor (£4,565, 4 per cent. annuities)	ditto ... apprenticing children ...	283	0	0
1819 William Simmons (£200 stock, 3 per cent. consols)	... .. ditto ... poor	6	0	0
— Jacob Bobart (land) St. Peter's in the east parish	... .. poor, &c.	6	0	0
1686 Ann Elliott, £100., expended on land, ditto	poor	8	0	0
1710 Benjamin Cutler, £5.	... ..	}	these sums which were left for the poor of this parish, together with £3. 5s. borrowed from other charities, were expended in the purchase of £100. stock, 3 per cent., consols...	}
1715 Francis White, £40.	... ..		
1720 Joseph Watkinson, £10.	... ..		
1722 Charles Aldsworth, £10.	... ..		
— Church tenement, St. Thomas' parish	... ..	15	15	0
1714 Ann Kendall, £900., to be expended in the purchase of land	... .. the profits of which was to be given to 6 poor widows or single women, and other poor persons of this parish; and also a certain sum to the minister and parish clerk	75	0	0
1816 Timothy Stevens, £20. St. Thomas's parish	poor	0	18	0
1818 Rev. William Corne, £105., parish of Binsey	school	5	0	0
1622 William Handy, £40., St. Giles' parish	... to the minister for preaching, &c. and to the poor	2	0	0
1643 Richard Branthwaite, rent charge, ditto	... bread to poor	10	8	0
1643 Ditto ditto	for preaching a sermon in the parish church every Sunday evening	16	0	0
1669 Rachel Paul, £100., St. Giles' parish	... poor	4	0	0

Carried forward.....£1900 13 3

			Brought forward.....	£1900	13	3
			the Enshame estate, about			
			32 acres, was purchas-			
			ed with these sums,			
			amounting to £270.			
			A ninth of the rents			
			is given to the			
			poor of Brightwell			
			that parish having			
			contributed towards			
			the purchase of the			
			estate, and the re-			
			mainder is given to			
			the poor of St. Giles'			
			parish			
1664	Archbishop Juxon, £100.	... ..			
1653	Richard Branthwaite, £50.	... ..			
—	Thomas Rowney, £20.	... ..			
1669	Christopher Paul, £20....	... ..			
—	Jas. & Rachel Paul and others, £80.	... ..			
				40	0	0
—	Peter Nichols, £100., St. Giles' parish	... ..	for preaching a sermon, &c.	4	13	6
—	Mrs. Turner, £20.	ditto	to 4 poor widows	0	18	8
—	Elizabeth Rowney, £50.	ditto	school, and clothing one			
			poor girl	2	6	9
1729	Dr. Gibbons, £40.	ditto	poor	1	17	5
1780	Bridget Gardner, £100.	ditto	clothing and schooling 2			
			poor girls	4	13	0
			Total	...	...	...
				£1955	3	1

Several of the churches of this city have tenements, from which they receive small quit rents, and large fines on the renewal of leases, generally every fourteenth year. The amount of these rents and fines are applied to the repairs of the several churches.

The late *Mr. Baker*, glazier of this city, bequeathed to the corporation, for charitable purposes, certain money in the funds and almshouse at Aynho, at the death of *Mr. Thomas Penson*, lately deceased.

FOR LOANS.

Oxford is one of the twenty-four cities and towns to which *Sir Thomas White* gave, in rotation, the sum of £104., to be lent in sums of £25. to four young freemen, without interest, for ten years, preference being given to clothiers; the odd £4. to be employed by the respective mayors, &c., 'for their care and pains.' This charity was established in 1566.

Mrs. Jane Wickham gave £50. to be lent to five young freemen, for ten years, without interest, of which only £10. is now left; the remainder was lost before the year 1779. This is a very ancient benefaction.

John Taylor left £100., of which sum £50. is now lost, to be lent out to 'four poor industrious trading freemen;' £25. each for five years, gratis.

George Potter, left by will, in 1657, a message in the parish of St. Michael, the rents to be lent gratis to freemen traders. There were in 1837, twelve sums of £30. each, lent out to 12 freemen for seven years each.

Edward Prince, in 1691, bequeathed £500., to be lent to five poor freemen of the company of Mercers of Oxford, (to each £100.) gratis, for seven years. The persons receiving this loan are elected by the freemen at large.

William Adams, by will, dated 1725, gave £20. to be lent equally to two persons belonging to the company of smiths, to hold for ten years, they paying the same in again at 20s. a year. Half of this sum was lost in 1773.

Charles Collins, in 1794, bequeathed £894., old south sea annuities, upon the decease of several relations; £100. thereof to be given to the society of Pembroke college; £100. to the Radcliffe infirmary; and the remainder of the £894. stock, to the corporation of Oxford, upon trust to receive the dividends thereof, and as soon as the same should accumulate and amount to £100., and in like manner at all future times, when the dividends shall amount to £100., to lend the same severally and respectively, to poor trading freemen of the city, for ten years, without interest; no person to have the use of any £100. twice. Mr. Knight, the last of the claimants, was still living at the time of the enquiry in 1819.

Andrew Harvey by deed, dated May 1815 gave £100. to be lent to four poor freemen of some trade, calling, or profession, or the eldest sons of such freemen, in sums of £25. each, for seven years without interest.

Christopher Yeats, in 1807, left, after the decease of certain relatives, £1000. three per cents, the dividends, when they should amount to £30. and in like manner at all future times, to be lent severally unto four poor young freemen, for seven years without interest.

Barton's, Page's, Jackson's and Whorwood's gifts, amounting together to £22. were laid out in the purchase of £28. 16s. 8d., stock in the 3 per cent consols, and the dividend arising from the same, is, from time to time lent to a poor trading freeman.

The Cordwainer's Company, by indenture, dated 10th March 1819, paid to the mayor and corporation the sum of £330. upon trust, under the direction and control of the said company, to lend the same in sums of £50. each to members of the said company, who should be of at least three years standing, and freemen of the city, and actually carrying on the trade of a cordwainer within the city or liberties thereof, to be repaid within the space of six years by instalments. This sum of £300. was given to the company by George Frederick Stratton, Esq., one of its honorary members.

The whole of the *loan charities* are under the management of the mayor and corporation, and the recipient of each loan, is obliged to give security for its repayment.

Eminent Men.

Many of the *Worthies* who occupy the niches in the Oxford temple of Fame, have been already mentioned in the description of the university colleges; and amongst the others eminent for literary attainments, or for their proficiency in the arts and sciences, who were born and flourished here, we find the following:—

Sir William Davenant, poet laureat, called ‘the Sweet Swan of Isis,’ was son of John Davenant, a vintner, who kept a tavern formerly near Carfax church, and was born in February, 1605. Wood tells us, that none of the vintner’s sons were witty and of lively conversation, except William; and that the father, though the friend of Shakespeare, and an admirer of plays, was of so grave and even melancholy a disposition, that he was seldom or never known to laugh. Davenant was educated under Daniel Hough, at Magdalen College, but his ardent disposition became inflamed with the love of poetry, and he quitted the safety of academical ease, for the precarious service of the muses. Fulk Greville, lord Brooke, became his patron, and on the death of Ben Jonson, he was created poet laureat. His works were collected and reprinted in a folio volume after his death, for the benefit of his family.

Thomas Cowper, bishop of Winchester, author of the Chronicle, and Latin Dictionary.

William Chillingworth, the great polemic writer, was born in 1602, in a small house near the west corner of High-street. His father was a trader in Oxford, and afterwards filled the office of mayor. This eminent divine was admitted fellow of Trinity college in 1628, and died in 1643. He bequeathed the sum of £400 to be lent with interest, to poor tradesmen; the fund accruing from the interest, to be employed in apprenticing destitute children.

John Underhill, bishop of Oxford from 1589 to 1592, was born at the Cross Inn, Corn-market-street.

Thomas Harriot, the great mathematician, with whom originated the mode of notation now used in Algebra. He was patronised by Sir Walter Raleigh, and accompanied that friend of science to Virginia. He died in 1621, in consequence of a cancer in the lip.

Baron Carleton Dudley who was born in 1573, and died Viscount Dorchester, in 1631.

Sir George Etheridge, a dramatic writer, who was born about 1636, and died in 1683.

Dr. Edward Pocock, the learned critic, commentator and orientalist, was born in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in 1604. At the age of fourteen, he entered commoner of Magdalen hall, and was afterwards elected fellow of Corpus Christi college. He was the first Laudian professor of Arabic in the university; and was nominated by king Charles I. to the Hebrew professorship, with a canonry of Christ church annexed. He died in 1691.

Sir Matthew Wright, author of the Law of Tenures, was likewise a native of Oxford.

Anthony à Wood, the eminent antiquary, and biographer, was born at Oxford, in 1632, and died in 1695.—(See page 109.)

Barton Holyday, a poet and dramatist, was also a native of Oxford.

Oxford Directory.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

University Officers,

1852.

	ELECTED
<i>Chancellor.</i> —His GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G. D. C. L.	1834
<i>High Steward.</i> —Rt. Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, D.C.L.	1838
<i>Vice Chancellor.</i> Frederick C. Plumptre, D.D. Master of University Col.	1848
<i>Pro. Vice.</i> { Phillip Wynter, D. D., President of St. John's Col.	
{ Benjamin Parsons Symons, D. D., Warden of Wadham Col.	
<i>Chancellors.</i> { Joseph Loscombe Richards, D. D., Rector of Exeter Col.	
{ Richard Lynch Cotton, D. D., Provost of Worcester Col.	
<i>Representatives in</i> { Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. D. C. L., Ch. Ch....	1829
<i>Parliament.</i> { Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. A., Ch. Ch.	1847
<i>Dèputy Steward.</i> —Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M. A., Ch. Ch.	
<i>Proctors.</i> { Rev. John H. Pollen, M. A., Merton Col.	1851
{ Rev. James Gram Brine, M. A., St. John's Col.	1851

Heads of Colleges.

FOUNDED	COLLEGES	HEADS	ELECTED
1437.	<i>All Souls</i>	Lewis Sneyd, M. A.	<i>Warden</i> , 1827
1263.	<i>Balliol</i>	Richard Jenkyns, D. D.	<i>Master</i> , 1819
1509.	<i>Brasenose</i>	Richard Harrington, D. D.	<i>Principal</i> , 1842
1524.	<i>Christ Church</i>	Thomas Gaisford, D. D.... ..	<i>Dean</i> , 1831
1516.	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	James Norris, D. D.	<i>President</i> , 1843
1316.	<i>Exeter</i>	J. Loscombe Richards, D. D.	<i>Rector</i> , 1838
1571.	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Foulkes, D. D.... ..	<i>Principal</i> , 1817
1427.	<i>Lincoln</i>	Rev. James Thompson, D. D.... ..	<i>Rector</i> , 1851
1456.	<i>Magdalen</i>	Martin Joseph Routh, D. D.	<i>President</i> , 1791
1272.	<i>Merton</i>	Robert Bullock Marsham, D. C. L.	<i>Warden</i> , 1826
1379.	<i>New College</i>	David Williams, D. C. L.	<i>Warden</i> , 1840
1337.	<i>Oriel</i>	Edward Hawkins, D. D.	<i>Provost</i> , 1828
1620.	<i>Pembroke</i>	Francis Jeune, D. C. L.	<i>Master</i> , 1843
1340.	<i>Queen's</i>	John Fox, D. D.	<i>Provost</i> , 1837
1557.	<i>St. John's</i>	Philip Wynter, D. D.	<i>President</i> , 1828
1554.	<i>Trinity</i>	John Wilson, B. D.	<i>President</i> , 1850
1219.	<i>University</i>	Frederick C. Plumptre, D. D.... ..	<i>Master</i> , 1836
1611.	<i>Wadham</i>	Benjamin P. Symons, D.D.	<i>Warden</i> , 1831
1714.	<i>Worcester</i>	Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D.	<i>Provost</i> , 1837

Heads of Halls.

ELECTED

<i>St. Alban.</i> —	Edward Cardwell, D. D.	Principal, 1831
	Rev. Henry Wall, M. A.	Vice Principal.
<i>St. Edmund.</i> —	William Thompson, D. D.	Principal, 1843
	Rev. Edward Arthur Litton, M. A.	Vice Principal.
<i>Magdalen.</i> —	John David Macbride, D. C. L.	Principal, 1813
	Rev. Richard Michell, B. D.	Vice Principal.
<i>New Inn.</i> —	Henry Wellesley, M. A.	Principal, 1847
<i>St. Mary.</i> —	Philip Bliss, D. C. L.	Principal, 1848
	Rev. Drummond Percy Chase, M. A.	Vice President.

Professors, &c.

ELECTED

<i>Regius of Divinity.</i> —	Wm. Jacobson, D. D., Canon of Ch. Ch.	1848
<i>Regius of Civil Law.</i> —	Joseph Phillimore, D. C. L. late of Ch. Ch.	1809
<i>Regius of Medicine.</i> —	James Adey Ogle, M. D.	1851
<i>Regius of Hebrew.</i> —	Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D., Canon of Ch. Ch.	1828
<i>Regius of Greek.</i> —	Thomas Gaisford, D. D., Dean of Ch. Ch.	1811
<i>Regius of Pastoral Theology.</i> —	Chas. Atmore Ogilvie, D. D., Canon of Ch. Ch.	1842
<i>Regius of Ecclesiastical History.</i> —	Robert Hussey, B. D., late student of Ch. Ch.	1842
<i>Margaret of Divinity.</i> —	Godfrey Faussett, D. D., Canon of Ch. Ch.	1827
<i>Natural Philosophy.</i> —	George Leigh Cooke, B. D., late fellow of Corpus	1810
<i>Savilian of Geometry.</i> —	Baden Powell, M. A., Oriel	1827
<i>Savilian of Astronomy.</i> —	Wm. Fishburn Donkin, M. A., late Fellow of University	1842
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> —	John M. Wilson, M. A., Fellow of Corpus	1846
<i>Camden of Ancient History.</i> —	Edw. Cardwell, D. D., Principal of St. Alban Hall...	1825
<i>Music.</i> —	Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Knt. B. Mus. of Magdalen	1848
<i>Archbishop Laud's of Arabic.</i> —	Stephen Reay, B. D., St. Alban Hall	1840
<i>Regius & Sherardian of Botany.</i> —	Chas. Giles Bridle Daubeny, D.M., fellow of Magdalen	1834
<i>Poetry.</i> —	James Garbett, M. A., late fellow of Brasenose	1842
<i>Regius of Modern History.</i>	Hy. Halford Vaughan M. A., late fellow of Oriel	1848
<i>Anglo Saxon.</i> —	John Earle, M. A., fellow of Oriel	1849
<i>Vinerian of Common Law.</i> —	John Rt. Kenyon, D. C. L., late fellow of All Souls ...	1843
<i>Lord Litchfield's Clinical Professor.</i> —	Jas. Adey Ogle, D. M., Trinity... ..	1830
<i>Lord Almoner's Prælector in Arabic.</i> —	J. D. Macbride D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall	1813
<i>Aldrichian of Medicine.</i> —	James Adey Ogle, D. M., Trinity	1824
<i>Aldrichian of Chemistry.</i> —	C. G. B. Daubeny, D. M.	1822
<i>Aldrichian of Anatomy.</i>—	... ..	...
<i>Drummond's of Political Economy.</i> —	Nassau Wm. Senior, M. A., late fellow of Magdalen	1847
<i>Boden of Sanscrit.</i> —	Horace Hayman Wilson, M. A., Exeter	1832
<i>Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy.</i> —	Henry Wentworth Ackland, D. M.	1851
<i>Reader in Experimental Philosophy.</i> —	Robert Walker, M. A., Wadham	1830
<i>Reader in Mineralogy.</i> —	William Buckland, D. D., Dean of Westminster	1813
	Deputy ditto.—M. H. Nevil Storey Maskelyne, M. A., Wadham.	

	ELECTED	
<i>Reader in Geology.</i> —William Buckland, D. D.	1818	
<i>Deputy ditto.</i> —Hugh Edwin Strickland, M. A., Oriel.		
<i>Prælectorship of Logic.</i> —Henry Wall, M. A., fellow of Balliol	1840	
<i>Dean Ireland's Ezequetical Professor.</i> —Edward Hawkins, D. D., Provost of Oriel	1847	
<i>Professor of Modern European Languages.</i> —F. H. Frithen, Ph. Dr.		
<i>Choragus.</i> —Stephen Elvey, D. Mus., Organist of New Col.		
—♦—		
<i>Public Orator.</i> —Richard Michell, B. D., late fellow of Lincoln	1848	
<i>Bampton Lecturer.</i> —Henry Bristow Wilson, B. D., late fellow of St. John's ...	1851	
<i>Keeper of the Archives.</i> —Philip Bliss, D. C. L., Principal of St. Mary Hall ...	1826	
<i>Bodley's Librarian.</i> —Bulkeley Bandinel D. D., late fellow of New Col.	1813	
<i>Sub-Librarians.</i> —	{ Stephen Reay, B. D., St. Alban Hall	1828
	{ Henry Octavius Coxe, M. A., Corpus	1838
<i>University Counsel.</i> —Richard Bethel, Esq. M. A., fellow of Wadham		
<i>Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.</i> —Philip Bury Duncan, M. A., fellow of New Col.	1822	
<i>Radcliffe's Librarian.</i> —		
<i>Assessor of the Vice Chancellor's Court.</i> —J. R. Kenyon, D. C. L., fellow of All Souls	1840	
<i>Registrar of the University, and of the Vice Chancellor's Court.</i> —	{ Philip Bliss, D. C. L., Principal of St. Mary Hall	1824
	{ Edward Rowland Dukes, M. A., Student of Ch. Ch.	
<i>Masters of the Schools.</i> —	{ George Buckle, M. A., fellow of Oriel	
	{ James Barmby, M. A., fellow of Magdalen	
	{ George Valentine Cox, M. A., Superior Bedel of Med. and Arts ...	
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<i>Solicitor to the University.</i> —Baker Morrell, Esq.		
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	{ William Waters Harrison, M. A., Law	
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	{ Henry Smith Harper, Medicine and Arts	
	{ James Philip Shepperd, Law	
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Rev. W. Andrew, M.A., *Tutor and Dean.*

*** For the Principals and Vice Principals of the Halls, see page 359.

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 Burden Mr. Charles, 22 St. Giles'-street
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 Busby Mr. Thomas J. 54 St. Giles'-street
 Cameron Rev. G. T., 35 Pembroke-street
 Carr Mrs. Eliz., 27 High-street
 Carter Mrs. Emma, 49 St. John-street
 Chambers Miss E. S., 3 Holywell-street
 Chapman Miss Sarah A., 27 Holywell-street
 Colcutt Mr. William, St. Aldate's-street
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 Cornish Mrs. Mary, 11 St. Giles'-street

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 Cox William, Esq., North Parade
 Clinch James, Esq., 9 Park-place, St. Giles'
 Cross John, Esq., Summertown
 Crouch Mrs. Mary A., 36 St. Giles'-street
 Dalton Captain, St. Clements
 Daman Rev. Charles, 86 High-street
 Davenport J. M. Esq., 62 St. Giles'-street
 Davenport The Misses, Headington-hill
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 Dry Mrs. Sarah, 5 Holywell-street
 Dry Mr. William, 24 Beaumont-street
 Durell D. V. Esq., 7 New Inn Hall-st.
 Elliston Mr. Jesse, Summertown
 Embling Mr. John, Woodstock-road
 Ensworth T. Esq., Walton House, St. Giles'
 Evans Mrs. St. Clements
 Field Mr. Frs., Merton-street
 Fisher Mrs. Eliz., 1 Holywell-street
 Fletcher Captain R. St. Clements
 Fletcher Mr. Griffin, Walton-street
 Forrest Mr. C. 6 Turl-street
 Forster Rev. Thomas, vicar of Cassington
 Foster Mrs. Eliz., 23 Broad-street
 Foster Mr. Charles, 15 St. John's-street]
 Foucart Mrs. Mary, 61 St. Giles'-street
 Francis Richard, Esq., Summertown
 Franklin Mr. George, 31 & 32 Queen-st.
 Fraser Miss Catherine, Worcester-place
 Gandell Rev. Robert, Holywell Lodge
 Gardener Mr. John, Long Wall-street
 Gilbert Mrs. Anne, 36 St. John-street
 Golding Mrs. Sarah, 13 Pembroke-street
 Goring Henry, Esq., 26 Holywell-street
 Graham Mrs. Sarah, Worcester-place
 Grant Mr. Henry, 19 Pembroke-street

- Grayson Mrs. Catherine, 35 St. Giles'-st.
 Greene Miss Lydia, 36 High-street
 Gresswell Rev. Richard 21 Beaumont-st.
 Gutch The Misses, 8 Long Wall-street
 Haddon Mrs. M. A., 7 North Parade
 Hales Rev. R. C., M.A., Park Villas, St. Giles'
 Harris Mrs. Martha, 33½ High-street
 Haynes Mrs. Mary, 10 Park-place
 Herbert Mr. Daniel, 4 Blenheim-terrace
 Hickman The Misses, 6 Beaumont-street
 Hicks Mrs. Eliz., 42 St. John-street
 Hitchcock Mr. Harry, 121 High-street
 Hitchings Mrs. St. Aldate's-street
 Holiday William, Esq., Summertown
 Holland Mrs. Mary, New Inn Hall-street
 Hore Rev. W. S., rector of St. Clements, St.
 Horsman Miss A., 3 Oriol-st. [Clements
 Hussey Rev. R. 25 Beaumont-street
 Hutchinson Rev. Thomas, 9 Merton-st.
 Huckvale James, Esq., St. Clements
 Hughes Mrs. Martha, 24 St. John-street
 Hunter Rev. W., B.D., 43 St. Giles'-st.
 Hyde Mrs. Elizabeth, Summertown
 Impey Archibald, Esq., 62 High-street
 Judge Rev. L. E. vicar of Woolvercott, North
 Kilby Mr. H., Beaumont-street [Parade
 King Mr. George, St. Clement's
 King John, Esq., Summertown
 Knapp Mr. Tyrill, Headington-hill
 Landen Miss Augusta, Worcester-street
 Law Mrs. Grace C., 3 Park-place
 Lee Mrs. Kate, 3 St. Giles'-street
 Linnell Mrs. Walton-road
 Lister Mr. Charles, 16 Plantation-road
 Lloyd Mrs. Mary H., 53 Broad-street
 Lockey Mrs. Ann, 18 Holywell-street
 Lovell Mr., 6 Walton-street
 Lumley Mrs. Eliz., L. 33 St. Giles'-street
 Maitland Mr. Charles, 57 High-street
 Mallam Mrs. Lydia, 40 St. Giles'-street
 Mander Mr. William, Worcester-place
 Marshall Rev. E., 34 Beaumont-street
 Mason Mrs. Mary, 2 St. Giles'-street
 Mead Mrs. Eliz., 45 St. John-street
 Merrett Mr. Charles, St. Aldate's-street
 Michel Rev. Richard, 38 St. Giles'-street
 Millard Rev. James E., 58 High-street
 Morgan Mrs. —. Summertown
 Morrell Baker, Esq., St. Giles'-street
 Morrell Frederick, Esq., St. Giles'-street
 Morrell James, Esq., Headington-hill
 Morrell James, Jun. Esq., St. Giles'-street
 Muncester William, Esq., 29 Beaumont-st.
 Munday Miss Martha, Summertown
 Newey Mrs. Mary, Summertown
 Nichol Mr. Aaron, St. Clement's
 Nichols Mr. Thomas, 6 St. John's-terrace
 North Mrs. Sarah, Summertown
 North Mr. Thomas, 51 St. John-street
 Nutt Miss —. 20 St. John-street
 Paine Mr. Joseph, Rock Villa, St. John-rd.
 Palmer Mr. Charles, 6 St. John-road
 Palmer William, Esq., 20 St. Giles'-street
 Parsons John Esq., 93 High-street
 Pater Mr. John, 55 Broad-street
 Peake Mrs. Ann, 4 Beaumont-street
 Pearce Mrs. M. A., 12 Beaumont-street
 Pension Mrs. Eliz., 61 High-street
 Perkins Miss Martha, St. Giles'-road
 Phillips Mrs. Ann, 27 St. Giles'-road
 Phillips Mr. James, St. Giles'-road
 Phillips Mr. William, 34 St. John-street
 Pike Mrs. Maria, Woodstock road
 Pinfold Mrs. Catherine, 5 Beaumont-street
 Powell Rev. Baden, New College-street
 Pratt Mr. Thomas, St. Aldate's-street
 Prichard Rev. C. E., 34 High-street
 Prickett Mrs. Ann, Binsey
 Pring Rev. J. C., St. Clements
 Prior Mr. John, 28 Holywell-street
 Prior the Misses, 18 Corn Market-street
 Ratcliffe Mrs., 48 St. John-street
 Rawlins Mrs. Ann, 36 Beaumont-street
 Rawlinson Rev. George M.A., Holywell-st.
 Reay Rev. Stephen, 46 St. Giles'-street
 Richardson Mrs. E. A., 18 High-street
 Roberson Mr. Geo. Thos., Summertown
 Robinson Mr. W. W., New-road
 Ryman, Mr. Edward H. Summertown
 Rowden Edw. W. Esq., New College-street
 Rowland, Mrs. Sarah, Beaumont-street
 Sadler Chas. James, Esq., Turl-street
 Sansom Rev. J., 4 New College-street
 Saunders the Misses, 22 Beaumont-street
 Scott Mrs. Jane, St. Clement's
 Shackleford, Mrs. Sarah, Glos'ter-green
 Sheard Mrs. Ann, St. John's-road
 Sheard Mrs. Elizabeth, 25 St. Giles'-road.
 Sheard Mr. John, St. John's road
 Shepperd, Mr. William, S., 66 High-street
 Sides Mrs., Ann, Summertown
 Sims, Mr. Rd., 54, Holywell-street
 Simes Geo. Fred. Esq., 23 Beaumont-st.
 Simmons Mrs. Charlotte, St. Clements
 Simmons Mr. John, Wellington-street
 Simons Mr., Portland-terrace,
 Skene James, Esq. 23, Beaumont St.
 Smallbones Mrs. Eliz., 22 St. Giles' St.
 Smith Mrs. Elizabeth, Summertown
 Smith George Esq., Summertown
 Smith Mr. Richard, Market-street
 Smith Mr. James, Observatory-street
 Smythe, lieut. Frederick, staff officer of
 pensioners, 50 St. John-street
 Speakman Miss Sarah, 16 St. Giles' street.
 Spiers, Rd. James, Esq. 14 St. Giles'-street
 Standen Mrs. Cath., St. Giles'-road
 Stone Mr. W. S., County Hall

Sutton Mr. Samuel, St. Giles'-road
 Swabey Rev. Hy. rector of St. Aldate's, 40
 Pembroke street
 Symonds Joseph, Esq., Binsey
 Sykes Mrs., Summertown
 Tallboys, Mrs. D. A., Summertown
 Taylor John Esq., Summertown
 Taylor John Esq., Paradise House
 Taylor Mrs. Maria, North parade
 Taylor Mr. Wm., Alfred-street, St. Giles'
 Testor Mr. George, 2 North Parade [st.
 Tiddeman, Rev. Rd. P. G., 27, Beaumont
 Thompson Mr. Henry, 33 St. John-street
 Thomas Rev. Vaughan, B. D., vicar of
 Yarnton, 60 High-street
 Thorp John Esq., 52 St. John-street
 Thorp William Esq., 10 Holywell-street
 Tomkins, Mrs., 8 High-street
 Trash The Misses, St. Giles'-road
 Turner Mrs. Sarah, Binsey
 Turner The Misses C. & E., 38 St. Giles'-st.
 Tyndale Rev. John, (Independent) Planta-
 tion-road
 Wall Mrs., 51 Holywell-street
 Wall Rev. Henry, New Inn Hall-street

Walker Mr. John, Mount Pleasant, St.
 John's-road
 Ward William, Esq., 41 St. Giles'-street
 Warland Miss Ann, Summertown
 Webb Mrs. Selina, 2 Park-place, St. Giles'
 West Rev. J., M.A., 17 St. John-street
 Whessell Mrs. Mary, Summertown
 White Mrs. Ann, 38 Holywell-street
 White Mrs. C., New Inn Hall-street
 Whiteaves Mr. Joseph, 61 St. John-street
 Whiting Mr. Henry, High-street
 Whorwood Rev. T. H., D.D., 64 High-street
 Wigzel John, Esq., Summertown
 Willey Rev. Willoughby, (Baptist) Sum-
 merton
 Williams Mrs. Sarah, Summertown
 Wilson Miss Ann, 7 Beaumont-street
 Wingfield Mrs. H., Kettle Hall, 54 Broad-st.
 Winkworth Mrs., Walton-street
 Wintle Rev. T., B.D., St. Giles'-street
 Wood Mr. Henry, St. Ebbe's-street
 Woollams Mr. John, Worcester-terrace
 Wornell George, Esq., North-parade
 Wyatt Mrs. Ann, 11 St. John-street
 Wyatt The Misses, 24 St. Giles'-road

Miscellany :

Consisting of the Names of Persons not arranged in the List of
 Trades and Professions.

Bancalari Peter, cricket bat & ball dealer,
 Cowley road
 Beesley Saml., farmer, Summertown
 Brooks John, sheriff's officer, St. Giles' road
 Brooks Moses, farmer, 37 Holywell-street
 Buckland Thos., chimney sweeper, Castle-st.
 Bull Benjamin, guide, English-row, St.
 Aldate's-street
 Castle Benjamin, farmer, St. Aldate's-st.
 Castle Jas., foreman baker, New Inn Hall-st.
 Collins Edw., relieving officer, St. Aldate's-st.
 Collins James, rag merchant, Heyfields Hut
 Cutliffe Edw., chiropedist, Church-street
 Crawley Chas., assistant master at Magdalen
 school, 16 Long Wall-street
 Cryer Edward, agent to the Oxford Canal
 Co., Canal Wharf [street
 Davis Samuel, sausage maker, 17 Market-
 Davis William, valuer of Ecclesiastical, and
 other property *in fee, on life, or other*
interest, or in reversion, 11 Broad-street
 Finch Geo., lozenge mfr., Clarendon-street
 Fletcher Griffin, coach proprietor, 10 Walton
 street
 Franklin Stephen, wharfinger to the Oxford
 Canal Co., Canal Wharf
 Guidotti Vincinzo, figure and medallion
 maker, 75 High-street

Hadland Rd., gas fitter, High-street
 Harris Thos., last maker, 55 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Hazell Stephen, Windsor and garden chair
 maker, Summertown
 Henwood Charles, superintendent of gas-
 works, Gas-street
 Horn Mark, bacon factor, Summertown
 Hutton John, farmer, 14 King-street
 Jagger Henry, master cooper to Messrs.
 Hall, Tawney & Co. brewers, St. Thomas'
 Innes Jas., wire worker and fishing tackle
 dealer, 42 Queen-street
 James Wm., lozenge mfr. Castle-street
 Kelly James, superintendent of the Great
 Western Railway, St. Aldate's-street
 Lee Edwin W., manager to the Oxford
 Canal Co., Canal Office
 Ludlow Jethro, tent and marquee maker,
 45 St. Ebbe's-street [street
 Luff Thos., rent collector, New Inn Hall-
 Morris Geo., market gardener, Summertown
 Miller John, antiquarian, St. Aldate's-st.
 Nichols Samuel, railway contractor, Sum-
 merton.
 Osman John, naturalist, St. Aldate's-st.
 Parker J. W. pianoforte tuner, &c., 43
 Holywell-street.
 Parrott George, farmer, 28 St. Giles'-st.

- Pilch & Martin, cricket bat and ball manufacturers, St. Aldate's-street
 Rouse John, carrier, Summertown
 Rowell George A., paper-hanger, Alfred-street, St. Giles'
 Slatter Johannah, sausage maker, Grove-st.
 Smith George, chimney sweeper, & Baptist preacher, St. Clement's
 Smith J. last & boot tree maker, 28 Queen-st.
 Stevens R. C. chimney sweeper, St, Ebbe's-street
- Turpin James, wharfinger and barge owner, Thames-street
 Waddell C. J. coach proprietor, Grand pont house
 Wardell William, windsor and garden chair maker, Summertown
 Whiting R. carrier to Abingdon, St. Aldate's street
 Williams George, superintendent of Water-works, Isis-street
 Wilkins John, skinner, Heyfield's-but

Trades and Professions.

Academies.

*Marked * take Boarders.*

- Adams Eliz. New Inn hall-st.
 Albutt S., 35 Pembroke-st.
 *Andrews Fras. M., New Inn hall-street
 *Andrews J., New Inn hall-st.
 Bampton Mary Ann, 4 New college-street
 Banting Mary, Walton-street
 Bennett M. A., Jews' mount
 Bliss Sarah, Broad-street
 Bossom H., 40 St. Giles'-rd.
 *Bradley Samuel, Park-place
 Campion Rachel A., New Inn hall-street
 Clarke Jane, 12 St. Giles'-rd.
 Cooke Caroline, Paradise-sq.
 Cook Frances, Little Pembroke-street
 *Collingwood Fanny, Summertown
 *Crapper J. M. 47 St. John-st
 Dicks Caroline, Speedwell st.
 Douch Fanny, 26 St. John-st.
 *Emerton J., 29 St. Giles'-st.
 *Farbrother J., 55 St. John-st
 Gadney M. A. & C., Walton-st
 Gardner Mtha., Red Lion-sq.
 Goddard S. Plantation-road
 Hackmans Wm. Cardigan-st.
 Haigh G. H. 21, George-st.
 Howard Mary Anne, 28, St. Giles'-road
 *Howe & Beanfoy the Misses, 60, St. Giles'-road
 Kile Matilda, St. Clements
 *King Alfred, 20, Holywell-st.
 Luck Ruth, 15, Walton-street
 Mathews, Eliz., 31, Walton-st.
 *Nutt Josiah, Littlegate
 *Nutt Thirza, 20. St. John-st.

- *Paxford M., 33, St. John-st.
 Preston Mary Anne, Alfred-st. St. Giles'
 Sandell I., Observatory street
 Robinson J., Summertown
 Tyrrell George, 9 Ship street
 Varney M., 14 St. John-st.
 *Ward Caroline, Union-place St. Aldate's-street
 *Willey Rev. Willoughby, Henley House, Summertown

Public Schools.

- Diocesan Training School for Masters*, Summertown, Rev. J. Thorp, principal
British, Penson's Gardens, Eleanora Hewlett, mistress
Blue Coat (boys,) Church-st., Philip Margetts, master.
Blue Gown (girls,) 7 Beef-lane, Ann Stone, mistress
Grey Coat (University,) Clarendon-street, James Price, master
Nixon's Free, Town Hall-yard, Henry Smith, master
Wesleyan, Bulwark-alley, J. W. Sixsmith, master

Parochial Schools.

- St. Aldate's*, St. Aldate's-st., William Green, master : Catherine Green, mistress
Boatmen's, Boatmen's chapel old river, Ann Day and E. Brown, mistresses
St. Clement's, George-st., St. Clement's, George Henry Haigh, master; Ann Fell, mistress
St. Ebbe's, Blackfriar's-road, Wm. Vanhagen, master;

- Mary Ann Jones, mistress
St. Giles's, Park-place, Wm. Woodward, master; Sarah Woodward, mistress
St. Mary Magdalen, Gloucester-green, for boys; C. Brothers, master. Victoria Court, for girls & infants; Mary Ann Brothers and Mary Penn mistresses
St. Paul's, Jericho, Margaret Harwood, mistress
St. Peter's in the East, Rose-lane, James Jenkins, master; Harriet Jenkins and Mary Ann Bolland, mistresses
St. Peter le Bailey's, New-road, C. Gessey, master; Caroline Castle, mistress
St. Thomas's, High-street, St. Thomas's, James Maltby, master; Prudence Hedges, mistress
National, Summertown, C. Webb, master; Louisa Webb, mistress

Accountants.

- Bartlett Ed., 12 Holywell-st.
 Betteris John G., (and law stationer,) Grove-street
 Brooks John, St. Giles'-road
 Harper John, 35 Holywell-st.
 Hawkins Charles Thomas, 9 Broad-street
 Hawkins Thomas, 2 St. John-street
 Hobbs W. R., 23 St. Giles'-st.
 Holloway C., Paradise-square
 Luff Thomas, 35 New Inn Hall-street
 Varney Fred., 14 St. John-st.

Ward C., 26 St. Giles'-road
Woodford Wm., St. John's-terrace

Agents: various.

Allen John, (land,) 8 Beaumont-street
Badcock Benjamin, (land,) 27 Broad-street
Barrett Thomas, (for the patent asphalted felt for roofing,) 6 Observatory-st.
Carter J., (agricultural implements,) New Inn-yard
Chaundy John, (land, &c.,) 2 Paradise-square
Cryer Edwd., (Portland and Roman cement, and glazed stoneware sewerage pipes,) Canal Wharf
Hawkins Charles Thomas, (general,) 9 Broad-street
Hewett George, (land,) 108 High-street
Hodges George, (Guarantee Society,) 13 Queen-street
King Frederick, (estate,) 7 St. Aldate's-street
Mallam Thomas and Son, (land,) 126 High-street
Pike Robert, (estate, &c.,) 2 St. Aldate's-street
Richardson Richard, (ale and porter,) 18 High-street
Saunders James, (land,) 55 St. Giles'-street
Ward Charles, (house,) 26 St. Giles'-street
Wicks Robert, (commission,) 1 New-road

Architects and Surveyors.

See also Land Surveyors.

Bruton E. G., 28 St. John-st.
Buckler John C., and Charles A., 33 High street, and at 14 Rockingham-row, New Kent-road, London
Bull William, Town Hall-yard, and Isis-street
Plowman J., 12 Merton-st.
Seckham Samuel Lipscomb, 20, Magdalen-street
Underwood Henry Jones, 18 Beaumont-street

Artists.

Bracher E., (photographic,) 26 High street

Davis Thomas Rd., (portrait and animal,) Friars-street
Kennedy John, (portrait and historical,) George-street, St. Clements
Richardson J. Vickers, (landscape,) 20 Magdalen-street
Taylor Thomas, jun., (landscape,) 119 High-street
Smith Joseph, (portrait,) Summertown
Turner Wm., 16 St. John-st.

Attorneys.

Austin Joseph, 10 Turl-street
Benwell T., Magdalen bridge
Brunner Wm. (and coroner,) Pembroke-street
Carpenter Wm., 5 Walton-st.
Davenport John Marriott, 62 St. Giles'-street
Dayman G., 9 St. Giles'-st.
Druce G. F., St. Aldate's-st., and at Ensham
Dudley J. C., (and clerk of County Court,) 7 Broad-st.
Hazel Edward Wells, Alfred-street, High-street
Hester George Parsons, (and town clerk,) North-parade
Jacob Hy., 86 Pembroke-st.
Knapp R., 52 Cornmarket-st., and at Woodstock
Latimer Sturman, Queen-st.
Law Charles James, 45 St. Giles'-street
Looker John, 13 St. Giles'-st.
Mallam Thomas and Chas., 126 High-street
Matthews John, 65 Cornmarket-street, and at Headington
Morrell Baker, & Son, 4 St. Giles'-street
Rackstrow G., 68 St. Giles'-st.
Taunton J., St. Aldate's-st.
Taylor and Hurford, New Inn Hall-street
Thompson Frederick B., 13 St. John-street
Wagner Thomas Jepson, 26 Pembroke-street
Walsh Henry and John, New Inn Hall-street
Ward T., 6 Broad-street
Woodward William, jun., St. John's-terrace

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Fisher John and William, 8 High-st. and Littlegate-st.
Green Chas. A. 114 High-st.
King Frederick, St. Aldate's-street
Laycock Thos., 129 High-st.
Mallam Thos. and Son, 126 High-street
Messenger C., Summertown
Pike Robert, 2 St. Aldate's-st.
Richards Chas., 104 High-st.
Wicks Robert, New-road

Bakers.

Allcock William, 1 Commercial-road
Ayers Charles, St. Thomas's
Banting J. W., St. Aldate's-st.
Barnes Thomas, Bull-street
Baynes William, 44½ High-st.
Busby Joshua, Summertown
Butcher Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
Boffin James, 109 High-st, & 1 Queen-street
Broadwater Jane, Littlegate-st
Broadwater William John, 66 Holywell-street
Buckle Richard, St. Thomas'
Burrows J., New Inn Hall-st.
Castell, Rd., 7 St. Giles'-st.
Chapman John, St. Clements
Coles Job, Observatory-street
Collins Wm., 7 Magdalen-st.
Corbutt C., Holly-bush-row
Corbutt James, George-street
Dickeson John, St. Thomas'
Drewett Robt., St. Giles'-st.
Edwards Robt., 18 Castle-st.
Elliott John C., Broken Hays
Grubb Isaac, 22 Queen-street, and at St. Clements
Grubb T., 33 Cornmarket-st.
Hale John, Cardigan-street
Hale Joseph, Jericho
Harper Chas., St. Thomas'
Hemmings Henry, Friar-st,
Higgs Thos., Wellington-st.
Horn Catherine, 15 Cornmarket-street
Hosier William, (fancy,) 53 George-street
Hunt Charles, Clarendon-st.
Hunt Henry, Church-street
Johnson Chas., 32 St. Giles'-st
Keeley John, 40 Queen-street
Lane Joseph, St. Aldate's-st.
Lane Richard, Bull-street

Lockey, Edward, 6 Market-st.
 Loosley William, Bull-street
 Medcraf Jas., St. Aldate's-st.
 Morgan David, Friars-entry
 Nichols H. P., St. Clements
 Nevell William, 3 George-st
 Pike John, Cowley-road
 Pumfrey Robt., Park-end-st.
 Roberts Edward, Holywell-st.
 Rowles Job, Plantation-road
 Scarsbrook George, 28 Pembroke-street
 Sheldon J., 39 Pembroke-st.
 Smith Richard, Albert-street
 Spring Samuel, 6 Castle-st.
 States Thomas, (fancy,) 40 St. Ebbe's-street
 Vallis James, 10 King-street
 Vaughan Rd., Worcester-st.
 Watkins Hy. St. Aldate's-st.
 Winterborne John, Observatory-street

Bankers.

London and County Bank, 16 High-street; draw on the head office, 21 Lombard-street, London; Captain Henry Strong, Manager
Robinson, Parsons, & Thomson, (Old Bank) 93 High-st.; draw on Coutts and Co., London

Messrs. Undersnell, Wootton, & Co., 3 St. Aldate's-street; draw on Masterman, Peters and Co., London

Savings Bank, 4 St. Aldate's-st.; open on Monday's & Saturdays, from 12 till 2; William Henry Butler, actuary

Basket Makers.

Basson John, New-road
 Coombs J., New Inn hall-st.
 Nunney Thos., 13 Market-st.

Baths. Proprietors.

Richardson Andrew H., St. Clement's
 Russell J., 11 & 12 Oriel-st.

Bath Chair Owners.

Bartlett Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
 Brewer John, King-street.
 Bridgewater W. 33 St. Giles'-st.
 Clarke George, 5 Bear-st.
 Hewett Wm., St. Giles'-st.

Jewell Wm., Friars-entry
 Marsh John, New Inn hall-st.
 Richards Isaac, Broad-st.
 Wheeler James, St. Giles'-rd.

Berlin and Fancy Wool Warehouses.

*Marked * are Baby Linen Warehouses.*

*Bays M. A., 5 Magdalen-st.
 Day A. S., St. Aldate's-st.
 *Kitts E., 49 Corn-market-st.
 *Rose E., 29 Corn-market-st.
 Wells Edward, 141 High-st.

Billiard Room Proprietors.

Betteris E. T., 3 Bear-st.
 Betteris Thos., 29 Broad-st.
 Bickerton Jph., 111 High-st., and Radcliffe-st.
 Bloxham S., St. Aldate's-st.
 Maffy Henry, Bear-street
 Rockall Richard, (the sky light rooms) 32 Broad-st.

Blacksmiths and Farriers.

Adams & Tomkins, 58½ Corn-market-st.
 Allam Andrew, 7 Paradise-sq.
 Claydon Wm., Little Clarendon-st.
 Draper David, Cowley-road
 Gardner James, Red Lion sq.
 Kirtland Wm., Summertown
 Morgan Thos., Speedwell-st.
 Saunders Thos., (and spring maker,) Worcester-terrace
 Rogers Amelia, St. Ebbe's-st.

Boat Builders.

Bossom Benj., Hythe Bridge-street
 Carter, Sherratt, and Hall, Folly-bridge
 Collins Charles, Isis-street
 Goutley Henry, Thames-st.
 King Isaac, St. Aldate's-st.

Bookbinders.

Bellamy Maria, 43 High-st.
 Bennett C., 3 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Curtis David, 106 High-st.
 Dewe John, 10 Ship-street
 Goodden C., 23 Pembroke-st.
 Hartley R., 37 St. Giles'-road
 Hayes Wm., 5 Oriel-street
 Maltby and Bloxham, 5 New College-street
 Mansell Wm., 106½ High-st.

Omarsh Richard, 31 Broad-st.
 Salter William H., Carter's-yard, High-street
 Sanders John, 10 Bear-street
 Shrimpton Thomas and George, 24 Broad-street
 Ward Chr., Church-street
 Wheeler James Luff, 106 High-street

Booksellers, &c.

*Marked * are Publishers, and + are Stationers also. See also Stationers and Fancy Warehouses.*

+Alden Henry, 5 Queen-street
 +Bellamy Maria, 43 High-st.
 +Blackwell Benjamin H., St. Clements
 +Boddington T., 6 Oriel-st.
 +Day Agnes S., St. Aldate's-st.
 +Dewe John, (and map and guide publisher), 10 Ship-street
 Gooden Chas., (periodical) 10 St. Aldate's-street
 Graham John, Worcester-pl.
 *Graham William, 41 High-st
 +Haines John, (and agent for the Guardian Newspaper,) Turl-street
 Harris Thomas, 16 Broad-st.
 Holder Hy., St. Aldate's-st.
 +Ladd Henry, 10 High-st.
 Laycock T., 129 High-st.
 Macpherson F., 94 High-st.
 *Parker John Hy., (to the University,) 28 Broad-st.
 +Plowman Joseph, (and lithographer, and secretary to the city public lectures, & Oxford Farmer's club, and inventor and manufacturer of Plowman's portable copying letter case) Saint Aldate's-street
 Richards Chas., 104 High-st.
 Shrimpton Thomas and George, 24 Broad-street
 +Smith and Co., (periodical,) 3 Turl-street
 +Spiers Edwin Thomas, 96 High-street
 Taylor Matilda, 2 Pembroke-street
 Taylor Thomas, 119 High-st.
 Thornton Joseph, 51 High-st.
 *+Trash Frdk., 111 High-st.
 *Vincent Joseph, 90 High-st.

*Wheeler James Luff, 106 High-st.

Boot and Shoemakers.

Acott George, St. Aldate's-st.
 Adams Sarah, St. Aldate's-st.
 Allen John, 3 Church-street
 Bailey James, (and blacking manufctr.) 38 Holywell-st.
 Baker Charles, Friars'-st.
 Baycock John, 8 Pembroke-st.
 Bennett Thos., Walton-place
 Bessant Frdk., 105 High-st.
 Boddington Rt. 37 Castle-st.
 Boffin Thomas, Castle-st.
 Campion C. New Inn, Hall-st.
 Castle Jonthn. St. Clement's
 Cox Frd. (ladies) 3 New college st.
 Crozier Matt. H. (dealer) St. Aldate's-street
 Davenport T. St. Aldates-st.
 Derrick Thos., 48 George-st.
 Duke Richard, 7 Castle-st.
 Dumbleton W. Summertown
 Elliott E. 35 Cornmarket-st.
 Elliott Louisa, 127 High-st.
 Evens William, Cardigan-st.
 Ewers Eli, Summertown
 Giles John, 13 Castle-st.
 Gillman Rd., 70 Holywell-st.
 Gould Charles, (dealer,) St. Clement's
 Grant W., Little Clarendon-st.
 Greenaway Wm., Friar's-st.
 Green John, St. Clements
 Hainge James, Summertown
 Harris Thomas, 76 High-st.
 Harwood John, 14 Broad-st.
 Harwood R. H., 16 George-st.
 Hartwright W., St. Clements
 Hatch Henry, (and Gutta Percha depot) 138 High-st.
 Hedges John, Summertown
 Henwell Samuel, Church-st.
 Holt William, 9 Castle-st.
 James John, Isis-st.
 James William, 65 High-st., and at St. Clement's
 Jones Wm., Observatory-st.
 Kensell Stephen and James, 9 Holywell-st.
 Kirby John, St. Clement's
 Knight Eliz. (dealer only), 21, Queen-st.
 Lambert F., St. Giles'-road
 Lambert W., 4, St. Giles'-rd.
 Lillingstone Catherine M., 40, Cornmarket-st.

Marsh James, 21 Ship-street
 Martin Moses, Turl-street
 Parish George, 20 King-st.
 Payne Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
 Plaister James, Worcester-st
 Plummer John, St. Ebbe's-st.
 Poulter J. E., 34 George-st.
 Proper Samuel, Church-st.
 Quarterman Charles, Commercial-road
 Quelch John, (& boot closer) St. Aldate's-st.
 Rachel Alfred, St. Clement's
 Randall Hy., Glos'ter-green
 Rugg Thomas, Church-st.
 Salter George, St. Aldate's-st.
 Saunders John, 21 Broad-st.
 Sealy John, (dealer only), 7 Magdalen-st.
 Searle Rt., Worcester-terrace
 Sear Thos., 67 St. Giles'-st.
 Shrimpton George, 12 Market-street
 Simmons Wm., (list shoes,) Blackfriars-road
 Simms Clara, 37 Broad-st.
 Smith Jas., Penson's-gardens
 Smith Richard, 18 Market-st.
 Smith Thomas and George, 20 and 21 Commercial-rd.
 Stanton Thos., 21 King-st.
 Sumerton T., Summertown
 Sweetinburgh Chas. Joseph, 97 High-street
 Tagart H. G., 132 High-st.
 Tarrant W., 18 Speedwell-st.
 Tarrant W., 26 St. Giles'-st.
 Tyrell James, 5 Friar's-entry
 Veal Step., New Inn Hall-st.
 Veal Wm., Clarendon-street
 Washer O., 48 Cornmarket-st.
 Walker Thomas, Gas-street
 Watson G., Wellington-st.
 Wheatley Hannah M. (dlr. only) Parkend-street
 Wicks James, 7 Ship-street
 Williams Hy., Friar's-entry
 Williams W., 48 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Woodward J. M., Friar's-st.
 Woodward S. New Inn Hall-st

Brass Founders.

Lee James, (and Machinist, &c.) Millbank Iron Works
 Taylor William and John, Blackfriars-road
 Wheeler T., (& Millwright & Engineer,) St. Thomas's

Braziers & Tin-plate Workers.

See also Ironmongers.

Berry Fras., 53 St. Giles'-st.
 Brooks Wm., 19 Queen-st.
 George Thos., St. Clements
 Harris Henry, St. John's-rd.
 Salmon Chas., Friars-street

Breeches Makers & Glovers.

*Thus * are Glovers only.*

Quarterman A., 30 Broad-st.
 Quarterman William, St. Aldate's-street
 *Richings Ann, St. Clements
 *Ridley C., 12 Holywell-st.

Brewers.

*Marked * are Retail Brewers*

Archer John, St. Aldate's-st.
 *Bruton and Co., Castle-st.
 *Dolly Thos., St. Aldate's-st.
 *Evans Joel, St. Clements.
 *Goundry Eliz., Market-st.
 *Hayward Benjamin, 15 St. Aldate's-treet
 Hall, Tawney, & Taylor, *Swan Brewery*, St. Thomas's
 *Hall Martha, Observatory-st
 Miller William, Park-end-st.
 Morrell James, St. Thomas'
 *Richardson Andrew H., St. Clement's
 *Whetton Mrs., Friar's-entry
 Wootton R. (the executors of) St. Clement's

Builders.

See also Carpenters & Joiners.

Adams Ann, 6 Bear-st.
 Barrett Jonathan, Little Clarendon-st.
 Barrett Thomas, Observatory-street
 Bennett B. B., Friar's-entry
 Carter John, New college-st.
 Castle John, Thames-st.
 Castle Joseph, St. Clement's
 Castle Robert & John, Cowley-rd., and Thames-st.
 Cowley Henry, Clarendon buildings
 Deacon James, 72 George-st.
 Fisher John and William, (& surveyors) 8 High-st., and Littlegate-st
 Gardiner James, 8 George-st.
 Hall Joseph, Friars'-st.

Holloway W. J., Paradise-st.
 Hope Joseph, 36 Holywell-st
 Hudson & Matthew, 16 Long
 wall-st.
 Johnson Jas., Worcester-pl.
 Ludlow, S., St. Aldate's st.
 Noon Thomas, 18, Little
 Clarendon-street
 Plowman John, (and farmer
 and brick manufacturer,)
 12, Merton-st.
 Quarterman Henry, St. Al-
 date's st.
 Redhead Rich., 33, Broad-st.
 Shepherd Hy., North-parade
 Stow John, 1, Pembroke-st.
 and at Bicester
 Symm J. R., 34, St. Giles'-st.
 Tomkins Thomas, 9, Magda-
 len-street
 Winterborne Thomas, (and
 valuer) 3 Blenheim-place
 Wyatt Margaret, St. Giles'st.

Butchers.

*Nearly all the following
 Butchers have stalls in the
 Market, as well as several
 country butchers.*

Alden Isaac, George-st.
 Alden John, 13 Walton-st.
 Alden Thomas, Grand-pont
 Andrews A., Observatory-st.
 Andrews W., Clarendon-bldgs.
 Badoock Francis, Speedwell-st
 Baker Joseph, Water-lane
 Bolton F. W., St. Clement's
 Brain William, 39 George-st.
 Bryan John, Clarendon-st.
 Claridge James, Jericho
 Eaton Charles, Plantation-rd.
 Faulkner Chas. Clarendon-st
 Faulkner J., St. Aldate's-st.
 Freeborn Jas., St. Clements
 Harper James, Union-street
 Holliday Wm., Summertown
 Jessop John, Paradise-street
 Jessop Rd., Clarendon-place
 Lindsey Wm., Summertown
 Mansfield Thomas, Bull-st.
 Mobley Geo., Observatory-st.
 Mobley William, Friar's-st.
 Musgrove Rd., St. Clement's
 Nichols Wm., St. Ebbe's-st.
 Pnsey Fred., Blackfriars-rd.
 Scrivens John, 54 George-st.
 Simms Robert, St. Thomas'
 Smith A. jun., Worcester-st.

Smith Henry, Worcester-pl.
 Solloway Daniel, Church-st.
 Solloway Thos., Park-end-st.
 Solloway W. D., Clarendon-st
 Stevens John & George, Holy-
 well-street
 Tustin Saml. C., St. Giles'-st.
 Watkins C., St. Aldate's-st.
 Wilkins Chas., St. Clements
 Woodford Chas., 1 Church-st.

Butchers (Pork) and Bacon Curers.

Adams J. A., Commercial-rd.
 Birt John, 7 Park-end-st.
 Birt Thomas, St. Clements
 Chapman John, St. Clements
 Cowley James, St. Thomas'
 Horne Mark, Summertown
 Hughes Jesse, St. Clements
 Loder William, St. Clements
 Mobley John, Walton-terrace
 Pumfrey Rt., Park-end-st.
 Rose John, St. Thomas'

Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers Marked * are Upholsterers only.

Atkins Bjn., 2 Long wall-st.
 Atkins Fras., 27 Paradise-sq.
 Badoock Rd., St. Aldate's-st.
 Bailey Selim, 27 George-st.
 Blay William, 15 Holywell-st.
 Boswell Hy., 5 Pembroke-st.
 Bull John, (and appraiser) 8
 Queen-street
 Cooke, and Cartwright, 80
 High-street
 Faulkner Charles, (and paper
 hanger) 14 Queen-street
 Fletcher Robert, 83 High-st.
 Green Chas. A., 114 High-st.
 Herbert, and Embling (and
 appraisers) 31 Corn Mar-
 ket-street
 *Hitcheock Thomas, St.
 Clements
 *Hoare John L., 27 Pem-
 broke-street
 Jones John, Broad-street
 Lambert John, 1 Bear-street
 Liddell Robert, St. Clements
 Mallam Dalton Parr, St.
 Aldate's-street
 *Mason John, Paradise sq.
 Maxey Henry, 65 Holywell-st
 Messenger C., Summertown
 New Caleb, 50 St. Giles'-st.

Payne William, jun., (and
 appraiser,) 121½ High-st.
 Rouse Robert W., (& organ
 builder,) Summertown
 Skerratt John, St. Clements
 Smith James, Castle-street
 Stow John, 1 Pembroke-st.,
 and at Bicester
 Thomas F., 135 High-street
 Tomkins Thos., (& builder,)
 9 Magdalen-street
 Tyler John J., St. Clements
 Wicks Robert (and paper-
 hanger,) 1 New-road

Carpenters and Joiners.

See also Builders.

Archer William, Cardigan-st.
 Bartlett William, New-road
 Booker Henry, Friars-st.
 Brown John B., St. Clements
 Boswell Hy., 3 Pembroke-st.
 Boswell F., Cornmarket-st.
 Carter J., 5 New College-st.
 Champion J., Littlegate-st.
 Clarke T., Plantation-road
 Deacon Jas., 72 George-st.
 Ellis Henry, St. Clements
 Gardner W., Portland-lane
 Gardner John, 16 Union-st.,
 Jericho
 Gee John, 17 St. Giles'-road
 Gilder Thos. H., Holywell-st.
 Gillet Anthony, Friars street
 Green John, St. Aldate's-st.
 Hall Joseph, Friars-street
 Hemmings J., St. Ebbe's-st.
 Holloway Wm., Paradise-st.
 Hudson Wm., Paradise-st.
 Johnson William, George st.
 Jones Thomas, 63 George-st.
 King Henry, 35 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Liddell Robert, St. Clements
 Macpherson Walter, Sum-
 mertown
 Plumtree Geo., Walton-rd.
 Rockall A., Penson's gardens
 Rooke Charles, Summertown
 Shepherd Hy., North parade
 Sheppard Daniel, Little Pem-
 broke-street
 Slater James, 12 Church-st.
 Slatter John, 65 Holywell-st.
 Stone John, 41 George-st.
 Weaver Robert, Church-st.
 Wells W., 33½ Pembroke-st.
 Young Jos., Commercial-road

Carriers—by Railway.

Chaplin and Horne, Star office, Cornmarket-street
 Gammon John, Great Western Railway office, Cornmarket-street
 Pickford and Co., 4 Queen-st.
 Waddell Christopher J., Mitre office, High-street

Carvers and Gilders.

See also Picture-frame makers
 Davies William, 6 Bear-lane
 Davis Elizabeth, 7 Turl-st.
 Pound John, 1 Bear-street
 Rynnan James (& publisher), 24 and 25 High-street
 Sayer G., 39 Blackfriars-road
 Shrimpton John (and manufacturer of church furniture, decorator, and print-seller), 20 Broad-street
 Thompson Wm., 59 High-st.
 Walter William Hill (and dealer in antiquities), 82 High-street
 Whitbread William Hy., 18 Friars-street
 Wyatt James and Son (and publishers), 115 High-st.

Chemists and Druggists.

*Marked * are Oil and Colourmen.*

Brown Henry (& wholesaler), 101 High-street
 *Chapman J., St. Aldate's-st.
 Chaundy T. G., St. Aldate's-st.
 Cousins T. G., 1 Beaumont-st.
 Coward Chas., 47 Cornmarket street
 Edwards F. W., 118 High-st.
 Hill James H., 42 High-st.
 *Houghton T., St. Clements
 Howson T. B., 18 Queen-st.
 Jones Richard, 71 High-st.
 Kett Edward, Cardigan-st.
 Luff William (and agent for Broksopp's teas & coffees), 24 Cornmarket-street
 *Miller Charles, 9 Queen-st.
 Mucklow T. P., 25 Broad-st.
 Telfer F., 11 Cornmarket-st.
 Thurland Ed., Magdalen-st.
 *Walsh Wm., 41 Queen-st.
 West Isaac, 69 St. Giles'-st.
 Withers John, 131 High-st.

China and Glass Dealers.

Ashley Martha, 53 Cornmarket-street
 Ashley Thos., Hythe Bridge-street
 Gibbons Wm., St. Thomas'
 Greatbatch Levi, 15 High-st.
 Hemmins Wm., St. Clements
 Hopkins Joseph, 51 Cornmarket-street
 Mollert William (earthenware), 4 St. Ebbe's-street
 Rose Frederick (ornamental), 7 Cornmarket-street
 Seckham Susanna, 48 Broad-street
 Spiers and Son (and glass merchants), 45 Cornmarket-street
 Thompson Francis Octavius, 18 Cornmarket-street and Canal Wharf
 Whittall Thomas M. (and papier mache dealer), 16 Magdalen-street

Clothes Cleaners.

See also Dyers.

Adams Charles, St. Ebbe's-st.
 Cambray George, 30 Beaumont-buildings
 Cambray Thomas, 1 Worcester-street
 Coglan John, 7 Bear-lane
 Crapper C., St. Aldate's-st.
 Crapper Charles, North Parade
 Crapper H., St. Giles'-road
 Evans John (& tailor), Rose-place, St. Aldate's
 Pratley Augustin (and glazer, &c.), New Inn Hall-street

Clothes Dealers.

*Marked * are manufacturers, and thus + are second-hand clothes dealers.*
 +Adams Chas., St. Ebbe's-st.
 +Adams John, 50 Castle-st.
 Biggs Wm. J., St. Clements
 +Boffin Thomas, 49 Castle-st.
 +Douch W. M., 51 Castle-st.
 Gould Charles, St. Clements
 *Hyde Thomas and Co., ("Oxford clothing establishment," tailors, woollen drapers, &c.) 2, 3, 31, and 32 Queen-street

Harris Wolf, 44 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Hewer Rich., St. Aldate's-st.
 Hodgson Wm., St. Clements
 Mallett Wm., St. Ebbes st.
 Withers Wm., 8 Castle-street
 Wolf Isaiah, New-road

Coach Builders.

Callis John Joseph, (coach spring and axle-tree maker only) Brewer-street
 Collins, Beesley, & Thompson 16 Magdalen-street
 Cousins Wm. & Son, Alfred-street, High-street
 Huggins Henry, 9 George-st.
 Shackelford Wm., George-st.
 Watkins Henry, 14 Castle-st.
 Whitefoot, & Hughes, New-road

Coal Merchants.

Ashley Thomas, Canal-wharf
 Beesley Chas., railway-station Botley-road, and Summer-town
 Bull Benjamin and Thomas, Canal-wharf
 Carter Joseph, Canal-wharf
 Choules Joseph, Isis-street
 Couling William, Canal-wharf
 Cox Richard, (and Coke) 20 Beaumont-street, & Canal-wharf
 Davies Thomas, Park-end-wharf
 Drewitt John, Canal-wharf
 Gibbons Wm., Canal-wharf
 Johnson James, Worcester-st.
 Marsh Thomas, Worcester-st.
 Moore Thomas, Canal-wharf
 Osborn Francis, Walton-road
 Round Joseph, Canal-wharf
 Round Wm. & H., Canal-wharf
 Shipley Coal Co., railway-station, Botley-road
 Smith Ambrose, 7 Walton-st.
 Smith John, St. Aldates-street
 Staveley Coal Co., railway-station Botley-road
 Steane Saml. E., Canal-wharf
 Ward William, & Co., (and slate), Canal-wharf
 Watson J. J. & J. T., railway-station, Botley-road
 Weaving & Son, Park-end-st

Coal Dealers.

Ashley Joseph, St. Clements
 Ashley Sophia, Bridge-street
 Banting John, St. Aldate's-st.
 Blossom Charles, Thames-st.
 Brooks Moses, Canal-wharf
 Brooks Richard, Canal-wharf
 Caple Edward, 49 George-st.
 Drewett William, Penson's
 gardens
 Gibbons Daniel Canal-wharf
 Grainger, Benj., Friars-entry
 Howkins Wm., Canal-wharf
 Higgins E., M., Canal-wharf
 Huggins Bj., Observatory-st.
 Jarvis Peter, Red Lion-square
 Lewis Owen, St. Clements
 Pharoah John, Canal-wharf
 Pickerill Wm., Canal-wharf
 Redman John, Fisher-row
 Seymour John, Jericho
 Simmonds Ann, 31 Pembroke
 street

Simmonds John, Canal-wharf
 Tate Richard, St. Ebbe's-st.
 Waite Mary, 4, Walton-street
 Watkins Chas., Canal Wharf

**Coffee and Eating House
Keepers.**

Castle Henry, St. Aldate's-st.
 Corbett, Jas., 44, George-st.
 Faulkner J. J., St. Aldate's-st.
 Grisdale M. A. Park End-st.
 Hemmings Jos., (and sausage
 maker,) 4 Cornmarket st.
 Jenkins James, 14 Market-st.
 Lambert, John, 1 Bear-lane
 Le Grand Henry, (*Restaura-
 teur*.) 25 St. Aldate's-street
 Maltby Thomas, 6 Queen-st.
 Pollard James, Queen-street
 Sampson H., 30 Pembroke-st.
 Shaw Jas., 53 St. Aldate's-st.

Confectioners.

Allsop Eliz., St. Aldate's-st.
 Beddle G., New Inn Hall-st.
 Biggerstaff T., St. Aldate's-st.
 Boffin James, 1 Queen-street,
 and 109, High-street
 Butler S., 39 Cornmarket-st.
 Carter M. A., New College-st.
 Cowling R. 27 Cornmarket-st.
 Cripps Mary, 18 Broad-street
 Davis Ann, St. Aldate's-street
 Drewett R. 71, St. Giles'-st.
 Gadney Harriett, Radcliffe-st.
 Heath John, St. Clement's

Hinton Wm., 15, Oriel-street
 Horn Catherine, 142 High-
 street, & 15 Cornmarket-st.
 Hosier William, George-st.
 James Robert, 74 High-st.
 Johnson C., 32 St. Giles'-st.
 King Joseph G., St. Clement's
 Kirby Ann, 3 Park-street
 Le Grand Henry, (and Res-
 taurateur.) 25 St. Aldate's-
 street
 Reeves E. A., St. Aldate's-st.
 Scarsbrook George, 28 Pem-
 broke-street
 Shaw James, St. Aldate's-st.
 Shields Thomas, (dinners
 and breakfasts prepared,)
 49 High-street
 Spring Samuel, 6 Castle-st.
 States Thos., 41 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Stow Eliz., 1 Pembroke-st.

Coopers.

Carter Thos., St. Clement's
 Hughes George, (and sieve
 maker,) Friars-entry
 Taylor Fanny, St. Aldate's-st.
 Taylor Hy., 2, Pembroke-st.
 Taylor T., 33½ Pembroke-st.

Cork Cutters.

Crozier Maria, 34 Queen-st.
 Lee Elizabeth, 14 Queen-st.

**Corn and Seed Merchants and
Factors.**

*Marked thus * are merchants.*

Burrows J., New Inn Hall-st.
 Calcutt David, Plantation-rd.
 Crabb Samuel, (and flour
 dealer,) St. John's-road
 Grubb Isaac, 22 Queen-street
 and St. Clements
 Grubb T., 33 Cornmarket-st.
 Keeley John, 40 Queen-st.
 King Jos. Geo., St. Clement's
 Lockey Edward, 6 Market-st.
 *Marsh, Thos., Worcester-pl.
 Nevell, William, 3 George-st.
 *Ryman John, St. Giles'-rd.
 *Ward William and Co.,
 Canal Wharf
 Watkins, C., St. Aldate's-st.
 *Weaving and Son, (and arti-
 ficial manures,) Park End-
 street

Corn Millers.

Brockliss John, (and mus-
 tard manufacturer,) Castle
 Mills, St. Thomas's
 Nicholls E., Holywell Mill
 Sheldon John, (and bone and
 saw mills,) Ousney Mills

Curriers & Leather Sellers.

*Marked * are Leather Sellers
 only*

Coleman and Tagg, 4 Mag-
 dalen-street
 *Darling Thos., 4 Castle-st.
 Floyd John Bailey, 14 Mag-
 dalen-street
 *Lambert Wm., 4 St. Giles'st.
 Quelch Stephen and Son, 9
 St. Ebbe's street and South
 Speedwell-street
 *Smith Thos. Geo., 20 and 21
 Commercial-road
 Wagstaff Joseph, Queen-st.
 *Wright Edward John, 16
 Queen-street

Cutlers-Working.

Bayne Mary A., 99 High-st.
 Brooker Jas., Paradise-street
 Chadwell Chas. Bayne, 112
 High-street

Dairymen.

Burdett Thos., George-st
 Butler Joseph, St. Clements
 Brooks James, Broken-hays
 Brooks Moses, Holywell-st.
 Castle Benj., St. Aldate's-st.
 Gray Job, St. Aldate's-st.
 Harper James, Union-street
 Howes William, Jericho
 Kerwood Thos., St. Giles'-st.
 Parrott George, St. Giles'-st.
 Simmonds E., St. Thomas'
 Sylvester Wm., St. Giles'-rd.
 Watts Wm., Observatory-st.

**Desk and Dressing-case
Makers.**

Rose Frederick, 7 Corn-
 market-street
 Spiers and Son, 102 and 103
 High-street

Dyers and Glaziers.

Bennett Geo., Glos'ter-green
 Bough John, St. Clements
 De Bank Thos., Pembroke-st.

Hicks Edw., 77 High-street
Howrigan Pierce, Church-st.
Jones Fred., 16 Market-st.
Medcraft R., Summertown

Engravers.

*Thus * are also Copper-plate Printers.*

Clements John, 44 High-st.
Fiske and Sons, 23 Cornmarket-street
*Gray Edwin, King-street
*Matthews C., 57 George-st.
Matthews Michael A. A., (and stationers) 15 Magdalen-street
*Matthews W., St. Aldate's-st.
Roberts Thos., 100 High-st.
Sheard James, 6 Turl-street
Shrimpton Edw., 58½ Cornmarket-street
Spiers and Son, 102 and 103 High-street

Fire and Life Assurance Agents.

Accidental Death Insurance, Dalton Parr Mallam, St. Aldate's-street
Alliance, John C. Dudley, 7 Broad-street
Anchor, Henry Quarterman, St. Aldate's-street, and John Looker, 13 St. Giles'-street
Argus (Life,) Thos. Ward, 6 Broad-street
Atlas, John Bradstreet, London and County Bank
Birmingham (Fire,) Wm. Cooke, 80 High-street
British Commercial (Life,) Francis Thos. Cooper, 46 High-street
British Empire Mutual, Rbt. Hills, 16 Cornmarket-st.
Church of England, John Haines, Turl-street
Clerical and Medical (Life,) John F. Wood, 34 Broad-st.
County (Fire) & Provident (Life,) John Coleman, 4 Magdalen-street
Crown (Life,) Michael Underhill, 7 High-street
Dissenters and General, J. Steane, 34 Cornmarket-st.

Economic (Life), John M. Fiske, 23 Cornmarket-st.
Globe, John & Wm. Fisher, 8 High-street
Great Britain (Life), J. Austin, Turl-street
Guardian, Edwin Butler, St. Aldate's-street
Imperial (Fire), F. Varney, 14 St. John-Street
Industrial & General (Life), William Rd. Hobbs, 23 St. Giles'-street
Law, Thos. & Chas. Mallam, 126 High-st., and Morrell Baker & Son, 4 St. Giles'-st.
Legal & Commercial (Life,) Thomas Hyde and Co., Queen-street
London Indisputable, H. Hands, 19 High-street
Liverpool and London, Rbt. Pike, 2 St. Aldate's-street
Minerva (Life,) F. Varney, 14 St. John-street
Medical, Invalid and General (Life,) T. K. Margetts, 58 St. John-street
Mentor (Life,) George Hodges, 13 Queen-street
Merchants and Tradesmens (Life,) Charles J. Hawkins, 9 Broad-street
Mitre (Life,) John Taunton, St. Aldate's-street
Monarch, S. E. Steane, Park-end-street
National Friendly Society (Life,) George Hodges, 13 Queen-street
National Provident (Life,) Jas. Luff Wheeler, 106 High-street
Naval, Military, &c., (Life,) John Matthews, 65 Cornmarket-street
North British (Life,) W. H. Wells, 14 Cornmarket-st.
Norwich Union, Geo. Grey, Cornmarket-street
Oxford, Frederick Telfer, 11 Cornmarket-street
Pelican and Law (Life,) Thomas and Charles Mallam, 126 High-street
Phoenix (Fire,) William L. Sheard, 21 High-st.; Wm. A. Dicks, 34 Holywell-st.;

and Michael Underhill, 7 High-street
Prince of Wales, Life and Educational, D. P. Mallam, St. Aldate's-street
Railway Passenger's Assurance (Life,) Joseph Plowman, 1 St. Aldate's-street
Royal Exchange, Hy., Jacob, 36 Pembroke-street
Royal Farmers' (Fire, Life, and Hail-storm), Fred. King, 7 St. Aldate's-street
Royal Navy, Military, &c., (Life,) John Matthews, 65 Cornmarket-street
New Equitable (Life,) Wm. Davis, 11 Broad-street
Scottish Amicable (Life), Rt. Wiicks, New road
Scottish Provident (Life), James Charles Law, 45, St. Giles'-street
Scottish Union, Geo. Wyatt, 71, St. Giles'-street
Scottish Widows' Fund (and Life), James R. Mallam, 126 High-street
Solicitors' and General, Geo. F. Druce, 6 St. Aldate's-st.
Star, Adin Williams, 136 High-street
Sun, Rt. Haines, 92, High-st.
United Kingdom (Life,) Thos. Hawkins, 2, St. John-street
West of England, George Rackstrow, 68 St. Giles'-street
Yorkshire, Frederick Telfer, 11, Corn market-street

Fancy Warehousemen.

See also Stationers and Fancy warehousemen.
Rose Frederick, 7 Cornmarket-street
Spiers and Son, 102, and 103 High-street

Fishmongers.

*Marked * are Dealers in game see also Poulterers.*
*Carter John, (and brush mfr.) 130 High-street
Frisby E. Y., 59 Corn mkt.-st.
Saunders Chas. P. 15 Market-street
*Tester Samuel, 27 High-st.

Fly Proprietors.

Coppock Mary, Black Horse, St. Clements
 Ford Thomas, 43 Queen-st.
 Gurden Richard, Roebuck Hotel, Corn market-street
 Hambidge Jas, 4 George-st.
 Hebborn W. P. W., 58½ Corn market-street
 Jannaway T., New Inn Yard
 May John, Long wall-street
 Nickols, William, 20 Cornmarket-street
 Rawbone Thos., Cape of Good Hope, St. Clements
 Simmons Richard, Ship-st.
 Stone Frederick, King's Arms, Holywell-street
 Taylor, H. and E. Chequer-yard, High-street
 Venables Arthur, Mitre Hotel, High-street

Fruiterers.

Biggerstaff T., St. Aldate's-st.
 Bowness William, 30 Corn market-street
 Hinton Wm., 15 Oriel-street
 Hughes Joshua, St. Clements
 Pettyfer Enoch, (and tea dlr.) St. Giles'-street
 Shields Thomas, (dinners & breakfasts prepared) 49 High-street
 Smith Geo., St. Aldate's-st.
 Wheeler William, (and horse dealer) 3 Market-street
 Wharton Robert, (& dealer in British wines, Italian oil and fish sauce) 26 Corn market-street

Furniture Brokers.

See also Cabinet Makers, and Upholsterers.
 Bridgwater William, 33 St. Giles'-street
 Bull John, 8 Queen-street
 Cooke William George, Little Clarendon-street
 Faulkner Fred., 1 George-st.
 Freeman Jph, 39 Queen-st.
 King Henry, 35 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Mealing Thos., Paradise-st.
 Nicholls Charles, Little Clarendon-street
 Parker Joseph, (and general dealer) St. Aldate's-street

Parker Philip J., Friars-entry
 Taphouse Chas, St. Ebbe's-st.
 Timms Thos., St. Aldate's-st.
 Turnbull Rd., 18 Market-st.
 Wells Benj., 42 George-st.

Green Grocers.

Several Green Grocers from the Country have stalls in the market, and attend on market days.

Bennett Thos., 56 George-st.
 Haines Edward, St. Thomas'
 Hazell Rbt., 13 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Jewell Wm., Friar's-entry
 Lockett Thos., St. Thomas'
 Taylor George, Friar's-street

Grocers and Tea Dealers, Cheese, and Bacon Factors, &c.
See also Tea Dealers, (Travelling), and Grocery Dealers.

Bateman Wm., Portland-lane
 Birt John, Park-end-street, and Hythe-bridge-street
 Booth A. S., 31 St. Giles'-st.
 Brown George (provision dlr. only) 19 Corn market-st.
 Coates John, 37 Castle-street
 Cooper Francis Thomas, 46 High-street
 Cross R., 22 Corn market-st.
 Debron James, St. Clements
 Dormer Henry, Queen-street
 Edwards Robert, 18 Castle-st.
 Faulkner Mary A., 27 Castle-street
 Faulkner Jas. Josiah, St. Aldate's-street
 Griffin Mary, St. Aldate's-st.
 Grimby and Hughes, (and British wine manufacturers,) 56 Cornmarket-st., and 11 Magdalen-st.
 Grubb T., (tea dealer only,) 33 Cornmarket-street
 Golding Thomas, Walton-rd.
 Harper Edwd., Summertown
 Hastings John, 3 Castle-st.
 Hayles John Wilson, 38 Queen-street
 Herbert Ann, 14 George-st.
 Hewett Francis, 13 Magdalen-street
 Hounslow John, 67 and 68 High-street
 Hounslow Wm. and Son, St. Aldate's-street

Houghton M., St. Clements
 Jones Richard, Walton-st.
 Laker Chas., 69 High-street
 Medcras Jas., St. Aldate's-st.
 Miles & Co., 'Grafton House' St. Aldate's-street
 Payne Edw. H., 32 Broad-st.
 Pettyfer Enoch, (tea dealer only,) 73 St. Giles'-street
 Richardson Richard, (and Italian warehouseman) 18 High-street
 Reeves John, St. Clements
 Russell & Reynolds, 13 Oriel-street
 Sheard Hester, 21 High-st.
 Stone Caroline, 41 and 42 Broad-street
 Tubb Thomas Wm., 37 Corn market-street
 Underhill Charles, 11 Beaumont-street
 Underhill Michael, and Sons, 7 High-street, and at St. Clements
 Walker Abraham, 39 Holywell-street
 Warburton G. H., 72 High-st.
 Warland H., 8 St. Giles'-road
 Waterfield T., 28 George-st.
 Watkins Hy., St. Aldate's-st.
 Way William, 110 High-st., and St. Aldate's-street
 Whitlock Thomas (cheese and provision dealer only), 1 Walton-street

Grocery & Sundries Dealers.

Abel Richard, St. Clements
 Ames Geo., Commercial-rd.
 Ames James, Friar's-wharf
 Archer Wm., St. John's-rd.
 Ayers Charles, St. Thomas'
 Baker James, Clarendon-st.
 Balding Chas., Blackfriar's-rd
 Barnes Thomas, Bull-street
 Beecham John, 14 Castle-st.
 Beauchamp John, Hythe-bridge-street
 Birt Thomas, St. Clements
 Bossom W., Hythebridge-st.
 Boucher Loveden, Penson's-gardens
 Bridges Geo., 56 St. Giles'-st.
 Buckle Richd., St. Thomas'
 Butcher Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
 Castle Jonathan, St. Clements
 Cooke David, Summertown
 Cook James, Church-street

Dickieson Adam, St. Thomas'
Eaden Wm., 34 George-st.
Evans Thos., Glo'ster-green
Fairbairn Rebecca, 4 Brd.-st
Gardner Mary, Clarendon-st.
Gittens Eliz., 31 Speedwell-st.
Golding Thomas, Jericho
Goodey Wm., St. Clements
Grainge Bjn., Friars'-entry
Griffiths J., 8 Observatory-st.
Hale John, Cardigan-street
Hall Martha, Observatory-st.
Hamilton C., St. Clements
Harper Chas., St. Thomas'
Higgins J., 12 St. Ebbe's-st.
Higgins John, 26 George-st.
Higgons Wm., Clarendon-pl.
Hine H., 11 Blackfriars-rd.
Hudson Mary, Friar's-street
Hunt Chas., Clarendon-st.
Hunt Henry, Church-street
Jessop Susan, St. Thomas'
Johnson T., Blackfriars'-rd.
Jones Rehd., Blackfriars'-rd.
Keck William, St. Aldate's-st.
Kerry Henry, Paradise-sq.
Kett Edward, Clarendon-pl.
Leach G. C., 24 Pembroke-st.
Lee Joshua, St. Clements
Lock Harriet, 39 St. Giles'-rd.
Loosley William, Bull-street
Lord George, Commercial-rd.
Marygold Rhd., Cardigan-st.
Medwin Ann, St. Clements
Mercer M., 2 Blackfriars-rd.
Neille George, St. Thomas'
Owen Willm., Walton-road
Page Amelia, St. John's-rd.
Phillips Rhoda, Church-st.
Poulter Henry, 37 George-st.
Pratley Wm., 24 Holywell-st.
Price Julia, St. Clements
Pumfrey Rt., Park-end-st.
Rouse Samuel, Church-st.
Saunders J. W., St. Ebbe's-st
Scrivens John, 54 George-st.
Shelton Hannah, Cardigan-st
Slade Hy., 1 St. Ebbe's-st.
Slatter Mary, 76 Holywell-st.
Smith A., Blackfriars-road
Smith E., Penson's-gardens
Smith Geo., St. Aldate's-st.
Smith Thomas, Cardigan-st.
Strange William, Friar's-st.
Taylor E., Penson's-gardens
Taylor George, Friar's-street
Tomkins Edwd., Cardigan-st.
Turbitt James, St. Clements

Wakefield Ann, St. Ebbe's-st
Walker Chas., Bridport-st.
Walker John, St. Clements
Walker Thomas, Gas-street
Walton John, 19 George-st.
Walton Martha, Little Cla-
rendon-street
Whitley Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
Whinchester R., St. Clements
Whitlock Thos., Walton-pl.
Winterborne John, Obser-
vatory-street
Withers Wm., 8 Castle-st.
Wood Richard, St. Clements
Young Joseph, 2 Friar's-st.

Gun Makers.

Beckhuson Fred. Rodolph,
St. Aldate's-street
Brown Richard, High-street
Pether Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
Venables Jno., St. Aldate's-st.

Hairdressers & Perfumers.

Bridges Charles S., High-st.
Hedges James W., 2 Turl-st.
Hewitt John, 45 High-street
Hills Robert (and artist in
hair), 16 Cornmarket-street
Horn Sarah, St. Aldate's-st.
Irwin Frederick, 32 Corn-
market-street
Powell Charles (perfumer
only,) North Parade
Rose Fred., 7 Cornmarket-st.
Spiers and Son, 102 and 103
High-street
Weston William, 17 Broad-st.

Hairdressers & Shavers.

Best Thos., 41 St. Ebbe's-st.
Best William, 24 Queen-st.
Blagrove Fred., Bell-yard,
Cornmarket-street, and 12
George-street
Blake John, 23 George-street
Bunting Henry W., New-road
Chaundy Amelia, St. Aldate's-
street
Colwell Alfred, St. Clements
Court William, Speedwell-st.
Higgins J., 12 St. Ebbe's-st.
Hitchcock Geo., St. Clements
Hitchcock J., 33½ Queen-st.
Howse James, 5 Market-st.
Kent E. P., 33 Pembroke-st.
Mayell Thomas, 13 Castle-st.

Parker Jos., St. Aldate's-st.
Sheppard William Charles,
45 Holywell-street
Smith Richd., St. Aldate's-st.
Taplin Wm., St. Clements
Wilson William, Little Cla-
rendon-street

Hatters.

Bathe Avice, (manufac-
turer,) St. Clements
Hodges George [and shirt
maker], 13 Queen-street
Horn John, St. Aldate's-st.
Hyde Thomas and Co., 2, 3,
31, and 32 Queen-street
Hookam and Minty, 3 Corn-
market-street
Maver John W., 4 High-st.
Parr John, 20 Ship-street
Parsons and Foster, 123 and
124 High-street
Randall and Nicholls, 22
High-street
Ringrose William, 24 St.
Aldate's-street
Scott Phæbe, (and furrier,)
12 Cornmarket-street
Standen Catherine Sirman,
28 High-street
Stevens John, 37 High-street
Thorp John Charles and Co.,
20 High-street
Williams Adin, 136 High-st.

Hop Merchants.

Pike James [and importer of
Isinglass & Dublin patent
malt], Worcester-street
Shillingford and Blake, 41
and 42 Cornmarket-street
Smith Ambrose, 7 Walton-st.

Hotels, Inns, &c.

*Marked * are Posting Houses,
and † are Commercial Inns.*
Abingdon Arms, Edw. Robin-
son, Market-street
Abingdon House, Richard
Carter, St. Aldate's-street
Air Balloon, Aaron Young,
23 Queen-street
Anchor, Mary Ann Orpwood,
New-road
Anchor, Thos. Morley, Corn-
market-street
Anchor, Wm. Dolley, Hey-
field-hut

- Ancient Briton*, William Buckett, Blackfriars-road
Ancient Druid, George Skelding, George-street
 *+*Angel Hotel*[family], Saml. Young Griffith, 84 High-st.
Bear, James Dolley, Alfred-street, High-street
Bell, Francis O. Thompson, 18 Cornmarket-street
Bell and Crown, George Scown, 17 Magdalen-street
Bird-in-Hand, Mary West, Bear-street
Black Drummer, Ed. Malthy, Littlegate-street
Black Horse, Mary Coppock, St. Clements
Black Lion, Chas. Malthy, Grove-street
Black Swan, Ewd. Newman, 22 George-street
Blucher's Head, Maria Burton, 5 Castle-street
Blue Pig, William Gurden Cattle Market.
Boars Head. John Jeffcoat, Queen's-lane
Boat House Tavern, Mary Sherratt, Grand-pont
Brittania, Thomas Young, Church-street
Bull, Samuel Biggs, Bull-st.
Cape of Good Hope, Thomas Rawbone, St. Clements
Champion, J. Ford, George-st
Chequers, G. Stroud, High-st
Chequers, Charles Stevens, St. Thomas'
City Arms, George Barton, Radcliffe-street
Clarendon Arms, William Cowling, Walton-street
Coach and Horses, Jane Teall, 49 High-street
Coach and Horses, James Creed, 44 Holywell-street
Coach and Horses, Rebecca Guise, 33 Queen-street
Coach and Horses, Rd. Thos. Whitefoot, St. Giles'-road
Coach and Horses, William Hunt, St. Clements
Coach and Horses, Martha Durham, King-street
Cock Pit, Thomas Davis, Holywell-street
Cross Keys, John Robins, 36 Queen-street
 +*Crown*, William P. W. Hebborn, Cornmarket-street
Crown, Mrs. Greatbatch, Ch.-st
Crown and Thistle, Eliz. Goundry, Market-street
 +*Dickiesons Hotel and Coffee House*, John W. Dickieson, 11 Turl-street
Dog and Partridge, Richard Cozens, Broad-street
Dolphin & Anchor, Thomas Dolley, St. Aldate's-street
Eight Bells, Chas. Williams, Church-street
Flying Horse, Matthias Popple, 73 High-street
Fox, John Jelfs, 137 High-st.
Friar, E. Stanton, Friar-st.
George and Dragon, John Goode, George-street
George and Dragon, Thomas Chalk, Merton-street
 +*Golden Cross*, William Holland, 5 Cornmarket-street
Grapes, James Hambridge, George-street
Green Dragon, John Andrews, 9 St. Aldate's-street
Greyhound, John Callis, Worcester-street
Half Moon, John Pimm, St. Clements
Hind's Head, Phillis Masters, 26, Queen-street
Holly Bush Tap, Samuel Handy, Park End-street
Hope and Anchor, Henry Clarke, George-street
Hop Pole, John Shepherd, Friar-street
Horse and Chair, Richard Tew, St. Ebbe's-street
Horse and Groom, Joseph Hemmings, St. Ebbe's-st.
Horse and Jockey, Richard Richings, Woodstock-road
Horse and Jockey, Robert Fowler, Holywell-st
Jericho House, Joseph Higgins, Jericho
Jolly Farmers, James Arthur Malthy, Paradise-street
Jolly Farmers, (Original) E. Sutton, 1 Cornmarket-st.
Jolly Post Boys, James Winfield, 140 High-street
 *+*King's Arms Hotel*, (family) Frederick Stone, Park-street, and Holywell-street
King's Arms, Chas. Beesley, Summertown
King's Head, James King, Holywell-street
King's Head, Thomas Ford, 43 Queen-street
Lamb and Flag, John Smith, St. Thomas's
 +*Lamb and Flag*, William Bayzand, 12 St. Giles'-st.
Leden Porch Hall, Charles Seckham, 41 Pembroke-st.
Light Horseman, James Dee, 52 High-street
Light Horseman, Sarah Rose, Castle-street
Little Cross, William Matthews, 9 Cornmarket-st.
 +*Maidenhead*, Francis Greenwood, Turl-street
Marquis of Granby, Fred. Lipscomb, 36 Cornmkt.-st
 *+*Mitre Inn & Hotel*, Arthur Venables, 17 High-street
Nag's Head, Eliz. Thornton, King-street
Nag's Head, John Redman, Fisher-row
Navigation End, John Basson, New-road
Nelson, Elizabeth Seary, 22 St. Aldate's-street
New Inn, James Eden, St. Aldate's-street
North Star, John Walter White, 3 Broad-street
Norrey's Arms, Thomas Andrews, Summertown
Old Swan and Castle, Thos. Ashley, New-road
Old White Horse, George Hambidge, Grand-pont
Packet, Eliz. Ford, George-st.
Pavier's Arms, Wm. Marsh, Castle-street
Perch, Chas. Lawne, Binsey
Pheasant, Matthew Neave, St. Giles'-street
Plasterer's Arms, Ann Petty, St. Clements.
Plough, John Smith, 23 St. Aldate's-street.
Plough, John Picket, (and dealer in Harness, sadlery, &c.) Cornmarket-street
Plough and Anchor, John Seymour, Clarendon-street
Plume of Feathers, Daniel Gibbons, George-street

Port Mahon, Catherine Burnhill, St. Clements
Prince Albert, Henry Jacob, 17 Queen-street
Red Lion, John Clark, 4 Pembroke-street
Red Lion, Peter Jarvis, Red Lion-square
Rising Sun, George Young, Church-street
Robin Hood, Thomas Davis, Holywell
Robin Hood, Wm. Bossom, Hythe-bridge-street
 *+*Roebuck, Hotel* (family) Richard Gurden, 8 Cornmarket-street
Roebuck Tap, Rt. Hayward, Market-street
Royal Blenheim, Valentine Adams, St. Ebbe's-street
Royal Oak, John Ryman, St. Giles'-road
Running Horses, William Hawkins, Hythe bridge wf.
Saddlers Arms, James Kirby, 4 Turl-street
Seven Stars, Chas., Broadist, 14 Market-street
Seven Stars, James Leaver, St. Aldate's-street
Sherborne Arms, Hannah Bailey, 1 Castle-street
Ship, Eliz. Weller, Ship-st.
Shoulder of Mutton, William Beesley, St. Thomas's
 *+*Star Hotel*, (family) Saml. Young Griffith, Cornmarket-street
Star, Eliz. Cartwright, St. Giles'-street
Star Hotel Tap, Thomas Beesley, Cornmarket-st.
Swan and Castle, Thomas Ashley, Castle-street
Star & Garter, Wm. Nickols, Cornmarket-street
Thorn and Thistle, Elizabeth Goundry, Market-street
 +*Three Cups Hotel*, (family) George Bruton, 44 and 45 Queen-street
Three Cups Tap, 43 Queen-st.
 +*Three Goats*, Mrs. Summers, Cornmarket-street
Turf Tavern, Kendrick Hedges, St. Helen's-passage, New college-street

Turks Head, William Hutt, St. Thomas'
Three Horse Shoes, John Davis, Castle-street
Three Tuns, William Smythe, 12 St. Ebbe's-street
Two Brewers, George Salter, St. Aldate's-street
University Arms, George Wells, Friar's-entry
Vine Tavern, George Baker, High-street
Waggon and Horses, William Spence, St. Giles'-road
Wellington House, Mary Ann Roberts, 61 Cornmarket-st.
Westminster Hall, R. Nicholls, St. Aldate's-street
 +*Wheat Sheaf & Anchor*, Benjamin Hayward, 15 St. Aldate's-street
Wheatsheaf, Thomas Wright, High-street
Wheatsheaf, (Old) Harriett Randall, St. Aldate's-st.
 +*White Hart*, Wm. Manning, 21 Cornmarket-street
White Horse, James King, 52 Broad-street
White Horse, Lazarus Cox, St. Thomas'
White Swan, William Timms, Paradise-street
Windmill, Henry Hutt, 24 St. Giles'-street
Windsor Castle, Ann Wakelin, St. Thomas'
Woodstock Arms, Geo. Parr, 3 Magdalen street

Beer Retailers.

Alder James, (and timber merchant,) St. Aldate's-st.
 Allen William, Friar's-wharf
 Annis Geo., Commercial-rd.
 Anslom John, Clarendon-buildings
 Ash George, Glos'ter-green
 Ashley Jos., St. Clements
 Ashley Sophia, Bridge-street
 Belcher Wm., Portland-lane
 Best Thos., 41 St. Ebbe's-st.
 Billing Henry, St. Thomas'
 Box Edward, 43 George-st.
 Brightwell J., Summertown
 Brockleby F., 59 Holywell-st.
 Brook Eliz., Blackfriar's-rd.
 Brown T., Hythebridge-st.

Caple Edw., 49 George-street
 Castle Henry, St. Aldate's-st.
 Chaundy Rd., 6 George-st.
 Clarke B., Clarendon-place
 Clarke Robt., 7 St. Aldate's-st.
 Clark Joseph, Paradise-street
 Cooke David, Summertown
 Cooke J., Hythebridge-st.
 Cooke Wm., Little Clarendon-street
 Cox Luke J., 30 George-st.
 Cox James, St. Thomas'
 Culley Jos., Thames-street
 Dell Martha, Observatory-st.
 Denyer Wm., 57 Holywell-st.
 Dickeson John, St. Thomas'
 Dickinson E., Blackfriars-rd.
 Dolton Geo., Speedwell-st.
 Drewett Wm., Penson's-gardens
 Dyer Maria, Blackfriar's-rd.
 Earl John, Bull-street
 Evans Joel, Cowley-road
 Evans Thos., Glos'ter-green
 Fowler Robt., 90 Holywell-st.
 Fox Joshua, Cardigan-street
 Gardner Jas., Red Lion-sq.
 Gardner Wm., Plantation-rd.
 Gardiner John, Jericho
 Gibbons Wm., St. Thomas'
 Gilder Thos. H., Holywell-st.
 Giles Richd., North-parade
 Godfrey Edw., Speedwell-st.
 Godfrey Edward, Albert-st.
 Goodman Fred., St. Clements
 Green John, 68 Holywell-st.
 Grimmett Geo., 20 George-st.
 Guise Wm., 37 Blackfriars-rd.
 Hadley John, Friar's-entry
 Hall Eliz., Observatory-st.
 Hall Martha, Observatory-st.
 Hanson Thos., Summertown
 Harper Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
 Hedges Mary, St. Clements
 Hemmings Joseph, 4 Cornmarketstreet
 Hemmings W., St. Clements
 Hickman D., Park-end-st.
 Hitchcock J., Observatory-st.
 Holt James, Pembroke-st.
 Howkins J. Hythebridge-st.
 Hounslow & Son, St. Aldate's-street
 Hounslow Jas., St. Thomas'
 Johnson Gabriel, St. Clements
 Kerwood Thos., St. Giles'-st.
 Kethro John, Wellington-st.
 Layland Joseph, New-road

Leaver James, St. Aldate's-st.
Lucas William, Park end-st.
Margetts Frederick., Little
Clarendon-street

Marygold Rd. M., Cardigan-st.
Mealings Thos., Paradise-st.
Nicholls John, Summertown
Palmer James, 22, Commer-
cial-road

Powell Geo. Spencer, Sum-
mertown

Piercy William, Summertown
Richardson Andrew H., St.
Clements

Rose Thomas, 23 Castle-st.
Seymour John, Clarendon-st.

Sides John, Jericho

Silman Joseph, Summertown

Simmons W., Blackfriars-rd.

Smith George, St. Aldate's-st.

Smith George, Wellington-st.

Standley Henry, New Inn

Hall-street

Talbot Richard, St. Clements

Tame William, St. Clements

Taunt Geo., 10 Paradise-sq.

Taylor Edw., St. Aldate's st.

Taylor Elizabeth, Beaumont

Buildings

Tolley Samuel, St. Clements

Tomkins Edw., Cardigan-st.

Varney Cath., Summertown

Walker Charles, Bridport-st.

Walker Thomas, Gas-street

Wallis Robert, Speedwell-st.

Ward Benj. Blackfriars-road

Wheeler Thos., Clarendon-st.

Whetton Mrs., Friar's-entry

Wiblin Charles, Cardigan-st.

Ironmongers.

*Marked * are also Braziers.*

*Brooks William, (wholesale
and retail,) 19 Queen-st.

*Browning Jonathan S.,
(wholesale and retail, and
Agent for Ransome's
ploughs,) 57 Cornmkt.-st.

*Brown John B., (and oil and
colourman, brush factor,
&c.) 43 Cornmarket-street

Carr Henry, 22 Walton-st.

Eagleston Hannah, St.
Clements

*Floyd Henry, (and fishing
tackle dealer,) 108 High-st.

*Gill and Ward. 5 High-st.

*Prentice J., 6 Magdalen-st.

*Stephens David, (and engi-
neer,) Grove-street
Wyatt Geo., 70 St. Giles'-st.

Land Surveyors.

Allen John, 8 Beaumont-st.

Birkenshaw Nathaniel, 3
Walton-street

Bruton Edward Geo., 28 St.
John-street

Bull William, Town Hall-yd.

Davidson Robert, (architec-
tural surveyor,) 50 Holy-
well-street

Fisher John and William, 8
High-street

Green Charles Alex., (and
valuer,) 114 High-street

Hewett George, 108 High-st

Redhead Richd, 33 Broad-st.

Saunders Jas., 55 St. Giles'-st

Libraries-Circulating.

Blackwell Benjamin H., St.
Clements

Dewe John, 10 Ship-street

Harris Thos., 16 Broad-st.

Holder Henry, St. Aldate's-st

Plowman Joseph, (and city
reading room,) 1 St. Al-
date's-street

Price Julia, St. Clements

Spiers Edwin T., 96 High-st.

Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers,

Haberdashers, Hosiers, &c.

See also Woollen Drapers.

Castle William, "Carfax
House," 143 High-street

Chilton and Beaumont, 9
High-street

Elliston and Cavell, (and
carpet warehousemen, &c.),
12 Magdalen-street

Evans and Co., 12 High-st.

Howland Harman John, 64
Cornmarket-street

Hyde Thos. and Co., 2, 3, 31
and 32 Queen-street

North and Phillips, 1 Mag-
dalen-street

Sweetman and Co., (and
straw hat warehouse,) 28
Cornmarket-street

Tarry Ebenezer Joseph, 56
High-street

Thorp and Hillier, 44 and 45
Broad-street

Williams Adin, 136 High-st.
Wiseman Wm., 1 High-street

Liverv Stable Keepers.

Beesley Richard, 1 Bear-lane

Bennett Roy, New Inn-hall-
street, and Bear-lane

Clark John, St. Aldate's-st.

Davis Charles, Holywell-st.

Davis Francis, Bear-lane

Figg William, St. Aldate's-st.

Halford Charles Wilson,
High-street

May John, 14 Long Wall-st.

Payne W., New Inn Hall-st.

Perrin T., 24 Littlegate-st.

Seckham W., 19 Magdalen-st

Symonds C., Holywell-st.

Symonds G., 7 St. John-st.

Tollitt J., Bear-st. and Alfred
street, High-street

Weller S., St. Aldate's-street

Wheeler Edward, (and horse
dealer,) Brewer-street

Wheeler W. New Inn Hall-st.

Maltsters.

Goundry Eliz., Market-street

Hall, Tawney, and Co., St.
Thomas'

Miller Wm., Park End-street

Morrell James, St. Thomas'

Smith Ambrose, Wellington-
street, and 7 Walton-street

Ward Wm. and Co., New-rd.

Wootton Richard, (the execu-
tors of) St. Clements

Manufacturers, &c., Various

Account Book and Paper, Wm
Emberlin, St. Aldate's-st.

British Wine, Grimbley and
Hughes, 56 Cornmarket-st.

Chicory, Cocoa, and Mustard,
Steane, Davis, and Co.,
Park End-street

*Church Turret Clock, (and
Bell Founder,)* William &
John Taylor, Blackfriars-rd

*Gasometer (and Gas Engi-
neer,)* Thomas Atkins, Isis
Cottage, St. Ebbe's

*Iron Founder, Eagle Foun-
dry,* Charles Grafton, Jeri-
cho, and 2 Broad-street

Machinist, James Lee, Mill-
bank Iron Works, St. Ebbe's

Machine, (Weighing) Scales, Weights, &c., Gale and Son, 4 Market-street
Ochre, J. Roberts, Albert-st.
Patent Roof & Terra Cotta, T. Grimsley, St. Giles' st.
Skate, (to the University) Hy. Boswell, Pembroke st.
Soda and Mineral Waters, Henry Brown, chemist, 101 High street

Mercer's (Gentlemen's) Hosiers, &c.

See also Hatters

Castle Nathaniel, 13 High-st.
 Dring John, 1 Beaumont-st.
 Fiske Jonathan and Son, 23 Cornmarket-street
 Hodges George, (and shirt maker,) 13 Queen-street
 Hookham and Minty, 3 Cornmarket-street
 Horn John, 30 St. Aldate's-st.
 Hyde Thomas and Co., 2, 3, 31, and 32, Queen-street
 Mawer John Wm., 4 High-st.
 Parsons and Foster, 123 and 124 High-street
 Randall and Nicholls, (and gloves and shirt makers,) 22 High-street
 Ringrose Wm., St. Aldate's-st.
 Rose, Eliz., 29 Cornmarket-st.
 Scott Phoebe, 12 Cornmkt-st.
 Standen Catherine, (and shirt maker,) 28 High-street
 Thorp J. C. & Co., 20 High-st.
 Williams Adin, 136 High-st.

Milliners and Dress Makers.

Allnutt Eliz., 49 Holywell-st.
 Bacon Helen, Long Wall-st.
 Barnes Ann, 35 Queen-st.
 Baldwin Eliz. Clarendon st.
 Bloxham M. F. and E. St. Aldate's-street
 Booth Ann, Alfred-st. High-st
 Booker Caroline, Friar's st.
 Bunting Mary, 17 St. Giles-st.
 Burton Mary Anne, Grove-st.
 Cockbill J., Hythe-bridge-st.
 Coker Ann, 19 Broad-street
 Colcutt Mary, St. Clements
 Deacon Sarah, Observatory-st
 Dring Eliz., 1 Beaumont-st.
 Dumbleton M.A., St. Giles'-st.
 Gittins M., 31 Speedwell-st.

Kempson Mary, Friar's-entry
 Knight E., (and baby linen warehouse,) 21 Queen-st.
 Liddell, Margaret, Friar's-st.
 Ludlow Mrs., Portland-ter.
 Matthews Mary, Walton-pl.
 Mitchell S. & R., Friar's-entry
 Moore Eliz., St. Giles'-road
 Morgan H., Glos'ter-green
 Newark Ann, 30 Broad-street
 New Martha, 15 Queen-street
 Parker M., 43 Holywell-st.
 Pettyfer Maria, 2 Church-st.
 Proudman S., 51 St. Giles'-st.
 Reed Louisa, 142 High-street
 Roberts Jane, 33 New Inn Hall-street
 Rose Emma, Bliss'-passage, Broad-street
 Searle Belinda, (and agent for Amesbury's patent corsets,) 2 Beaumont-street
 Smith S., 20 Commercial-rd.
 Sparrow Mary Ann, 25 Cornmarket-street
 Sturman Dora, Speedwell-st.
 Steel Eliz. B., 2 Castle-street
 Thomas Susan, 13 New Inn Hall-street
 Watson S., St. Aldate's-street
 Wilkins Eliz., 7 St. Ebbe's-st.

Music and Musical Instrument Sellers.

Marked thus + are Tuners only.

Alden Henry, 4 Queen-st.
 Barratt M., St. Aldate's-street
 Frost Edward, 78 High-street
 +Kearsey R., St. John's-road
 Parker J. W., 43 Holywell st.
 Russell James, 125 High-street, and 5 Turl-street
 +Williams T., St. John's rd.

News Agents.

Dewe John, 10 Ship street
 German Chales, 5 New road
 Haines John, (for the London "Guardian,) Turl st.
 Plowman J., 1 St. Aldate's st.
 Slatter Henry, 2 & 3 High st.
 Spiers Edwin T. 96 High st.

Newspapers.

Jackson's Oxford Journal, Henry Hall, proprietor; published on Saturdays, by

Messrs Jonathan and Jonathan Wm. Lowndes, at the office, 65 Cornmarket st.
Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette, Henry Cooke & Co., proprietors; published every Saturday, by Henry Cooke, at the office 127 High street
University Herald, Joseph Vincent, 90 High street, publisher and proprietor; Saturdays

Nursery and Seedsmen

Thus † are also Florists.

†Bates Jos. [Parks nursery], St. Giles' street
 †Castle James [florist only], Summertown
 Chaundy Richd., 10 Queen st.
 Day Wm., (Victoria Nursery) North parade
 †Howlett T., 2 St. Giles' rd.
 Kirkpatrick Alex., Rose lane

Oil and Colourmen.

See Chemists and Druggists and Ironmongers.

Painters and Glaziers.

*Marked * are also Plumbers, and † are Plumbers and Glaziers only.*

*Ball Richard, St. John's rd.
 Banting J., Penson's gardens
 Beasley and Carter, 15 Long Wall street
 Blay Chas., St. Aldates' st.
 *Bliss Wm., Henry, and Jas., Broad street
 Bradfield J., 50 Broad street
 *Canon Richard, St. Clements
 Carter John, St. Clements
 *Dudley George Dennis, 43 Broad street
 East R. W., (herald painter,) 34 St. Giles' road
 Goddard Ed., Clarendon plee.
 Hague Richard, (writer and grainer only,) 106½ High street.
 Haynes Ewd., St. Aldate's st.
 †Hedges David, 43 St. Aldate's street
 Hickman Lucy, 85 High st.
 *Hill Sarah, 35 High street

Hill Wm. J., 23 Pembroke-st.
 Hitchings Edw. & Son, 14
 Ship-street
 Kempson John, (and grainer)
 51 St. Ebbe's-street
 || Kench B., (and paperhanger)
 67 St. Giles'-street
 Kirby Richard, Summertown
 * Knowles E. Fred., 60 St.
 John's-street
 * Luker William Lewis, 21
 Holywell-street
 Mathews Wm., (painter only)
 3½ Queen-street
 * Nutt Chas., 52 St. Ebbe's-st.
 * Peel Robt., (and glass enter-
 ter,) St. Clements
 * Roberts Jos., 3½ Queen-st.
 || Taylor John, Paradise-sq.
 Thicke Geo. S., St. Clements
 * Thomas R. 52 Holywell-st.
 Thompson W., 59 High-st.
 * Tibbetts James, 3 New-rd.
 * Tyrer Thos. R., 2 Friars-st.
 Weaver Edward, 16 Pem-
 broke-street
 * Wheeler M. E., 16 Queen-st.

Physicians.

Ackland Henry Wentworth,
 40 Broad-street
 Giles Richard, Lower Cowley
 House, St. Clements
 Jackson Robert, 32 Holywell-
 street
 Ogle James Adey, 63 St.
 Giles'-street

Picture Frame Makers.

See also Carvers & Gilders.

Davies William, 6 Bear-lane
 Petty George, St. Clements

Plasterers, Slaters, and Bricklayers.

See also Builders.

Akers William, Bliss'-passage,
 Broad-street
 Biggs William, New-street
 Collier Jas., 23 Littlegate-st.
 Guise Hy., Friar's-wharf
 Guise Wm., 37 Blackfriars-rd.
 Haynes S., Penson's-gardens
 Heritage Geo., North-parade
 Nunney W. & H., George-st
 Pettyfer W., (plasterer only,
 St. Clements

Salmon Wm., Walton-road
 Siderfin Kent J., Summertown
 Winterborne John, Observa-
 tory-street

Poulterers and Game Dealers.

Richards Robt., Summertown
 Turrill James, (and butter
 factor,) 60 Cornmarket-st.

Printers.

Alden John, Walton-street
 Baxter William, St. Aldate's
 street
 Cooke H. & Co., 127 High-st.
 Gray Edwin, (copper-plate &
 lithographic) 18 King-st.
 Hall Henry, 65 Cornmarket-
 street
 Hall Thomas, 6 New-road
 Holder H., St. Aldate's-st.
 Morris E. W., St. Clements
 Musgrove J., 121½ High-st.
 Shrimpton Ingram, Corn-
 market-street
 Trash Fred., (& copperplate
 & lithographic,) 111 High-
 street
University Press, Walton-pl.
 Jas. Wright, & Thos. Combe,
 University printers
 Vincent Jos., 90 High-street

Printsellers.

See also Carvers & Gilders.
 Davies William, 6 Bear-lane
 Davis Elizabeth, 7 Turl-street
 Ryman James, (& publisher)
 24 & 25 High-street
 Shrimpton John, 20 Broad-
 street
 Thompson Wm., 59 High-st.
 Walter Wm. H., 82 High-st.
 Wyatt James & Son, (& pub-
 lishers,) 115 High-street

Professors and Teachers.

*Marked thus † are Professors
 of Music.*
*(See also University
 Professors.)*
 † Adams George Andrew, 12
 Ship-street
 † Adams William, (& dancing)
 17 Pembroke-street
 † Bampton Mary Ann, (and
 dancing,) 16, New-college-
 lane

† Barratt Miriam, 11 St.
 Aldate's-street
 Bertram Robert, (German)
 1 Queen-street
 † Corf Charles, 4 Merton-st.
 De Briou Henry, (French)
 58 Cornmarket-street
 † Elvey Stephen, D.M., 29
 Holywell-street
 † Frost Edward, 78 High-st.
 † Grimmett William, (and
 quadrille band master) 23
 Paradise square
 † Harper Cecilia Jane, and
 Rosa Frost, (and dancing)
 125 High-street
 Owen Jonathan, (billiards)
 London-place, St. Clements
 † Reinagle Alexander Robert,
 21 Holywell-street
 Richardson, Joseph Vickers,
 (drawing) 20 Magdalen-st.
 † Sharp Benjamin, 32 St.
 John-street

Rope and Twine Makers.

Day John (and flax & hemp
 dresser) 11 Market-street
 Wall George, Summertown

Saddlers, &c.

Adams Henry, 46 Cornmar-
 ket-street
 Blackwell Wm., 122 High-st.
 Brown George, Cornmarket-
 street
 Collier Thomas, Park-end-st.
 Dancer Richard, St. Clements
 Denyer William, 2 Corn-
 market-street
 East Sarah, 15 Broad-street
 Jones Daniel, St. Clements
 Kent James, 33 Pembroke-st.
 Marshall Robert, 19 Market-
 street
 Osborne Thomas, New Inn
 Hall-street
 Roberts John, 25 George-st.
 Slark William, 2 Magdalen-
 street
 Smart Thomas, St. Clements
 Venables Arthur Robert, St.
 Aldate's-street

Sculptors.

Castle James, Cowley-road
 Grimsey Thomas, 27 St.
 Giles'

Silversmiths and Jewellers.

Marked † are Working Jewellers, only.

See also Watchmakers.

- Carter Henry, 19 High-st.
 Davis Abraham, 54 High-st.
 Fiske & Son, 23 Cornmarket-street
 Hobdell Emily, 128 High-st.
 †Roberts Thomas, 100 High-street
 Rose Fred., 7 Cornmarket-st.
 Slatter Henry Swallow, 107 High-street
 Spiers & Son, 102 and 103 High-street
 Solomon Lewis, Cornmkt.-st.
 †Sontter John, 38 High-street
 †Walker Joseph, 5 Pembroke-street
 Wells William and Charles, 14 Cornmarket-street
 Zacharias Abraham, 2 Cornmarket-street

Stationers and Fancy Warehousemen.

Marked † are Stationers only, See also Booksellers.

- Adams William Peter, 6 High-street
 †Betteris John George, (law) Grove-street
 Bridges Charles Smith, 29 High-street
 †Emberlin William, (wholesale & paper manufacturer) St. Aldate's-street
 †Gooden Charles, 33 Speedwell-street
 Haines John, Turl-street
 Harris Thomas, 16 Broad-st.
 Hewitt John, 45 High-street
 Morton Harriet, (& tea & coffee agent) 30 St. Giles'-st.
 Rose Frederick, 7 Cornmkt.-st.
 Spiers and Son, (and desk and dressing case makers, cutlers, perfumers, &c.) 102 and 103 High street
 Sheppard William Charles, 45 Holywell street
 †Summersford Thos., (wholesale) 62 Cornmarket street and Observatory street
 Trash Frederic, 111 High st.

Stay Makers.

- Barnes Ann, 35 Queen street
 Bays Mary Ann, (and baby linen) 5 Magdalen street
 Cooper Jon., Holywell street
 Dring John, Beaumont street
 Holt Frances, 30 Broad street
 Jackson Benj., St Clements
 Kitts Eliz. (and baby linen) 49 Cornmarket street
 Lobb Charles, 49 Broad st.
 Lord Thomas, 17 Market st.

Stone and Marble Masons.

Marked † are Gravestone Cutters.

- Austin Abram, Clarendon-st.
 Dee James, 52 High street
 †Gibbs John, (and Statuary) Little Clarendon street
 †Guise Henry, Friars wharf
 Guise Wm., (and bricklayer) 37 Blackfriars road
 Hanks William, Mudd lane
 Knowles Edward, 79 Holywell street
 Wakefield William, Worcester place

Straw Hat Makers.

- Allsopp Caroline Elizabeth, 42 Holywell-street
 Baldwin Mary, Clarendon-st.
 Barnes Ann, 35 Queen-st.
 Bates Mary, St. Clements
 Eaglestone Hannah, St. Clements
 East Ann, St. Clements
 Haigh Mary, George-street
 Hodgkins Elizabeth, St. Clements
 Johnson Catherine, St. Aldate's-street
 Lord Thos., 17 Market-st.
 Nichols Elizabeth, Penson's-gardens
 Ovenall Eliz., St. Aldate's-st.
 Pacey Martha, Speedwell-st.
 Rogers S., 24 Pembroke-st.

Surgeon Dentists.

- Andrews A., St. Clements
 Bevers Edmd., 46 Broad-st.
 Spencer Norman, 63 High-st.

Surgeons.

- Allen Thomas, 5 Broad-st.

- Cleobury W., 22 St. John-st.
 Coar Thomas Tennant, New Inn Hall-street
 Freeborn John William Sims, and Son, 38 and 39 Broad-street
 Godfrey John, 37 Beaumont-street
 Hansard Rd. J., 31 High st.
 Hester James Torry, St. Aldate's-street
 Hitchings George Charles Henry, St. Aldate's-street
 Hussey Edward Law, St. Aldate's-street
 Leapingwell W., St. John-st.
 Martin John, Oriel-street
 Paul Andrew, 7 Grove-street
 Rusher William and Son, 48 High-street
 Stone & Owen, 4 Beaumont-street
 Symonds Frederick, 32 Beaumont-street
 Tyerman Thos., 5 High-st.
 Wood John F., 34 Broad-st.
 Wyatt George, Queen-street
Tailors and Robe Makers.
See also Woollen Drapers.
 Allen Walter D., 8 Oriel-st.
 Bennett John, St. Aldate's-st.
 Bliss John, 2 Bear-street
 Bristow R. W., St. Aldate's-st.
 Burchell Wm., 33 George st.
 Castell Geo., 29 St. John-st.
 Castell George, 13 Broad-st.
 Clarke James, Paradise-sq.
 Cooke Thomas, 16 Grove-st.
 Embling James [& breeches maker], 23 High-street
 Embling John [and breeches maker], 14 High-street
 Evens Samuel, 113 High-st.
 Feldon Charles [and cassock maker], 33 High-street
 Franklin George, Queen-st.
 Fiske and Son, 23 Cornmarket-street
 Hall William, 8 Bear-street
 Hine Henry, 81 High-street
 Hodgkins William, High-st. and St. Clements
 Hookham and Minty, 3 Cornmarket-street
 Hyde Thomas and Co., "Oxford Clothing Establishment," 2, 3, 31, and 32 Queen-street

Joy Thomas and Alfred, 5 Park-street
 Lockwood Hy., 51 Broad-st.
 Martin Thomas W., 8 and 9 Broad-street
 Parsons and Foster, 123 and 124 High street
 Price James, 12 Broad street
 Prior Jos., 6 Cornmarket st.
 Robinson Charles Wyndham, 98 High street
 Searle Hy., 2 Beaumont st.
 Slatter N. and Co., 107 High street
 Standen Katherine S., 28 High street
 Stuart H., 116 High street
 Walker Wm., 2 Market street
 Wallington Wm., 11 Broad street
 Whareham Wm., 10 Paradise square
 Williams Adin, 136 High st.

Tailors only.

Adams Chas. 2 St. Ebbe's st.
 Baylis J. Wm., St. Ebbe's st.
 Berry John, Glos'ter-green
 Bloxham Jas., St. Clements
 Bridgewater Wm., (and piece broker,) 32 Pembroke st.
 Brookland T., St. Giles' st.
 Brooks Jas. E., Summertown
 Burrows W. E., (and general dealer,) St. Aldate's street
 Butler William, Clarendon buildings
 Church F. C., 7 King street
 Clifton Thos., 32 George st.
 Cole Cornelius, Walton road
 Cooke Thos., 16 Grove street
 Douch Wm. M. 51 Castle st.
 Evans John, Rose place, St. Aldate's
 Fell Richard Friars entry
 Gawthorn Wm. Park place, Holywell
 Gibbens Hy., 6 Thames st.
 Hawks Jon., New Inn Hall st.
 Hewer Richard, (and general dealer,) St. Aldate's street
 Holt James, Pembroke street
 Hosier Wm., 47 George st.
 Hughes Jph., Red Lion sq.
 Hull Thos., 46 George street
 Kimber Thos., Friars entry
 Liddell James Bear street
 Maxey Wm. 46 St. Ebbe's st.

Merritt Josph, 23 Holywell st
 Minty Wm., Albert st.
 Nichols Rd., 55 George st.
 Parker R. J., Observatory st.
 Parr John, 20 Ship street
 Parr John, Clarendon street
 Pavier T., 19 Paradise square
 Pharoah Rd., Summertown
 Pigott Wm., Summertown
 Pike Chas., 13 Church st.
 Piper John, 15 Speedwell st.
 Ponting Geo., St. Clements
 Preston Rd., Glos'ter green
 Price Benj., Glos'ter green
 Rogers Wm., Commercial rd.
 Sheppard Thos. and Joseph, St. Clements
 Sherratt Wm., St. Aldate's st
 Smith Chas., 10 Pembroke st
 Smith J., Beaumont buildings
 Sutton Ewd., St. Clements
 Taylor Robert, Littlegate st.
 Taylor Thomas, St. Giles' st.
 Taylor William, Friar's-st.
 Thompson J., Commercial-rd
 Tyrrell Samuel, 8 Ship-st.
 Tyson Hugh, Saunders-court
 Broad-street
 Watts M. Hy., Summertown
 Wheeler Wm., Worcester-pl.
 Whitlock J. W., Clarendon-st

Tallow Chandlers.

Grimbly & Hughes, 56 Cornmarket-street
 Higgons Wm., Clarendon-pl.
 Tubb T. W. 37 Cornmarket-st.
 Underhill & Sons, 7 High-st.

Tanner.

Day William, Littlegate

Tea Dealers and Drapers (Travelling.)

Baker James, Clarendon-st.
 Briggs Adam, St. Clements
 Hickey Thos., 7 Cardigan-st.
 Jacks Willm., 16 Walton-st.
 Jardine Wm., 12 Walton-st.
 Knocker J., 11 Clarendon-pl.
 Logan John, Paradise-sq.
 Mc Guffie James, Paradise-st
 Miller David, (& hatter,) 35 George-street
 Miller Gordon, Walton-road
 Rouse Samuel, Church-st.
 Whitlock Ths., 1 Walton-ter.
 Wilson James, 21 Walton-st.

Wood Richard, 20 High st.
 Woolf Isaiah, New-road

Tennis Court Keepers.

Russell James, Oriel-street
 Sabin Thos. W., Merton-st.

Timber Merchants.

Allen William, Friar's-wharf
 Barrett Thomas, Observatory-street
 Bunker Ezra, New-road
 Davis Wm., (& slate) Observatory-street
 Fisher John & William, 8 High-street & Littlegate-st
 Johnson James, Walton-st.
 Mallam James Rehd., Grand pont Wharf
 Quarterman Henry, St. Aldate's-street

Tobacconists.

Thus l are Cigar Dealers only.

Bryant John, 7 Oriel-street
 Castle Charles, 40 High-st.
 Castle J., 44 Cornmarket-st.
 Chaundy R., (& tea agent) 17 Cornmarket-street
 Gilbert Henry, 21 Ship-st.
 Jacob N., Little Clarendon-st
 Levi I. M., 68 St. Giles'-st.
 Levi Solomon, 25 Queen-st.
 Lopez Melchor, 117 High-st
 Marsh James, 21 Ship-st.
 Martin Moses M., Turl-st.
 Praag Simon, Castle street
 Washer O., 10 Cornmarket st
 Woolf Hershall, 22 Broad st.

Tobacco Pipe Makers.

Huggins Bjn. Observatory st.
 Norwood Geo., Friar's entry
 Sims Joseph, Summertown
 Steventon W., Blackfriars rd.

Town Carmen.

Arrowsmith Frs., Friar's st.
 Bryan Henry, Friar's street
 Higgins John, George street
 Jarvis Henry, Friar's st.
 Margetts Frederick, Little Clarendon street

Toy Dealers.

Adams Wm. Peter, 6 High st
 Green Eliz., 37 Queen-street

Huckwell R. St. Aldate's st.
Rose Fred., (and fancy repository), Cornmarket-st.
Trash Fred., (and fancy repository,) 111 High street

Trunk Makers.

Boswell Francis, (and port-manteau) 56 Cornmkt.-st.
Hicks John, 7 George street
Whitley Edgar, St. Aldate's st.
Williams Thos., 75 George-st.
Withers Wm., 8 Castle street

Turners.

Bailey Robt., Victoria court
Bailey Wm., 5 Blackfriars rd.
Broeklesby W., 59 Holywell street
Bunkner Ezra, New road
Higginson Wm., George st.
Matthews Wm., 3½ Queen st.

Umbrella Makers.

Hitchcock Geo., St. Clements
Kent E. P., 33 Pembroke st.
Seary D., King's row, St. Aldate's

Undertakers.

Bailey Selim, George-street
Boswell Frs., Cornmarket-st.
Bull John, 8 Queen-street
Castle Wm., 143 High-street
Deacon Jas., 72 George-st.
Faulkner Chas., 1 George-st.
Gardner John, 16 Union-st.
Liddell Robt., St. Clements
Payne Wm., 121½ High-st.
Stone John, George-street
Wells Benjamin, George-st.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Hall Rd., 14 New Inn Hall-st.
James Henry, 4 Queen-street
Jones Wm., 1 Blenheim terrace, St. Giles'-road
Wallow C. H., St. Ebbe's-st.

Watch and Clock Makers.

See also Silversmiths and Jewellers.

Carter Henry, 19 High-st.
Clements John, 44 High-st.
Davy C., 55 Cornmarket-st.
Fiske & Son, 23 Cornmarket-street
Hunt James, 2 New-road

Hobdell Emily, 128 High-st.
Lawson Chas., Glos'ter-green
Levi Israel, 68 St. Giles'-st.
Marshall Thos. R. 31 High-st.
Milne Robert, 95 High-street
Palmer John, 2 Littlegate-st.
Pearson Hawtin, 50 High-st.
Rainer Joseph, St. Clements
Roberts Thos., 100 High-st.
Rowell Rd. R., 36 Broad-st.
Sheard James, 6 Turl-street
Slatter & Swallow, 107 High-street
Sly Robt., New Inn Hall-st.
Sowter John, 38 High-street
Stratton G. J., Walton-place
Wangler Luke, 10 Castle-st.
Wells William & Charles, 14 Cornmarket street
West Thomas, St. Clements
Woolf Hershall, 22 Broad-st.
Zacharias Abraham, 2 Cornmarket-street

Wheelwrights.

Allen & Townsend, South Speedwell street
Allen Wm.; New Inn Hall st.
Hart Thomas, New street
Higgins Chas., Park end st.
Irons John, Summertown
Johnson Wm., 13 George st.
Neal James, St. Clements
Prior Jas., E., Summertown
Saunders Thomas, Worcester-terrace

Whitesmiths & Bell-hangers.

See also Ironmongers.
Broderick Francis, King's row, St. Aldate's-street
Brooks Wm., (& brazier) 19 Queen-street
Browning Jonathan S., Cornmarket-street
Bruce John, 5 New College-st.
Dingle William, 19 Commercial-road
Eagleston Hannah, St. Clements
Gardner John, Jericho
Floyd Henry, 108 High-st.
Gill and Ward, 5 High-street
Hadley John, Friar's-entry
Pavier Jonathan, (and locksmith) Red Lion-square
Reeves Joseph, Penson's-gardens
Roberts William, 23 King-st.

Salmon Charles, Friar street
Shrimpton Thomas, 47 St. Ebbe's-street
Sorrell Frederick, Castle-st.
Stevens David, Grove-street
Terry Edward, Berry's-passage, St. Giles'

Window Glass and Lead Merchants.

Pike James, & Co., Worcester-street

Wine Merchants.

Marked § are Spirit also, & are Ale & Porter Merchants likewise.
Brown Charles, 10 Beaumont street
§+ Bruton George, 44 and 45 Queen-street
§Butler William Henry, St. Aldate's-street
§Coleman John, 4 Magdalen-street
§Guy and Leadbetter (and dealers in malt and hops) Frewin's-court, Cornmarket-street
§+Hanley Daniel, 20 Queen-street
Harper John, 35 Holywell-st
§Holland William, 5 Cornmarket-street
Hounslow J., 67 & 68, High-st
Latimer F. & Co., 11 High-st
§+Park Christopher & William 54 Cornmarket-street
§Perkins E., 47 Broad-st.
§+Purdue & Co, "Oxford Wine Co" 4 St. Aldate's-street
Sheard C. M., 45 Broad-st.
§+Shillingford & Blake, 41 & 42 Cornmarket-street
§+Steane J., 34 Cornmarket-st
§+Wickens James, 63 Cornmarket-street

Woodcarvers and Decorators.

Chapman John, St. Clements
Margetts & Eyles, (& stone) 96½ High-street
Shrimpton John, 20 Broad-st

Woollen Drapers.

See also Tailors and Robe Makers.
Badeock C., (& tailor's trimmer & hosier) 12 Queen-st

Elliston & Cavell, (& carpet warehousemen) 12 Magdalen-street	Fiske & Son, 23 Cornmarket-street	Hyde T. & Co., (& Manchester warehousemen) 2, 3, 31 & 32 Queen-street
Evans & Co., (& carpet warehousemen) 12 High-street	Hookham & Minty, 3 Cornmarket-street	Williams Adin, 136 High street

COLLEGE SERVANTS.

ALL SOULS.

Bridges George, Grove-street
 Glanville Robert S., (*butler*)
 Long Wall-street
 Luker C., (*cook*) Holywell-st.
 Neave Robert, Merton-street
 Read Thomas, St. Clements
 Richmond James, Holywell
 Shayer G. H., Porter's-lodge

BALLIOL

Castell John, St. John-street
 Caswell Thos., 1 Beaumont-buildings
 Ferris George, St. John-st.
 Harris Joseph, Glos'ter-green
 Herbert Ed., New Hinksey
 Leonard C., Porter's-lodge
 Mason John, 77 George-st.
 Read George, (*butler*) St. Giles'
 Reakes Henry, Beaumont-buildings
 Whitehead C., 6 Glos'ter-gn.
 Whitehead Geo., Beaumont-buildings
 Wood Wm., (*cook*) New Inn Hall-street

BRASENOSE.

Bacon William, 12 Cowley-rd
 Bossom John, 1 Long Wall-st
 East David, Long Wall-street
 East John, Walton-place
 Hawkins John, Bath-place, Holywell-street
 Hedges John, Amsterdam
 Molyneaux John, Park-place, Holywell-street
 Owen Adam, Amsterdam
 Phillips James, St. Giles'
 Prior John, (*butler*) 28 Holywell-street
 Seaborne Saml., Amsterdam
 Swatten William, Albion house, 26 Littlegate-street
 Walker Edward, Blackfriars road

Wells Thomas, (*cook and manciple*) St. Giles'

CHRIST CHURCH.

Allen Charles, Pembroke-st.
 Brooks — Isis-street
 Burrill — Pembroke-street
 Clinkard Joseph, St. Aldates'
 Clinkard T., Porter's lodge
 Cooke — St. Aldates'
 Cooke Charles, Little Pembroke-street
 East Joseph, St. Clements
 Ecles — Porter's lodge
 Elsley — St. Ebbe's
 Endall Frost, St. Aldates'
 Faulkner Joseph, (*cook*) 16 St. Aldate's street
 Forrest James, St. Aldates'
 Fry John, Porter's lodge
 Gardner Alfred, St. Aldates'
 Geary William John, 6 Speedwell street
 Gough Edward, 8 Cambridge street
 Grant Henry, (*butler*) Pembroke street
 Hancock Wm. Porter's lodge
 Harris Arthur, 8 Speedwell st
 Hill Thomas, 9 King street
 Hooper George, Isis street
 Hounslow John, Isis street
 Keys Rd., (*verger*) Christ ch King Thos., St. Aldates
 Lumley Wm., Speedwell st.
 Leach George, Pembroke st.
 Morris Rd., (*manciple*) St. John street
 Saunders Thomas, 7 Duke st
 Smith John Absalom, 24 Speedwell street
 Thornton Thomas, (*butler to the dean*), Deanery
 Ward W., (*verger*) Christ ch.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Baldwin Mrs. Merton fields
 Barnes Robert, Porter's-lodge

Batts Isaac, (*gardener*) 3 Bridport-street
 Blake James, Oriol-street
 Green William, Grove-street
 Holliday Moses, (*manciple*) Victoria-court
 Paine Joseph, St. Clements
 Rodgers W., (*butler*) Holywell-street
 Simmonds Joseph, Grove-st.
 Simmonds Thos., Merton-st.
 Turfrey J. (*cook*) St. Giles'-st

EXETER.

Bradley J., New Inn Hall-st.
 Brett R. Beaumont buildings
 Cook Thomas, Worcester-pl.
 Dumbleton C., Porter's-lodge
 Fisher Charles, Pembroke-st.
 Gillett John, Gloucester-gn.
 Grainger Wm., St. Helens
 Hewlett Thomas, Ship-street
 Holloway J., New Inn Hall-st
 Jackson T. (*cook*) Holywell-st
 Maddox Wm., Bulwark-alley
 Maffey Henry, Bear-street
 Porter Alnutt, Holywell-st.
 Rogers — Broad-street
 Sandell William, Little Clarendon-street
 Stringer J., (*butler*) St John st
 Watts Thomas, St. Giles'-rd.

JESUS.

Browning George, Porter's-lodge
 Cooke J. (*cook*) Blenheim-pl.
 Fletcher R., Beaumont-bldgs.
 Forster W. (*butler*) Ship st
 Jones John, Holywell st.
 Lloyd Thomas, Ship st.
 Moore Joseph, Ship st.
 Simmonds John, Ship st.
 Uphill William, Ship st.

LINCOLN.

English John, Friars'
 Harris John, Holywell-st.

Harris John, New college st.
 Miller Edward, Friars'
 Miller Willm., Porter's lodge
 Ming John, St. John st.
 Peasley Wm., St. John st.
 Townsend E., (cook) Park st
 Vickers Mrs., Holywell
 Ward Joseph, (butler) Turl st

MAGDALEN.

Baldwin Thos., St. Clements
 Beesley Richd., St. Clements
 Burden James, Gravel walk
 Cattle W., (manciple) High st
 Davis George, North parade
 Dawson James, High st.
 Gunstone Wm., Cowley road
 Harrison Nath., Cowley rd.
 Mundy Thomas, (butler)
 Holywell st.
 Mundy Thos., Porter's lodge
 Stevens John, Cowley road
 Whiting H., (cook) High st.

MERTON.

Budd Ann, Merton street
 Cullam Joseph, Grove street
 Merton street
 Kirkpatrick James [butler,]
 Patey James, Holywell street
 Reed John, Brewer's street
 Weston John [cook], Holy-
 well street
 Wilkinson Ann, Grove street
 Wilkinson W., Porter's Lodge

NEW COLLEGE.

Bachdon G., Park gardens
 Farrant George, St. Giles's
 Farrant Thomas, Holywell
 Hockendon Henry, Observa-
 tory street
 King Wm., New College
 Parker Joseph [butler], New
 college
 Preston Thomas, Holywell
 Scott George, King street
 Thurland Wm. [cook], Holy-
 well street
 Watton Thos., North parade

ORIEL.

Beesley Wm., Speedwell-st.
 Calcutt Wm., St. Clements
 Dover John, Speedwell-st.
 Farnell Thomas, Speedwell-st
 Harris G., (butler) St. Aldates'

King W., (cook) King-street
 Sammonds T., Bridport-st.
 Taylor Wm., St. Aldates'
 Trundell James, Speedwell-st
 Wisdom George, Speedwell-st

PEMBROKE.

Bailey Thomas, St. Aldates'
 Beverstock Henry, Paradise-
 square
 Beesley A., Paradise square
 Bishop Moses, Porter's lodge
 Haskins James, [butler,] St.
 Aldate's
 Hayes George, Pembroke st.
 Hayes Henry, sen., Pembroke
 street
 Keen Thomas, Friars
 Lingham Jas., Pembroke st.
 Powell John [clerk of Kit-
 chen,] 11 Pembroke street
 Tyrer Arthur, Pembroke st.
 Virtue William Henry, Or-
 chard street
 Whiting Wm. Berry, [cook],
 6 Paradise square

QUEEN'S.

Burrows Richard, Holywell
 Clinkard Chas. St. Clement's
 Crump John, King street
 Edmonds B., Porter's Lodge
 Evans George, St. Clement's
 Evans Richard, [butler,] St.
 Clement's
 Hedges John, Millian Ford
 Hutt Joseph, Holywell street
 Jones George, Holywell st.
 Lockey J., [cook] Holywell
 Lovegrove —, High street
 Stewart James, St. Clement's
 Walklett Charles, Peer's row,
 St. Giles'
 White Daniel, Holywell

ST. JOHN'S.

Adeock — Plantation-road
 Beesley Edw., Little Claren-
 don-street
 Carter Joseph, Beaumont-st.
 Colecutt James, St. Giles'
 Cox Jno., (manciple & cook)
 St. Giles'-street
 Figg John, St. Giles'-street
 Glover John, St. Giles'
 Glover William, St. Giles'
 Hart Henry, Park-place

Joy Esau, Little Clarendon-st
 Martin George, St. John-st.
 Molyneaux P., Wellington-pl
 Shepherd James, Park-place
 Wilkins J. Little Clarendon-st
 Wyatt John, Park-place

TRINITY.

Allen Henry, St. Aldates'
 Chamberlain T., Beaumont-
 buildings
 Forrest Hy., Speedwell-street
 Lovegrove Wm., Bulwark's-
 alley
 Lucas William, (manciple),
 St. John's-street
 Mazey —, Holywell
 Osborne G., Beaumont-bldgs.
 Piesley Robt., Littlegate-st.
 Prickett J, (butler), St. Giles'-
 street
 Tame T., Beaumont-bldgs.
 Worrall Giles, Holywell
 Worrall J., St. St. John-st.

UNIVERSITY.

Bailey Samuel, Long-wall-st.
 Blake Richard, High-street
 Bryan Joseph, Holywell-st.
 Colecutt H. A., St. Aldate's
 Furley Ed., (cook), Park-st.
 Godfrey Hy., Holywell-street
 Haynes Edward, Grove-st.
 Maslen Thos., Long-wall-st.
 Richmond Rd., Porter's-lodge
 Walker T., (butler), Merton-
 street

WADHAM.

Cooper Thomas, Parker's-
 buildings, St. Giles'
 Cord John, Park-street
 Dodd J., (cook), St. Aldates'
 Gilder T., Little Clarendon-
 street
 Miller Richard, Gas-street
 Newman — St. Giles'
 Perkins William, Jericho
 Shepherd W., Porter's lodge
 Simms R. (butler) Holywell-st
 Walklett John, Peers row St.
 Giles'

WORCESTER.

Bedford T., 11 Worcester-pl.
 Best John, (butler) Poplar
 cottage

Best Wm., Worcester-place
 Brockliss Edward, (*cook*) St. John-street
 Cleaver Edw., Clarendon-st.
 Cox Samuel, Jericho
 Griffin Jph., Worcester-ter.
 Harris J., Little Clarendon-st.
 Hastings Thomas, Jericho
 Hine Henry, Park end-street
 Preston Jph., Worcester-pl.
 Taplin Chas., Bulwarks-alley
 Upston Raymond, 6 Gloucester-green
 Ward Caleb, 30 St. John-st.
 Ward — Worcester-place
 Wheeler J., Worcester-ter.
 Whetton Bjn., Buck-lane

ST. ALBAN HALL.

Valentine Jph., Merton-st.

Woolloffe Jph., (*manciple*, &c.) Merton-street

ST. EDMUND HALL.

Freemen Geo., St. Edmund Hall
 Gardiner Willm., (*manciple*, *cook*, &c.) High-street
 Lee Rd., St. Edmund Hall
 Ray James, St. Edmund Hall

MAGDALEN HALL.

Bailey John, Holywell street
 Fairfax Wm., Holywell street
 Hennis Richard, St. Helens
 Knibbs, George, Holywell
 Merrill Wm., Holywell street
 Musgrove John, (*butler*) Headington Mill
 Pratt William, Holywell st.

Watkins Geo., (*cook*) Walton placeWheeler Isaac, Porter's lodge
NEW INN HALL.

Blake Mrs., New Inn Hall st.
 Whiting Wm., (*cook*) New Inn Hall-street

ST. MARY HALL.

Cole's Sweedland, Adelaide-street, St. Giles'

Compton John, Blackfriars-road

Fiddler Thomas, (*cook*, *municipal*, &c.) Holywell

Green Walter, Grove-street

Hedges Joseph Thomas, St. Mary-hall

Hedges Joseph, Penson's-gardens

Churches.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. (*See page 339*)

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, High-street, Rev. T. E. Espin, M.A., incumbent

ST. ALDATE'S, St. Aldate's-street, Rev. H. Swabey, M.A., rector

BRNSEY, Rev. R. Hussey, incumbent

ST. CLEMENTS, Rev. W. S. Hore, M.A., rector

ST. EBBE'S, St. Ebbe's-street, Rev. G. T. Cameron, M.A., incumbent

ST. GEORGE'S, George-street, Rev. E. Marshall, M.A., incumbent

ST. GILES', St. Giles'-road, Rev. C. Rew, M.A., vicar

HOLY TRINITY, Blackfriars-road, Rev. Joseph West, M.A., incumbent

HOLYWELL, Rev. H. B. Walton, M.A., incumbent

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S Merton-street, the Chaplains of Merton college

ST. MARTIN'S, (CARFAX) Rev. R. C. Hales, rector. CITY LECTURERS, Rev. W. S. Bricknell, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Cox, B.D.; Rev. R. C. Hales, M.A.; and Rev. J. Hill, B.D.

ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN'S, High-street, Rev. Charles Marriott, M.A., vicar

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S, Magdalen-street, Rev. J. Ley, M.A., vicar

ST. MICHAEL'S, Cornmarket-street, Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A., incumbent

ST. PAUL'S, Walton-road, Rev. A Hackman, M.A., incumbent

ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST, Queen's-lane, Rev. E. Hobhouse, M.A., vicar

ST. PETER'S LE BAILEY, Queen-street, Rev. Richard Cox Hales, incumbent

ST. THOMAS', St. Thomas'-street, Rev. Thomas Chamberlin, M.A., vicar

SUMMERTOWN, Rev. John Sansom, M.A., incumbent

Chapels.

CATHOLIC, St. Clement's, Rev. Henry Brigham, S. J.

BAPTIST, (Particular) New-rd. Rev. E. Bryan

BAPTIST, (Particular) Commercial-rd., Rev. W. Willey, Henley-house, Summertown

INDEPENDENT, George-st., Rev. J. Tyndale

INDEPENDENT, Summertown, Rev. H. Baker

WESLEYAN, New Inn Hall-street, Revs. R. Day and J. Cooke

WESLEYAN REFORM, Paradise-square, ministers various

Public Officers.

For the Members of the Corporation, see page 329.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, and Registrar of the Borough Court, George P. Hester, Esq.

Solicitor, Percival Walsh, Esq.

Treasurer, Mr. Robert Haines

Coroner, W. Brunner, Esq.—Deputy Coroner, G. P. Hester, Esq.

Auditors and Revising Assessors, Messrs. H. Jacob and J. R. Carr

Clerk to the Magistrates, Mr. H. Jacob

Mace Bearer, Mr. Charles Foster

Mayor's Sergeant, Mr. F. Varney
Sheriff's Sergeant, Mr. G. Cook
City Marshall, Mr. Thomas Lucas
City Surveyor and Engineer to Water Works, Mr. W. Bull, office, Town Hall-
Governor of the City Gaol, Mr. G. Bossom.
 —*Chaplain*, Rev. G. A. Browne, M.A.—
Surgeon, Mr. Rusher

City Crier, Thos. Gardiner, Broken Hayes
General Commissioners for Income Tax, J. S. Browning, W. H. Butler, T. Ensworth, W. Thorp, C. J. Sadler, J. Parsons, and T. Taylor, Esqs.—*Assistant Commissioners*, J. Banting, C. Tawney, J. Morrell, and J. Wyatt, Esqrs.

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Clerk to the Commissioners for Lighting and Cleansing, B. Morrell, Esq.

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Collector of Paving and Lighting Rates, Mr. J. Williams, St. Giles'.

Commissioners of the Market, Dr. Macbride, Dr. Marsham, Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. Dr. Symonds, Rev. Dr. Harrington, Rev. Dr. Bandinell, Aldermen C. J. Sadler, W. H. Butler, J. S. Browning, W. Thorp, and Mr. J. Warne—*Clerk*, P. Walsh, Esq.
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Notary Public, John M. Davenport, Esq.
Husting Court, First Monday in every month; *Mayor's Court*, every Friday;

at these courts persons who are eligible may obtain their freedom
Meeting of Magistrates, Tuesday & Friday

Trustees of the City Charities

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CLERK OF THE PEACE OF THE COUNTY, County Hall, New-road

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE, New-road, J. M. Davenport, Esq. *deputy registrar*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE FOR THE DIOCESE, St. Giles'-street, J. M. Davenport, *deputy registrar*

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MASONIC HALL, Alfred-street, Martha Cox, *keeper*

TOWN HALL, St. Aldate's-street

COUNTY HALL, New-road

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE, Captain Thomas Lowton Robins, *Governor*
CITY GAOL, Gloucester Green; Mr. George Bossom, *governor*

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CHIPPING NORTON, day at 1, afternoon $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 LONDON, *Hero*, through Thame, Risborough, Wycombe, and Uxbridge, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8

LONDON, *Prince of Wales*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morn. at 11; through Tetsworth, Wycombe and Uxbridge

WITNEY & BURFORD, *Magnet*, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, afternoon, $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5

WORCESTER, through Moreton, Bourton, and Evesham, day at 1. Omnibuses to and from the Railway Stations for every train

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through Wheatley, Tetsworth, Stokenchurch, and Uxbridge, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, 11, to Old Bell, Holborn

CHELTENHAM, through Witney, Burford, & Northleach, daily $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2

STOWE, through Witney, Burford, and Moreton, (Mail) daily, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 3

Omnibuses to and from the Railway Stations for every train

ABINGDON, *Queen*, from White Hart, aft. 5. STOWE, MORETON, & BOURTON, *The Wonder*, (Mail) from Roebuck, daily, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 3.

Thame, [Omnibus] from Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.

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Clerk of the Peace and of General Meetings of the Lieutenancy.—Mr. J. M. Davenport, County Hall

Coroners.—Mr. W. Brunner, for Oxford and the central district of the county—Mr. J. Churchill, Deddington—Mr. J. H. Cooke, Watlington—and Mr. J. Westall, Witney.

Treasurer for the County.—Mr. G. Dayman

Under Sheriff.—Mr. S. Cooper, Henley

Principal Sheriff's Officer.—Mr. J. Brooks, 4, Walton-place, Oxford

Chaplain to the County Gaol.—Rev. G. A. Browne

Surgeon to the County Gaol.—Mr. J. F. Wood Broad-street

Governor of the County Gaol.—Captain T. L. Robins

Hall Keeper and Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions.—T. Rogers

Petty Sessions every Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.—*Clerk*: Mr. P. Walsh.—

Assistant Clerk: Mr. J. Haines, Turl-st.

County Court of Oxford, held in the County Hall, Oxford.—*Judge*, J. B. Parry, Esq., Q.C.—*Clerk*, J. C. Dudley, Esq.—

Bailiff, Mr. S. J. Dalton—*Sub Bailiff*, Mr. Fred., Wm. M. Roberson.

WITNEY.—*Assistant Clerk*, J. Westall, Esq.—*Sub Bailiff*, J. Whitlock

CHIPPING NORTON.—*Assistant Clerk*, H. E. Wilkins, Esq.—*Sub Bailiff*, J. Williams

WOODSTOCK.—*Assistant Clerk*, B. Holloway, Esq.—*Sub Bailiff*, S. Bennett.

The Lieutenancy, Magistracy, and Members of Parliament of Oxfordshire.

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HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY, 1851-2.—John Henry Ashhurst, Esq., Waterstock.
UNDER SHERIFFS.—Samuel and John Cooper, Esqrs., Henley.
HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH OF OXFORD.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

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BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford.

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* By a recent parliamentary return it appears that in England there are 18,742 justices in the commission of the peace, and 7308 of them have qualified. In Wales there are 1950 in the commission, of whom 857 have qualified. In Ireland the number in the commission is 3695, and 3188 have qualified. There are 1645 borough magistrates in England and Wales, and in Ireland 169. There are only 28 stipendiary or paid magistrates in England and Wales, and 71 in Ireland. In Scotland there are 201 persons exercising magisterial functions, of whom 190 are paid and 11 unpaid.

The Borough of Banbury.

Banbury is a borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction; it is situated near the northern extremity of Oxfordshire, in the hundred to which it gives name, about 70 N.W. from London; 12 N.E. from Chipping Norton; 18 N.W. from Bicester; 22 N. from Oxford; 28 S. from Coventry, and the like distance S.W. from Buckingham; 40 N.E. from Cheltenham and 9 W. by N. from Brackley. The ecclesiastical boundary of Banbury, includes the adjoining townships and hamlets of Neithorp, Calthorp, Wickham, Hardwick, and Easington, all in the same hundred and county: and also Grimsbury and Nethercote, which lie on the eastern side of the Cherwell, in the hundred of King-Sutton, county of Northampton. The town of Banbury and that part of the parish situated in Oxfordshire contains 3,150 acres, and the whole parish contains about 4,229 acres. The population of the town in 1801 was 2,755; in 1831, 3,787; and in 1841, 3,746 souls. The population of so much of the parish as is situated in this county in 1801, was 3,810; in 1831, 5,906; in 1841, 6,753; and in 1851, 8,220 souls. The population of that part of the parish which is situated in Northamptonshire, viz.—Warkworth, Nethercote and Grimsbury is 573. The amount of assessed property in Banbury is £15,547. The length of the parish is, from north to south $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth nearly 3 miles from east to west.

The parliamentary borough of Banbury is co-extensive with the parish.

The soil is principally a red loam, and the mayor and corporation are the lords of the manor, under the crown. A court leet and view of frank-pledge is held triennially. The principal landowners in the parish are, Colonel North, of Wroxton abbey; Samuel Guest Esq.; John Barber Esq., Alderbury; George Tomlins Esq.; Mr. Martin Ivans, Eydon; Mrs. Fisher, Grimsbury; House; Edward Cobb Esq.; and Mr. James Golby.

Historical Notes.—By the Saxons this place was denominated *Banesbyrig*, but in the Domesday book the name is given *Banesberie*. In the British language *Ban* signifies *clamour*, and it has been often used in the sense of *proclamation* or *public notice*. Bailey defines it 'a proclamation made at the head of an army by sound of trumpet, or beat of drum, requiring the observance of martial discipline, for declaring a new officer or for punishing a soldier'. In the Saxon, *Bana* signifies manslaughter or destruction, and the termination *byrig* signifies *a town*, a place of retreat or defence. Assuming either derivation, it is probable, that the town received its name from being the place of

a battle. Camden says that Kenric, the west Saxon, here defeated the Britons after a signal and obstinate conflict; but some writers are of opinion that this battle was fought at Barbury castle in Wiltshire.

As we have already seen in our account of the county, the tribe termed, *Dobuni* were the original settlers in this part of Britain; and there are several traces of that people in the neighbourhood of Banbury. Among the remains of British settlements and fortifications in this district, the most interesting is the Druidical temple at Rollrich which will be described in the parish in which it is situated. At Enstone $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Rollrich is another Druidical remain, a ruined Cromlech, popularly called the *Hoarstone*. Four camps at Nadbury, Madmarston, Tadmarton, and Ilbury are supposed to be of very early antiquity; and besides these there are British camps at Rainsborough, Arberry hill, Gredenton hill, and the castle hill at Brailes, all in the neighbourhood of Banbury. These camps were formed upon lofty elevations, from which, even now, though the enclosures have done so much to limit the bounds of sight, there is an extensive prospect. There are also several *tumuli* or barrows in the district around Banbury. From the circumstance of a number of Roman coins, an altar, and other antiquities, having been discovered here, Banbury is supposed to have been a Roman station, and some antiquarians consider it, the *Brinavis* of that people. "Give me leave," writes Camden, "to add one remark, that the coins of Roman emperors found here and in the fields adjoining, are a fair argument for the antiquity of the place." Among the Roman coins found here at subsequent periods, was one of the middle brass of Dioclesian, in perfect preservation, found in 1836, in digging the foundations of houses in High-street; a silver coin of Licinius, and another of Constantine the Great, dug up in Parson's meadow when it was converted into garden ground; and a coin of the small brass of Tetricus, and several others which were lately found on the eastern side of Banbury bridge. Dr. Stukeley observes that a Roman altar was likewise discovered here, which was placed in a niche under the sign of an inn, called from thence Altar Stone Inn. "They tell us," says the same learned writer, "that William the Conqueror lay at this Inn." Bray, in his tour written in 1777, tells us that "some years ago, it (the inn) was converted into a private house, and the altar was probably destroyed." The Roman altar stood under an arch in the street, a few feet in front of the inn. This inn or house, as it remained to our times, was wholly removed in 1841, and the Baptist's chapel erected on its site. "But the most important remains of the Roman period at Banbury," writes Mr. Beesley in his excellent history of that town and neighbourhood, "is a *Castranian Amphitheatre*. The Roman people were early debased by

the gladiatorial and other shows in the Amphitheatres; and on the site of almost every Roman colony there are indications of the existence of such places, either constructed or excavated. In many parts, the Roman garrisons contented themselves with Castrensian or Camp-like Amphitheatres; in the construction of which they usually chose natural valleys surrounded with hills, in the declivities of which they cut benches or terraces, from which a view was afforded over the arena. In this island very few such records of the barbarous pleasures of Roman antiquity now remain. The Amphitheatre at Banbury is in a field called Berrymoor, adjoining the town, on the right of the turn to Bloxham. It is a semi-circular work, open to the north; and is cut in the concave face of a steep hill, the summit of which overlooks the town. The arena measures 134 feet in breadth; and rising above it, on the face of the hill, are three broad terraces made for the spectators of the combats, which terraces are respectively 25, 39, and 59 feet (measured on the slope) above the arena. These are calculated to afford a view of the sports to more than two thousand persons." A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says, "this important vestige surely marks the place as a Roman station of consequence, for their castrensian arena always indicate the presence of a garrison; witness the amphitheatres at Richborough, Silchester, and Dorchester, &c.; why, then, may we ask, is the assertion of Stukeley, that it was the Branavis or Brinavis of Richard of Cirencester, so summarily dismissed as an error?" This earth work is now popularly called the Bear-garden, doubtless from the sport of bear baiting having been subsequently used there. The *Portway*, an ancient Roman trackway which traversed Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, ran on the eastern side of Banbury, crossed Banbury-lane from north to south, and directed its course towards Buston, where are some tumuli.

About the year 914, the Danes from Leicester and Northampton carried devastation to the parts of the country about Banbury. At Hooknorton, and other adjacent places, they plundered, slaughtered, and destroyed all before them. At length the country people becoming desperate, arose in vast numbers and utterly routed the enemy, and took from them their plunder. Amongst the battles which took place between the Saxons and Danes was one at *Danesmoor*, about five miles N.E. from Banbury.

No historical event of importance connected with Banbury occurred till the reign of Edward IV., when a conflict took place, which we have already briefly noticed at page 32. It is said by Hall, that on this occasion king Edward's two generals, the earls of Pembroke and Stafford, quarrelled concerning quarters. "The erle of Pembroke," says this historian, "putte the

Lorde Stafforde out of an Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be, for the love of a damosell that dwelled in the house ; contrary to their mutuall agreement by them taken, whiche was, that whosoever obtained first a lodgyng, should not be deceiued nor remoued." The earl of Stafford, after a hearty quarrel with his brother general, retired with his forces ; and the rebels profiting by this opportunity, attacked the remaining forces. The day was for some time doubtful, but the insurgents at length prevailed, and beheaded the earl of Pembroke either in the town or its immediate neighbourhood, together with his brother Sir Richard Herbert, and ten other gentlemen. This conflict is said to have taken place at Danesmoor, or Dunsmoor as it is now called, the scene of the above-mentioned battle between the Saxons and Danes. Hall, Grafton, and Holinshed state that above 500 Welshmen, of which the earl of Pembroke's forces were principally composed, were slain in this battle ; and William of Worcester states, that at least 168 of the nobility and gentry of Wales fell in this battle. About 1,500 of the insurgents were slain on the same field, the chief of whom were Sir Henry Latimer (Neville), son and heir of lord Latimer, Sir Roger Pigot, knt., &c. In the civil war of the 17th century, Banbury suffered severely. The castle was besieged, and many skirmishes took place, but the town was retained by the king until he quitted his distracted southern territories for Scotland. In the parish records are many entries of the interment of soldiers slain during these conflicts.

On Sunday morning March 2nd, 1627 or 1628, whilst the people were at divine service, a great part of the town was burned, through the negligence of a female servant. It is stated that the wind being very high, the fire, within the space of four hours, was carried from one end of the town to the other with such fury, that it consumed 103 dwelling houses, 20 kilns and out-houses, and other property at least to the value of £20,000. Several other destructive fires occurred here during the reign of Charles I.

BATTLE OF EDGEHILL.

At Edgehill, in Warwickshire, about 7 miles N.W. from Banbury, the first pitched battle between the forces of Charles I., and the parliamentarians, was fought on Sunday the 23d of October, 1642. On the night of the 22nd, the main army of the king lay encamped on the southern side of the Cherwell, between Edgcot and Cropredy. Prince Rupert, who commanded the rear, quartered on the same night at lord Spencer's seat at Wormleighton, 4 miles from Cropredy. The main body of the opposing army arrived the same night at Kington, or Kington, a small market town, situated in the vale of Red

Horse,* about 10 miles N.W. from Banbury, and within 7 miles of prince Rupert's quarters at Wormleighton.

The king held a council of war at Edgecot, at which, no intelligence having been there received of the near vicinity of Essex, (the leader of the parliamentary army) it was determined that the army should halt on the next day (Sunday), while Sir Nicholas Byron with his brigade should attempt the taking of Banbury castle, which the parliamentarians had now garrisoned with the earl of Peterborough's regiment, 600 strong, and other forces. But on Sunday morning, at three o'clock, certain intelligence was brought that the parliamentary army was approaching with all expedition: whereupon the king gave orders for all his forces to march immediately to Edgehill, which was five miles distant, and within three miles of Essex's army. At the time when the parliamentarians were thus unexpectedly placed on the brink of action, some of their strongest and best regiments of foot, in all 3,000 men, under the command of Hampden, were a day's march in the rear, in charge of the greater part of the ammunition and artillery. The parliamentary force in the field ready to engage, consisted of 10 regiments of foot, 42 troops of regular horse, and about 700 dragoons, in all between 12,000 and 13,000 men. The following account of this memorable conflict is slightly condensed from Beesley's History of Banbury. Mr. Beesley's account of the battle is partly quoted from Nugent. The earl of Essex placed a detachment of guns on the right, among the enclosures on a rising ground, commanding that part of the field (then open) which is now known by the name of 'the two battle farms,' or Battleton and Thistleton. The right wing was composed of three regiments of horse, under the orders of Sir John Meldrum, Sir Phillip Stapleton, and Sir William Balfore, with colonel Richard Fielding's regiment, and some guns in reserve, and supported by musketeers lining a long edge at a right angle with their front. Next to these were the infantry of lord Roberts and Sir Wm. Constable. In the centre were the lord-general's own regiment, and colonel Ballards, and lord Brooks, with Holles' (also infantry), in reserve. The left wing consisted of five regiments of infantry; lord Wharton's, lord Mandeville's, colonel Cholmley's, and colonel Charles Essex's, with Sir William Fairfax's in reserve. On the extreme left flank were a few guns, with 24 troops of horse, commanded by Sir James Ramsay. Preachers were seen riding along the ranks, exhorting the men to do their duty and fight valiantly.

*The Vale of Red Horse, in Warwickshire, over which there is an extensive prospect, takes its name from the representation of a horse, cut in the side of a hill, 16 feet high, and 34 feet long, supposed to have been formed in memory of Guy earl of Warwick, whose castle was near this spot. There is a farm in the neighbourhood charged with keeping it in repair.

The king is said to have taken breakfast on the morning of this eventful day at a cottage in the village of Radway, immediately below the present round house. A hasty council of war was summoned. The king's army was superior in numbers to that of the enemy on the field, by at least 2,000 infantry, and 16 troop of horse, and was in sight of a plain, where cavalry might act with eminent advantage. Prince Rupert commanded the cavalry, on whom the greater share of the promised day's glory in the plain of Kineton was likely to rest, and he, by his adventurous courage, had obtained an influence over the mind of the king, which he had no other quality to justify. Instead of awaiting the battle in position, it was determined to push forward the two first lines, and meet the attack half way. The king first rode through the lines, clad in steel, and wearing his star and garter on a black velvet mantle, over his armour, and a steel cap covered with velvet on his head. He had already addressed his principal officers in his tent, in spirited and eloquent language: 'Come, life or death,' he said, 'Your king will bear you company.' He also spoke twice at the head of his troops. The brave lord Lindsey's prayer, immediately before the advance, is said to have been as follows:—'O Lord! thou knowest how busy I must be this day: if I forget thee, do not thou forget me. March on boys!' It was nearly two o'clock when the army advanced. Prince Rupert at the head of the prince of Wales' regiment, led the cavalry of the right wing, and lord Byron the reserve; on the extreme right of which colonel Washington's dragoons, supported by 600 regular horse, took possession of some bushes and inclosures. On the left were 8 regiments of infantry. The infantry of the centre, in columns of six lines, was led by general Ruthven and Sir Jacob Astley; the earl of Lindsey, with his son, lord Willoughby, at the head of the royal foot guards, the red coats; and Sir Edmund Verney carrying the king's standard. Behind these, and a little to the right, the king took his post with his guard of pensioners. The cavalry of the left wing was commanded by lord Wilmot, and consisted of the regiments, of lord Goring and lord Fielding. These were supported by lord Carnarvon at the head of 600 pikemen, and a small body of musketeers. The reserve was commanded by lord Digby; and Sir George Lisle's and col. Ennis's dragoons lined the hedges and broken ground in advance of the extreme left, as Washington's did on the right. In the rear of these were the ill-armed and almost totally undisciplined levies from Wales. 'It was near three of the clock in the afternoon' says Clarendon, 'before the battle begun.' The action was commenced by the parliamentary guns, which opened from their right flank, and were instantly answered by the whole park of the king's artillery from the centre; the caunnade continuing briskly for some

time. The first charge was made by the king's cavalry from his left, and was repulsed; the musketeers who supported them, were also driven back to take refuge behind the second line of pikes: but on the other wing their success was very different. The parliamentary line had been weakened here to avoid being outflanked. And now prince Rupert, charging with the whole of the cavalry of the king's right wing, broke through and entirely routed sir James Ramsay's horse, who, enfeebled and dismayed, were making an irresolute attempt to gain the advantage of the hill. Even col. Essex's regiment, which had moved up to support them, also broke and fled. The battle on that part soon became a chase, though Essex did all that he could to rally the flying troops, and Holles and Ballard advanced gallantly from their right to cover their ground. The plain was soon over-run with nearly the whole of the parliamentary left wing in complete disorder, and Rupert's horse in close and unsparing pursuit. 'The lord Mandeville's men', says an eye witness, "would not stand the field; though his lordship beseeched, nay, cudgelled them. No, nor yet the lord Wharton's men. Sir William Fairfax's regiment, except some eighty of them, used their heeles." Nor did Cholmley's behave better. Cavalry endeavouring to force their flight through the infantry who were ordered to support them, the infantry scarcely better disposed to stand, but unable to fly before the rapid torrent of Rupert's charge, —all were in one confused mass, and not a face of a private soldier fronted that of his enemy, except lord Brook's purple-coats, colonel Ballard's grey-coats, and Denzil Holles's gallant red-coats, who, again opposed to superior numbers, and under the severer trial of witnessing the cowardice of their comrades, had nobly rushed across the advancing enemy. But the king's cavalry had already swept by with an impetuosity which infantry, formed hastily, and from a flank could not withstand. But these brave regiments, although overborne, rallied and at once engaged and checked the whole infantry of the king's right and centre. Meanwhile, the pursuit lasted across the open fields for three miles, up to Kington itself, with tremendous slaughter. But here Rupert's triumph ended; and he incurred the reproach of allowing himself to be detained in an inglorious work of plunder of the baggage of the parliamentary army for upwards of an hour, while the king's infantry was engaged, and worsted for lack of his support. While thus employed, the alarm was given to him, that the enemy reinforced by fresh troops, was again forming on the outskirts of the town. The ground on which he rallied and drew up his cavalry to charge them again, is still known as 'Prince Ruperts Headland', and gives its name to a farm in the neighbourhood. But it was now too late. Hampden, who had left Stratford-on-Avon the evening before, had pushed on

with colonel Grantham's regiment and his own green-coats, and five guns, with which the men had all night toiled through the deep roads, leaving behind colonel Barkham's and lord Rochfort's regiments to bring up the rest of the artillery and a great store of ammunition, which did not arrive till the day after. And now the two regiments, led by Hampden, were seen hastening across the enclosures to support the mangled squadrons of flying horse. Dragging their guns out of the lanes along which they had advanced, they formed between the pursued and the pursuers, and opened their fire upon Rupert, killing several of his men and horses, and though unable to pursue, obliging him in his turn, to recross the plain in great confusion. Meanwhile, Holles's, Ballard's, and Brook's regiments, having made the ground which was abandoned by the fugitives, had poured in from the flank upon the main body of the king, which at the same time was charged in front by the rest of the parliamentary infantry headed by the earl of Essex in person. The gentlemen and officers of the cavalry, instead of flying with their men, had joined to strengthen the centre; Colonel Charles Essex having striven in vain to rally his craven regiment, returned to die bravely as a volunteer in more honourable company. He and lord St. John met their death in this charge. The lord general's lifeguards, to whom these gallant persons had joined themselves, first broke the king's guards, who were afterwards 'abundantly smitten down by the orange-coats, by Sir William Constables blue-coats, the lord Roberts' red-coats, and the lord Saye's blue-coats, led by Sir John Meldrum.' The cavalry from the parliamentary's right, now rushed in furiously. At this time Sir Edward Verney was slain: and the royal standard which he bore was delivered by lord Essex to his own secretary Chambers, who rode by his side. Elated by the prize, the secretary rode about more proudly than wisely, waving it round his head. Meanwhile, in the confusion, one of the king's officers, captain Smith, seeing the standard captured, threw around him the orange scarf of a fallen parliamentary, and riding in among the lines of his enemies, told the secretary, 'that it was a shame that so honourable a trophy of war, should be borne by a penman': to which suggestion, the credulous guardian of this honourable trophy consenting, surrendered it to the disguised cavalier, who galloped back with it amain, and before evening, received knighthood under its shadow. Clarendon admits that when the standard was taken, the king was in great personal danger, not having more than one hundred horse, and those without an officer within half musket shot of the enemy. The brave old general, the earl of Lindsey, received a shot in the thigh when on foot at the head of his regiment, on which he fell and was immediately surrounded by the enemy: his son, lord Willoughby, who

bravely and nobly attempted to rescue his father, was taken prisoner with him. When Rupert returned to the field he found this great alteration, and the hopes of a day of victory completely vanished. The royal army was so severely pressed in front and on its left, and menaced also on its right by a body of horse, that Charles was vehemently importuned to leave the field; but his ardent courage and the pledge which he had given to his troops to abide with them for life or death, would not permit him. He would have charged in person with the reserves of two regiments and his band of pensioners; but from this his household officers withheld him. But now the evening was setting in, and the darkness made it difficult to distinguish friends from foes. The king caused his cannon, which were nearest the enemy, to be drawn off; and with his whole forces spent the night on the field, by such a fire as could be made of the wood and bushes which grew thereabouts. When the day dawned, many of the parliamentary troops were seen standing in the same posture and place in which they had fought. The ill-success of both parties on the preceding day had been nearly balanced, both had suffered so severely, and the condition of each was so perilous, that neither side was eager to renew the combat. Both sides claimed the doubtful victory: it appears however upon the whole, that the advantage lay with the parliamentarians. Essex called a council of his principal officers, and he listened mainly as he had ever done, to the advice of the cautious Dalbier. In vain did Hampden, Grantham, Holles, and Brook, urge him to renew the attack. Hampden was for instantly pressing forward, and endeavouring to force the king's position; and so to relieve Banbury, and throw himself at once on the contested line of the London road. Ludlow and Whitelock assert, and Warwick and Clarendon confess, that if this course had been adopted, the king's condition might have become hazardous in the extreme.

The slaughter of Edgehill was very great but it has been much misrepresented and overrated. According to one of the accounts sent to parliament and published, the king lost about 3000 men, and the parliamentarians 300. According to that which issued from the king's press at Oxford, the amount of the king's loss is doubtful, but "this is certain that the Royal army slew five Parliamentarians for every one slain of theirs." Of course none of these conflicting accounts are to be depended upon. Clarendon states that "the number of the slain, by the testimony of the ministers, and others of the next parish who took care of the burying of the dead, and which was the only computation that could be made, amounted to about five thousand, whereof two parts were conceived to be those of the Parliament party, and not above a third part of the King's." Gibson, Dugdale, and others give a far less number.

The roads were covered with the wounded of both armies: and Clarendon asserts that such of the wounded royalists, as straggled into the villages for relief, were knocked on the head by the common people. Although the troop of Cromwell is enumerated by lord Nugent among those engaged in this sanguinary conflict, yet in no account is Cromwell himself recorded as being present; and indeed a charge of cowardice is made against him for absence. In an account of the battle, supposed to have been written by Sir William Dugdale, it is said that "Oliver Cromwell was one (if some of the most eminent persons of his own party who were in the fight belie him not,) who being captain of a troop of horse in the general's regiment, came not into the field, but got up into a steeple* within view of the battle, and there discerning with the aid of a glass the two wings of their horse to be utterly routed, made such haste to be gone, that instead of descending the stairs by which he came up, he swung down by a bell rope and ran away with his troop." On the parliamentary side, lord Holles, six years after the action says: "Oliver Cromwell was as arrant a coward as he was notoriously perfidious, ambitious, and hypocritical. This was his base keeping out of the field at Keinton battle, where he with his troop of horse came not in, impudently and ridiculously affirming, the day after, that he had been all that day seeking the army and place of fight, though his quarters were but at a village near hand, whence he could not find his way, nor be directed by his ear, when the ordnance was heard 20 or 30 miles off." "It may be," says Gleig, "that here as well as elsewhere, Cromwell permitted affairs to take their course, because he saw that the whole merit of a victory, which it rested with him to secure, would be awarded to another." The morning after the contest, both armies were drawn up in order of battle; but the king kept the hill, and Essex not daring to attack him there, retired to Warwick, and Charles soon after to Aynho.

On the Wednesday after the battle of Edgehill, the king proceeded against Broughton, the castellated mansion of lord Saye, which was garrisoned with a troop of horse; and having taken that castle, he proceeded on the following day (Thursday, Oct. 27th), with his troops towards Banbury, which was garrisoned by the parliamentarians. The cannon were planted against the castle, and the first brigade of the royal army, commanded by Sir Nicholas Byron, was drawn out before the fortress. Although the accounts given by different writers do not agree, it is quite plain that the castle was on this occasion surrendered in a cowardly, if not in a treacherous manner. The garrison deposited their arms, and the king took possession of the castle and town; and

* The steeple alluded to is said to have been that of Burton Dasset.

from this period until the close of the civil war, it continued to be a strong hold of the royalists, though situated in the midst of a district ardently attached to the parliament. After the taking of Banbury castle, the king returned to Oxford, and on the 3d of November put forth a declaration of pardon to all persons in Oxfordshire who had taken arms against him excepting lord Saye, Nathaniel Fiennes, Sir William Cobb, of Adderbury, and John Doyley, Esq.

BATTLE OF CROPREDY.

In 1644, the parliament had equipped two strong armies in the south of England, which, under the earl of Essex and sir William Waller, moved in opposite directions, for the purpose of shutting up the king at Oxford. The king's troops now amounted to only about 10,000 men. Leaving a part of these at Oxford, Charles, on the 3rd of June dexterously evaded both the armies which were sent against him, and took his way towards Worcester, whither sir William Waller followed him. The king by a series of well-executed manœuvres, soon returned to Oxford; and having reinforced his army there, marched out again in search of Waller. Meanwhile Waller, having failed in finding Charles, proceeded from Gloucester to Shipston-upon-Stour, and on the 26th of June, he had his rendezvous in Kineton field, where he was joined by fresh forces bringing with them eleven pieces of ordnance. On the next day, the king, who had gone to Buckingham on the 22nd, proceeded to Culworth, seven miles from Banbury, where he rested that night at the house of sir Samuel Danvers. Receiving intelligence there, that Waller was in the neighbourhood of Banbury, the king moved with his army, consisting of 5,500 foot and 4,000 horse, early in the morning of the 28th, towards Banbury, and arrived about ten o'clock in the forenoon, at 'Leigh Grounds, about a mile on the east side' of the town, where he had his rendezvous. In the afternoon of that day Waller's forces took possession of Crouch hill, and the king's troops lay that night in the fields between Grimsbury and the Overthorp and Middleton hills. That evening did not pass however, without a skirmish between the outposts of the two armies. This skirmish took place at Neithorp, and Waller's party was repulsed with the loss of a lieutenant-colonel, and eight men slain, besides many wounded. Charles slept that night at 'a Yeoman's house' at Grimsbury. On the next morning, Saturday, the 29th of June, the king, considering the advantageous position of Waller, and deeming it dangerous to give him battle there, resolved to move northward towards Daventry, and to watch his motions. The king's army was scarcely in motion, before Waller drew off from his advantageous ground and marched along the other side of the Cherwell. A party of the king's troops

was thereupon immediately sent forward to keep *Cropredy bridge*, which formed a communication across the Cherwell, between the two armies. Waller advanced with 1,500 horse, 1000 foot, and 11 pieces of cannon, to Cropredy and forced the bridge, and 1000 of his horse crossed the Cherwell, at a ford about a mile from Cropredy, in the direction towards Banbury, at a mill, now called Slate mill. Near Cropredy bridge, a fierce conflict took place, in which some skilful manœuvring was exhibited on both sides. The royal forces however, had the best of the battle, for they put the parliamentarians to flight, and took their eleven pieces of cannon, and two barricades of wood drawn with wheels, in each seven small brass and leathern guns, charged with case shot. Most of the cannoneers, and a great number of the soldiers, were then slain, and Weymes, general of the ordnance to sir William Waller, and lieutenant-colonel Baker, (Waller's own lieutenant-colonel,) lieutenant-colonel Baynes, captain Ramsay, many other officers, and a large body of common soldiers were taken prisoners. The king lost two colonels of great merit, and a few common soldiers. The pursuit was as far as Cropredy bridge, over which Waller's troops were forced in despite of their dragoons which they had placed there, to make good their retreat. Upon this defeat, Waller instantly quitted Cropredy, and drew up his army on the high grounds near Bourton, between Cropredy and Hanwell, opposite the king's quarters at Williamscot; the Cherwell and some low grounds lying between the armies. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon, and the weather was very warm. The king resolved to make an attempt to gain Cropredy bridge, and also the ford at Slate mill, which were still guarded by some of Waller's foot and dragoons. The ford was quickly gained, and the mill thereto adjoining; but the taking of the bridge was not so easily effected. Towards the evening, the royal troops were mostly drawn below the ford near the Cherwell, and facing Waller, who ranged his foot at the top of the opposite hill. The approach of night hindered any further action of consequence: but both armies kept their ground, and all the next day (Sunday) stood in the same posture. The king slept on the nights of Saturday and Sunday, at a poor man's house at Williamscot.

Charles having received intelligence on the evening of Sunday the 30th of June, that a fresh body of the parliamentarians, 4,500 strong, was advancing towards the present scene of action; and the provisions of his army becoming scanty, he drew off his forces on the morning of Monday the 1st of July, in full view of Waller, who made no attempt to pursue him. Speed says that the parliamentarians, in this battle, had 600 men killed, and 700 taken prisoners. Sir Edward Walker says, that under the experience of their

ill success, nearly a thousand of Waller's men ran away on the two preceding nights. The king marched to Deddington and rested his army there that night; himself sleeping at the parsonage house: and thence proceeded on the next morning to Evesham. Clarendon says that Sir Wm. Waller's defeat at Cropredy, was much greater than it appeared to be, and that it broke the heart of his army.

King James II. paid a visit to Banbury in 1687. In the reign of George III., the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., visited the earl of Guilford, at Wroxton, in 1805, in 1806, and again in 1808. On the second occasion of the prince's visit to Wroxton in 1806, he was accompanied by the duke of Clarence, afterwards king William IV. On the 29th of August, the corporation of Banbury resolved that the freedom of the borough should be given to the two princes; and on the third visit to Wroxton, the prince received an address from the corporation of Banbury, and the duke of Sussex, who accompanied the prince, was offered the freedom of the borough.

THE CASTLE.

Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who was lord of the manor of Banbury, erected a castle here about the year 1125. "Banbury was a Roman station, called Branavis," says Dr. Stukeley, and "that master builder, the bishop of Lincoln, Alexander, built the castle anno 1125, I doubt not but upon the Roman fortification: he enlarged it, and built it after the mode of those times, taking in a huge space of ground, with a wall, towers, and ditch: within he made another work upon one side, where were the lodgings, chapel, &c." In the civil wars it received new additional works, for there are plain remains of four bastions, a brook running without them." Leland, who made his survey in the reign of Henry VIII., before the more recent works alluded to by Stukeley were added, thus describes it: "There is a castle on the north syde of this area, having 2 wardes, and each warde a ditch. In the utter is a terrible prison for convict men. In the north part of the inner ward is a fayre piece of new building of stone. I cannot see or learne that there ever was any Castle or Fortresse at Banbury afore the Conquest." In an inquisition made in 1606, we find 'a Mansion House within the inner gates of the same castle, 23 bays covered with lead; the outermost gate, 6 bays covered with slate." That this castle, which was the episcopal residence of the great bishops of Lincoln, till the reign of Edward VI., was a magnificent work of its day, there can be no question; and that it was a formidable place of defence is proved by the gallant stand which the royalists made there during the civil wars, in the midst of a hostile country, from 1642 to 1646.

Bishop Alexander, who from his generosity obtained the name of *Alexander the Benevolent*, also erected castles at Newark and Sleaford; and he is said to have erected the former church of Banbury, and to have devoted vast sums to other religious edifices. Amongst the latter it may be noticed, that he re-built the cathedral of Lincoln in 1124, it having been consumed by fire; and in 1138 he erected the abbey of Thame. No record of any military movements in connexion with Banbury castle occurs previous to the civil war in the reign of Charles I., when it was taken by the royalist army after the battle of Edge-hill. On the 19th of June, 1644, according to one account; and the 24th of August, according to another authority, this castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces. The siege was conducted by colonel John Fiennes, and the castle was defended by Sir William Compton, brother of the earl of Northampton. The siege continued till the 25th of October, in the same year, when the parliamentary forces were routed, and pursued by the royal army to Hanwell, where a skirmish took place, in which the parliamentarians were scattered and dispersed. It is said that the garrison countermined the enemy eleven times, and that Sir William Compton never went to bed during the siege. The castle was again besieged by colonel Whalley, in January, 1645, Sir William Compton being still its Governor. Letters from Banbury dated February 20th, says, "Colonel Whalley is in a good forwardness there, and hath taken great care to secure his foot, both from sallies from within, and sudden on-falls from without: the furthest works we have from the castle are not half musket-shot from the enemies; and our nearest works are within less than pistol-shot. The castle is very strong, and hath a treble mote; yet we hope the work will not be so long as some imagine." The forces employed in reducing the castle at this time were about 1000 foot, and some four troops of horse. Many attempts were made by sapping and mining, but countermines were effected by the besieged, and the enemy was much annoyed by flinging down stones and hand-grenadoes. The king's affairs having come to a crisis, he quitted Oxford on the 27th of April, and sought a refuge with the Scottish army at Newark, on the 6th of May. Meanwhile col. Whalley was pursuing his work at Banbury; and after fifteen weeks operations, being advanced close to the wall, and the king having gone to yield himself up to those who proved to be his vilest enemies, further resistance was useless. Accordingly honourable terms were agreed upon for the delivery of the castle, and it was surrendered on the 8th of May 1646. For the capture of the castle, col. Whalley received the thanks of the house of commons, and the sum of £100 to purchase two horses. Soon after the surrender of the castle to the parliament, the houses

of lords and commons ordered the outworks of the castle to be slighted, and the building to be preserved, and delivered up to lord Saye and Sele, whose property it then was; the same order directed the garrison to be disgrarrisoned. In June, 1648, the parliament paid the sum of £2,000. to William lord Saye and Sele for the castle of Banbury; £800., of which sum was charged upon the sequestrations of the county of Oxford; £600. upon the sequestrations of Northamptonshire; and £600. upon the sequestrations of the county of Warwick; and directed the castle to be demolished, except a small stable, and a little storehouse lately built by lord Saye, to keep his hundred courts in; and the materials of the castle were bestowed for the use and repairs of the church and the town. Thus was Banbury castle demolished by the parliament, and many buildings were repaired and erected with its materials. The site of the castle is now called the Castle Gardens, and it is yet possible to trace the inner moat through the greater part of its course. Tradition says that the water entered from the part near the Plough inn, on Cornhill, and remains of a water course have been found there. Beyond the canal the watercourse yet remains as it existed 90 years ago, running south-eastward and nearly parallel with the canal for about 130 feet, and then turning off to the Cherwell. The gate-house was at the north-eastern part of the Market-place, where the cuttle-brook formed the outer moat. The castle property belonged to the Saye and Sele family till 1792, when it was sold to George Green and James Golby. In 1793, Green sold his share to Mr. Golby, who devised the whole to his son-and-heir Mr. Jas. Wake Golby, by whom it was bequeathed to Mrs. John Aplin, of Bodicote.

When Leland visited Banbury in the reign of Henry VIII., there were five gates or bars here called St. John's Bar, Sugarford Bar, North Bar, Cole Bar, and the Bridge Gate. "It is probable," writes Mr. Beesley, "that these bars were erected with a view to police regulations and for the collection of tolls, rather than for purposes of defence; since they are scarcely mentioned in the military annals of the place." St. John's Bar which stood at the southern entrance to the town, and which was sometimes called South Bar and Oxford Bar, existed within living memory and bore no appearance of earlier antiquity than the reign of James I. It had an arch of about 12 feet span. Sugarford Bar, or Sugar Bar, was at the western entrance of the town, where West Bar-street is crossed by the narrow lane now called the Shades. This bar which appears to have been rebuilt after the great fire in 1628, bore the following inscription carved on a stone placed over the centre of the arch: '*Except. The. Lord. keepe. The. City. The. Watchman. Wache. Th. Bvt. In. Vaine. 1631.*' The greater part of this bar was taken down soon after the year 1783; though

the southern abutment of the arch remained until about 1812. The North Bar spanned North Bar street at the narrow part, a few yards south of where the road turns off for Neithorp. This bar was standing in 1712, and remained until about the year 1817. It was a plain circular arch surmounted by a ball. Cole Bar stood in the way leading from the castle into the Oxford road at Easington, but there is no evidence to decide the exact spot where it stood; and it was not standing in 1712. Of Bridge-gate no account has been preserved.

BANBURY CROSS.

Leland, in his description of Banbury, notices the "goodly Crosse, with many degrees (steps) about it," situated in "the fayrest street of the towne," where "is kept every Thursday a very celebrated market." There were several crosses in Banbury, but this, the principal one, which stood in that part of the town now called the Horse fair, will never be consigned to oblivion while the English language exists; it having been made famous by the nursery rhymes, which have been taught to every English child from a very early period:—

" Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross,
To see a fine lady* ride on a white horse.
Rings on her fingers, bells on her toes,
She shall have music wherever she goes."

It is supposed that some pageantry took place periodically at Banbury, similar to those of Coventry and other places, and that these rhymes refer to it. In 1833, a pantomime was performed at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, in London, under the management of Ducrow, called 'the Witch and the White Horse, or the Old Woman of Banbury Cross,' in which was promised in the bills, a representation of the Witch's rustic abode, and sports of the olden time at Banbury Cross.

Early documents mention the 'Highe Crosse,' the 'Market Crosse,' the 'Bread Cross,' the 'White Cross, without Sugarford Bar,' and 'Weeping Cross,' beyond the boundary of the parish, and in the way to Adderbury. During the existence of the puritanic feeling at Banbury, these crosses were all demolished, and it would appear that some legal proceedings have been taken respecting the destruction of the 'goodly Cross,' as some 'charges about the Suyt. of the Crosse' are mentioned in the corporation accounts in 1612. Corbett bishop of Oxford writes of Banbury, before 1621:—

" The Crosses also, like old stumps of trees,
Or Stooles for horsemen that have feeble knees,
Carry no heads above ground.

*In one copy of the verses 'fine lady' is printed 'old lady.'

Ancient Religious Houses. An hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist existed here so early as the reign of king John, A.D. 1209, and Boswell refers its existence to a still earlier period. The site is still known and a part of the ancient buildings apparently remains, having been converted into a residence called St. John's Priory, and now used as a convent for the sisters of Charity. This is situated on the eastern side of South Bar-street, not far from the pillar which marks the spot where the ancient south gate of the town called St. John's-Bar stood. The hospital consisted of a prior or master, and several brethren. It had revenues in the 26th of Henry VIII. valued at £15 1s. 10d. The mastership was in the gift of the bishop of Lincoln.

The Hospital of St. Leonard for leprous persons stood on the eastern side of Banbury bridge, in the hamlet of Nethercote or Grimsbury on the Northamptonshire side of the Cherwell. The site is still known as 'the Spital,' and the 'Spital Farm,' but no portion of the ancient building remains. Bridges states that this hospital was probably in being in the time of king John. In the reign of Edward I, John Gerard of Banbury gave lands unto 'God and the blessed Mary, and the Master and leprous brothers of St. Leonard' at Banbury; and we find other grants of land to the hospital in the reign of Edward III. 'According to Speed' says Tanner, 'here was in this town a college dedicated to St. Mary and endowed with £48 6s. per annum.' Dugdale mentions a 'Guild or Chantry of the blessed Mary' of that valuation, and perhaps there were no other than the chantry priests belonging to that guild.

At Grimsbury says another authority, was formerly a chantry 'parcel of our Lady's guild at Banbury,' endowed with lands, which at its dissolution were worth £3. 6s. 8d. per annum. The founder or purpose of this chantry are alike unknown.

At the foot of Banbury-bridge was formerly a hermitage. It stood near the hospital of St. Leonard at the eastern end of the bridge. Nicholas Woodhull of Thenford (styled baron Woodhull) died seized of the manor of Warkworth, which he held of the bishop of Lincoln: and by his will dated 29th of March, 1531, he directed his executors to repair this hermitage, and when repaired, to place 'an honest man therein to pray for him and his friends.' The hermitage close contained about two acres.

At the ancient mansion which formerly stood at Wickham* there was a chapel, the painted glass of which was removed many years ago by the Dashwood family, owners of Wickham to their seat at Kirtlington; and put up in the chancel where it remains. In the reign of Henry VIII, there was a chapel in the middle of the town of Banbury dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

* No part of this ancient mansion now remains; but two successive residences have been since erected on the site.

Reputed Zeal.—From the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II., the people of Banbury, had such reputation for being peculiarly zealous in matters relating to religion, as to excite the frequent and pointed remarks, not only of wits and humourists, but also of grave divines and historians. When an English edition of Camden's *Britannia*, was going through the press in 1608, it is asserted that Camden accidentally went to the printing office when the sheet respecting Banbury was going to press, and finding that, to his own observation that the town was famous for cheese, the translator had added cakes and ale, he changed the latter word into *zeal*, 'to the great indignation' says Gibson 'of the Puritans, who abounded in the town.' In Camden's MS. Supplement to the *Britannia*, which is preserved in the Bodleian library, is this note:—"Put out the word *Zeale* in Banbury where some think it a disgrace, when as zeale with knowledge is the greater grace among good Christians: for it was first foysted in by some compositor or pressman; neither is it in my Latin copie, which I desire the reader to hold as authentic."

Among the proverbial expressions relating to Oxfordshire, Fuller mentions that of "Banbury Zeale, Cheese and Cakes." In 1614, Ben Jonson produced his celebrated comedy entitled 'Bartholomew Fair' in which the term 'Banbury Man' applied to one of the characters, seems to be intentionally given as an equivalent to 'Puritan,' and it is thought that this writer had an individual in view when he drew the character of Zeal-of-the-Land Busy, the Banbury man,—the puritan suitor to Mrs. Purecraft. From the success which attended the play of Bartholomew Fair, on account of the ridicule with which it covered the Puritans it is said the epiphonema 'O rare Ben Jonson!' was first given and afterwards placed on the author's tombstone. Ben Jonson, elsewhere among the 'dislikes of James I.,' gives 'the loud pure wives of Banbury' as one of the king's dislikes of hearing.

Sir William Davenant in his comedy entitled 'The Wits' which was published in 1636, makes the young Palatine say:—

" Here dwells a lady
That hath not seen a street since good king Harry
Call'd her to a mask: she is more devout
Than a Weaver of Banbury, that hopes
To intice Heaven, by singing, to make him lord
Of twenty looms."

The chronicler of Heath mentions Banbury as 'that once famous place for zealotry,' and Dr. Plot says, 'it is plain this town was ever zealous in matters of religion.' The subject of Banbury zeal has not been forgotten in later times. Sir Walter Scott in his novel of Woodstock, makes the presbyterian preacher of Woodstock, in Cromwell's time remind his hearers of the superior zeal of the people of Banbury; and the subject of the Banbury puritan

hanging his cat on a Monday, for killing a mouse on a Sunday, as told by Braitwait in his 'Strappado,' published about the year 1616, served for one of the caricatures which was published in 1833 and 1834, during the parliamentary discussions on sir Andrew Agnew's sabbath bill.

Manor.—At the time of the doomsday survey, the bishop of Lincoln held the manor of Banbury, and with his successors in that see it continued until the year 1574, when Henry Holbech, who was translated from the see of Rochester to that of Lincoln, conveyed Banbury and about thirty other manors of the bishopric to the king and his courtiers; reserving, however, to himself judicial and visitatorial power over the church of Banbury. Thus the manor, castle, &c., of Banbury finally passed from the hands of the bishops of Lincoln. Shortly after this date the manor was held by the lord protector, the duke of Somerset. In some succeeding accounts, the 'Lady Elizabeth' and the countess of Warwick, are styled 'Lady of Banbury.' John Dudley, earl of Warwick, who was created duke of Northumberland in 1551, possessed the whole of the property here which had belonged to the bishops of Lincoln. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), the duke of Northumberland conveyed to the king in fee certain manors, including Banbury and other places in the vicinity, and the hundred of Banbury. In the reign of Charles I., the castle and manor belonged to the lord Saye and Sele.

The manorial rights now belong to the mayor and corporation of the borough, who hold them under the crown.

Earldom of Banbury.—This town conferred the title of *earl* on William lord Knollys of Grey's court, who was the son of Sir Francis Knollys, and succeeded his father in the office of treasurer to queen Elizabeth's household. In the 1st of James I (1603) Sir William was advanced to the title of baron Knolly of Grey's; in 1616 he was created viscount Wallingford: and in the 1st of Charles I (1625) *Earl of Banbury*. He had two wives, but left no issue by either. His last wife, Elizabeth daughter of the earl of Suffolk, re-married to Nicholas lord Vaux, and her son Nicholas assumed the name of Knollys, and claimed the earldom of Banbury, but was only once summoned to parliament, namely, in 1660. His son Charles Knollys, preferred the same claim, but received no summons. The claim to this title was subsequently agitated, but without effect. The Knollys family resided at Grey's court at Rotherford Greys, near Henley in this county.

Description.—The town of Banbury is situated in a deep valley, and on the western bank of the river Cherwell. It has a cheerful aspect, but possesses no claims to distinction in point of elegant buildings, though it is the second town of importance in the county. The river says Camden, (writing more

than two centuries ago) 'for many miles after it has left Banbury, sees nothing but well cultivated fields, and most delightful meadows;' and the local historian of the present day, says 'a more thoroughly English landscape; or a spot more rich in arable and pasture land thickly overspread with trees, watered by many streams, and ornamented at short intervals with village spires and towers, can perhaps hardly be found elsewhere'. Banbury was long proverbial alike for its trade and its dirt. Its trade arises from its being the centre of a great agricultural district; and from its being the principal seat of some manufactures which are carried on in the town and neighbourhood. The character of the town for dirt, which is recorded from a very early period, arose partly from the busy traffic which was carried on; but principally from the soil being better adapted to agriculture than for the formation of good roads. The partial re-erection of the parish church, towards the close of the last century, gave origin to a common rhyme, how—

"Dirty Banbury's proud people
Built a Church without a Steeple."

This character has, however, given way before the spirit of modern improvement. Under the provisions of an act passed in 1826, the causeways have been well paved by the commissioners, and the streets repaired and put into excellent order: the drainage has also been greatly improved, and the town lighted with gas. The powers of this act of parliament, are however likely to be superseded, by the application of the Public Health Act, although a considerable portion of the inhabitants are opposed to the creation of a district here under the last mentioned statute. The streets are wide and airy; the shops are numerous and good; and the supply of water generally plentiful.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.

The venerable and extensive old church, which preceded the present parish church, was a striking ornament to the town: It is supposed to have been erected by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, (the builder of the Castle) and was a very magnificent structure, "worthy to have been a cathedral." This splendid Gothic edifice we are told "was, as far superior to the churches of Bloxham, Adderbury, and King's Sutton, as these are to the generality of village churches. It was such a building," says Beesley, "as, if it were standing at the present day, when Gothic architecture is receiving the attention of nearly all persons of education and taste, would make Banbury as celebrated for its fine church as it once was for its beautiful cross." In 1686, it was repaired at the expense of £400. or £500., by Dr. Fell, bishop of

Oxford. In the last century it became dilapidated, and was taken down by act of parliament in 1799. It was cruciform in shape with a fine tower at the intersection, and a chapel attached to each of the transepts. The church and one of the chapels was dedicated in honour of St. Mary, and the other chapel was dedicated in honour of the Resurrection of our Lord. The chantry or guild of the 'Blessed Mary in the prebendal church of Banbury,' is said to have been founded in 1413; and the chapel of the Resurrection is named in 1470. Leland says "There is a Chappel of the Trinity in the middle of the toune;" and "in the church-yard there be houses for Chauntery Preistes." Of Trinity chapel nothing further is known, and Beesley thinks that the houses for the chantry priests, stood on the north or north-east side of the church-yard. There was formerly a stall in Lincoln cathedral for a prebend of Banbury, but when founded is unknown. It is first mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Henry Parry prebendary of Banbury, who was installed on the 21st of June, 1548, surrendered the prebend on the following 8th of July, to Sir John Thynne and Robert Keylewey, commissioners of king Edward VI, 'in consideration of certayne greate somes of money,' paid to him by the said commissioners, and thus was the prebend of Banbury dissolved. The prebendal estate became part of the possessions of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

The New Church of Banbury, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was erected on the site of the former one, and opened for divine service on the 5th of September, 1797. It is from a design of Mr. Robert Cockerill, in the Italian style of architecture, and is 90 feet square within, exclusive of the chancel. The tower and portico were not finished until 1822. The interior is elegantly fitted up; on every side is a spacious gallery, 16 feet in breadth; and these galleries, as well as the roof, are supported by 12 circular columns, eight of which, placed in an octagon, carry the dome-shaped roof of the centre; the other four complete the square which supports the gallery, and upholds the other parts of the roof. The centre of the church is pewed with Norway oak. The chancel measures 28 feet 3 inches by 26 feet 10 inches, and contains the altar-piece which was preserved from the former church. This edifice will accommodate 2,300 persons, including 500 free sittings, and 160 sittings for the school-children. The tower, which is over the western entrance, is 133 feet high, and contains a peal of eight bells. The church was lighted with gas in 1841. The exterior of the church is exceedingly gloomy and inelegant, with the exception of the tower, which is light and handsome from its cubical form, topped by a slated roof which falls off from the centre to each of the four sides. This church was erected at an immense expense.

The benefice is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Banbury, rated in the *Liber Regis*, at £22. 0s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Oxford; the Rev. William Wilson, M.A., is the present vicar.

The rectorial tithes are leased by the bishop of Oxford for £655. 17s.; and the vicarial tithes amount to £91. 6s. per annum, besides some trifling moduses payable by certain of the hamlets.

The Vicarage House is a large commodious building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, bearing date 1642. It is conveniently situated near the church.

Christ Church.—The Ecclesiastical District of South Banbury was erected in 1846, under the provisions of an act passed in the session of parliament, 6 and 7 of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled “an act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes.” It first comprehended (to use the phrase of the act) “all that part of the parish of Banbury, in the diocese of Oxford, which is situate on the southern side of an imaginary line, extending eastward from the western boundary of the said parish, along the middle of the Broughton and Shipston turnpike road, to West Bar-street in the borough of Banbury, and along the middle of such street, and of the carriage-road across the Horse Fair, and along the middle of the High-street, and of the carriage-road leading thence to South Bridge-street, and along the middle of such last mentioned street and of North Bridge-street and across Banbury Bridge as far as the boundary between the counties of Oxford and Northampton, all which part is situate within the said county of Oxford, and also all that part of the same parish which is situate within the county of Northampton”. But by an order in council dated the 2nd February 1852, her majesty ratified a scheme, presented by the ecclesiastical commissioners for England for altering the bounds of the district as follows:—“Instead of the imaginary line now forming the northern boundary of that part of the said district which is situate in the said county of Oxford, the same shall be bounded, on the north-eastern side thereof, by an imaginary line extending northward from the boundary between the parishes of Bodicott and Banbury, along the centre of the Oxford turnpike-road and South Bar-street, to the lane leading to Calthorpe cottages, along the centre of the said lane to the wall bounding Calthorpe grounds, along the side of Calthorpe cottages, and round the boundary wall of certain other houses or tenements, the properties of Barnes Austin and others, thence along the boundary wall of Calthorpe grounds, to the ditch dividing the properties of the Rev. W. C. Risley and Miss Golby, round the garden wall of George Cottam, along the centre of a

passage adjoining the house of the said George Cottam, to the centre of the High-street along the centre thereof as far as the Butcher's-row, along the centre of the same, and diagonally across the Market-place, to Castle-street, along the middle of the same to the centre of Factory-lane, along the said lane to the west boundary wall of a certain garden, the property of Thomas Tims, Esq., along the said wall, through a certain building, into the canal wharf to the cut, along the same, and across the Oxford and Coventry canal and towing-path, along a ditch dividing the property of Thomas Scrivener, to the Mill-head-stream, thence in a northwardly direction up the said stream to the floodgate, over the same to the centre of the river Cherwell, as delineated and set forth in the map or plan hereunto annexed; and that all that part of the said parish situate on the eastern side of the river Cherwell, and in the county of Northampton, shall be, and remain as heretofore, in the district of South Banbury; and that all that portion of the said parish lying on the western side of the river Cherwell, and on the north-western side of the imaginary boundary line set forth in the map hereunto annexed, all being in the county of Oxford, shall, to all intents and purposes, again belong to and form part of the said parish of Banbury."

The act provides for the remuneration of the minister, out of the funds of the ecclesiastical commissioners, as follows:—Before any church was consecrated or room licensed, it was enacted that he was to receive the sum of £100.; with a room, £130; and with a consecrated church £150. For the year 1851, there was no church or licensed room in the district, but strenuous exertions were made for the erection of an appropriate edifice. With this view collections were made which soon swelled to a considerable sum, by munificent grants from various societies. The designs of Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. of London, have been accepted; from which it appears that the church is to consist of nave, chancel, north and south aisles and north tower, with a lofty spire, in the early decorated Gothic style. The site chosen for the building is a most central one, being at the point where Fish-street and Broad-street intersect each other; and to facilitate its erection the earl de la Warr has liberally presented the stone for the purpose, from his quarries at Hanwell.

This new district comprises between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants, a great portion of whom are mechanics. The first stone of the new church was laid on the 18th of Nov., 1851, by the baroness North, of Wroxton abbey, in the presence of the lord bishop of Oxford, archdeacon Clerke, a large body of clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood and about one thousand persons. During the proceedings, the baroness North placed in a leaden box a coin of every

description of money in the realm, from half a farthing up to a sovereign, and these were deposited in a cavity in the stone, with a plate, on which was engraved the following inscription:—"To the honour and glory of Christ our Lord, this foundation of a Church for the district of South Banbury was laid by the Baroness North, of Wroxton Abbey, in the presence of Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, November 18, in the year of our Lord 1851. Rev. Charles Forbes, M.A., Incumbent; Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., architect; Mr. Joseph Hope, builder." It is anticipated that the building will be completed in about twelve months. It will contain 946 sittings, 694 of which will be free and unappropriated, and when finished it will be a great ornament to the town. It will be built of range work from the neighbouring quarries with Bath-stone dressings. The site of the edifice was purchased for £600; the contract for the building, including the tower carried up to the eaves of the church, is about £3000.; the remainder of the tower and the spire will be completed whenever their funds will admit. As the inhabitants of Banbury annually contribute £530. towards the liquidation of the debt upon the present church, and have many local burthens that press heavily upon them, it was considered advisable that no additional rate should be imposed upon any part of the parish on account of an additional church.

An appeal was therefore made to the nobility and gentry of the locality for their support, which was promptly and generously given. Among the chief subscribers were the Rt. Hon. and Rev. lord Saye and Sele, the high Steward of the borough, who contributed 100 guineas; H. Ward, Esq. £150; Wm. Ward, Esq. the present mayor of Oxford £100; H. R. Brayne, Esq. of Banbury, 100 guineas; the late John Browsill, Esq. 100 guineas; T. Hunt, Esq. £100.; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Worton, £100.; Miss E. Wyatt, £100.; C. Cave, Esq. £100.; the bishop of the diocese, £35.; the Oxford canal company, Miss Lovell, and Rev. Wm. Wilson, jun. £50. each; E. Morris, Esq. A. R. Tawney, Esq. S. Chesterman, Esq. Messrs. R. and B. Field; Lieutenant Colonel North, and R. S. Wise, Esq., M.D. £25. each; A. B. Rye, Esq. T. Staley, Esq. the late Mrs. Davis, Mr. E. S. Philpot, Mr. J. Staley, Wm. Holbech, Esq. the late Sir T. Cartwright, and H. Norris, Esq. £20. each; and the Rev. C. Blencowe, 20 guineas; Donations were also received of £350. from her Majesty's Commissioners, for building churches; £400. from the Incorporated Church building society; and £500. from the Oxford Diocesan Church building society. Since the consecration of the district, the Rev. Charles Forbes, M.A. has been the incumbent.

The Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, situated in South Bar street is an imposing structure with an embattled and pinnacled tower, 102 feet high

which is a beautiful object in the landscape. The building which is a mixture of several fine styles of English architecture, was commenced in 1835 and completed in 1838 from a design of Mr. Derrick, then of Oxford. The fittings of the chancel including the stained glass windows are by Pugin. Before the erection of this edifice, the congregation had a small chapel, which was erected for them at Warkworth in 1806 by the late earl of Newburgh.

The Presbytery and Schools adjoining are from designs by Pugin. There is a school for boys and girls, and an infant school, all under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul the Apostle. They occupy an ancient adjacent building, which once formed a part of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, suppressed at the Reformation. It is now known as St. John's priory, and was purchased for the sisterhood in 1850. The community is a filiation from the great convent of St. Jacques at Chartres. The order is one of the few that has survived the shock of the great French revolution. Its sisters were for a while dispersed, but Napoleon restored the order, and gave to it the house of St. Jacques in lieu of the one which had been taken from it. They have been located at Banbury nearly five years. Their rule obliges the sisters to devote themselves to all the works of charity, by which their neighbour, and especially the poor can be benefitted or consoled, even at the risk of their own lives. There is a boarding school for young ladies attached to the convent, and under the superintendence of the sisters. The present incumbent of St. John's is the Rev. Wm. Tandy, D.D. The superioress of the convent is Madame Dupuis.

Christ Church Chapel.—This building, the Unitarian place of Worship, is situate in the horse fair, and occupies an advantageous position, being removed about 80 yards from the thoroughfare, and having a carriage drive to the entrance, which is approached through a handsome pair of iron gates. It is of recent erection, having been finished in August 1850. The first stone was laid on the 11th of September 1849. It is built near the site of what was called the great meeting house, which was one of the oldest places of worship in Banbury. That having become dilapidated, the congregation found it necessary to remove it, and the present structure was erected to supply its place. The style of the chapel is the early English. It consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and vestry. The length, within the walls is $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the width of the nave is 23 feet, and of the aisle 13 feet, the height of the nave is 35 feet. The aisle is lighted by three lancet windows; on the north side of the nave there are three windows of two lights each; and in the chancel a window of three lights of a very elegant character, with rich stone mouldings and columns. This window is filled for the present with ground glass, having

a ruby-coloured cross in the centre light. There is a small window in each gable of the aisle, one a trefoil, and the other a quatrefoil; in the latter is a radiated crown of thorns. All the windows, excepting the one in the chancel, are fitted up with cathedral glass. The entrance to the nave is by an ascent of three steps, through a recessed archway with columns having foliated capitals, above which is a window of two lights. The entrance to the aisle is through a porch, the doorway to which has a flattened top. In this porch is the staircase leading to the gallery, in which is a fine-toned organ. The roof is of open timber work, with pierced carvings introduced between the framing. In the chancel beneath the window is an arcade of seven arches of very graceful character, with stone mouldings and columns. On the north wall is placed a tablet to the memory of the Rev. George Hampton, M.A., who was for 57 years minister of the congregation, and which was removed from the old chapel. The floor of the chancel, which is elevated by one step above that of the nave is laid with encaustic tiles. The aisle is divided from the nave by three arches of graceful proportions, supported by clustered freestone columns, and the opening to the chancel is surmounted by a remarkably fine arch of corresponding character. The pews are low, with standards and finials. On the summit of the gable, over the chief entrance, is a stone cross. The walls are of Bletchington stone, with freestone labels, caps, and quoins. The architect was J. H. Underwood, Esq., of Oxford; the builder, Mr. John Chesterman, of Abingdon. The present minister is the Rev. Henry Hunt Piper; and it is worthy of remark, that during the long period of 162 years, only five ministers have conducted the services of this congregation; and what is perhaps more extraordinary, three of those ministers are, at the present time (August 1851) living. The congregation was first formed by the Rev. Samuel Wells, who was vicar of Banbury; and who was compelled to resign his living in the time of Charles II., when 200 ministers of the established church left her communion. A commodious schoolroom has been erected behind the chapel in a corresponding style. This also was designed by Mr. Underwood. There is a considerable endowment to this chapel.

The Meeting House of the Society of Friends or Quakers is situated in the Horse Fair. The present building was erected in 1750, on the site of a former one, which is said to have been the first meeting house of dissenters which was erected in Banbury: the Great Meeting House, belonging to the Presbyterians, being the next in antiquity. There is a burial place attached to this edifice. Banbury is the central meeting of a district, known to this body as the 'Banbury Monthly Meeting;' and which includes the meetings at

Adderbury, Sibford, and Hooknorton, South Newington, Shutford, and Barton. This society possesses an estate at North Newington, which was left by John Grafton in 1725, for the support of poor members. In 1803, William Osman bequeathed £100., which was expended, together with a similar sum of £100. left for the use of poor friends, in improving the North Newington estate. Mary Gauthorn also left £30. for the benefit of poor friends.

The Independent Chapel in Church-lane, was erected about the year 1790, and was endowed by Mr. Hughes, of Oxford. The chapel was for a time supplied by the ministers of lady Huntingdon's connexion, and the services of the Church of England were used there. There is no resident minister at present.

The Particular Baptist's Chapel is a spacious and handsome structure, erected by subscription in 1841, on the site of the ancient Altar-stone inn, (see page 394,) which premises were purchased, and the house taken down to make room for this building. The façade of stucco is ornamented by six fluted columns. This chapel will accommodate 500 persons. The Rev. W. T. Henderson is the present minister.

There is a small *Calvinistic Baptist Chapel* in West Bar-street, the private property of Mr. Benjamin Gardner, built in 1832, which will hold about 150 persons. There is no resident minister.

Another *Calvinistic Baptist Chapel*, situate in South Bar-street, which will seat about 400 persons, is the private property of Mr. Barnes Austin, and was erected by the father of that gentleman. Mr. George Smith of Oxford is the officiating minister.

The Wesleyan Chapel in Church-lane is a handsome red brick building, capable of accommodating about 800 persons.

The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in Broad-street.

SCHOOLS.

There was formerly a *Free Grammar School* here, which has however been abandoned. It was held in high estimation, and the statutes of St. Paul's school, London, are said to have been drawn up on the model of those of the school at Banbury. The earliest date at which this school is mentioned is that of July 1518, at which time we are told by Wood, that Thomas Stanbridge, 'an eminent grammarian, and a noted schoolmaster of Banbury' took the degree of M.A., being then of Magdalen college Oxford. Wood adds that he 'taught the grammar composed by John Stanbridge,'* and that the school

* John Stanbridge was brother to Thomas Stanbridge, and master of the Hospital of St. John at Banbury.

at Banbury was 'much frequented for his sake.' Thomas Stanbridge died in 1522, and left several books to the college of which he was a fellow. The statutes of the grammar school at Manchester, of the date of 1524, direct that the master thereof shall be "able to teche Childeryn gramyer after the scole use, maner, and forme of the scole of Banbury, in Oxford-seyre, nowe there taught, wiche is called Stanbridge gramyer." Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity college Oxford, who was born about the year 1508, received the rudiments of his education at this school, under Thomas Stanbridge. All particulars respecting the endowment of this ancient seminary are unknown, and even its site cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained. An old building called the school house, and at an earlier period the church house, which stood until the year 1838, on the north side of the church yard, is supposed to have been the remains of it.

The Blue-coat and National Schools.—The Blue-coat school was established by subscription in 1705, when rules for its regulation were adopted at a meeting of the subscribers. In 1714 the Hon. Charles North bequeathed £100. for the use of this school, and in 1721 the following sums were added to that bequest: £10. the legacy of Mrs. Jane Hussey; and £20. the legacy of Martha Lane; in 1772 the further sum of £200. left by Mrs. Ann North; and in 1725 a legacy of £40. left by the Rev. — Fletcher were also added. Among the other benefactors to this charity were Thomas Abraham, alias Metcalfe, who in 1712 left a rent charge of 40s. per annum; Mary Abraham his relict, who in 1723, left a rent charge of a similar amount; Henry Abraham alias Metcalfe, who in 1746, bequeathed £50. stock. Mr. Thompson, in 1752, £100; Mrs. Jane Lane and Mrs. Millicent Welshman, in 1730, Daniel Danvers Joseph Wyatt, in 1732, and William Hebcraft, £20. each for the same purpose. In 1774, Elizabeth Metcalfe left to the trustees of this charity £100., and the Rev. Wm. Harrison, £20. The income of the charity, according to the commissioner's report in 1837, was £75 per annum. Previously to the year 1817, the children upon this foundation were instructed in a room over the town gaol; but in that year a *National School* was established and the Blue coat school incorporated with it; on condition that the trustees of the latter school should pay to the funds of the National school £30. per annum; for which all the Blue coat children, that is to say, as many children as the trustees could afford to clothe, were to be instructed there without any further payment. There are now eight boys and eight girls of Banbury who are clothed and provided with school books by the trustees, and also receive a bonus of from £3. to £5. in case of good behaviour. The numbers were reduced, and the bonuses added a few years since, in consequence of the difficulty of finding candidates for admission. The national

schools contained, according to the last annual report, 219 boys and 210 girls, in all 429 children. - An additional school-room, with playground, &c., was recently added to the building, at an expense of £269. 10s. 8d. The income of the past year for the support of the schools, was £230. 13s. 1d. There is a clothing and shoe club in connection with the schools, and many of the children avail themselves of its benefit. The lord bishop of Oxford is patron of the society, and twenty of the noblemen, gentlemen, and magistrates of the town and neighbourhood are its vice-presidents. The present teachers are Mr. C. Loader, and the Misses Amelia Muskett and Charlotte Reynolds. The schools are situated in Neithorp township, without North Bar, and are now under government aid and inspection.

The Sunday School in connection with the National schools, is endowed with the interest of £295. three per cent. consols, which stock was purchased with the sum of £200. bequeathed for that purpose in 1802, by Sir John Knightly, bart., of Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire. The number of Sunday scholars in 1851 was 482.

The British School, for boys and girls, situated in Crouch-street, is a handsome building, with commodious school-rooms and suitable accommodation for the teachers, erected in 1839. The school affords instruction to about 230 children. Mr. William Smith, and Miss Jane Tilman are the present teachers.

The Infant School was established by a society formed for the promotion of such institutions, 16 years ago, in Church-lane. It is now in a very flourishing condition, the average attendance of scholars being 240. By the report of the 'Infant School Society' for 1850, it appears that the school is nearly self-supporting; the sum collected in pence from the children during the year being £102. 15s. 10d., whilst the expenditure was only £116. 3s. 11d. The mistress of this school is Mrs. Frances Ann Johnson. Since the publication of the above-mentioned report, the society has extended its operations, by opening a school on Windsor terrace, in June, 1851, on the Pestalozzian system, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Fulcher, at which the average attendance of scholars is 100. *An Infant School* has also been recently established in connection with the National Schools: average attendance 100.

The Catholic Schools for boys, girls, and infants, are well attended and conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

Near the church-yard is an un-endowed *Almshouse* for twelve poor persons, eight of whom participate in a fund called the Widow's groats.

There are several other charitable institutions in Banbury, which are supported by voluntary subscription.

The Charitable Society for visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor in the town and parish of Banbury, at their own habitations, was established about the year 1820. During the year ending July 16th, 1851, 448 families and individuals were relieved by this society; and at least 3000 visits were paid. During the same year the society raised subscriptions, &c., to the amount of £140. 7s. The late Mrs. Petch, of Islington, London, bequeathed to this society a legacy of £300. in the funds, which has realized £264. 5s. 2d.

The Old Charitable Society was established in 1782. Its object is the relief of persons in distressed circumstances, more especially those who have endeavoured to support themselves without parochial aid, and those, who, by age, accident, or other causes, have become necessitous. The income of this society arising from subscriptions, collections after sermons, &c., for the year 1849 was £169. 8s. Mrs. Gardner, of London, bequeathed to this society a similar sum to that left by her to the Charitable Visiting Society; and Mr. Thomas Gardiner, and Mr. Brownsil, have each left the sum of £45. to the funds of the society. The Right Hon. and Rev. lord Saye and Sele is patron of these two societies.

The Dorcas Society or Clothing Fund for the industrious poor, is also supported by voluntary subscription; and those persons who are recommended by contributors to the fund, pay small weekly sums in summer, and the amount, increased by the interest and the free subscriptions, is returned in clothing at the approach of winter. For each 6s. subscribed the subscriber is entitled to one ticket per quarter; and each person receiving a ticket must bring 1s. 6d. with the ticket, which will enable the holder to receive clothing to the value of 3s. During the year ending January, 1851, the receipts of the society amounted to £63. 19s. 11d.

The Auxiliary Bible Society, and the *Ladies Bible Association* of Banbury and its neighbourhood, was established in 1818. During the year 1850, 1302 bibles and testaments were issued from the depository, making since the commencement of this auxiliary, a total of 22,370 copies. Up to that date the society remitted a total sum of £2,300. in free contributions to the Parent Society.

The Banbury, Deddington, and Chipping Norton district committee of the *Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, state in their thirtieth report, that for the year 1848-9, their receipts were £261. 18s. 3½d.; and that up to that date they had remitted to the Parent Society £1,106. 1s. 10d.

Corporation, &c.

Banbury was incorporated by queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, in return for its adherence to her, against the attempt of the duke of Northumberland to place lady Jane Grey on the throne; but its privileges were greatly enlarged by James II, and it obtained a new charter from George I, in 1718. The corporate body consisted of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 6 capital burgesses and 30 assistants. The style of the corporate body under the municipal act of 1835, is the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford. The new corporation adopted the former seal of the borough.

The arms of the corporation are thus blazoned:—Az. the sun in glory or, and, on a mount vert a lily argent. In base the letters B.A. The limits of the municipal borough are very circumscribed, and are not co-extensive with the parish. The circumstance of there being no land unbuilt upon, within the borough, has given rise to the enigma that “all the crows that fly over Banbury fields are white.”

The Banbury magistrates have jurisdiction within the borough only; the other members of the parish being respectively under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

The following are the municipal authorities &c., for 1852:—

Mayor: EDWARD BENNETT, Esq.

High Steward: The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele.

Recorder: James Manning, Esq.

Aldermen: T. Tims, T. Draper, R. Goffe and E. Cobb, Esquires.

TOWN COUNCILLORS.

John Drinkwater,
James Danby,
George French,
Edward Bennett,

J. G. Walford,
Richard Baughen,
J. F. Prescott,
James Allgood,

John Barford,
C. W. Fowler,
Charles Page,
Joseph Graves.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

T. Tims—C. Brickwell—J. G. Rusher—S. Spurrett—R. Goffe—E. Cobb—
W. Potts—and R. Field, Esquires.

(For the public officers of the borough see the end of the Banbury directory.)

Borough Fund Account.—The income of the corporation for the year 1851 was, £1,059. 15s. 11d., including £607. raised by borough rates: £155. 10s. rent of corporate estates, quit rents, &c., and £168. balance on hand since the previous year. The expenditure of the same year was, £1,042. 10s. 10½d., of which the following are the principal items: salaries &c. to municipal officers, £112.; police establishment, £293.; administration of justice, prosecutions, &c., £221.; gaol expenses, £259, and county expenses £74.

The Town Hall, which is a small old building in the market place, is about to be taken down, and a new hall built. The town gaol is a small stone building facing the market place, now about to be disused. It contains only eight cells, and as it has no appliances for the punishment of prisoners after conviction, they are generally drafted to the county gaol at Oxford. Mr. William Walkin is the present governor, and the Rev. C. Forbes, M.A., chaplain.

A Court of Record under the charter, for the recovery of debts, was discontinued for a time, owing to a clause in the municipal act, which rendered it impossible to decide who should be judge or judges of the court; but was revived a few years since. This court which is held weekly is however virtually, though not legally superseded by the County Court. The recorder is judge; Mr. T. Tims, deputy judge: and Mr. W. Munton, registrar.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held here four times a year, viz.: In the first week after the 31st of March, 24th of June, 11th of October, and the 28th of December, respectively. These sessions are generally held on the Saturday previous to the Oxford quarter sessions.

County Magistrates Meetings.—Banbury and Bloxham north petty sessions division, are held here on the third Thursdays in the months of January, February, May, June, July, August, October, November, and December; and twice a month, in the months of March, April, and September.

Petty Sessions are held at the town hall every Monday morning before the borough magistrates.

The County Court is held monthly in the town hall, on Tuesday. F. Trotter Dimsdale, Esq., L.L.D., is judge.

The charter granted by queen Mary to the town of Banbury, empowered the place to return a representative to parliament. The first member returned here was Thomas Denton, Esq.; and the present member for the borough is Henry William Tancred, Esq. The number of electors registered, at present (1851) is 551. The number of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections is 295. The influence of the marquis of Bute formerly predominated here.

Trade, Market, &c.—The town of Banbury is in a flourishing and improving state, and the manufacture of *plushes, girth, and other webbing* is carried on to a considerable extent, and much plush is exported. A very considerable manufacture of agricultural implements is carried on at Banbury. It is also the centre of an important agricultural district, and a place of great trade; it is noted for the extent of business transacted in cattle, corn, and all kinds of provisions at its weekly market and numerous fairs.

The first notice of a *Market* at Banbury is in a document from pope Eugene III., dated 14th September, 1149, addressed to Robert, bishop of Lincoln, mentioning Banbury, its castle, market, liberties, &c., but it is probable that the grant of the market was at least coeval with the erection of the castle: the tolls are alluded to in 1138, ten years before the death of bishop Alexander. In the time of Leland this market was very celebrated.

The market day is *Thursday*; the corn market is held in the market-place; beasts are sold in Bridge-street; and sheep are penned in the horse fair.

The Fairs of Banbury are of ancient date for we find a charter of the 2nd of Richard II., reciting an earlier charter of the reign of Henry II. for a fair at *Bannebiri*. Fairs are now held here on the Thursday after Jan. 18th and the first Thursday in lent for cattle, horses and sheep; on the second Thursday before Easter for cattle and sheep; on Holy Thursday, Thursday and Friday in Trinity week; the first Wednesday in July, a new wool fair; on Aug. 13th for horses, cows and sheep; on the Thursday after old Michaelmas for hops, cheese and hiring servants; and Oct. 30th and the second Thursday before Christmas for cattle, cheese and hops. These fairs are all *toll free*. "In these northern parts of Oxfordshire about Banbury" say the editors of the old "*Magna Britannia*" "it has long been a custom at set times of the year, for young people to meet in the market place here, to be hired as servants, which meeting they call the Mop. The men servants sort themselves and carry their badges, according as they are qualified; the carters standing in one place with their whips, the shepherds in another with their crooks, &c., but the maids stand all promiscuously."

The proximity of the Birmingham and Oxford canal, together with the railway communication with all parts of the kingdom, brings an extensive carrying trade. The coal traffic has hitherto been so considerable, that there are four wharfs for landing goods, and a dock for repairing and building barges here. Banbury has long been noted for the good quality of its ale; rhubarb was formerly cultivated and prepared in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood, for medicinal purposes; and there is still remaining one extensive cultivator of that root. Banbury cheese was once very famous

and is frequently mentioned by ancient writers, but the knowledge of its peculiar manufacture is perhaps now unknown. A rich kind of cheese is still made in the neighbourhood at a late season of the year on some very rich pasture land ; and this may possibly be the cheese for which the town was formerly so highly celebrated. It is almost white, about one inch in thickness and resembles in appearance the cream cheese, which is made in many parts. A considerable quantity of this cheese is sent to distant parts, each cheese packed in its separate basket.

For an article of pastry called *Banbury Cakes*, this town has long been famous ; Holland and Ben Jonson speak of the fame of these cakes in the years 1608 and 1614. Mr. Beesley the late proprietor of what is termed the original cake shop in Parson's-street sold in 1840, no fewer than 139,500 of the two-penny cakes ; and in the month of August he sold on an average 5,400 weekly. Several packages have been sent by him to America, on one occasion to Australia, and in 1838, the proprietor of another establishment forwarded a large quantity to India. Nor has the trade in this article declined since then : Mr. Claridge, who is the oldest maker in the town and the present occupier of the 'Original Cake Shop,' besides having had a contract for a weekly supply of these cakes to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, London, in 1851, and to satisfy the demand of about 150 sellers in London, and others in the principal towns, recently exported 150 boxes of them to Calcutta. Ben Jonson in his comedy of *Bartholomew Fair* writes of the Banbury puritan, a baker, and cake maker, as having "undone a grocer here, in Newgate market, that broke with him, trusted him with currants, as arrant a zeal as he." The cakes are diamond shaped. The exterior is formed of rich paste, and the interior consists of fruit &c., resembling the contents of a mince pie. The family of White formerly occupied the cake shop in Parson's-street, and were famous in Banbury as cake makers. Mr. William Betts, a cake maker, now residing in High-street, is grandson in law of the celebrated 'Betty White,' the noted Banbury cake maker.

The Bridge of Banbury which connects the counties of Oxford and Northampton, is a work of the 13th century and is one of the best specimens now remaining of the bridges of the middle ages. Originally it formed a perfectly level way across the valley of the Cherwell and was about 258 feet in length exclusive of the approaches. Towards the close of the last century a brick arch of higher elevation than the ancient fabric was erected at the end of the bridge which is nearest the town, by means of which the level has been lost.

There are two lines of *Railway* here connecting Banbury with the Metropolis. *The Great Western* by Oxford and Didcot ; and the *London*

and North Western, via Bletchley. The stations of these rival lines are situated over Banbury bridge, just in the county of Northampton, and are close to each other. A new line is in course of formation for Warwick, &c, which will throw off the few remaining coaches upon that line of road.

The Banbury *Savings' Bank* was established on the 14th of March, 1818. On the 20th of Nov. 1850 it had deposits from 3308 persons, 90 charitable institutions, and 36 friendly societies, amounting to £97,429 17s. 11d. The sums received of depositors within the year 1850 was £14,675. The rate of interest allowed to depositors, previous to the act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 83 is £3. per cent., which is allowed upon every 5s. 7d. deposited, and is half-yearly added to the depositor's accounts.*

The *Gas Works*, in Bridge-street were completed in 1834, at which period the town was lighted with gas. The capital of the company is £3,500, raised in shares of £25, each; and the undertaking has been so profitable that the shares have doubled in value. The chairman of the board of directors and the treasurer of the company is Joseph A. Gillett, Esq.; and Mr. W. J. Quartermaine, is the secretary.

The *Mechanics' Institute*, founded in 1835 is held in Church-passage, and numbers 140 members. Its affairs are conducted by a committee of fifteen, of whom the Hon. and Reverend lord Say and Sele is president, Mr. George Beere, treasurer, Mr. R. H. Rolls, secretary; and Mr. William Pottinger, who resides upon the premises is librarian. There is a large reading and lecture room in connection with the institute, which is well furnished with newspapers and the leading literary periodicals; and the library contains about 1500 volumes. The annual income of the society is about £80.

The *Theatre*, in Church-lane is a small building capable of holding from 200 to 300 persons with the ordinary arrangement of boxes, pit and gallery. Jackman's company of comedians from Northampton perform here every other year, for a season of three months.

The *Banbury Agricultural Association* established in 1834, is composed of noblemen, gentlemen, and others interested in the prosperity of agriculture, who pay a subscription each of not less than 7s. 6d. per annum, and an entrance fee of 5s.. Colonel North, of Wrexton abbey, is chairman of the committee.

* A recently printed parliamentary return shows that on the 20th November, 1850, there were 1,092,581 individual depositors in savings banks, whose deposits, with interest, amounted to £27,198,563. There were 12,912 charitable institutions depositing with savings banks, amounting to £655,093., and 7,506 friendly societies to £1,077,326. The total depositors numbered 1,112,999, and the amount, with interest, £28,930,982. There were besides 586 friendly societies in direct account with the Commissioners of the National Debt, and the amount deposited, was £2,277,340.

The Banbury Poor Law Union comprehends 51 parishes or townships, viz.: Banbury—Chalcombe—Chipping Warden—Edgcott—Middleton Cheney—Neithorp—Wardington—Warkworth, which comprises the Banbury district—Alkerton—Broughton—Drayton—Epwell—Horley—Hornton North-newington—Radway—Ratley—Shennington—Shutford East—Shutford West—Sibford-Ferris—Sibford-Gower—Swalcliffe and Wroxton, comprising the Swalcliffe district—Appletree—Aston-le-Walls—Avon-Dasset—Boddington Upper—Boddington Lower—Bourton—Clattercote—Claydon—Cropredy—Farnborough—Hanwell—Mollington (Oxon), Mollington (Warwickshire), Prescote—Shotteswell—and Warmington, forming the Cropredy district. And Adderbury East—Adderbury West—Barford St. John—Barford St. Michael—Bloxham—Bodicote—Hook Norton—Milcombe—Milton—Southnewington—and Wigginton, which forms the Bloxham district. The area of this union is 127 square miles, or 76,190 acres. The union workhouse is in the township of Neithorp. The officers of the union are Colonel North, chairman of the Board of Guardians; Henry Robert Brain, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Kirby, vice-chairmen; Mr. William Waters Heming, clerk; and the Rev. Charles Forbes, chaplain. The medical officers are, Mr. Thomas Gibbs for the house, and Banbury division; Mr. J. H. Macgreal, Hornton division; Mr. J. C. Pritchard, Swalcliffe division; Mr. S. Chesterman, Cropredy division; Mr. John Colegrave, Bloxham division; Mr. Robert Croome, Middleton division; and Mr. T. Harris, for the Chipping Warden division. The master and matron are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Veary. The average weekly number of paupers in the house for the past year was 186, and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 2s. 2½d.

On the day of her Majesty's coronation, the 28th of June, 1838, a grand procession of the trades of Banbury was held in commemoration of the event; and a great dinner was provided by subscription and served in the Horse fair, for all the working and poorer classes who choose to partake of it. There were 45 tables spread, with 80 seats appropriated to each, and the guests and waiters amounted to about 4,000 persons, exclusive of thousands of spectators. The first course served consisted of 1,700 lbs. of plum pudding; the next was 180 dishes of rumps, ribs, loins, rounds, &c. of beef, weighing in all 3,050 lbs.; with 1,596 lbs. of bread, and 45 kilderkins of ale. The cost of this monster dinner was £222. 14s. 4d. Cake and tea were served to 865 Sunday school children, the expense of which was defrayed out of a second subscription for that purpose. Old English sports, and dancing terminated the proceedings.

Near the town of Banbury are some mineral springs, one of which, called St. Stephen's well, is situated on the west side of the town, a little north of

the footway leading to North Newington. St. Stephen's well was formerly regarded as a holy well. The pyrites aureus, or golden fire stone is frequently found here in digging wells.

HAMLETS.

The town of Banbury, or the parts now forming it, may be said to be Banbury borough, and Neithorp and Calthorp hamlets near the Oxford entrance, into the borough: a part of the hamlet of Grimsbury, called Waterloo, and Cherwells and a few other houses in Nethercot hamlet. These parts comprise nearly the whole number of houses in the entire parish.

Neithorp or Neithorp township is the largest and most populous of the hamlets and as we have just seen, now forms part of the town of Banbury. The union workhouse is situate in this township. This hamlet is mentioned in old deeds, under its perfect name of Netherthorp, which word is derived from the Saxon, signifying *lower street or village*.

Calthorp, which forms the south side of Banbury, is called in old records, Colthorp and Cothorp. The first syllable appears to be the same as that of Cole bar street, sometimes written cobar street (new Broad street); and the termination signifies *street or village*. The English word *Coal* is derived from the Saxon or British word *Col*, and this possibly gave a name both to Cole bar, and Colthorp.

In a document relating to the town in 1564, it is directed that no man shall sell any *Charcolle*, above a fixed sum. In the same document Cole Bar street is called *Colle barre*; and from this it may be supposed, that this may have been the part of the town where coal or charcoal was sold.

Calthorp House, the residence of Thomas Draper, Esq., is pleasantly situated in some extensive and pretty pleasure grounds, extending at the back of High-street and bounded on the other sides by Fish-street, Broad-street, Calthorp-road, and Calthorp-lane. It has undergone considerable repairs, but the ancient character of the building has been most carefully preserved. There is no record of the building of the house. It has been alleged by some parties that it was part of the ancient *hospital* of St. John, (elsewhere noticed) a statement which is refuted by Beesley in his "History of Banbury" on account of the occupation of Calthorp by the Brancesbred and Danvers family being recorded since Richard II. In the reign of Henry VIII., the hamlet was held by Henry Hawtagne, and having passed into the hands of the crown; again fell into the possession of the Hawtagne family. It has also been in the possession of the Dashwood family. Three shields, painted in the window of an upper room of the mansion—(a handsome apartment of oak, furnished in accordance with the style of the building)—thus allude to the names

and honourable station of the ancient possessors of Calthorp ;—"Danvers long time owners of Cothropp"—"Danvers marched with D'Oyley;" "Robert D'Oyley came out of Normandie with the conqueror married Wigotus, Lord of Wallingford." The D'Oyley here mentioned for his "good services at Hastings" was rewarded with "two baronies and many goodly manors and lordships" principally situated in Oxfordshire.

Easington lies southward of Nethrop and Banbury. In documents of the date of 1606, it is called Essingdon and Easingdon. "About 1½ mile further south, on the London-road," writes Mr. Beesley, "formerly stood *Weeping Cross*, an erection apparently of the 15th century; and it has been a popular opinion, that in olden times, persons under the censure of the church went thither from Banbury, for purposes of penance, and that the name of Easington was derived from its being on the way homeward after their penance had expired." But the same writer adds in a note, "There is no reason however for supposing that the name of Weeping Cross was given from penances having been performed there. Bodicot chapel-yard was not consecrated till 1754, before which date the dead from Bodicot were carried to Adderbury for interment. At Weeping Cross, directly in the way, the bodies were often set down, and hence the more obvious origin of the name of the cross." The concluding syllable of Easington, derived from the Saxon, implies a *hedge or wall*, and the entire name may perhaps merely signify a *resting place*.

Hardwick or *Herduick* is situated on the slope of the hill to the north of the town, and comprises a single farm. The last syllable signifies in the Saxon a *village or dwelling-place*, and the entire name (Heord-wice) signifies the herdsman's village or residence.

Wickham or *Wyckham*, which is southward of Easington, is the second in extent of the Oxfordshire hamlets included in the parish of Banbury. Its name implies a village, dwelling-place, or little town.

Wyckham Park is the seat and property of the representative of Daniel H. Webb, Esq. lately deceased.

These constitute the Oxfordshire portion of the parish.

Grimsbury and *Nethercot* are situated on the other side of the Cherwell, in the county of Northampton. Grimsbury, anciently called Grimesberie, probably derived its name from the line of embankment which passed from Aston-le-Walls by this part to Kirtlington; the first syllable (Grimes) being a common appellation for ancient earthen dykes, defences, or boundaries; and berie signifying a town or village. Both the railway stations are in this hamlet.

Nethercot or *Nethercote* is on the south of Grimsbury; and its name (Nethercot) signifies the *cottage below*, or the *lower cottage*.

The acreage of the parish is nearly as follows; Banbury borough, 105; Neithorp, 1,129; Calthorp, 179; Wickham, 834; Hardwick, 446; Easington, 445; Grimsbury, 613; and Nethercot, 468.—Total, 4219 acres.

Perry's Nursery is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, a short distance out of the town on the road to Oxford. It is of considerable extent, comprising about 14 acres of land, which is exquisitely laid out. The collection of roses is one of the finest in the kingdom. It also contains a variety of rare plants, trees, and shrubs seldom to be met with in a provincial nursery. The prospect from a rustic arbour in these grounds is very fine.

EMINENT MEN.

John Langley, prebendary of Gloucester cathedral, and chief master of St. Paul's school, London, was born at Banbury about the year 1612. He was learned, according to Wood, 'in the whole body of learning,' being an excellent linguist, grammarian, historian, cosmographer, artist, divine, and antiquary. He died and was buried in the Mercer's chapel, London.

Edward Gee, an author and a noted presbyterian divine, was born here in 1812. He died in May 1660, and was buried in the church of Eccleston, of which parish he was rector.

Joshua Sprigge, author of 'Anglia Rediviva,' was born at Banbury, in 1618. Though a noted puritan he printed a pamphlet addressed to the members of the high court of justice for the trial of the king (Charles I.), in which he submitted 'certain weighty considerations' against the proceeding; and he also preached at Whitehall against the king's execution. He died at Highgate, near London, in June, 1684, and was buried in the church of Crayford. By his will he left £500. to the corporation of Banbury, to build a workhouse for the poor.

Thomas Wagstaffe, a watchmaker, who was born at Banbury in 1724, was a writer among the Friends or Quakers, and author of the 8th and 9th parts of 'Picty Promoted, or Brief Memorials of the Quakers.'

John Baxter, a goldsmith, of Banbury, was the chief wit of the place during the latter part of the reign of George II. and the beginning of that of George III. Many of his jocular rhymes are well remembered at the present time. Baxter wrote his own epitaph, which was cut on a stone, still preserved in the room above the clergyman's retiring room in Banbury church.

The '*Shepherd of Banbury*,' (an apochryphal person,) published in 1744, "The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to Judge of the Changes of the Weather, grounded on Forty Years Experience." This work, which attracted a large share of public attention, is stated in Kippis's 'Biographia Britannica,' to have been written by Dr. John Campbell, a Scotchman.

During the puritanic age many noted puritan divines were vicars of, or ministers of dissenting congregations at Banbury. Among them may be mentioned *Thomas Brasbridge*, vicar, who was born about the year 1537 and died in 1593 : he was author of 'The Poor Man's Jewel, or a treatise of the Pestilence,' and other works ; *William Whateley*, who was born at Banbury in 1583, and was vicar of the place during the greater part of the reigns of Charles I. and James I. ; *Samuel Wells*, who was inducted vicar, by order of the house of lords on the 13th September 1648 ; *George Hampton*, 57 years minister of the presbyterian congregation of Banbury ; who died September 22nd 1796 aged 80 years ; and *Benjamin Kidd*, an eminent preacher among the Friends or Quakers. Mr. Kidd died in 1751, and was buried in the grave yard adjoining the meeting-house of the society in Banbury.

Of the eminent puritan preachers who officiated within this district, John Dod, rector of Hanwell, *Robert Harris* his successor, *Robert Cleaver* rector of Drayton, were perhaps the most noted.

Mr. Alfred Beesley, a member of the Camden and Shakespearian societies and author of *Japheth* ; *Contemplation* ; and other pieces : 12mo., 1834 ; and a *History of Banbury*, 8vo. 1841, was born at Banbury on the 3rd of April, 1800 ; and died on the 10th of April 1847.

Biography.—A very notorious impostor named *William Morrell*, lived in the reign of Charles II., and subsequently resided at Banbury for some time. Morrell's birth and parentage were obscure, and his first start in the world was as a journeyman shoemaker at Worcester. He afterwards went abroad, and when he returned to England he took up his residence at Swalcliffe, near Banbury, where he commenced business as a professor of chirurgery, and where from the wonderful tales which he told of his travels, he was looked upon by the country people as a prodigy. Having received some notice from captain *Humphrey Wickham*, of Swalcliffe, he removed to Banbury, where he resided many years, and maintained his wife and family respectably. About the year 1674, however, his business through neglect decreased, and his wants put him to many shifts. At length having secured the services of a young countryman as a servant and accomplice, he quitted his home, and went first to *Brailes fair*, where by personating a brother of *Sir William Walters*, he cheated a countryman out of a drove of cattle. He then met in the fair a young village lass, a mason's daughter, who permitted him to accompany her home, where her father, struck with his assumed name and quality, made the best provision for him. Morrell tendered his hand to the maiden, and her parents not only gave consent to this union, but borrowed all the money they could for the occasion, and the marriage was solemnized.

Morrell now metamorphosed himself into a dashing gentleman, and went to Ludlow, where he obtained the affections of the daughter of a wealthy tradesman, and married her. He then went to Bristol and Bath in the character of a salesman, and in the latter city, he obtained for a fourth wife the daughter of an innkeeper, who possessed considerable wealth. His next appearance was at Slough, where he assumed the character of a merchant, and soon formed an intimacy with a country gentleman, who had a daughter to whom he was able to give £500. for a portion. Though in this case it is said he had 'to cope with judgement in the father of the girl, wit and sense in the lady herself, and some ingenuity in her brother'; yet he overcame every difficulty, and the marriage was accomplished. Immediately after the ceremony the whole party set off for London, but Morrell contrived to raise the cry of 'thieves' on the road, and galloped off with the property they had taken, in order, as he pretended, to secure it from deprecation. He was sought for in vain by the bride and her father, who returned to Slough, whilst he continued in London for some time pursuing the same sort of practices. Morrell's third or Ludlow wife came to London in quest of her deceiver, and accidentally met at her inn at Holborn-bridge, a motherly woman, who was just arrived from Oxfordshire, and who turned out to be the first wife of this wretched imposter. The two thereupon agreed together, and means were adopted to capture Morrell, who they soon found was about to marry another wife. At this juncture, the Banbury wife accidentally met her husband, and after some high words, he succeeded in persuading her that his conduct was the result of his necessities; and that now he had got gold he would be faithful to her. The Banbury wife was thus induced to disconcert the scheme which had been prepared with the Ludlow wife; and sent for all her goods up from Banbury to London, where a house was furnished with them. However, she had not lived in it three days before an errand was contrived to take her from home; and, on her return at night, she found neither husband nor goods in the house, and was compelled to return to Banbury and live upon the alms of the parish. Soon after this, Morrell took the name of a brother of Sir Charles Bowyer, and at Wells married a boarding-school miss, who had a portion of £180., of which he soon deprived her. At Kidderminster he married an innkeeper's daughter. He then returned to London, courted a rich vintner's widow, by personating Sir Charles Bowyer himself, and obtained £200. from her. After forging a bill for £700. and obtaining the amount, he went abroad as a volunteer in the service of the duke of Monmouth. After a long campaign in Flanders, he returned to London, and married a clergyman's daughter with a portion of

£500., by again personating Sir Charles Bowyer. His Ludlow wife now discovered him, and caused him to be placed in Worcester gaol; from which at the charge of the London clergyman whose daughter he had married, he was removed to Newgate. Six of his wives appearing against him on his trial, he pleaded guilty to those six marriages, besides twelve more. After sentence he removed himself to the king's bench, where he behaved so winningly to his keepers that he obtained some privileges which enabled him to effect his escape. About the year 1687 he made another attempt in his old line, and under the name of Sir Charles Bowyer succeeded in marrying the cook-maid at the Castle Tavern, Fetter-lane. For this he was tried and convicted as an impostor, and was set in the pillory before the door of the Castle Tavern. In the latter end of December, 1691, being without money, he represented himself to one Cullen, a baker, in the Strand, as Capt. Humphrey Wickham, of Swalcliffe, whose name it seems was known to Mrs. Cullen; and obtained lodgings in their house, and a supply equal to all his wants. Being taken ill here, he, on the 28th of December, made a will, in which, in the name of Humphrey Wickham, Esq., he bequeathed large property at Swalcliffe, and other neighbouring parishes, together with money in the hands of Ambrose Holbech, Esq., of Mollington, and other sums to divers pretended relations, friends, and servants; but the family of Cullen were especially remembered. Morrell died on the 3d of January following.

Cullen provided a coffin of ten pounds value, embalmers were paid, and a sumptuous funeral was prepared. Cullen wrote to Mr. William Wickham, of Garsington, in Oxfordshire, who had been named in the will as one of the executors, to whom the family mansion at Swalcliffe was bequeathed; and in answer to the reply, a gentleman came up to London from Oxford, to say, that the christian name of Mr. Wickham, of Garsington, was not William, which gave some alarm of an imposture. Cullen also dispatched a messenger to Swalcliffe; for in the meantime two gentlemen had inspected the corpse, and pronounced that it was not the body of Captain Wickham, but that of the man who had been formerly convicted of having six wives. The messenger returned from Swalcliffe to London on the 12th of January, having had an interview with the real Captain Wickham, and upon this full proof of the imposture, the corpse was taken by a watchman, with a lantern, in a four shilling coffin, and was buried in St. Clement's church-yard.

Charities.

The Charities of Banbury, as abstracted from the reports of the Commissioners for enquiring respecting charities, printed by order of the house of commons in 1839.

For the particulars of the Blue-coat School and the Sunday School Charities, see page 420.

The Bridge and Highway's Estate, consisting of several houses, shops, &c., yields an annual rental of about £70.

Widow's Groats.—The sum of £9 12s 10d. per annum, is received by the corporation out of a payment of £10. 10s. charged upon the land revenues of the crown, the remainder being deducted for fees and expenses. This sum is distributed at 4d. a week to eight of the poor widows in the almshouses.

Richard Pleston, in 1681, gave a rent charge of 40s. yearly, to be disposed of in bread to the poor; one moiety to be given in Christmas week, and the other in Easter week.

Joshua Sprigg, by will dated 6th June, 1684, bequeathed to the corporation of Banbury the sum of £500, for building a workhouse, and to set the poor on work; viz., £400. to build, and £100. for a stock. By a decree in the court of chancery, dated 12th Feb., 1706, in a cause of the attorney-general versus Sprigg and others, it was ordered, that the defendant, William Sprigg, should pay to the corporation of Banbury the said sum of £500. and £515., being the interest found to be due thereon by the master, at the time of making his report, with subsequent interest on the said two sums, from the 29th Nov. preceding. These sums were paid, and £100. left by a Mr. Metcalfe for the use of the workhouse was added, and the workhouse was built. The sum of £750. was then placed in the hands of lord Guildford, at an annual interest of 4 per cent.

Thomas Abraham, alias Metcalfe, by will dated July 22d, 1712, left a rent charge of £13. per annum; £10. part thereof to be expended every other year in apprenticing two poor boys born in the town of Banbury; and every other year to dispose of £10. in clothing six poor widows of Banbury.

Mary Abraham alias Metcalfe, widow, by will dated 11th May 1723, bequeathed a rent charge of £15. per annum, to be disposed of as follows: £5. to the church school, upon condition that the schoolmaster should read or cause to be read, divine service in the parish church every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year, and also on other days in the week, if the vicar should be necessarily absent; £5. to be distributed to the sick poor; and £5. to six poor families of Banbury, to be given in bread weekly; and by a codicil to

her will, of the same date, she gave an annual rent charge of 40s. to the charity school of the parish, as long as the children should be brought up in the doctrine of the church of England, as by law established.

Henry Abraham alias Metcalfe, in 1746, left £100. stock in the old south sea annuities, the dividends to be disposed of yearly on St. Thomas's day, among the poor of Banbury. He also gave £50. more of the said stock to apply the dividends to the use of the charity school.

The Countess of Arran's Charity for apprenticing children consists of the site of dwelling house, yard and garden; a house, yard, and shed; and £100. stock, 3 per cent. reduced annuities. The annual income of this charity in 1839, according to the commissioners report was £33., subject to a deduction of 8s. per annum for insurance. The children that are placed out, are generally taken from the national school.

Smith's Charity.—The parish of Banbury is entitled to a share of the rents of an estate at Telescomb, in Sussex, which forms part of the extensive charities of Henry Smith. The proportion of the rents transmitted by the treasurer to the churchwardens of Banbury, is about £35. per annum.

Banbury Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, HIGH-STREET,
Mr. William Brain, Postmaster.

Abbott Mr. Thomas, Neithrop
Ball Mr. Joseph, Crouch street
Ball Mr. Vincent, Calthorpe-terrace
Bignell Mrs. —, 5 Crouch-street
Bolton Mr. Richard, Church-lane
Booth Mr. Benjamin, Westbar-terrace
Brayne H. R. Esq., Horse-fair
Brayne Robert, Esq., Horse-fair
Brewer Mr. Thomas, Crouch-street
Bricknell E. J., Esq., Bridge-street
Browsill Mrs. Sarah, 9 Crouch-street
Burgess Mr. Francis, Westbar-street
Cadbury Mr. James, Calthorpe-terrace.
Callow Thomas, Esq., Cedar Villa, Neithrop
Cobb Edward, Esq., Horse-fair
Cobb Miss Fanny, Calthorpe-terrace
Cobb Timothy Rhodes, Esq., Horse-fair
Coles Mrs. —, 8 Crouch-street
Coling The Misses Eliz. & Sarah, Neithrop
Crosby Mr. George, Fish-street
Cubitt Mr. William, The Green

Curtis Mr. Edward, Southbar-street
Davids Mr. H. C., Neithrop
Davis Miss Elizabeth, Bridge-street
Draper Thomas, Esq., Calthorpe House
Drury Mr. Charles W., Calthorpe-road
Drury Mr. Harry, Prospect-terrace
Eagleston Mr. John, High-street
Edmunds Mr. Richard, 4 Crouch-street
Elger Rev. Jas. Wentworth, B.A., curate of
Banbury, High-street
Fisher Mrs. Ann, Grimsbury House
Finnemore Mrs. Mary, Prospect-terrace
Forbes Rev. Charles, M.A., incumbent of
South Banbury, Neithrop Grounds
Fortescue John, Esq., Southbar-street
Fryer Mr. C. D., Cherwell House
Gannon Mr. John, Prospect-terrace
Gardner Mrs. J., St. John's-place
Gardner Mrs. Mary, Blenheim-place
Gardner Mrs. Thomas, The Green
Gardner Miss, West-street

Gillett Jonathan, Esq., Horse-fair
 Gillett Jph. A. Esq. Westbar-street
 Gillett Mrs. Lydia, Southbar-street
 Goffe Richard, Esq., High-street
 Golby Miss, High-street
 Golby James, Esq., Neithrop-Grange
 Guest Miss Susan, Southbar-street
 Gunn Mrs. Mary Ann, Neithrop
 Hadland Mrs. —, St. John's-place
 Heynes Mrs. C. R., Crouch-street
 Harrison Mrs. Elizabeth, Prospect-terrace
 Hayward Mrs. —, High-street
 Head Mr. John, Calthorpe Villa
 Hemming Mrs. —, High-street
 Henderson Rev. W. T., (Baptist) Horse Fair
 Hill Miss Alice, Westbar-street
 Hill The Misses Frances and Mary Ann,
 Southbar-street
 Hilton Rev. A. D., M.A., Horse Fair
 Holloway Mrs. Ann, Horse Fair
 Horsman Mrs. —, North Bar-street
 Hunt Mrs. Elizabeth, Calthorpe-terrace
 Jakeman Mr. E., Bridge-street
 Kilby Mr. Z., Grimsbury
 Lovell Miss Ann, High-street
 Lumbert Mr. Phillip, Bridge-street
 Milward Miss Eliza, Neithrop
 Milward I. G., Esq., St. John's-road
 Mitchell Mr. Thomas, West Bar-street
 Munton Mrs. John, West Bar-street
 Nasbey Mr. Thomas, North Bar-street
 Nicks Mr. J., Walford Cottage

Padbury Mr. John, South Bar-street
 Pain Thomas, Esq., Bridge-street
 Piper Rev. Hy. Hunt, (Unitarian,) Norton
 Lodge
 Potts W. A., Esq., Neithrop House
 Purdue Mr. H. H., Calthorpe-terrace
 Rainbow Mr. Jonas, Victoria-terrace
 Rolls R. H., Esq., Calthorpe-terrace
 Sanderson Mrs. Mary, Horse fair
 Shirley Miss, High-street
 Skipworth Rev. Marmaduke Parkinson,
 S.C.L., curate of Banbury, North Bar-st.
 Smiles Mrs. Elizabeth, West Bar-terrace
 Smith Mr. James Robert, Neithrop
 Staley Mr. Thomas, Horse fair
 Stockton Mr. James, North Bar-street
 Tandy Rev. William, D.D. (Catholic), St.
 John's
 Taylor Mr. Charles, Calthorpe-terrace
 Tims Thomas, Esq., Bridge-street
 Tite Mrs. —, Calthorpe-terrace
 Walford Miss Mary, West Bar-street
 Walford Mr. Wm., Golden Villas', Neithrop
 Wall Mrs. Charlotte, South Bar-street
 Warner Wm. M., Esq., Calthorpe Villa
 Webster Mrs. Dinah, Blenheim-place
 Whitton Mrs. Elizabeth, Calthorpe terrace
 Wilson Mrs. Hannah, West Bar terrace
 Wilson Rev. William, M.A., vicar, Vicarage
 Wilson Mr. William, 7 Crouch-street
 Wise Robert Stanton, Esq., M.D., High-st.
 Wyatt The Misses, South Bar-street

Miscellany :

Consisting of the Names of Persons not arranged in the List of
 Trades and Professions.

Abbot Thos., commercial traveller, Neithrop
 Aldridge James, pump maker, Broad-st.
 Barrett Wm., steam saw mills, Calthorpe
 Barton John, jeweller, Parson's-street
 Begley James, chimney-sweeper, Cherwell-
 street
 Bishop W., general dealer, Cherwell-street
 Borton W. Smith, tea-dealer, Calthorpe-lane
 Brooks Robert Heygate, surgeon dentist,
 High-street
 Bunton Wm., news-agent, Bridge-street
 Cheney John, sign painter and gilder,
 High-street
 Cadbury James, British and foreign Bible
 society's depot, Parson's-street
 Claridge Hy., tea-dealer, Calthorpe-lane
 Cockerill Robert, blacking, ink, &c., mfr.,
 North Bar-street
 Coles Elizabeth, upholsterer, &c., Fish-st.

Cleaver John, umbrella mfr., Cherwell-st.
Co-operative Store for sale of provisions,
 Church-lane
 Cox Charles, organ builder, and piano forte
 tuner, South Bar-street
 Cox Samuel, dairyman, Neithrop
 Eaglestone John, broker, High-street
 Edwards Thos, dairyman, Constitution-row
 Fryer Charles Biden, station master, Great
 Western Railway, Cherwell House
 Gardner Daniel, pump maker, Fish-street
 Gould David, artist and picture frame
 maker, High-street
 Freegard James, supervisor of inland re-
 venue Neithrop
 Gunn Samuel, dairyman, Castle-street
 Huggins S., tobacco pipe maker, North
 Bar-street
 Izzard Susanna, upholsterer, Calthorpe-ln.

Jakeman Edward, station-master, North Western Railway
 Lay Wm., bacon factor, Church-lane
 Loftus Wm., teacher of French & drawing, Crouch-street
 Marshall Frederick, organist and teacher of music, South Bar-street
 Mumford Mary, midwife, Calthorpe-lane
 Neighbour C., wharfinger, Oxford Canal company's wharf
 Nicks John, surveyor to the Oxford Canal company, Walford Cottage, Castle-street
 Oxley W., wood turner, Upper Cherwell-st
 Phillips Michael, jeweller, Monument street

Purdue Henry William, surveyor of taxes, Calthorpe-road
 Roberts Benjamin, boat builder, Dockyard, Mill-lane
 Saul Joseph, pawnbroker, Parson's-street
 Saul William, hardwareman, High-street
 Skinner Mary Ann, livery stable keeper, Bridge House
 Sloan Wm., tea dealer, North Bar-street
 Stevens John, office clerk, Bridge-street
 Thompson Jas., bacon factor, Church-lane
 Thompson Wm., wood turner, Church-lane
 Watson S., furniture broker, Bridge-street
 Whitehorn & Co., hosiers, &c., Parson's-st.

Academies and Public Schools.

*Marked thus * take Boarders, and those in italics are Public Schools.*

*Adkins The Misses, E. & L. Crouch-street

Booth Mary Anne, West Bar-terrace

*Cooke John Thomas, Calthorpe-terrace

Corbett Frances, Neithrop
 Eason, Rebecca, Mary, and Emma, Crouch-street

Goffe Ann, Neithrop

Hawkins Martha and Mary Anne, North Bar-street

Hill Samuel, Horse fair

Hill Mary, Horse fair

Paul Emily, South Bar-st.

Pratt Caroline, Horse fair

*Railton Thomasin Anne, South Bar-street

Watts Elizabeth, Horse fair

British School, Crouch-street, William Smith and Jane Tilman

Catholic Schools, St. John's Priory, the Sisters of Charity

Infant School, Church-passage, Frances A. Johnson

Infant School, (Pestalozzian) Windsor-ter., Eliz. Fulcher

Infant School, (National) North Bar-st., Charlotte Reynolds

National and Blue Coat, (amalgamated) Schools, North Bar-street, Charles Loader & Amelia Musckett

Accountants.

Allen Wm., (and house and land agent,) Horse fair

Drury Charles William, (and news agent), Calthorpe-rd.

Hawkins Thomas, North Bar-street

Attornies.

Aplin Benjamin W., High-st.

Draper and Munton, High-st.

Fortescue John, High-street

Francillon Francis, Neithrop

Heming W. Waters, High-st.

Looker John Billingsley, Parson's-street and Calthorpe-road

Moore and Judge, High-st.

Munton William, West-street and High-street

Rolls and Pain, Bridge-street

Auctioneers.

Danby and Caless, High-st.

Hall James, High-street

Lyne and Cother, High-st.

Bakers.

*Marked * are Confectioners.*

*Bartlett Caleb, South Bar-st.

Bartlett W., Fish-street

Beale Ann, South Bar-street

*Betts Wm., (cake and biscuit), High-street

Blencowe Wm., Bridge-street

Boxold John, Neithrop

Bygrave Edwd., Cherwell-st.

Claridge D. and Son, (Original cake shop), Parson's-st.

Cluff John, Grimsbury

Crosby George, Butcher-row

Dawes T. W., Calthorpe-lane

Elliott James, Newland

Field Samuel, Bridge-street

Fleet Thos., North Bar-street

Glaze Mary, Broad-street

Hall John, Church-lane

Hartley William, Bridge-st.

Hemmings Arthur, High-st.

*King J., High-street

Macklin George, Castle-st.

Newberry J. W., Market-pl.

Sansbury Jas., South Bar-st.

Shepherd Ben., North Bar-st.

Smart Richard, South Bar-st.

Turner — (executors of), Windsor-street

Varney Sarah, North Bar-st.

Varney Richard, Neithrop

Walford John, Calthorpe-lane

Walker Wm., North Bar-st.

Wallin Thomas, Market-plee.

Weaver Sarah, Neithrop

Wise William, Parson's-st.

Bankers.

Cobb, Timothy Rhodes, and Son, *Old Bank*, High-st.; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co., Lothbury.

Gillett, Tawney, and Gillett, Cornhill; draw on Glynn and Co., 67 Lombard-st.

London and County Joint Stock Bank, Parson's-st.; draw on the head office, 21 Lombard-street, Mr. Chas. Dowell, manager

Savings' Bank, Parson's-st., open on Thursdays from 12 to 2, Mr. Wm. Rusher, actuary

Basket and Sieve Makers.

Baker William, Neithrop
Bonser Thos., Market-place
Carter William, High-street
Hutchings Chas., Bridge-st.
Hutchings W., North Bar-st.

Blacksmiths.

Adeock Joseph, Grimsbury
Lawrence T., North Bar-st.
Mead Wm. and John, North Bar-street
Spencer John, Neithrop
Webb George, Castle-street

Bookbinders.

Busby Rd., Butcher's-row
Godfrey F., Calthorpe lane
Golsby Wm., North Bar-st.
Potts William, Parson's-st.
Rusher J. G., Market-place

Booksellers and Stationers.

Marked + are Printers also.

+Cheney Esther, High-street
+Potts Wm., (and dealer in paper hangings), "Guardian Office," Parson's-st.
+Rusher J. Golsby, (circulating library), Market-plee.
Stone Hy., (and print seller and circulating library), High-street
+Walford Geo., (and dealer in paperhangings), High-st

Boot and Shoe Makers.

*Marked * are Manufacturers.*

Anthisle Rd., Calthorpe-lane
Bachalar Wm., Grimsbury
Bagley John, Back-lane
Barnes Thos., Bath-cottages
*Baxter Robert and Son, (& warehousemen), Parson's-street and Market-place
Bolton Wm. Jas., Upper Cherwell-street
Butler Joseph, Lower Cherwell-street
Butler Thomas, Neithrop
*Cave John, Bridge-street
*Cave Thomas, Parson's-st.

Clements Wm., Cherwell-st.
*Craddock Geo., Parson's-st.
Connor Chas, Calthorpe-lane
Dixon Daniel, South Bar-st.
Dixon Thomas, Church-lane
Edwards Jas., Calthorpe-lane
*Eglinton George, North Bar-street
*Fletcher G., South Bar-st.
*Fox Thomas, Parson's-st.
French John, Grimsbury
French William, Neithrop
Gibbs John, Church-lane
Girling John, Butcher's-row
Hancock William, Fish-st.
*Harris Robert, Church-lane
Hefford William, Back-lane
Henson W., Calthorpe-lane
*Herbert George, Horse fair
Kingston J., Neithrop
*Railton Edward, (& leather cutter,) High-street
Salmon James, Neithrop
*Shaddock F., Parson's-st.
Simmonds J., Calthorpe lane
Turner Edw., Calthorpe-lane
Turner James, Bridge-street
Walden Edwd., Church-lane
Walford John, Water-lane
Walker Jas., Calthorpe-lane
*Watson Geo., Parson's-st.
Watson James, Broad-street
*Webb George (and warehouseman), High-street
Williams W., Victoria-terrace

Braziers.

Caporn William, High-street
Edmunds Richd., Bridge-st.
Harris John, Upper Cherwell-street
Jarvis Joseph, Parson's-st.
Rowell Mary, Market-place

Brewers.

Harman & Co., North Bar-street
Hayward William, High-st.
Herbert Henry and Maria, Parson's-street
Hitchman W. S., North Bar-street
Hopcraft Alfred, Fish-street
Hunt and Edmunds, Bridge-street
Taylor George, Bridge-street
Wyatt Thos. Hy., Bridge-st.

Brickmakers.

Barrett Wm., Newland-road
Claridge Richard, High-st.
Danby James, Grimsbury
Davis Richard, Broughton-rd
Eglinton Samuel, Eglinton-terrace
Garrett Thos., Broughton-rd.
Hobley Alfred, Water-lane
Hobley Francis, Neithrop
Hobley Thomas and Sons, Neithrop
Perry Thomas, Green-lane

British Wine Dealers.

See also Grocers.

Bennett Edward, Cornhill
Coleman William White (& manufacturer), Parson's-street
Endall Spencer, High-street
Gazey William, Parson's-st.
Grimbly James (and manufacturer), High-street
Gulliver Henry, High-street
Hunt John, Parson's-street
Kirby Bartholomew and Co., High-street & Market-pl.
Malsbury Joseph (& manufacturer), Parson's-street
Page Charles, Parson's-street
Stephenson T., Bridge-street
Stevens Robert, High-street
Stevens W. P., Butcher's-row
Walshaw John, Parson's-st.

Builders.

Claridge Richard, High-st.
Davis Richd., Calthorpe-lane.
Eglinton Samuel, Eglinton-terrace
Eglinton Thos., Church-lane.
Garrett Thomas, Neithrop
Hobley Alfred, Water-lane
Kimberley Edwin Robert, Upper Cherwell-street
Powell Thos., Upper Cherwell-street
Wilkins Wm., North Bar-st.

Butchers.

Armitt John, High street
Beere George, Horse fair
Blencowe Wm., Mill-lane
Butler Edward, Neithrop
Butler Thos., North Bar-st.
Butler Wm., Church-lane

Bygrave Wm., High-street
 Castell Wm., Fish-street
 Charlton Henry, Broad-st.
 Doyly Wm., High-street
 Edwards James, Castle-street
 Flowers Henry, High-street
 Flowers John, Bridge-street
 French Geo., Butcher's-row
 Green Samuel, Bridge-street
 Hayward James, High-street
 Heritage Wm., North Bar-st.
 Lay Wm., Church-lane
 Letherbarrow Edw., Neithrop
 Morby George, Calthorpe-lane
 Parish Thomas, Market-pl.
 Potter Thos., Blenheim-pl.
 Powell —, Bridge-street
 Rymill Ann, Butcher's-row
 Slatter Thomas, Parson's-st.
 Weaver Sarah, Neithrop
 Williams Wm., Parson's-st.

Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.

Dods Archibald (and carpet warehouseman), High-st.
 Gascoigne Jas. (and broker), Church-lane
 Grubb Charles Frederick (& carver in wood), Bridge-st.
 Hall James, High-street
 Holloway Edward, South Bar-street
 Norton James, North Bar-st.
 Orsborn John (working), Grimsbury
 Reeves Thomas Wm., North Bar-street
 Stanley Richard (and carpet warehouseman), Parson's street
 Walford Wm., Horse fair

Carpenters and Joiners.

See also Builders.

Bishop Wm., Cherwell-street
 Blaxley Samuel, Cherwell-st.
 Bricknell W., North Bar-st.
 Cork Thomas, Neithrop
 Coy Thomas, Bridge-street
 Davis Richard, Calthorpe-lane
 Gardner Daniel, Fish-street
 Garrett Thomas, Horse fair
 Hartup Samuel, Castle-st.
 Herbert John, Plough-yard
 Hobleby William, Neithrop
 Howard John, South Bar-st.
 Kimberley F., North Bar-st.

Robins Daniel, North Bar-st.
 Smith James, South Bar-st.

Carriers.

Askew W., (by waggon,) to Birmingham, from Golby's office, Bridge-street, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; calling at Southam, Leamington, Warwick, and Coventry.—Thomas Golby, agent.
Grand Junction Canal Company, Old Wharf.—W. Bearsley, agent.
Great Western Railway.—J. Drinkwater, agent, High-st.
London and North Western Railway.—Thos. Golby, agent, Bridge-street

Carters.

Curtis Thomas, South Bar-st.
 Gregory Nathaniel, Neithrop
 Gunn Samuel, Castle-street

Chair Makers.

Crosby Thomas, Bridge-st.
 Fox C., Parson's Meadow-lane
 Oxley Wm., Cherwell-street
 Thompson Wm., Church-lane

Chemists and Druggists.

Austin James B., (and manufacturer of soda water, &c.) Parson's-street
 Ball George Vincent, Parson's-street
 Beesley Elizabeth, Cornhill
 Beesley Thomas, High-st.
 Gibbs and Grimby, High-st.
 Gilkes William Preedy, High-street
 Hardwick Philip, Market-pl.

China and Glass Dealers.

Bonsor Thos., Market-place
 Carter Wm. P., High-street
 Essex Joseph, Broad-street
 Gee John, High-street
 Jones Wm., Market-place

Clothes Dealers.

Falkner David, High-street
 Grimby Chas., Parson's-st.

Coach Builders.

Govier Robert, High-street

Searle Jas., South Bar-street
 Wyatt William,

Coal Merchants.

Marked † are Dealers only.

Allgood James, Market-plee.
 Bolton William, Bridge-st.
 Brazier Rd., (and slate), Bridge-street
 Cave Chas., Bridge-street and Old-wharf
 Dalby Henry Adams, Bridge-st. & North Western Rail.
 Edwards & Bolton, Railway-wharf
 † Evans Francis, Old-wharf
 Field Rbt. and Benjamin, Grimsbury-mills
 Fortnum John, Cherwell-wf.
 Garland Chas. F., Bridge-wf.
 Gilby J., Neithrop
 Green Thomas, Market-plee.
 † Grantham Thos., Mill-lane
 Judge Charles, Old-wharf
 Lamprey John B., Bridge-wf.
 Matthews John, Old-wharf
 Neighbour Chas., Old-wharf
 Page Charles, Parson's-street
 Page Wm., Calthorpe-road
 Salter W., Parson's-meadow
 Salter Wm., Cherwell-wharf
 Saunders Wm., Mill-lane
 Staley John and Co., Banbury-mills
 Thorne Rd., Old-wharf
 Thorpe H., Railway-wharf
 Ward Henry, Old-wharf
 Wyatt Thomas Henry, North Western Railway-wharf

Confectioners.

Betts William, (Banbury cake maker), High-street
 Bartlett Caleb, South Bar-st.
 Claridge D. and Son, (Banbury cake makers and biscuit manufacturers, wholesale), Parson's-street
 Hawkins W., Butcher's-row
 Hemmings Arthur, High-st.
 Lamb Mary and Anne, (cake makers), Parson's-street
 Robbins James, Parson's-st.
 Sansbury Jas., South Bar-st.
 Town Rd. Thos., High-st.
 Wise Wm., Parson's-street

Coopers.

Elsden Charles, Fish street
 Fairfax John, Calthorpe-lane
 Prescott Alfred, North Bar-st.
 Taylor Chas., (and turner),
 High-street

Cork Cutters.

Golby Joseph, Butcher's-row
 Sutton Daniel, (and soda
 water agent), Parson's-st.

Corn Merchants.

Bolton William, Bridge-st.
 Edmunds Richard, Bridge-st.
 Green Thos., Market-place
 Lamprey John, Bridge-whf.
 Merry John Lee, Bridge-st.
 Staley J. & Co., Banbury-mills

Corn Millers.

Bolton William, Bridge st.
 Field Rt. & Benj., Grimsbury
 Staley J. & Co., Banbury-mills

Curriers and Leather Sellers.

Floyd William, North Bar-st.
 Railton Edward, High-street
 Whittern & Cooper, High-st.

Cutlers and Patten Makers.

Grant Thomas, Parson's-st.
 Thomas John, Parson's-st.
 Thomas Thos. C., Church-lane

Drapers, &c.

Bailey Richard, Market-place
 Bannon Wm., South Bar-st.
 Barker and Horwood, Parson's-street
 Cowper Henry, Market pl.
 Crickett Geo. B., Market-pl.
 Fairbrother and Tanner,
 Market-place
 Falkner David, High-street
 Greaves Joseph, Parson's-st.
 Grimby Chas., Parson's-st.
 Harlock John, Parson's st.
 Kirby Robert, High-street
 Peebles Rt. W., Market-plee.
 Philpotts and Loxley, High-st
 Potter Robert, High-street
 Prescott and Bloxham, Mar-
 ket-place
 Sedgley Timothy, High-st.
 Strange Wm., High-street
 Stutterd E. and D., (woollen)
 High-street

Dyers.

Jones F., Parson's-street
 Pearse Emma, Broad-street
 Thorne Richard and Son,
 Victoria dyehouse, Neithrop

Eating and Coffee Houses.

Abraham Jas., Bridge-street
 Grimmer Edwd., Market-pl.
 Herbert Wm., Fish-street
 Newberry J. W., Market-pl.
 Powell Eliz., Bridge-street
 Thorp Edwd., (and sausage
 maker), Parson's-street
 Tooley John, Bridge-street
 Viggers Alice, High-street

Farmers.

Askew William, Bloxham-rd.
 Baylis Sarah, Crouch-street
 Beere John, Pin-hill
 Bayless Thos., Crouch-farm
 Bolton Henry, Neithrop
 Bradshaw P., Wickham-mill
 Cave George, Bodicot-road
 Checkley Hawtin, Wickham-
 Park-farm
 Coleman W. W., Neithrop
 Counce John, Hardwick
 Edmonds Rd., Crouch-street
 Edwards Wm. F., Grimsbury
 French Geo., Butcher's-row
 Gibbard Jas., Grimsbury
 Golby James, Neithrop-
 Grange
 Golby Thomas, Bridge-street
 Hawkes Samuel, Grimsbury
 Holey William, Neithrop
 Jones William, Easington-
 farm
 Judge Clement, Grimsbury
 Kilby Rt., Grimsbury
 Kilby Zachariah, Grimsbury
 Kettle Thos., Grimsbury
 Meads William, Grimsbury
 Pratt Henry, Wickham-lodge
 Salter William, Neithrop
 Sellers Frances, Crouch-st.
 Southam Thos., Nethercote

Fellmongers.

Ashfield John, Neithrop
 Gibson Samuel, Back-lane
 Greatrex C., North Bar-st.
 Herbert William, Fish-street

Fire & Life Assurance Agents.

Birmingham (Fire), James
 Cadbury, Parson's-st. and
 W. Cubitt, the Green
City of London, (Life) J. B.
 Austin, Parson's-street
*Clerical, Medical & General
 (Life)*, B. W. Aplin, High-st
*County, Fire and Provident
 Life*, J. Jarvis, Parson's-st.
Dissenters & General, W. P.
 Payne, High-street
Economic (Life), J. Fortes-
 cue, High-street
Globe (Life), T. Pain, Bdge-st
Guardian, Richard Edmunds
 Bridge-street
Legal and Commercial, W.
 Fairbrother, Market-place
London Corporation, George
 Gardner, High-street
Medical & General, (Life)
 Robert Gardner, High-st.
Minerva, S. Cains, Parson's-st
Mitre (Life), W. Barrett,
 Corn-hill
Mutual (Life), G. Cottam,
 High-street
National Guardian, John
 Hyde, Market-place
National Provident, (Life)
 J. Cadbury, Parson's-street
*Norwich Union (and Hail
 Storm Assurance)*, J. G.
 Rusher, Market-place
Phenix Fire & Pelican Life,
 W. Munton, High-street
Property Protection Society,
 W. Barrett, Corn-hill
Royal Exchange, R. Thorne,
 North Bar-street
Royal Farmers, & Hail Storm
 W. Wing, High-street
Scottish Equitable (Life), J.
 Grimby, High-street
Standard (Life) W. Waters,
 Hemming, High-street
Star (Life), John Hyde, Mar-
 ket-place
Sun (Fire), John Pain, North
 Bar street
*United Kingdom Temperance
 General Provident Institu-
 tion*, H. Brooks, High-st.

Fishmongers.

Gibbs Robert, North Bar-st.
 Gibbs Sarah, Horse fair

Owen George, Back-lane
Turner Thomas, Parson's-st.

Fruiterers.

See also Grocers.

Abraham Jas., Bridge-street
North
Buswell Emma, Newland
Butler J., Green-lane
Eglinton Thos., Church-lane
Enock John, Bridge-street
Fairfax John, Calthorpe-lane
Fletcher Mary, Broad-street
Glaze Mary, Broad-street
Goby Joseph, Butcher's-row
Grant Samuel, Bridge-street
Hale Hannah, Church-lane
Hawkins Wm., Butcher's-row
Knapp Wm., North Bar-st.
King George, High-street
Owen George, Back-lane
Perry Thomas, (and nursery
and seedsman) High-st.
Robbins James, Parson's-st.
Turner Thomas, Parson's-st.
Taylor Lucy, Parson's-street

Gardeners and Seedsmen.

Bachelor J., Broughton-rd.
Blackwell Wm., Neithrop
Butler James, Green-lane
French Wm., Castle-garden
Goode Richard, Neithrop
Gregory Wm., Calthorpe-ln.
Hale Jos., Neithrop
Mascord J., Broughton-rd.
Mold James, Neithrop
Newton James, Neithrop
Robinson Rd., Fish-street
Perry Thomas, High-street,
(and nurseryman and
florist), Oxford-road

Glovers.

Baker William, Fish-street
Willett Susan, High-street

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

*Marked * are Tallow-
chandlers.*

*Baker Geo. H., Market-pl.
Bennett Edward, Cornhill
Bartholomew and Gerrish,
High-st. and Market-plee.
*Coleman Wm. White, (and
agent for Guinness's porter
and Bass's pale ales),
Parson's-street, & Golden
Villa, Neithrop

Cross Jeremiah, Parson's-st.
Endall Spencer, High-street
Garrett William, Horse-fair
Gibbs Richard, Market-place
Glaze Samuel, North Bar-st.
Grimby James, High-street
Harrison George, and Co.,
Market-place
Holloway John, Upper Cher-
well-street
Kirby Bartholomew, and
Gerrish, High-street
Malsbury Jph., Parson's-st.
Perry William, High-street
*Scrivener Thos., Corn-hill
Smart Richard, South Bar-st.
Stephenson Thos., Bridge st.
Stevens Robert, High-street
Stevens Willoughby Pontifex,
Market-place
Walshaw John, Parson's-st.

Grocery, & Sundries Dealers.

Askew Wm., Calthorpe-lane
Baker Robert, Neithrop
Beale Ann, South Bar-street
Blencowe Wm., Mill-lane
Bonham Sarah, Neithrop
Boss Thomas, Cherwell-st.
Busby Henry, (and bacon
factor) Butcher's-row
Dale Thomas, Neithrop
Fairfax John, Calthorpe-lane
Gayze Ann, Neithrop
Goodway W., Calthorpe-lane
Heritage Wm., North Bar-st.
Jackman Geo., Upper Cher-
well-street
Kimberley Jas., Upper Cher-
well-street
Mason Eliz., South Bar-st.
Orsborn John, Grimsbury
Teal John, Constitution-row
Watkins Rebecca, Bridge-st.
Weaver Sarah, Neithrop
White Charles, Neithrop

Gunsmiths.

Holland William, High-st.
Welch Jabez., Butcher's-row

Hatters.

*See also Linen Drapers
and Tailors.*

Blew William, North Bar-st.
Hart John, & Co., Market-pl.
Owen Wm. S., Parson's-st.

Prescott & Bloxham, (and
hosier) Market-place
Watts Thomas, High-street

Hair Dressers.

Marked † are Perfumers also
Fowler Charles, Bridge-st.
Hone Thos., Calthorpe-lane
Meadows George, Horse-fair
†Page John, High-street
†Page Richard, High-street
Pearson Geo., North Bar-st.
Rainbow Jonas, Bridge-st.
†Willitts Thos., S. High-st.

Hop and Seed Merchants.

Allgood James, Market-place
Barford John, and Son, Mar-
ket-place
Edmunds Richard, (& corn)
Bridge-street
Evans Wm., Market-place
Gardner Benjamin & Joseph,
High-street
Gazey John, High-street
Green T., (and corn) Mar-
ket-place
Gulliver Henry, High-street
Hoperoft Alfred, Fish-street
Mascord Joseph, High-street
Osborn Joseph, Horse-fair
Page Charles, (and corn)
Parson's-street
Rowell Mary, Market-place
Wyatt Thomas H., Bridge-st.

Hotels, Inns, &c.

*Marked † are Commercial
Inns, and † Posting houses.*

Angel, William Bennett,
Market-place
Bear, John Bazeley, Market-
place
Brewer's Arms, Thos. Fleet,
North Bar-street
†Buck and Bell, Geo. Astell,
Parson's street
Butcher's Arms, Edw. Spiers,
Butcher's-row
Catharine Wheel, Richard
Cleaver, Bridge-street
†Cock and Greyhound, David
Wheatley, Corn-hill
Crown, Ed. Butler, Neithrop
Crown, Joseph Cooper,
Bridge-street
Dog and Gun, Thomas
Blackford, North Bar-st.

Fleur de Lis, Alexander Spooner, Broad-street
 †*Flying Horse*, Chas. Page, Parson's-street
Fox, Richard Warmington, Market-place
George and Dragon, William Herbert, Horse-fair
Golden Lion, William F. Edwards, Grimsbury
Hare and Hounds, W. Clarke, Parson's-street
Horse and Jockey, Benjamin Hands, West Bar-street
Jolly Weavers, John Haines, South Bar-street
King's Head, John Hunt, Parson's-street
Leather Bottle, Wm. Scott, Bridge-street
Lion, W. Edwards, Nethercote
 †*Old George*, George Taylor, Bridge-street
 †*Plough*, John Herring, Corn-hill
Queen's Head, Wm. George, Bridge-street
 †*Red Lion Hotel*, Charles White Fowler, High-street
Red Lion Tap, Geo. Malins, Fish-street
 †*Rein Deer*, Henry & Maria Herbert, Parson's-street
Ship, Mary Hitchcock, High-street
Star, Geo. Thomas, High-st.
Sun, T. Maunder, Broad-st.
Sun Rising, John Hobley, Neithrop
Talbot, H. Gulliver, High-st.
Three Pigeons, Wm. Walker, North Bar-street
 †*Unicorn*, Thos. Hathaway, Market-place
Vine Tavern, J. Claridge, Corn-hill
Wagon and Horses, Thomas Cave, Butcher's-row
Weaver's Arms, W. Stevens, South Bar-street
Wheatsheaf, Jemima Hearn, Fish-street
White Hart, Wm. Jenkins, Bridge-street
 †*White Horse Hotel*, William Hayward, High-st.
 †*White Lion Hotel*, John Drinkwater, [and agent for Goding's stout] Church-lane

White Lion Tap, Church-lane
White Swan, Eliza Randle, South Bar-street
Windmill, Edward Curtis, North Bar-street

Beer Retailers.

Adecock John, Cherwell-st.
 Anthistle Rd., Calthorpe-lane
 Askew John, Calthorpe-lane
 Austin John, Lower Cherwell-street
 Blencowe Wm., Mill-lane
 Bull Thomas, Horse-fair
 Carpenter Thos., Calthorpe-lane
 Cluff John, Grimsbury
 Dale Thomas, Neithrop
 Elsdon Charles, Fish-street
 Gibbs Samuel, Neithrop
 Grantham, Thos., Mill-lane
 Green, J. Bridge-street
 Grimes Daniel, Neithrop
 Hambridge John, Mill-lane
 Hartwell Ann, Back-lane
 Hathaway Thos., Bridge-st.
 Hobley Alfred, Water-lane
 Hobley Wm., Water-lane
 Matthews Joseph, Lower Cherwell-street
 Morrey Wm., Church-lane
 Mumforde John, West-street
 Muscott Wm., Neithrop
 Pargiter John, Grimsbury
 Rainbow Joseph, Bridge-street south
 Riley Thomas, Bridge-street
 Robins Daniel, North Bar-st.
 Sabins James, Newland
 Salter William, Cherwell-st.
 Tooley John, Bridge-street south
 Watts William, Back-lane
 Weaver Sarah, Neithrop
 Webb Joseph, Lower Cherwell-street
 Wheeler John, Crouch-street
 White Charles, South Bar-st.
 White William, North Bar-st.
 Wilkins Saml., Calthorpe-rd.

Iron Founders.

Lampitt Charles, (engineer and millwright), 'Vulcan Foundry', Neithrop
 Samuelson Bernard, Britannia Iron Works, Fish-st.

Ironmongers.

Allen Samuel, (& nail manufacturer) Parson's-street
 Allgood J. (oil & colourman), Market-place
 Barford John & Son, (agricultural seedsmen & agents for Howard's, & Ransome's implements, Market-place
 Edmunds Richard, (& agent for agricultural implements) Bridge-street
 Evans William, Market-place
 Gardner, Benjamin & Joseph (agents for agricultural implements, tinmen, braziers, & colourmen, High-street
 Grant T. & Sons, Parson's-st.
 Mascord Joseph, (oil and colourman, and agent for agricultural implements), High-street
 Rowell Mary and Son, (oil & colourwarehouse) Market-place
 Slatter Joseph, High-street
 Stutterd J. & Son, Parson's-st
 Walker Jas. and Josiah L., North Bar-street

Maltsters.

Allgood James, Bridge-st.
 Barrett Wm., Cornhill
 Bolton Wm., Bridge-street
 Glaze Samuel, North Bar-st.
 Grisold Rd., Constitution-row
 Harman & Co., North Bar-st.
 Hayward Wm., High-street
 Hoperaft Alf., Fish-street
 Hunt and Edmunds, Bridge-street
 Kilby Rt., Grimsbury
 Merry John Lee, Bridge-st.
 Page Chas., Parson's-street
 Ward Henry, Cherwell-st.
 Wyatt Thomas Henry, Bridge-street and Grimsbury

Mealmen.

See also Bakers and Corn Merchants.

Bolton William, Bridge-st.
 Bricknell, W., North Bar-st.
 Bromley Clemt., North Bar-st
 Carpenter Sam., Calthorpe-lane
 Hawtin Fred., Market-place
 Humphris Saml., High-st.

Macklin George, Castle-st.
Riley Thos., Bridge-street
Sutton Thos., Church-lane
Wallin Thos., Market-place
Wheeler John, North Bar-st.

Milliners and Dress-makers.

MARKED THUS § KEEP ESTABLISHMENTS.

Allitt Eliz., Cherwell-street
Askew —, Bridge-street
Beere Emma, Cherwell-st.
Betts Eliz., High-street
Blencowe S. A., Bridge-st.
Birch Anne, Church-lane
Breakspere Sarah Ann.,
Calthorpe-lane
§Brewerton Eliz., High-st.
Bushell Catherine, Broad-st.
Charlot Ann, West Bar-st.
§Cheney — West Bar-st.
Cook Sarah, Bridge-street
Dear Sarah, South Bar-st.
§Durrant Emma, High-street
Dawes — Calthorpe-lane
§Eaglestone Fanny, High-st.
Egg Harriet and Louisa,
High-street
Fortnum Ann, Upper Cherwell-street
Gardner Emma, Bridge-st.
Gibbs Angelina, Paradise-st.
Haines M., Bridge-street
Hales Ann, Church-street
§Harbert Eliz., Horse-fair
Hardiman Sarah Ann, North Bar-street
Harwood Sarah, Broad-st.
Herbert Jane, Monument-st
Hirons Mary, West-Bar-st.
§Jakeman S., West Bar-ter.
§Kennedy Sarah, Parson's-st
§Kimberley and Chester,
High-street
Ludditt Eliz., Spring-cottage
§Mawle Johanna and Mary
Ann, Bridge-street
§Page Sarah, Bridge-street
Read Sarah, Church-lane
Rogers A. M., Oxford-road
Scarsbrook Lydia, Nth Bar-st.
§Scoles Eliz., Bridge-street
Shepherd Eliz., Neithrop
Smith Emma, South Bar-st.
§Strange —, Market-place
§Thomas —, Parson's-st.
Tolton Eliz., Church-lane
Usher Mary Ann and Louisa,
Monument-street

Walker Charlotte, Nth Bar-st
Washbrook Charlotte, Bear-garden-terrace
Whitehorn —, Parson's-st.
Willett's —, High-street

Millwrights.

Kimberley Frs., (& plough & machine maker) North Bar-street
Lampitt Charles, (and engineer) Neithrop
Parnell Joseph, Neithrop
Riley Wm., (& agricultural implement maker,) Neithrop
Samuelson Bernard, (and engineer,) Fish-street

Newspaper.

The Banbury Guardian : published by the proprietor, Mr. William Potts, at the office, Parson's-st., every Thursday morning

Nursery and Seedsmen.

See also Gardeners and Seedsmen.

Perry Thomas, (& florist)
High-st., Nursery, Oxford-road

Painters, Plumbers, & Glaziers

Blaxley Samuel, Church-st.
Bromley C., North Bar-st.
Cottam George, (house decorator) High-street
Enock John, Bridge-street
Fisher Thomas High-street
Godfrey Francis, Calthorpe
Harris John, Butcher's-row
Hathaway Thos., Market-pl.
Hobley Wm., North Bar-st.
Kingerlee Thos., Parson's-st
Mansfield Jph., South Bar-st
Sharpe James, Calthorpe-lane
Watkins Edw. Goss, (decorator & glass stainer and embosser) High-street

Plush Manufacturers

Baughen Richard & Thomas
North Bar-street & at Aldermanbury's, London
Haynes R. T. & Son, Horse-fair

Lees Robert & Co., High-st.
and at 36 King-st. Cheap-side, London

Poulturers.

Marked † are Dealers in Game.

Castle George, Neithrop
Owen George, Back-lane
Savage Joseph, Church-st.
† Thomas John, Parson's-st.
† Turner Thos., Parson's-st.

Rope and Twine Makers.

Scarcebrook J., North Bar-st
Wall Ebenezer & Thomas,
(manufacturers of sacks & bed sacking) Back-lane

Saddlers.

Dumbleton T., North Bar-st.
Grout Charles, Market-place
Railton Thomas, High-st.
Scarcebrook John, Bridge-st.
Taylor Thomas, Market-pl.
Walker & Son, North Bar-st

Slaters and Plasterers.

Butler Willm., Calthorpe-lane
Dale Thomas, Neithrop
Gillett Rehd., Cherwell-st.
Hobley Francis, Neithrop
Hirons Wm. West Bar-street
Hopkins Joseph, Neithrop
Izzard John, Calthorpe-lane
Stanton Samuel, Neithrop
Warmington Rd., Market-pl.

Statuary and Marble-masons.

Mander Robert, Bridge-st.
Nelson John, Cherwell-st.
(stone-quarries at Hornton)

Staymakers.

Flowers E., Bridge-st. North
Merchant Hannah, Back-lane
Mulligan Margt., Horse-fair

Straw Hat makers.

See also Milliners.

Askew Elizabeth, Bridge-st.
Baker Ann, Calthorpe-lane
Bushell Kath., Broad-street
Eaglestone Fanny, High-st.
Endall Sarah, Horse-fair
Fletcher S., Broad-street
Kimberly and Chester High-street

Kirkham Susannah [and stay maker] Crouch-street
Taylor Lucy, Parson's-st.
Willis Ann C., Upper Cherwell-street

Surgeons.

Brickwell Chas. J., Bridge-st
Chesterman S., South Bar-st
Douglas T. W., Market-pl.
Fowler John, Bridge-street
Gibbs and Grimbley High-st.
Morris and Rye, Horse-fair
Wise John and R. S., North Bar-street

Surveyors and Land Agents

Danby and Cales, High-st.
Davis, Saunders, and Hicks. High-street
Hawkins Thomas, North Bar-street
Sutton Daniel, [and Cork cutter] Parson's-street
Wheeler John, Crouch-street

Tailors,

Those marked † are Drapers, and † Hatters, &c., also.
Abraham James, Bridge-st. North

††Bailey Richard, Market-pl.
†Beere George, Parson's-st.
†Bisley George, High-street
Busby Edward, Neithrop
††Dickason Wm., High st.
Eaglestone Wm., Bridge-st.
Endall Jas., Church-lane
†Falkner David [and clothier] High-street
Fortnum Ann, Cherwell-st.
Franklin Hy., Broad-street
Franklin Wm., [and clothes cleaner], North Bar-st.
Franklin Rd., Castle street
Harris Thos., [and clothes cleaner], Calthorpe-lane
Hawkins Thos., North Bar-st
††Haynes R. S. and Son, North Bar-street
Holloway Geo., Calthorpe-ln
†Hyde John, Market-place
Jarvis John, Castle-street
Jones John, Neithrop
Morbey John, Neithrop
Potter Richard, Back-lane
Potter Thomas, Oxford-road
Pottinger Chas., Church-ln.

Shakspeare Rd., Church-ln.
Shepherd Gideon, Water-ln.

Timber Merchants.

Barrett W. Cornhill and Calthorpe
Braggins James
Dalby H' Adams, Bridge-st.
Garland C. F. Bridge-wharf
Pain Geo., North Bar-street

Toy Dealers.

Butler Thos., Butcher's-row
Hawkins T., North Bar-st.
Jones William, Market-place
Page John, High-street
Saul William, High-street
Willetts Thomas S., High-st.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Marked thus † are Shoeing smiths.

Bennett John, Overthorpe
†Lawrence Thomas, North Bar-street
†Mead William and John, North Bar-street
Stanley Edward (and livery stable keeper), South Bar-street
Waterhouse —, Overthorpe
†Webb George, Castle-street

Watch and Clock-makers.

Marked † are Silversmiths & Jewellers.

Barton J., Parson's-street
Carpenter William, Bridge-st
†Durrant James H., High-st.
Merchant Thomas, Back-ln.
†Payne William (and stationer), High-street
†Strange Thos., Market-pl.
†Tasker Wm., [and catholic bookseller], High-street
†Walford and Son, High-st.
Wells' Thomas (& gas fitter, bell-hanger, and pianoforte tuner), Parson's-street

Webbing, Horse Cloth, and Girth Manufacturers.

Cobb Timothy Rhodes and Son, Castle-street
Taylor Thomas, Market-pl.
Walker James and Josiah Lawrence, North Bar-st.

Wheelwrights.

Adcock James, Cherwell-st.
Adcock Joseph, Grimbsbury
Coy Thomas, Bridge-street
Hayward Wm., Calthorpe-ln.
Kimberley F., North Bar-st.
Smith William, Broad-street
Smith Samuel, Newland

Whitesmiths.

Carpenter Samuel, High-st.
Osborn Wm., South Bar-st.
Webb Henry, South Bar-st.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Marked † deal in Spirits only
Bazely John (and ale and porter merchant), Market-place

Claridge John, Cornhill
Drinkwater John, High-st.
Fowler Charles White and Son, High-street
Gazey John, High-street, and [retail] Calthorpe-lane
Gazey William, Parson's-st.
Gulliver Henry, High-street
Hands Benj., West Bar-st.
†Harman and Co., North Bar-street

Hathaway Thomas, Market-place
Hayward William, High-st.
Herbert Henry and Maria, Parson's-street
Herring John, Cornhill
Hopcraft Alfred, Fish-street
Hunt and Edmunds, Bridge-street
Hunt John, Parson's-street
Osborne Joseph, Horse fair
Page Charles, Parson's-street
Taylor George, Bridge-street
Wheatley David, Cornhill
Wyatt Thos. Hy., Bridge-st.

Woolstaplers.

Gibson Samuel, Back-lane
Hadland William and John, Horse fair
Shilson William, Neithrop
Smallbones Geo. and Daniel, Neithrop

Worsted and Mohair Spinner
Baughen Thomas, "Victoria Mills"

Public Officers, &c.

For the Members of the Corporation, see page 423.

Town Clerk, Mr. William Munton.

Borough Treasurer, Mr. Henry Stone

Clerk to the Improvement Commissioners, Mr. Thomas Pain

Clerk of the Peace, Mr. H. R. Rolls

Clerk to the Magistrates, Mr. J. Fortescue

Coroner for the Borough of Banbury, Mr. Thomas Pain

Clerks to the County Magistrates, Messrs. Moore & Judge

Clerk to the Land and Income Tax Commissioners, Mr. John Fortescue

Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Mr. Wm. Waters Fleming

Collectors of Income and Assessed Taxes, Mr. Henry Herbert & Mr. Thos. Buller

Clerk of the Market, The Mayor

Court of Record, Town Hall. The Recorder, Judge; Mr. T. Tims, Deputy Judge;

Mr. William Munton, Registrar,

County Court, Town Hall. F. Trotter Dinsdale, Esq., Judge; Mr. J. Fortescue, Clerk

Borough Gaol, Market-place. Mr. William Walker, Governor

Inland Revenue Office, Buck & Bell Inn, Parson's-street. Mr. James Freegard, Supervisor

Stamp Office, John Golby Rusher, distributor, Market-place

Sergeants at Mace, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, &c., Dan. Dixon and Wm. Hutchings

Town Crier, Daniel Dixon

Sanitary Inspector, William Hutchings

Billet Master & High Constable, Mr. Jabez B. Welch

Superintendent of Police, Wm. Thompson

Sheriff's Officer, Thomas Butler

Collector of Stallage &c., Samuel Gunn

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Banbury Union, Mr. W. W. Heming

Registrar of Marriages, Mr. J. G. Walford

Registrar of Marriages for the Society of Friends, Mr. H. Beesley

Registrar of Births & Deaths, Mr. T. Bonner

Commissioners for taking acknowledgements of married women, Mr. T. Tims, Mr. T. Draper, Mr. B. W. Aplin, Mr. J. Fortescue, and Mr. T. G. Judge.

Surrogates for granting Marriage Licenses in the Peculiar of Banbury, Rev. W. Wilson, Banbury and Rev. R. W. Leonard, Charlton

Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, for the Hundreds of Banbury and Bloxham, Mr. William Munton

Clerk to the Deputy Lieutenant of Banbury Sub-division, Mr. Benj. Wm. Aplin

High Constable for Banbury Hundred, Mr. John Greaves, Swalcliffe Ley

Public Institutions, Societies, &c.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Secretary, Rev. C. Barter.—Depository, Rev. J. W. Elger

Blue Coat School.—Treasurer & Secretary, Mr. John Barford

National School Society.—Treasurer, A. R. Tawney, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Rusher

British School Society.—Treasurer, J. A. Gillett, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. T. Clarke

Infant School.—Treasurer, Mr. Head.—Secretary, J. Gillett, Esq.

Auxiliary Bible Society.—President, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele.—Treasurers, Messrs. Cobb.—Secretaries, Mr. J. G. Rusher, Mr. H. Beesley, and Mr. Thomas Hunt.—Depository, Mr. Jas. Cadbury, Parson's-street

Dorcas Society.—Treasurer, Mrs. J. Gillett.—Secretary, Mrs. Piper

Clothing Society.—Treasurer, H. R. Brayne, Esq.—Secretary, Miss E. Muskett

Visiting Charitable Society.—Treasurer, Mr. Rusher.—Secretaries, Rev. C. Forbes and Mr. G. Beere.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. Loader

Charitable Society.—Treasurer, Mr. Rd. Goffe.—Secretary, Mr. J. G. Walford

Gas-light and Coke Company.—Treasurer, J. A. Gillett, Esq.—Solicitor, T. Pain, Esq.

—Clerk, Mr. W. Quatermaine

Agricultural Association.—President, Col. North.—Treasurer, Mr. W. Rusher.—Hon. Secretary, B. W. Aplin, Esq.

Church Missionary Association.—Treasurer, S. Chesterman, Esq.—Secretaries, Rev. C. A. Heurtley, Fenny Compton and Rev. H. D. Harington, South Newington

Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.—Treasurer, H. R. Brayne, Esq.

Church Singers' Society.—Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. G. Beere

Conservative Association.—Secretary, Mr. John P. Barford

Reform Association.—Treasurer, Mr. Robt. Field.—Secretary, Mr. F. Francillon

Mechanics' Institute, Church Passage.—President, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele.—Treasurer, Mr. G. Beere.—Secretary, Mr. R. H. Rolls.—Librarian, Mr. W. Pottinger.—Open from 12 till 2 a.m., 7 till 10 p.m.

Temperance Society.—President, Mr. J. Head.—Treasurer, Mr. J. Cross.—Secretaries, Mr. Cadbury and Mr. T. Brewer

Neithrop Association for Prosecuting Felons.—Treasurer, Mr. C. Page

Banbury Association for Prosecuting Felons.—Treasurer, Mr. W. Hayward.—Secretary and Solicitor, Mr. John Fortescue

Building and Investment Society.—Trustees, Col. North, etc.—Solicitor, Mr. B. W. Aplin.—Secretary, Mr. John Kilby.—Surveyor, Mr. James Hall, auctioneer

Small Savings Society at the Savings Bank.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Rusher.—Open every Thursday Evening, from 7 till 8, April to October

Horticultural Society.—Treasurer, Mr. W. Munton.—Secretary, Mr. H. Stone

Mutual Cattle Insurance Society.—Treasurer, Mr. J. Hitchcock.—Secretary, Mr. Fowler

HALL STORM SOCIETY.—Secretary, Mr. C. W. Fowler

PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—Treasurer, H. R. Brayne, Esq.

CHINA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Treasurer & Secretary, Rev. C. Forbes

PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Treas. J. Hitchcock, Esq.—Secretary, B. W. Aplin, Esq.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—Treas. J. Harlock.—Secretary, J. Cadbury

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—President, H. W. Tancred, Esq., M.P.—Treasurers, Messrs. Cobb and Son.—Solicitor, R. H. Rolls, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. D. P. Pellatt

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL.—Sec. Mr. B. W. Aplin.—Treasurer, Mr. J. Hitchcock

CRICKET CLUB.—President, T. R. Cobb, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. W. Hayward.—Secretary, Mr. T. Mitchell

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.—Treas. J. Cadbury

FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Treas. Mrs. R. Edmunds.—Sec. Mrs. Cadbury

BLANKET LENDING SOCIETY.—Manager, Mr. G. Beere

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, etc. are held at the White Hart Inn—the Weaver's Arms—White Horse—and Bear Inns

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Treasurer, Mr. Hyde.—Secretary, Mr. H. Drury

Water Conveyances.

THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL COMPANY'S FLY BOATS, leave the Old Wharf, Banbury, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for London; Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bilston, Leamington, Warwick, etc.; calling at all intermediate Stations on the Canal.

The Borough of Woodstock.

Woodstock is a parochial chapelry, a corporate and parliamentary borough, and a market town, situate in nearly the centre of Oxfordshire, about 8 miles N.N.W. from Oxford, and 62 miles W.N.W. from London. It has separate jurisdiction, and is within the liberty of the city of Oxford. The chapelry includes the extra parochial precincts of Blenheim-park, and contains 360 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,322; in 1831, 1,380; and in 1841, 1,521 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £2,265., and the rateable value is about £2,517. His grace the duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

Historical Notes.—The name of Woodstock is derived from the Saxon *Vudestoc* or *Vudestow*, a 'woody place,' but the origin of the town is involved in obscurity, though it does not appear to have existed previous to the time of the Saxons. At an early period Woodstock became a favorite abode of royalty. King Ethelred, who began his reign in 866, is believed to have held a parliament or council here; and his illustrious brother, Alfred the Great, according to a MS. in the Cottonian library, here translated '*Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.*' After the conquest, the palace was in a great measure rebuilt, and the park enclosed with a stone wall, and stocked with animals by Henry I., who preferred this to his other residences. The novel appendage to the precincts of royalty (a collection of foreign wild beasts), introduced by this monarch, has been in some degree cherished by his successors on the throne, even to the present day. According to Rouse, the historian, this was the first enclosed park in England. In the palace of Woodstock, Henry II. resided when Malcolm king of Scotland, and Rice prince of Wales, came in the year 1163, to do homage to that king and his son. But what has rendered the name of this place most familiar, is the celebrated story of the illicit amour, between this monarch and his renowned mistress, Fair Rosamond. The regal mansion occupied a slightly elevated spot on the border of the river Glyme, (then a narrow stream, but since expanded into a magnificent lake,) at a short distance from the fine bridge now thrown across the water within the walls of Blenheim park. It was in this seat that Henry is supposed to have spent the gayest season of his life, in illicit dalliance with his fair but unfortunate lady. Rosamond was the daughter of Walter lord Clifford, of Clifford castle, in Herefordshire. At an early age she was placed as a boarder, for the purpose of receiving education, at the nunnery of *Godstow*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Oxford.* The females resident in this convent according to Stowe, were allowed considerable licence. They were even permitted to spend one day in the year at Godstow fair; but it must be remembered that fairs and wakes were then united with

*The nunnery of Godstow was erected on ground given by John de St. John, towards the end of the reign of Edward I., by Editha or Ida, a lady of Winchester, the widow of Sir William Launcelne. Dame Edith became the first abbess of the foundation, and by her was built the church, a structure dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. John Baptist, in 1138, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of, says Dugdale "king Stephen, and Maud the queen, with abundance of nobility." At the dissolution, the nunnery was valued at £274. per annum. Other historians however, give a different account of this nunnery. Lambard tells us that king John, son of Henry II., 'founded this monasterie for expiation of the synnes of him (Henry II.) and his lover; whose bodye he causeth to be curiously interred there, withe this inscription:—

"Hic Jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda,
Non Redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

pious ceremonials. The fair devotees were also allowed to visit several neighbouring places, among which was Medley, a spacious but secluded mansion, on the border of the river between Godstow and Oxford; and Binsey on the bank of the same river. At Medley was a small oratory or chapel, and the nuns also had rooms set apart for them, if accident caused them to stay longer than ordinary. Henry, it is supposed, first saw Rosamond in 1149. At this time she was not more than fifteen years of age, and the prince was very young. It is probable that Henry softened the fall of his victim by promises of honorable retribution; but the love promises of a prince depend for performance on political expediency. The repudiated queen of France, Eleanor of Guienne, held the support of a sceptre in her hand; and the pretensions of ensnared beauty, and subdued innocence, weighed trivially on the opposite side. King Henry constructed for the reception of Rosamond, a retired dwelling (or bower, in the language of that day) a short distance from the palace, called 'Fair Rosamond's Bower.' As the writers of that era relate few of the circumstances attending Henry's connexion with Rosamond, an impenetrable cloud of doubt involves the whole affair; but it seems probable that she retired from the society of her royal seducer soon after he brought his queen to England. We shall not trouble our readers with the 'strange tales' touching the *Labyrinth*, so artfully contrived around the *Bower*, by the king, that no stranger could possibly unthread its mazes; nor how the 'jealous queen,' discovered the beauty at the entrance to the labyrinth, and pursued her; how Rosamond in her haste dropped a ball of silk, a part of which, adhering to her foot or garment, acted as a clue; nor how the queen by means of this clue, penetrated the recess; and though at first struck with amazement by her beauty it is said she compelled her to swallow poison. There is no ground whatever for believing that Rosamond died out of the ordinary course of nature, and there is reason for supposing that she returned to the nunnery in which her happiest days had passed, and lived there, in seclusion for several years. The story of her being poisoned by the queen is a modern fabrication. Every writer near her own time describes her as dying a natural death. When the period of her indulgence was complete, and regal blandishment could seduce no more; when the hand of death put a period to her season of repentance, her body was interred by her parents before the high altar of Godstow, and a costly monument was erected, round which lights were directed to be kept continually burning. "Hugh, bishop of Lincoln" says Stowe, "came, A.D. 1191, to the abbey of the nunnes and when he had entered the church to pray, he saw a tomb in the middle of the quire, covered with a Pall of Silke, and set about

with Lights of Wax. And demanding whose tomb it was, he was answered, that it was the Tombe of Rosamond, sometime, Lemman to Henry II., who for the love of her had done much good to that church." "Then," quoth the Bishop, "take out of this Place the Harlot, and bury her without the Church." When the body of Rosamond was removed in pursuance of this order, it was placed, according to Higden, in the nun's chapter house; but at the Reformation her bones were taken up, and her tomb was destroyed. Leland mentions "Rosamunde's Tumble, at Godstowe Nunnery, taken up alate," as a stone, with this inscription, Tumba Rosamundæ; and says that "Her Bones were closid in Lead, and within that the Bones were closed in Letter (Leather) when it was opened a swete smell came out of it." Rosamond had two sons by king Henry, Richard Longspee or Longsword (so called from the sword he usually wore,) earl of Salisbury; and Geoffery Plantagenet, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England. "The Gods," we are told, "of our pleasant vices make instruments to plague us." "If the assertion of the poet be correct and heaven indeed visits the transgressions of man in sublunary vengeance, the gratification of ambition, in his nuptials with Eleanor of Guienne, was the 'pleasant' vice of Henry; for seldom has the patience of a father been tried by so ungracious a brood, as that which sprang from the repudiated princess for whom Rosamond was abandoned. The unnatural wars waged against the king by his legitimate sons are well known. Amid these dreary scenes he was solaced by the filial attachment and unshaken honour of the child on whose birth he had cast so cruel a stigma. The archbishop of York, Henry's second son by Rosamond, fought for him in the field with bravery and skill, and was ever at hand to administer the comfort of reverent friendship in his distressed hours. This son staid by him to the last; and when the aged king sank to death, quite heart-broken by the vindictive ingratitude of his own children, the bishop attended his corpse to the nunnery of Fontevrault, and watched near it while it lay in state." The remains of Godstow nunnery now consist of ranges of wall on the north, south, and east sides of an extensive area, and a small building at one angle, supposed to have been the chapter-house, or chapel attached to it. It is in this building, (now used as a cow-shed) that the remains of Rosamond are believed to have been placed, when they were removed from the choir of the church.

The site of fair Rosamond's bower in Blenheim park, was levelled by the first duke of Marlborough. Adjacent to the spot on which the dwelling stood, in a beautiful but sequestered dell is a basin, denominated *Rosamond's Bath or Well*. The spring gushes from an artificial aperture in the stones,

and is received into a capacious bath, paved at the sides and bottom with freestone, and fenced with iron palisades.

Long after the romantic 'bower' lost its fair tenant, Henry II. resided in the palace of Woodstock. Edward I. held a parliament here in 1275; and here was born Edmund, the second son of that king, from thence called Edmund of Woodstock. Edward the black prince, eldest son of Edward III., one of the brightest characters in our national record; and Thomas, the sixth son of the same king, were also born at Woodstock. The latter prince obtained the surname (Thomas of Woodstock) from the place of his nativity. Richard II. was frequently here; and during a festivity held here by him at Christmas, John Hastings earl of Pembroke, was unfortunately slain.

Chaucer, the venerable poet, resided for some time in a house situated at the right angle of an area, before the present usual entrance to the park; and some historians assert that it was his birth-place. That writer draws the scenery of his poem of 'The Dream' from Woodstock park; and he describes 'Rosamond's Bower' as a white castle, seated on an eminence and adorned with maples.

Among other abridged extracts from the 'Ancient Customs of the Manor of Woodstock,' taken in the time of Edward VI., the following are given by Dr. Mavor, late rector of Woodstock. To the manor and honour of Woodstock belong seven demesne towns, or villages; *Hordley, Wootton, Combe, Stonesfield, Handborough, Bladon, and Old Woodstock*; the tenants of which are discharged from tolls, in all fairs and markets, and possess other particular privileges.

"There are several kinds of land in this manor; *Demesne or Bury Land: Free Land*; and *Customary Land*; the latter of which descends to the youngest son or daughter, as heir.

"The customary tenants of Handborough, Combe, and Bladon, were bound to cut and make all the grass growing in Woodstock park, for which every township was to have sixpence in money, or two gallons of ale. The customary tenants of Hordley, by tenure, were to sweep and make clean all the chambers in the manor-house, as often as the king visited it, for which they were to receive two *castes* of bread and two gallons of ale; and the owner of the manor-place of Combe, in like manner, was to clean all jakes, &c., within and about the king's manor of Woodstock.

"The tenants of the seven demesne towns, and the town of Woodstock, were bound to drive and keep the deer for view, as often as the king should come to his manor of Woodstock, or should order his game to be viewed by any other person.

“The customary tenants of the demesne towns were bound to carry the hay growing on the meads in Woodstock park, to the king’s barn, for the support of the deer in winter, for which they were to have seven-pence a day, and to be allowed, on going home, to carry off as much hay as would lie in the bed of their carts.”

In the reign of queen Mary the princess Elizabeth resided or more properly speaking, was imprisoned here under the care of Sir Henry Beddingfield. During this period an accidental fire broke out in the room beneath the chamber of the princess, but was promptly extinguished by those whom she denominated her gaolers. The confinement of Elizabeth at Woodstock was owing to the political suspicions entertained by queen Mary, excited by the conspiracy of Sir Thomas Wyatt. After Elizabeth’s accession to the throne, she often selected this as her voluntary residence.

During the civil wars of the 17th century, this ancient abode of kings was defended for a time by captain Samuel Fawcet, with much skill and courage. At length the king empowered certain commissioners to treat concerning a surrender, and the royal mansion passed into the hands of the parliamentarians. The commissioners who assembled here, in 1649, for the purpose of surveying the royal property, made the king’s bed-chamber their kitchen; the council-hall their brewhouse; and in the dining-room they placed for the use of their fires, logs sawn from a noble tree which had long flourished in the park under the name of the *King’s Oak*. But their triumph was soon interrupted by the ingenuity of an adroit and humorous royalist named Joe Collins who had procured the situation of secretary to the commissioners for the purpose of imposing on their credulity. By his agency the most frightful noises assailed their ears in the night, dreadful phantasms glided before their eyes; their bed clothes were torn in fragments; many round blows were given; and sundry noxious ingredients were discharged on their amazed foreheads. These strange circumstances filled that credulous age with wonder; and the populace dignified the nocturnal operator, with the name of the *Just Devil of Woodstock*. This affair was considered at the time in so serious a light, that the resident clergymen of the place, kept a diary of the wonders which was afterwards published. Dr. Plot fills several pages of his history, with an account of the proceedings. “November 2” he says “came something into the withdrawing room, *treading, as they conceived, much like a bear*, which first only walking about a quarter of an hour, at length it made a noise about the table, and threw the warning pan so violently that it quite spoiled it. It threw also glass, and great stones, at them again, and the bones of horses, and all so violently that the bedstead and walls were bruised by them. This night they

set candles all about the rooms, and made fires up to the mantle-trees of the chimneys; but all were put out, nobody knew how; the fire, and billets that made it, being thrown up and down the rooms; the curtains torn with the rods from their beds, and the bed-posts pulled away that the tester fell down upon them, and the feet of the bedstead cloven in two. And upon the servants, in the truckle-bed, who lay all this time panting for fear, there was first a little, which made them begin to stir, but before they could out there came a whole *Coulee*, as it were of filthy ditch-water down upon them, so green that it made their shirts and sheets of that colour also." The noises which had ceased for a time, having commenced again, the same writer tells us, that one of the commissioners "lighted a candle and set it between the two chambers, in the doorway, on which another of them fixing his eyes saw the similitude of a hoof striking the candle and candlestick into the middle of the chamber. Upon this the same person was so bold as to draw his sword; but he had scarce got it out, but there was another invisible hand had hold of it too; and tugged with him for it; and prevailing, struck him so violently with the pummel that he was stunned with the blow. Then began grievous noises again, insomuch that they called to one another, got together, and went into the presence chamber, where *they said prayers and sang psalms.*" When this plot was discovered, Collins was styled the *Merry Devil of Woodstock*; and the credulity of the commissioners afforded an apt subject of laughter and ridicule to the era which succeeded. Woodstock with its appurtenances were afterwards granted to various dependants of the prevailing faction. All the furniture was quickly dispersed; and many of the pictures are still preserved in the county. The gate-house was suffered to stand till the early part of the last century, when it was pulled down.

On levelling the site of the palace, which is now 'covered with verdant sward, and browsed by deer,' a coffin was dug up, in which was found a gold ring, bearing the inscription: 'Remember the Covenant;' and Dr. Mavor says, that "on moving the ground in the vicinity, in 1791, several natural and artificial curiosities were discovered, and among the rest some coins of the Roman emperors." We are also told by the same writer, "that some of the entrenchments thrown up during the civil war in the time of Charles I., are still visible on the brow of the hill above Queen Pool; and the parterres and knots of the ancient gardens, are distinctly to be traced on the lawn, in front of Churchill's pillar."

The duke of Portland takes his inferior title of viscount, from Woodstock.

* Such of our readers as are conversant with the works of the late sir Walter Scott will not fail to recognise in Joe Collins, the prototype of Wildrake, in the historical novel of *Woodstock*.

BLENHEIM.

The honour of Woodstock was, in the reign of queen Anne settled by parliament upon John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, who commanded the army of the grand alliance formed by Great Britain, Holland, Portugal and other powers, against France and Spain, and upon his descendants male and female for ever, as a monument of national gratitude for his bravery and conduct. At the same time the sum of £500,000. was voted by parliament, for the purpose of erecting such a palace for the duke and his descendants "as should proclaim, in magnificent and durable characters, the exalted virtue of the hero, and the proportioned gratitude of his country." The architect was Sir John Vanbrugh, and the palace was called *Blenheim*, after a German village, near which the duke obtained one of the most important of his numerous victories, on the 2nd of August, 1704. On the anniversary of this battle, it was directed, by way of tenure that "every year, for ever, the inheritor of his grace's honours and titles, should render at Windsor, to her majesty, her heirs and successors, one standard, or colours, with three fleurs-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits, and services due to the Crown;"—a custom of course observed with scrupulous exactness.

The palace one of the most magnificent piles of architecture in this kingdom, and perhaps in the whole world, stands on ground sufficiently elevated to display the fabric to great effect, without detracting from its comparative magnitude; and is entirely built of freestone.

The building is in a mixed and original, though not a faultless style of architecture, and measures 348 feet from wing to wing. The north front is a chaste and fine elevation; the centre being supported by massive columns of the Corinthian order. The roof is adorned with a handsome balustrade, and much sculpture, but the towers have a heavy appearance, like most of Vanbrugh's structures, which occasioned the wits of the age to write the following epitaph on him after his death:—

"Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

In many parts the architecture is noble; but in others it is spoiled by a profusion of decorations which destroy the simplicity of the design; upon the whole however, it must be acknowledged a most magnificent structure. Over a portico in the south front is placed a colossal bust of Louis XIV. of France, taken from the gates of Tournay. This bust is adorned with various military emblems; and, the pediment, bears the following inscription: *Europæ Haec Vindex Genio Decora Alta Britanno*; (The Assertor of the Liberty of Europe dedicates these lofty honours to the Genius of Britain.) The interior

of the building is truly magnificent and contains a large and splendid collection of paintings. The *Hall* which is entered through a superb portico in front, is in fine proportion, and the roof is supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, 67 feet high. The ceiling painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically represents *Victory* crowning John duke of Marlborough, as she points to the battle of Blenheim. In this room are two statues in bronze; viz. the *Venus de Medicis*, and the dancing Faun, both from the originals in marble in the duke of Tuscany's collection at Florence, and executed by Maximilian Soldani Benzi, at Florence, in the year 1711. Over the door leading to the saloon, is a bust of John duke of Marlborough. In the lower division of the hall is disclosed a part of the gallery, which runs to the whole extent of the mansion, and is ornamented with numerous family portraits, and with whole lengths of queen Anne, by Lily; and of Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain.

The Bow Window Room, the next to which visitors are conducted, is adorned with exquisite tapestry representing the battles of Blenheim, and Wyndael; the principal action of the first being confined to the taking of marshal Tallard. The ceiling is painted, and ornamented with military emblems by Hakewell; and the room is likewise adorned with numerous pictures. *The Duke's Dressing Room*, and the *State Bed-Chamber* are furnished in the richest manner. The ceilings of these apartments have lately been tastefully embellished with the arms of the duke, and likewise other devices in rich embossed work, splendidly illuminated. The posts of the state bed are carved and enriched with gold, their extremities being adorned with military trophies, and the top of the bed, rising into a dome is surmounted by a ducal coronet.

The Grand Cabinet, the *East Drawing-Room*, the *Great Drawing-Room*, and *Small Drawing-Room* are all hung with crimson cloth and crowded with pictures. Indeed every apartment at Blenheim is adorned in a similar manner, and some of the finest specimens of the old masters are here to be met with.

The Dining-Room situated near the centre of the palace, is a large and lofty apartment. The long and handsome table in this room is of English oak, as also a magnificent sideboard, elaborately carved with the arms of the duke, and other devices. The wine cellars are of the same wood, and carved with Bacchanalian emblems.

The Saloon is an elegantly finished room, the basement of which is lined with marble. Above the basement, in six compartments, are represented the different nations of the world, in their characteristic costumes, by La Guerre. 1, French, English, and Scotch, with a portrait of the painter; 2, Spaniards; 3, Moors and Negroes; 4, Chinese and Tartars; 5, Turks; 6, Dutch and Swedes. The ceiling, also painted by La Guerre, emblematically represents

John duke of Marlborough, arrested in the career of victory by the hand of *Peace*, while *Time* reminds him of the rapidity of his own flight. *The Winter Drawing-Room* is hung with tapestry representing the four cardinal virtues, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, and Temperance with characteristic emblems, and embellishments. *The State Drawing-Room* is decorated and furnished with the utmost splendour. The tapestry represents the march to Bouchain, and the siege of Bouchain. In the siege is shewn the dog which accompanied his master, lord Cadogan through the whole of his campaigns. *The Green Drawing-Room* is hung with excellent tapestry representing the battle of Dunnewert; the battle of Lisle; the siege of Lisle; and the battle of Malplaquet. *The Blue Drawing-Room* is hung with damask with ornamental gilt bordures.

The Library which occupies the entire west front is a magnificent apartment, 183 feet long. The basement is of black marble; and solid columns of veined marble support a rich entablature. Pilasters of the Doric order are liberally interspersed; and the vaulted ceiling is divided into compartments by stucco work.

This spacious room is furnished with a grand collection of books, comprising nearly 20,000 volumes, in various languages, arts, and sciences; all arranged in elegant cases with gilt wire latticed doors. Few private collections are said to be equal to this in value, the whole being reckoned worth £30,000. Sculpture and painting, however, unite with literature, to add charms to this grand room. Here is a highly finished statue of queen Anne, in her coronation robes, on a pedestal, by Rysbrach; likewise several busts, one of which, is that of Alexander the Great; also a fine piece of Grecian sculpture, dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum; and a number of alabaster figures. The paintings consist chiefly of a number of whole length family portraits. The prospect from the windows of this room is truly magnificent; and here is a large telescope, by Herschel, the gift of George III, to George, the third duke of Marlborough, shortly after the royal visit to Blenheim, in 1786.

The Chapel is situated in the western wing of the building. The altar-piece painted by Jordaens, is a 'Taking down from the Cross.' Here is a fine monument by Rysbrach, to the memory of John duke of Marlborough, and his duchess. They are represented with their sons (who died young,) and supported by *Fame* and *History*. Beneath in basso-relievo, is the taking of Marshal Tallard.

The entrance to the palace is on the east, by an arcaded quadrangle, and the visitor on leaving it finds himself opposite its north front. The whole of the palace has lately undergone a thorough repair and embellishment, at an

outlay of many thousand pounds. Near the east angle of the building is a commodious *Observatory*, erected by the late duke, and furnished with the best astronomical apparatus, by Ramsden.

On the left of the entrance to the palace is a division of building originally a greenhouse, though now formed into a *Theatre*. It is highly embellished, and contains seats for 200 persons, independent of the side boxes. It is however, long since any dramatic pieces were performed in this building.

The Titian Room, adjoining the theatre, contains nine large paintings by Titian, presented by Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John duke of Marlborough. They are painted on leather, the figures larger than life, and are considered the choicest productions of that great master. These paintings are 'displayed chiefly for the sake of amateurs in the pictorial art:' the subjects, entitled the *Loves of the Gods*, are—Mars and Venus—Cupid and Psyche—Apollo and Daphne—Pluto and Proserpine—Hercules and Dejanira—Vulcan and Ceres—Bacchus and Ariadne—Jupiter, Juno, and Io—and Neptune and Amphitrite. The estimate value of these paintings is £60,000. In the same room is a fine painting, the Rape of Proserpine, by Rubens, of great value. *The China Gallery*, which is near the park-gate, and was finished in 1796, is a neat and appropriate fabric, containing a fine collection of old and curious porcelain, delf, and Japan ware. The antiquity of these is inferred from the extreme rudeness of the designs, &c. Some of the articles are said to be 3000 years old. Among the varieties particularly pointed out are a tea pot, presented by the duke of Richelieu to Louis XIV.; two bottles which belonged to queen Anne; a tea pot that belonged to Oliver Cromwell; curiosities from the collections of the dukes of Orleans, Aumont, and Argyle; specimens of jasper china; a curious piece of delf from Athens; and specimens of the honeycomb from China. This collection was formed by Mr. Spalding, and presented by him as an appendant to Blenheim, on condition that it should be annexed as an heirloom to the Marlborough family, unless the duke should choose to give it to some university, museum, or corporation.

The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, which occupy more than 200 acres, are adorned with grottos, a fountain and cascade, statues, &c. The parts open for the inspection of strangers are very beautiful, but the private gardens of the duke are laid out with extreme taste, and contain a valuable collection of plants. *The Temple of Health* is a neat building erected in the gardens, by a late duke on the recovery of George III. from his severe illness, in 1789. It has a suitable latin inscription on a marble tablet, over which is a fine medallion of his majesty. *The Aviary* which stands on a spot

formerly called the duchess's flower garden, was designed by Mr. Hakewell, and is stocked with gold and silver pheasants, curious doves and other birds. *The Aboretum* in front of the aviary, contains selections of all the choicest and most beautiful forest trees, hardy enough to bear our climate. *The Fountain* is the work of Bernini, copied from that of the Piazza Navona at Rome, and was presented to John duke of Marlborough, by the Spanish ambassador. This fine piece of sculpture represents the gods of the Danube, the Nile, the La Plata, and the Ganges, with their appropriate attributes. On a marble pedestal is an inscription in Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spanish.

The Temple of Diana was designed by sir William Chambers, and contains a medallion, representing Hippolytus offering a wreath of flowers to 'the Ionian, rural and mountain ranging Diana.'

The Japan Room is a dining room 30 feet in length, situated at the east end of the palace. In the *Arcade Flower Garden* is a pavilion of octagonal form, entirely composed of various coloured woods with their natural bark. This is supported by columns of yew with a carved colonnade around it. Two other apartments have been added to this; one of which, the drawing room, is beautifully painted in imitation of the Verd antique and the Sienna marbles. *The New Holland* or *Botany Bay Garden*, consists of Mimosas, Metrosideros, Pittosporums, and the most curious and beautiful plants from New Holland and Norfolk Island. *The Chinese Garden* is stocked with the most curious of the Camellia tribe, and other valuable Chinese plants. *The Terrace Garden* is ornamented with clumps of the choicest American and other hardy exotic plants. In the *Aquatic* or *Rock Garden*, all descriptions of aquatic plants are cultivated in a piece of water, surrounded by rock work. *The Rose Garden* contains more than 1000 different sorts of roses, standard and dwarf; and in the *Dahlia Garden* will be found about 200 sorts of these plants. Among the statues may be noticed the Roman Wrestlers, and the Listening Slave, in bronze, by Benzi. Our limits will not permit us to describe justly this elysium, the local advantages of which can nowhere be exceeded. In this 'paradise of sweets' all is arranged with a magnificence of design and correctness of taste, consonant in spirit to the palace which they are intended to adorn. Splendid views frequently present themselves whilst traversing these pleasure grounds. "At one point the eye is gratified by deep and cultivated seclusion; at another it is led over a boundless expanse of captivating landscape, revealed at the most felicitous juncture, and under the finest circumstances of contrast." The great beauty and picturesque effect for which these grounds are so celebrated is attributed to that celebrated landscape gardener Brown, being the chef-d'œuvre of that artist.

Blenheim Park is nearly twelve miles in circumference, and is one continued succession of captivating prospects and agreeably diversified scenes. It is entered from Woodstock through a triumphal arch or portal of the Corinthian order, constructed under the direction of Sarah, first duchess of Marlborough, for a lasting monument of the glory of her husband, John first duke of Marlborough, and her affection to him, as an inscription on the arch specifies. The advance to the building is extremely fine. "On the right, embedded in a wide and deep valley," writes Brewer, "is a beautiful expanse of water, which meanders in forms productive of a ceaseless variety of picturesque effect. Over the broad bosom of the lake or river, is thrown a stately bridge. At some remove, in front of the palace, rises a sculptured column, whose lofty proportions deride the growth of every tree that decorates its base. The distance possesses a captivating succession of wood and water, boundless to the eye, and involving pictorial beauties at every point." This princely demesne comprises about 2,940 acres.

The space without the river is called the Great Park; and the lands chiefly surrounded by water are termed the Little Park. In the latter portion are included the gardens and pleasure grounds. The park is well wooded throughout, and in many places we meet with time-honoured oaks 'which may have afforded shade in the vigour of their youth, to the Edwards and Henrys of distant story.' There is an excellent road, describing a circle of more than three miles round the palace and gardens. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of the numerous splendid views which present themselves in this ride. The beautiful sheet of water which flows through the demesne is formed by the river Glyme. It originally wound through narrow banks, nearly in the direction of the present majestic river or lake; but Brown expanded its limits and caused the banks to recede, but still preserved the beautiful form which nature had bestowed; and which no art can equal. Perhaps no part of the kingdom can boast of a spread of artificial water at once so august and lovely; within the walls of the demesne are at least 250 acres covered with water. This water is crossed by several stone bridges. The *Grand Bridge*, which is opposite the north front of the palace, and forms the state approach to Blenheim, is a fine structure; like the building to which it leads, it is vast and august. The circumference of its centre arch is 101 feet. The romantic retreat called *Fair Rosamond's Bower*, was situated on the hill to the north-west of the bridge; and no great distance from the latter stood the ancient mansion, in which, as before-mentioned, Edmund of Woodstock and Edward the Black Prince, were born. A little tract in the lake called *Queen Elizabeth's Island*; is part of an ancient causeway leading to

the manor house, which stood about 100 yards distant towards the north. *Queen Pool*, a retired neighbourhood of islets, is so denominated from Phillippa the consort of Edward III., who perhaps used sometimes retire to these willow recesses in the luxuriance of a summer month. On quitting the park to which, aided by art, it proves so great an ornament, the river Glyme passes under a low bridge, and falling down a steep cascade, mingles with the waters of the Evenlode. In the grand avenue leading to the palace is the column of Victoria, 130 feet high, erected by Sarah duchess of Marlborough. The summit of the pillar is crowned by a colossal statue of the first duke of Marlborough, in a Roman dress; at his feet are two eagles, in the left hand is the baton of command, and in the right is a figure of victory, elevated. On the four sides of the pedestal is an inscription written in a plain, elegant, and masculine style, setting forth the brilliant actions of this great general. This inscription is supposed to have proceeded from the pen of lord Bolingbroke, and as it contains a short enumeration of the whole of the transactions, and conquests of that illustrious general, we shall insert it at length. It is as follows:—

“THE CASTLE OF BLENHEIM WAS FOUNDED BY QUEEN ANNE,
 IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF HER REIGN;
 IN THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA 1705.
 A MONUMENT DESIGNED TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF
 THE SIGNAL VICTORY
 OBTAIN'D OVER THE FRENCH AND BAVARIANS,
 NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BLENHEIM,
 ON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE
 BY JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH;
 THE HERO NOT ONLY OF HIS NATION, BUT OF HIS AGE;
 WHOSE GLORY WAS EQUAL IN THE COUNCIL AND IN THE FIELD;
 WHO BY WISDOM, JUSTICE, CANDOUR, AND ADDRESS,
 RECONCILED VARIOUS, AND EVEN OPPOSITE INTERESTS;
 ACQUIRED AN INFLUENCE, WHICH NO RANK,
 NO AUTHORITY CAN GIVE,
 NOR ANY FORCE BUT THAT OF SUPERIOR VIRTUE;
 BECAME THE FIXED IMPORTANT CENTRE,
 WHICH UNITED IN ONE COMMON CAUSE
 THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE;
 WHO BY MILITARY KNOWLEDGE, AND IRRESISTIBLE VALOUR,
 IN A LONG SERIES OF UNINTERRUPTED TRIUMPHS,
 BROKE THE POWER OF FRANCE,
 WHEN RAISED THE HIGHEST, WHEN EXERTED THE MOST;
 RESCUED THE EMPIRE FROM DESOLATION;
 ASSERTED AND CONFIRMED THE LIBERTIES OF EUROPE.

“Philip, a grandson of the house of France, united to the interests, directed by the policy, supported by the Arms of that crown, was placed on the throne

of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security, in the most effectual manner. He took the duke of MARLBOROUGH into his service.

“Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the *States General* of the United Provinces.

“The duke contracted several alliances before the death of King William. He confirmed and improved these, he contracted others, after the accession of queen Anne; and re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former war, in a stricter and firmer league.

Captain general, and commander-in-chief, of the forces of Great Britain, “the duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took with surprising rapidity, *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, *Stevenswaert*, and *Liege*. He extended and secured the frontiers of the *Dutch*. The enemies, whom he found insulting at the gates of *Nimeghen*, were driven to seek for shelter behind their lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limbourg*, in another campaign. He opened the communication of the *Rhine*, as well as the *Maes*. He added all the country between these rivers to his former conquests. The arms of France favoured by the defection of the elector of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the heart of the *Empire*. This mighty body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable crisis, the duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops with unexampled celerity, secrecy, and order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He saw; he attacked; nor stopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the *Bavarians*, sustained by the *French*, in their strong entrenchments at *Schellenberg*. He passed the *Danube*. A second royal army, composed of the best troops of *France*, was sent to reinforce the first. That of the confederates was divided. With one part of it the siege of *Ingolsdadt* was carried on. With the other the duke gave battle to the united strength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the second day of *August*, 1704, he gained a more glorious victory than the histories of any age can boast. The heaps of slain were dreadful proofs of his valour. A marshal of *France*, whole legions of *French* his prisoners proclaimed his mercy. *Bavaria* was subdued. *Ratisbon*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, and *Memmingen*, all the usurpations of the enemy, were recovered. The liberty of the *Diet*; the peace of the *Empire*, were restored. From the *Danube* the duke turned his victorious arms towards the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. *Landau*, *Treves*, *Traerbach*, were taken. In the course of one campaign the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other States were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of *France* was exposed in its weakest part to the efforts of the allies.

“That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the sum of things to a speedy decision, the duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops early in the following year once more to the *Moselle*. They, whom he had saved a few months before, neglected to second him now. They, who might have been his companions in conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with speed to the Maes. He returned, and fortune and victory returned with him. Liege was relieved; Huy retaken. The French, who had pressed the army of the States-General with superior numbers, retired behind intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The duke forced these intrenchments, with inconsiderable loss, on the seventh day of *July*, 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this success were not immediately obtained, let the failure be ascribed to that misfortune which attends most confederacies, a division of opinions, where one alone should judge: a division of powers, where one alone should command. The disappointment itself did honour to the duke. It became the wonder of mankind how he could do so much under those restraints which had hindered him from doing more.

“Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The increase of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign, when all his army was not yet assembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the field, the noise of his triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the 12th of *May*, 1706, he attacked the *French* at *Ramilles*. In the space of two hours their whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved this success, were equal to those with which he gained it. *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Malines*, *Liege*, *Ghent*, *Oudenarde*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray* surrendered. *Ostend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, *Aeth* were taken. *Brabant* and *Flanders* were recovered. Places which had resisted the greatest generals for months, for years; provinces disputed for ages, were the conquests of a summer. Nor was the duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general interest, his care extended to the remotest scenes of the war. He chose to lessen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that *Turin* was relieved, the duke of *Savoy* reinstated, the *French* driven with confusion out of *Italy*.

“These victories gave the confederates an opportunity of carrying the war, on every side, into the dominions of *France*. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in *Germany*. From *Italy* she was once

alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire reduction of this power, whose ambition had ceased, whose strength supported the war, seemed reserved to him alone who had so triumphantly begun the glorious work.

“The barrier of *France*, on the side of the *Low Countries*, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expense could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed; for here the duke of MARLBOROUGH threatened to attack her.”

“To cover what they had gained by surprise, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the *French* marched to the banks of the *Schelde*. At their head were the Princes of the Blood, and their most fortunate general, the duke of *Vendome*. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the victor in his course. Vain were their hopes. The duke of MARLBOROUGH passed the river in their sight. He defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed, the proximity of *Ghent* favoured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loss; to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies, appeared in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the glory, none were able to retard the progress of the confederate arms.

“*Lisle*, the bulwark of this barrier, was besieged. A numerous garrison and a marshal of France defended the place. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded, the duke of MARLBOROUGH, covered and sustained the siege. The rivers were seized, and the communication with *Holland* interrupted. The duke opened new communications with great labour and much greater art. Through countries over-run by the enemy, the necessary convoys arrived in safety. One alone was attacked. The troops, which attacked it were beat. The defence of *Lisle* was animated by assurances of relief.

“The *French* assembled all their force. They marched towards the town. The duke of MARLBOROUGH offered them battle, without suspending the siege. They abandoned the enterprise. They came to save the town. They were spectators of its fall.

“From this conquest the duke hastened to others. The posts taken by the enemy on the *Schelde* were surprised. That river was passed the second time; and notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without opposition.

“*Brussels*, besieged by the elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* surrendered to the duke in the middle of a winter remarkably severe. An army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

“As soon as the season of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the duke besieged and took *Tournay*. He invested *Mons*. Near this city the *French* army, covered by thick woods, defended by treble

entrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the last day of *August, 1709*, the duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed, nothing availed against the resolution of such a general; against the fury of such troops. The battle was bloody. The event decisive. The woods were pierced. The fortifications trampled down. The enemy fled. The town was taken. *Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain*, underwent the same fate in two succeeding years. Their vigorous resistance could not save them. The army of *France* durst not attempt to relieve them. It seemed preserved to defend the capital of the monarch.

“The prospect of this extreme distress was neither distant nor dubious. The *French* acknowledged their conqueror, and sued for peace.

“THESE ARE THE ACTIONS OF THE DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH:
PERFORM'D IN THE COMPASS OF A FEW YEARS,
SUFFICIENT TO ADORN THE ANNALS OF AGES.
THE ADMIRATION OF OTHER NATIONS
WILL BE CONVEYED TO LATEST POSTERITY,
IN THE HISTORIES EVEN OF THE ENEMIES OF BRITAIN.
THE SENSE, WHICH THE BRITISH NATION HAD
OF HIS TRANSCENDANT MERIT,
WAS EXPRESSED
IN THE MOST SOLEMN, MOST EFFECTUAL, MOST
DURABLE MANNER.
THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, INSCRIBED ON THIS PILLAR,
SHALL STAND,
AS LONG AS THE BRITISH NAME AND LANGUAGE LAST,
ILLUSTRIOUS MONUMENTS
OF MARLBOROUGH'S GLORY
AND
OF BRITAIN'S GRATITUDE.”

It may be here observed that the half a million of money voted by parliament was expended on the palace; but the grand bridge, the column just mentioned, and the triumphal arch were erected at the expense of the family.

The *High Lodge*, a venerable embattled building, was once the residence of the witty but immortal Wilmot, earl of Rochester; and here he died at the age of 34. In the park is a remarkable echo, which, according to Dr. Plot, in the day time, when little wind was stirring, repeated seventeen syllables very distinctly, and in the night twenty. He says the object of it was the hill with the trees on the top of it, half a mile from the town, in the way to the High lodge, and the true place for the speaker on the opposite hill, just without the gate, at the end of the town; but this echo has been greatly

impaired by the removal of the ancient manor house, which stood on the brow of the opposite hill, as well as by the extension of the river. Mr. Brewer tells us that a superior echo may still be elicited by a person who places himself near an ancient cedar tree in the vicinity of Rosamond's well. On a still night, he says, a monosyllable is usually returned twice or thrice.

The northern part of the park is crossed by the Roman road, Akeman-street, near which, remains of Roman buildings have been discovered. The palace of Blenheim, together with its gardens, &c., may be seen by strangers every day except Sunday.

George Spencer Churchill, D.C.L., the present duke of Marlborough, is son of the 4th duke, by the 2nd daughter of the 7th earl of Galloway. He was born in 1793, at Bill-hill, in the parish of Sonning, Berkshire; married first in 1819, his cousin, the eldest daughter of the 8th earl of Galloway, (she died in 1844); secondly, in 1846, the 5th daughter of the 4th viscount Ashbrook, (she died in 1850); and thirdly in 1851, Miss Jane Frances Clinton Stewart, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Stewart, and niece of the earl of Wemyss. His grace succeeded his father in 1840; was M.P. for Woodstock, from 1826 to 1831; from 1832 to 1835; and from May 1838 to March 1840: appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Oxfordshire yeomanry cavalry, in 1845; is a prince of the holy Roman empire; patron of 11 livings; lord lieutenant and custos rotolorum of Oxfordshire.

The first duke was succeeded by his daughter, who was succeeded by her nephew, the 5th earl of Sunderland; and thus the dukedom became vested in the Spencer family.

Heir, his son John Winston, marquis of Blandford, born at Garboldham Hall, in 1822; married in 1843, the eldest daughter of the 3rd marquis of Londonderry; graduated at Oriol college Oxford; was M.P. for Woodstock from April, 1844 to April 1845, and has also been member for that borough since 1847; is a deputy lieutenant of the county; was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1843. His son George Charles earl of Sunderland, was born in 1844.

Dr. Mavor has recorded the following meteorological phenomenon respecting this district:—"On the evening of the 29th of November, 1797, a freezing rain began to fall, and in the course of the night, incrustrated every tree, shrub, and blade of grass, to a thickness almost incredible. In consequence of this, many trees and an immense number of branches were brought to the ground. This phenomenon was confined to Blenheim Park, and a small surrounding space, and nearly one thousand loads of wood were destroyed. The very rocks had their wings frozen, and fell from their perches. Nothing could be

more beautiful than the trees in their brilliant coats of mail. By candle light every leaf of evergreen seemed to have a diamond pendant at its extremity."

Old Woodstock of which there are very few remains, was built in a sheltered situation on the border of the river Glyme.

The present town is seated on a fine and healthy eminence, and consists of several well built and regular streets chiefly of stone, with a large proportion of handsome houses. Woodstock, though for all civil purposes a parish, is only a chapelry to the contiguous parish of Bladon. The original place of worship here was a chantry, founded in honour of 'our lady' by king John. The present church or chapel dedicated to St. Mary, was chiefly re-built about the year 1785 on the site of the ancient chantry. A portion of the original structure still exists on the south side. The edifice is remarkable for substantial plainness; and the tower which contains a peal of eight bells, is of fair proportion, and is charged with modest, yet sufficient ornaments.

The chimes in the tower which are mellow and pleasing, go every four hours, and have a different tune for every day in the week.

The interior of the church is very chastely fitted up; the pews are handsome and the organ is very good. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Bladon, in the gift of the duke of Buckingham. The register commences in 1653, and contains many entries of marriages between parties, strangers as well as parishioners, by the mayor of Woodstock, or by the person described as justice of the peace for the corporation, during the sway of the parliament, in and after the close of the reign of Charles I.

The Reverend G. W. St. John M. A., is the present rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock, and the Rev. W. Scott is the curate.

The Rectory House, which stands near the park-gate was erected about the year 1686, by the bishop of Oxford at an expense of about £600, "that the rector of Bladon and his successors, should, for ever, for the good of the inhabitants reside amongst them without paying any rent, or being at any charge, more than keeping and leaving the premises in repair." The house was then conveyed to the corporation of the borough, "in trust for the rector of Bladon and his successors to dwell therein; and in case he should, at any time neglect or refuse to dwell here, either by himself or his family and live at Bladon or elsewhere out of the parish," the trustees, were empowered to let the house, until the rector returned to it, and to employ the rents and profits thereof towards the relief of the poor of Woodstock.

The Baptist Chapel, erected in 1825, will accommodate about 300 persons. The Rev. John Freer is the present minister.

The Wesleyan Chapel which will seat about 150 persons, was built in the same year.

Adjoining the church is a *Grammar School*, founded and endowed in 1585, by Richard Cornwell, under a royal licence from queen Elizabeth. The bequest was made in the following words:—"I will and bequeath £300. to erect a free grammar school in the town of New Woodstock, where I was born; £100. for the house, and £200. for to purchase lands for the school and master, whom I would have to be a good preacher of the word of God." The trustees of the school are the corporation of Woodstock, who receive the rents of the property purchased with the £200.; and pay the master in lieu thereof the sum of £30. yearly, for which he teaches the children of freemen Greek and Latin free. These children are also taught the ordinary branches of an English education, for which a charge of one guinea per quarter is made; and the respectable children of the town and neighbourhood are also received into the school. In 1851, there were 15 free boys in the school. The Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., is the present head master. The building in which the school is held is supposed to have formed part of the ancient chantry founded here by king John, as above mentioned. The chantry was granted to the corporation by queen Elizabeth, and this part of it was given by them for the use of a school after Mr. Cornwell's bequest. The building is kept in repair by the corporation, but there is no residence for the master.

Cocks' Charity School.—Sir Robert Cocks, bart., about the year 1719, purchased several tickets in the then state lottery, and before the drawing thereof, publicly declared that if any or either of them should come up a prize, he would apply the money arising therefrom to the use of the poor of this borough. One of the said tickets gained a prize for £1000., it was sold for £800., the interest of which sum Sir Robert Cocks applied to the use of the borough up to the time of his death, in 1735. Sir Robert died without leaving any directions in his will for the disposal of the £800.; but his daughter Sarah Cocks, purchased a freehold estate in the parish of Arncliffe, now consisting of a farm-house and 75a. 2r. 29p., the rents and profits of which to be applied to the support of a charity school. There are at present 16 boys and 16 girls clothed and educated gratis, and one of the children is occasionally apprenticed. The children are not admitted under 6 years of age, nor after 10, except under particular circumstances, and they are allowed to remain for 6 years, or until they are 14 years of age.

The Infant School, established in 1840, is supported partly by subscription and partly by the children's pence. Its affairs are managed by a committee. The duke of Marlborough, and the marquis of Blandford are patrons of the school.

Corporation, &c.—Woodstock was a borough by prescription long before it was incorporated. The charter of incorporation was granted by Henry VI, in 1543, and confirmed and enlarged by Charles II. By virtue of this charter the corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, five aldermen, one of which is annually chosen mayor, and fifteen common councilmen, two chamberlains, and a town clerk. The high steward, recorder, mayor, and aldermen, act as magistrates within the borough. Woodstock is not included in any of the schedules of the municipal act. Under the latter act the borough boundaries which were previously confined within the limits of the town, and even excluding a part of it, were extended so as to comprehend, besides the old borough, the several parishes of Bladon, Begbrook, Shipston-on-Cherwell, Hampton-Gay, Tackley, Wootton, Stonesfield, Coombe, and Handborough; the parish of Kidlington, except the respective hamlets of Gosford and Water-Eaton; the hamlet of Old Woodstock, and Blenheim-park. *The Arms of the Corporation* are as follows:—Gules, a stump of a tree or; in chief three stag's heads caboshed Argent, all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight oak leaves lying fessways vert. *Crest*:—In a ducal coronet or, an oak tree proper, fructed of the first. *Supporters*:—Two savages proper; hairy over their bodies, wreathed round the head and loins with oak leaves vert—beards and hair sable: each holding a club erect or.

The Corporation &c. for 1852 are the following:—

MAYOR:—John Venfield Harrison, Esq.

HIGH STEWARD—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough

RECORDER—Francis Pearson Walesby, Esq.

ALDERMEN—

William Margetts, Benjamin Holloway, Henry Thomas Titley Palmer, and Thomas Morris, Esquires.

TOWN COUNCILLORS.

(Two of which are Chamberlains).

Lord Blandford	Edward Prescott	Wm., Morris, (glazier)
Philip Pain	John Harrison	George Shuffrey
George B. Smallbones	John Taylor	Thomas Bennett
George Coles	Rev. John Carlyle	William Evetts
William Morris (grocer)	Matthew G. Kirby	John Gillam
Joseph Prior	Richard Knapp	

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.—The High Steward, Mayor and Aldermen

TOWN CLERK—Mr. Henry North

Two members were sent to parliament for this borough, though not regularly, before the 13th of Eliz. (1570). The right of election was then vested

in the corporate body and freemen. Before the passing of the Reform Act, this borough returned two members, though it appears from a former charter, that the borough "was specially exempted from being compelled to send two members, out of royal grace and favour, on account of the expense attending the exercise of this franchise, when representatives were paid for their services in parliament." Under the provisions of the Reform Act, it returns but one member. The marquis of Blandford is the present representative of Woodstock. The voters now consist of 37 freemen, and about 360 £10. freeholders.

The Town Hall is a large handsome stone building erected in the centre of the market-place, in 1766, after a design by Sir Wm. Chambers, and at the expense of the duke of Marlborough. Beneath the hall is a piazza, used as a market-place, and also some cells for prisoners. On the tympanum of a pediment in front of the edifice are the arms of the noble family of Marlborough. The upper story contains a *Council chamber* and *Court house*. The borough magistrates hold courts here every alternate Monday; and the *County court* is held here monthly. *The market* on Tuesday is well attended. An additional market on Friday was granted by queen Elizabeth, but it gradually fell into disuse and has long since been given up.

Fairs are held on Feb. 6th and April 5th for cheese, cattle and sheep; Tuesday in Whitsun week for pleasure, horses, hardware, &c.; August 2nd for fruit, especially cherries; the first Tuesday in Oct. for cheese; Tuesday after Nov. 1st for cattle, sheep and cheese; and Dec. 17th for fat hogs and other cattle. The April and October fairs are the best attended. A great market for cattle, is likewise held on the Tuesday after Candlemas day. This town formerly possessed a wool staple, granted by queen Elizabeth, but there is now no trade in wool. It was also celebrated for the manufacture of articles in fine polished steel, formed of the iron nails extracted from old horse shoes; but this branch of trade entirely disappeared in consequence of the cheapness of the Birmingham and Sheffield wares. The price obtained for some specimens of the Woodstock steel, will convey an idea of the skill and labour bestowed upon it. A chain, weighing only two ounces, was sold in France for £170. sterling. A box, in which the freedom of the borough was presented to lord viscount Cliefden, cost thirty guineas; and for a garter star, made for his grace the duke of Marlborough, fifty guineas was paid. This manufacture was introduced by a person of the name of Metcalfe, in the beginning of the last century. The manufacture of gloves has long been the staple manufacture of the town, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants both of the town and the neighbouring villages. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her

'progresses,' received gloves from the glovers of Woodstock; and the university of Oxford presented James I. in 1616, "with very rich gloves" made at Woodstock. This trade too has of late years much declined; it however, still gives employment to from 100 to 200 men and about 1500 women and girls; and the number of pairs of gloves made weekly here, average 600 dozen.

As a mark of adherence to ancient customs, it may be observed that the festivities termed Whitsun-Ales are still retained in practice. The ceremony occurs every seventh year, when the inhabitants lay claim to certain portions of wood from Whichwood forest to assist in the celebration of the season.

The Woodstock poor law Union comprehends 31 parishes, all in Oxfordshire with a total area of 68 square miles. The parishes or townships are, Aston Middle—Aston North—Aston Steeple—Barton Steeple—Barton Westcott—Begbroke—Bladon—Cassington—Coombe—Deddington—Dunstew—Glympton—Gosford—Hampton Gay—Hampton Poyle—Hensington—Kiddington—Kidlington—Rousham—Sandford—Shipton—Stonesfield—Tackley—Thrupp—Water Eaton—Woodstock—Woolvercot—Wootton—Worton Nether—Worton Over—and Yarnton.

The Union Workhouse capable of accommodating 200 inmates was erected at an expense of £4,800. The Rev. S. Y. Seagrave is chairman of the board of guardians, Mr. Henry North, vice do. Mr. Bjn. Holloway, clerk, the Rev. A. Tidman, chaplain; and Messrs. Munherson, G. Coles, J. R. Holmes, and T. W. Twiner, medical officers. Mr. T. Powell is master of the workhouse. The average weekly expense of each pauper for the past year was 2s. 4½d.

Charities.

The charities of Woodstock as abstracted from the reports of the charity commissioners, presented to parliament in 1839.

For an account of the Free grammar school and Cocks' charity school see a preceding page.

Almshouses for six poor women were erected here and endowed in 1798 by Caroline duchess of Marlborough. The endowment consisted of £3000., 3 per cent., consolidated bank annuities, and each almswoman receives £1. monthly, and a gown, cloak and bonnet annually. An allowance is likewise made for a medical attendant. The almshouses are situate near the entrance to the town from Oxford, in the township of Hensington.

Benjamin Johnson by will dated April 16th, 1714, bequeathed £50. to the corporation, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the education of 5 poor children, being the sons or daughters of freemen; and he further bequeathed the sum of £20. to provide five new coats for the poor children.

Thomas Fletcher, a native of Woodstock, bequeathed in 1616, to the company of Skinners of London £300. the interest to be applied as follows: £4. yearly at Easter to the schoolmaster of the free grammar school founded by his cousin Richard Cornwell; £4. yearly for preaching five several sermons, viz. on the 25th March, 24th June, 29th September, 1st November, and 25th December; and £4. yearly to the poor of the town who should be present and most attentive to these sermons. The annuity is received by the corporation from the skinners company excepting £2. 8s. which is deducted for land tax.

Sir Thomas Spencer left an annuity of £18. 3s. 4d. to the poor of this borough to be given to them in bread.

John Carey, in 1691, left a rent charge of £8. 10s. to buy coats for six poor men, and upper garments for six poor women.

Mr. Major, left 5s. per annum to ten poor widows.

Sir Littleton Osbaldstow and others gave £20., the interest of which is distributed to the poor; and *Mrs. Morgan* gave £20., the interest of which is also given to the poor.

Charities for Loans.—*John Case*, M.D. gave £40. to be lent for 6 years gratis to 4 free comburgesses of this borough; *Richard Nash* gave £100; £20. thereof to be for a sermon every whitsunday and the other £80. to be lent to eight free comburgesses, for 6 years gratis; *Thomas Warburton* gave to be lent to free comburgesses, £100, viz; to 3 tradesmen £20. each; and to four others £10. each, for ever gratis; and *John Taylor* gave £100. to be lent to 4 freemen for 5 years at a time, without interest, in 4 equal portions.

An inscription on a monument in the church-yard states, that "*Robert Bruce* died January 26th, 1720, ordered this tomb in memory of his brothers and sisters, left the rest of his estate to place out the younger sons of freemen, inhabitants of Woodstock.

It is reported in the town, says the commissioners of charities, "that the trustees sold the property and spent the money, but there are no persons now living who can give any information respecting this charity."

Woodstock Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE ;
Mr. William Howels, Postmaster.

Marlborough, His grace the duke of, Blenheim Park.	St. John Rev. G. W., rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock
Brown, Miss Sophia	Tidman Rev. Arthur, head master of the grammar school
Freer Rev. John, (Baptist)	Turner Miss Charlotte
Mavor, Mrs. Harriet	
Scott Rev. W., curate Bladon-cum-Woodstock	

MISCELLANEOUS :

Beckley James, farrier, and cow leech	Parker John, cabinet maker
Booth Wm., landscape painter	Payne Sarah, brick mfr. and lime burner
Fardon John, watch and clock maker	Prior James Loder, bacon curer
Farrell Maria, and Johnson Sarah, china glass, &c. dealers	Raggett Eli, currier and leather cutter
Prior Jph., tailor at Oxford	Shayler Wm., whitesmith &c.
Fowler Stephen, land surveyor	Southam Thos., auctioneer, accountant &c.
Galt Sarah, Staymaker	Surman Martha, confectioner
Harris Anthony, dealer in game	Taylor John, druggist
Morriss Eliz. and Emily, dressmakers	Ward Hannah, confectioner
Nichols Sarah, dressmaker	Ward Joseph, eating-house keeper
	Wilkes Charles Richard, coach builder

Academies.

Grammar School, Reverend Arthur Tidman, M. A., head master
Infant School, Ann Roberts
Adams Henry
Pritchett Patience

Attorneys.

Harrison John, Venfield
Holloway Benjamin
Knapp Rd., (and at Oxford)
North Henry

Bakers, etc.

Budd William
Scarsbrook Thomas
Smith Ann

Bankers.

Gillett Tawney and Gillett ; draw on Glyn Halifax and Co., London ; Morris and Wing, Agents

Blacksmiths.

Beckley Thomas
Brooks Charles
Morley Philippa

Booksellers, etc.

Eccles Wm., (and printer)
Miles Thomas

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Beckley Rd., (and clothier)
Blake William
Combes John
Elliott Edwin
Holloway Phillip
Lay William
Merrick Thomas
Watson Stephen Hanks
Wilsdon Benjamin

Butchers.

Morris Thomas
Pratt Robert
Watson Thomas

Carpenters &c.

Iling George
Morris James Herbert
Ward Joseph

Carriers.

Beckley Thomas, to Oxford on Monday, Wednesday & Sat. & to Witney on Thurs

Hanwell Anthony, to Oxford, Monday, Wed. Fri. & Sat.

Coopers.

Garrett John William
Godfrey John

Corn Dealers.

Bellenger Adam
Prior Francis Loder

Drapers. &c.

Banbury Gabriel G.
Borthwick William
Eldridge Mary, (& tea dealer)
Galt George, (and clothier and tea dealer)
Howels William
Miles Thomas
Noble Rt., (and tea dealer)
Prescott Edward
Shuffrey George

Farmers.

Morris Thomas
Pratt Robert
Prior Francis L.
Slatter Philip
Smith Ann

Fire & Life Assurance Agents.

Atlas, John Parker
County, Fire and Provident Life, Edward Prescott
Crown (Life), and Law (Life), Benj. Hollaway
Legal and Commercial, J. Mears
Norwich Union, J.V. Harrison
Palladium (Life), J. Taylor
Phoenix (Fire), John Taylor
Royal Exchange, Wm. Wing, Steeple Aston
Royal Farmers' (and Hail), Wm. King, Steeple Aston.
Sovereign (Life), W. Howels

Glovers.

Cross Emily
 Glover Thomas
 Goddard Sampson
 Green S. (& tea & cigar dealer)
 Howels William
 Mearns James
 Meek Thomas
 Money Elizabeth
 Taplin Charles

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Heynes William, (and dealer in British wines)
 Mearns John
 Miles Thomas
 Morris William

Grocery, &c. Dealers.

Beckley Richard
 Harris Anthony
 Hunt James
 Martin Elizabeth
 Surman Martha

Hair Dressers.

Pearson Charles
 Taplin Charles
 Whichello Samuel

Hotels, Inns, &c.

*Marked*are Commercial Inns.*

**Bear Hotel*, (and posting house), John Gillam
Adam and Eve, Thos Lucas
Bird in Hand, John Fairfax
Blandford Arms, John William Garrett
Crown, Thomas Baughan
Horse and Groom, R. Morris
Jolly Farmers, John Prior
 **King's Arms*, Philip Slatter
King's Head, George Iling
New Angel, Henry Haynes
 **Old Angel*, John Nevil
Royal Oak, Thomas Farley
White Hart, John Moberley
White Lion, James Farley
 **Woodstock Arms*, J.H. Morris

Beer Retailers.

Hannis James
 Horn Moses
 Hunt James
 Taylor Thomas

Ironmongers, &c.

Dean John, (& iron founder)
 Eldridge George
 Leggatt William
 Miles Thomas

Painters, &c.

Farley Thomas
 Goddard Henry, (and grave stone cutter)

Saddlers.

Hannis Charles
 Knibbs John
 Scarsbrook John

Slaters and Plasterers.

Michall James
 Michall John
 Payne W., (& stone mason)

Straw Hat makers.

Booth Sarah Ann

Farrell Maria
 Johnson Sarah

Surgeons.

Coles George
 Hawkins John
 Palmer Henry Thos. Titley

Tailors,

Banbury Gabriel George (& draper)
 Pentycross Thos. L.
 Purnell James
 Wyatt James

Public Officers, &c.

For the Members of the Corporation, &c., see page 468.
Town Clerk, Mr. Hy. North
High Constable, Mr. Joseph Harris
Clerk to the Borough Magistrates, and to the Commissioners of land and assessed taxes, Mr. J. V. Harrison
Clerk to the Union; to the Magistrates of the south Division of Wootton hundred; Assistant Clerk to the Woodstock County Court; Deputy Steward of the Manor of Woodstock; and Superintendent Registrar, Mr. Benj. Holloway
Excise Office, King's Arms Inn
Stamp Office, William Eccles, sub-distributor
Union Workhouse, Thomas Powell, master
Town Hall, Market-place

Coaches, &c.

To Birmingham, from the *Bear Inn*, daily
 To Worcester, ditto, ditto
 To Oxford, ditto, ditto
 An Omnibus from the *King's Arms Inn*, and a carriage from the *Bear Inn*, to the Woodstock road Railway station, daily

Bampton Town and Parish.

Bampton with Weald, or Bampton in the Bush, is a parish situated on the southern border of Oxfordshire, in the hundred to which it gives name, and comprises the market town of Bampton and the hamlets of Aston, Brighthampton, Chimney, Coate, Lew, Rushy, Shifford and Weald. The entire parish contains 10,250 acres, and its population in 1841 was 2,734 souls. The parish is divided into four manors. Some of the hamlets of which the parish is composed are far apart, and at a distance of some miles from the central township. The parish therefore, though compact, extends over a very large expanse of country, it being 6 miles from its most eastern hamlet Brighthampton to the western boundary, and 4 miles from the Isis or Thames which flows along the south side of the parish to Lew, the northern hamlet. The land in Chimney, Shifford, and Rushy by the river bank is very low and frequently subject to inundations; and generally speaking the district is very flat, with the exception of Lew, which is situated on a portion of a low chain of hills, stretching for a few miles on either side.

About equi-distant from the Isis and the rising ground above mentioned is the town of Bampton, which contends for the distinction of being one of the oldest in England, antiquarians claiming for it—arguing from its etymology—if not an ancient British, most certainly an Anglo Saxon origin. The existence of Lew barrow gives additional weight to the opinions of those who consider Bampton to be a town of the primitive inhabitants of the country. The name itself—(*Beamdune*, as appearing in ancient chronicles: *Benton* in Domesday book; further altered to Bampton)—signifies in Anglo Saxon language, *Tree Hill*. It is highly probable that, like most marshy districts often under water, a large forest flourished on the flats around Bampton, which justified its designation of tree-town, and doubtless gave rise to its title of “Bampton in the Bush,” which even to the present day, distinguishes it from towns of a similar name in various parts of the country.

Historical Notes.—Bampton is not famous in history. Few events have occurred to disturb its monotonous quiet; and regarding these few, information is but meagre, relying principally upon brief notices in the ancient chronicles, such as the following, from the Anglo-Saxon record, “A.D. 614. This year Cynegils and Ceulichelm (the king of Wessex and his son), fought at Beamdune, and slew two thousand and sixty-five Welchmen.” King Alfred the Great, who was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, not far from this place, held an assemblage of thanes, &c., now called a ‘Parliament,’ once during

his reign at Shifford, on the Isis; a spot is still shown as the site of the meeting. In this vicinity a conflict took place in the reign of Richard II., between Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and several of the nobility, who envied his high favour with the crown. The earl was vanquished, but saved his life by plunging in the Isis and swimming into an obscure part of the opposite shore. During the struggle between king Charles and his parliament, Oxfordshire was the principal scene of strife, and it was not to be expected that even this neighbourhood should escape wholly from the horrors of civil war. A battle between the rival forces is narrated to have taken place at Aston. The only other event which has seriously affected the inhabitants, was one which worked a great revolution in the aspect of the country, and the customs of the inhabitants. This is equally important in a social sense, as any political catastrophe that ever disturbed the equanimity of the good townspeople: the open fields around Bampton were inclosed in 1812.

Manors.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the soke of two hundreds belonged to the manor of Bampton. The parish now comprises four manors: Bampton manor, manor of Bampton deanery, and the manors of Shifford and Aston. *The Bampton manor* was in the hands of the Conqueror at the great survey, and was subsequently bestowed upon the earl of Boulogne. On again becoming royal property, in the reign of Henry III., it was granted to William de Valence; his son dying without issue, the manor descended to Elizabeth daughter of John Comyn, who afterwards married Richard lord Talbot, in the time of Edward III. In the reign of Henry V., the manor became the property of the renowned Sir John Talbot; and is still partly in the hands of the Shrewsbury family, the earl holding one-third, and the representatives of the late Thomas Denton, Esq., two-thirds. *Bampton Deanery Manor* was granted in 1046, by Leofric, bishop, to the dean and chapter of Exeter, by whom it is still held; the present lord being F. Whitaker, Esq., by lease from that body.

The Deanery is a name given to an ancient building now used as a farm house, probably once the abode of one of the deans of Exeter.

The parish, as we have shown above, is of great extent. The nature of the soil is varied, but generally very productive. There is a good deal of pasture, especially in the Aston and Cote district, where the land is still unenclosed, and the commons are of considerable extent. The mode of farming adopted in those places therefore essentially differs from that which prevails in other parts of the parish; and owing to the facilities afforded for pasturage, there are a great number of persons earning a living by the keeping of cows.

THE TOWN OF BAMPTON,

Is situated about 6 miles N.E. from Farringdon in Berkshire; 14 miles W. from Oxford; 6 miles S.W. from Witney; 7 miles S.E. from Burford; and 71 miles N.W. from London. The population of the township in 1841 was 778; and it contains 4,970 acres. The amount of assessed property is £7,661. and the rateable value of this township with Weald, is £6,678. The town consists of three streets meeting in the market place.

For the purposes of the poor law, Bampton and Weald are rated together; Aston and Coate have a single rate; and Lew, Shifford, and Brighthampton have each a separate assessment. All these however pay tithes to the vicars of Bampton, and until recently (with the exception of Shifford) had no other accommodation for public worship, save that afforded by the mother church of Bampton.

“The circumstance of bestowing a name on a hundred” writes Mr. Brewer, is no assurance of the former consequence of a place; since we find a heath, a brook or a tree of particular character, sometimes chosen for that purpose. Bampton however appears to have been a town of some traffic and eminence before the conquest; for that it paid, at the time of the Norman survey *fifty shillings for a market*; and, for pannage and the salterns of Wic and other customary dues of the vassals, nine pounds and thirteen shillings.” In the market place stands a neat little structure supported on pillars called the *Town Hall*, which was erected a few years since by subscription at an expense of £300. Bampton is not incorporated; but there is a board of inspectors appointed under the Watching and Lighting act.

Tradition speaks of a considerable commerce in gloves being carried on here; so great indeed as to rival the far famed Woodstock in this kind of manufacture. No signs of this happy state of things are now visible. The preparation of leather is also mentioned as having once been of ‘some account’; but foul odours from tanpits no longer offend the nostrils of passengers along Bampton streets. The streets are ignorant of the illuminating properties of gas; but a plan of lighting the town with a mineral spirit scarcely inferior to gas, has lately been adopted with complete success; and the lives and property of the inhabitants are under the guardian care of a single policeman.

The Market-day is Wednesday but the market has almost fallen into disuse. A fair is held on the 26th of August and following day; the first day is for the sale of horses and cattle, of which there is always a large show; and the second is devoted to pleasure seekers. The attendance is generally good, and the business done considerable.

A little westward of the church are some remains of a castle, which is said to have been built by king John, though, in general character it appears not to be older than the reign of Edward the second or third. Aylmer de Valence, earl of Pembroke had permission of king Edward II. to make a castle of his house at Bampton, and these are doubtless the remains of that fortress. They are now formed into two farm-houses, called the Ham court and Castle farm, and the most perfect part of the remains consist of an interesting upper room with a fine groined roof, reached by a spiral staircase; and part of a battlemented wall.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine handsome cruciform structure, having a peal of 6 bells, and good chimes, which play four tunes in the day. The tower, supported by four pointed arches, is surmounted by a lofty spire. There are some very ancient monuments in the church. Skelton, in his 'Beauties of Oxfordshire,' speaking of this building says: "The great antiquity of this church is clearly attested by considerable portions of Norman architecture observable in various parts of the structure. These remains are however so intermingled with architecture of subsequent ages, that in this building alone, we have examples of almost every period, from the conquest to the reign of king George III."

The living is a vicarage, divided into three portions, to which the dean and chapter of Exeter present. The present incumbents are Rev. Cranley Lancelot Kirby, Rev. Dacres Adams, M.A., and Rev. Ralph Barnes, M.A. The first and last named are non-resident, holding other preferments, and the duties of their office are performed by curates. At the inclosure, in 1812, three estates were set apart for the vicars, and Bampton, Weald, and Lew, became tithe-free. Binghampton tithes produce about £120. per annum, the commutation not being yet completed. The following sums have been apportioned in lieu of tithes: Aston and Coate, £550.; Chimney, £107. 10s.; and Shifford Old and New, £127. There is also a payment of £100. received from Clanfield, and smaller sums payable from Standlake and elsewhere. The total income from all these sources amounts to between £1,500. and £2,000. per annum.

Upon the death of any of the present vicars, a new ecclesiastical arrangement will take place; Aston, Lew, and Bampton, (with their dependencies,) being constituted separate parishes.

The Baptist denomination of dissenters have a very neat and commodious place of worship here; and like several of the chapels belonging to the same sect in this district, it is endowed. The present minister is the Rev. J. Jackson, of Aston.

The Grammar School which is an old picturesque building, was founded by Robert Vesey, Esq., of Chimney, in 1670, who left £300. for the instruction of all boys living in the parishes of Bampton and Yelford. The endowment was further augmented by a gift of £100. from John Palmer, in 1650. The rents, exclusive of the school house, now yield about £30. The master is the Rev. Francis Biddulph. There is only one pupil we believe, instructed there at the present time, (December, 1851). This is owing to the system of education prescribed by the charter, which is not in accordance with the wants of such a population as that of Bampton.

The National School, which is numerously attended, is supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscriptions. The rents of the Shilton estate, and the income of Mary Dewe's charity, are applied to this school, as well as the dividend from Mary Croft's gift.

Petty Sessions for the Bampton hundred are held here fortnightly, at the town-hall, the magistrates usually attending are F. Whittaker, Esq., and Rev. Dacres Adams.

The Deanery Manor House is a large modern building near the church, occupied by F. Whittaker, Esq.

EMINENT MEN.

The celebrated poet, John Phillips, the son of Dr. Stephen Phillips, archdeacon of Salop, was born in this town on the 30th of December, 1676, and after the preliminary process of juvenile education, was sent to Winchester, where he was distinguished by the superiority of his exercises, and at school endeared himself to all his companions and superiors; it is related of him, that he seldom mingled in the play of other boys, but retired to his chamber, and indulged in the study of the poets and of the ancient and modern classics, particularly Milton. In 1694, he was removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he finished all his university acquirements: but Milton—the immortal Milton—continued to be his uninterrupted day dream. It is said there was not an allusion in 'Paradise lost' drawn from any hint either in 'Homer' or 'Virgil' to which he could not immediately refer. While at Oxford, he was honored with the friendship of Mr. Edmund South, author of the tragedy of 'Phaedra and Hippolitus;' and also with that of the most polite and favored of the gentlemen of the university. His first poem was published in 1703, entitled 'the splendid shilling,' which has the merit of an original design. His next poem, called 'Blenheim,' which he wrote as a rival to Addison's poem on the same subject, was published in 1705, and procured him the patronage of Mr. Henry Saint John, afterwards lord Bolingbroke. Independent of poetry, Phillips was an excellent botanist; in 1706, he produced his

third poem on 'Cyder,' founded on the model of Virgil's *Georgics*, a book not only of entertainment, but of science; and soon after a Latin 'ode to Henry St. John Require,' said to be the poet's masterpiece. "It is gay and eloquent," says Dr. Johnson, "and exhibits several artful accommodations of classic expressions to new purposes." At the time of his illness, Phillips was meditating a poem to be called 'the last day,' when death put an end to so solemn and majestic a finale of genius. He died at Hereford of a lingering consumption Feb. 15, 1708, in the 33d year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards lord chancellor, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey, the epitaph upon which was written by Doctor Atterbury. Phillips was a gentleman of a modest and amiable disposition, and "always praised without contradiction," says Dr. Johnson, as a man modest, blameless, and pious; "who bore an arrow for time without discontent, and tedious painful maladies without impatience; beloved by those who knew him, but not ambitious to be known."

The Rev. Dr. Giles, late fellow of Corpus christi college, Oxford, and one of the present curates of Bampton, is the author of the following works: *Hebrew Records*, 8vo. published in 1850; *History of the Ancient Britons* 2 vols. 8vo. published in 1847; *Life &c., of Thomas á Becket*, 2 vols. 8vo. published in 1846; *The Life and Times of Alfred the Great*, 8vo. published in 1849; *Patres Ecclesie Anglicanæ*, 35 vols. 8vo., published from 1837 to 1848; *histories of Bampton and Witney*; and a series of *Monastic Chronicles and Mediæval Writings*, now in progress.

HAMLETS.

ASTON, the principal hamlet, is about two miles from Bampton, on the road to Standlake. The rateable value is £3,126.; amount of assessed property, £3,496; and the population in 1841 was 523 souls.

The manor of Aston was granted before 1249 to Hubert Pogges. It was for many generations in the hands of the Horde family, from whom it passed to H. Hipplesley, Esq., of Lamboevin place, Berkshire, the present possessor. It is held of the superior manor of Bampton, by the presentation of a sword and by the payment of 1s. 6d. This sum is paid annually at Cole house, where the manor courts are held.

A *Church* was erected here in 1839, by subscription and grants from various sources. The building is cruciform in shape, commodious in size, but exceedingly plain in construction. The tower is very low, and intended for a spire. A native of this place, left a sum of money which is to accumulate until sufficient is realized to build a steeple. Mr. Fox left by will £4.

per annum, to aid in the maintenance of the structure for ever. The style of architecture is early English.

There is a *British School* in the village, sometimes used as a *Baptist Chapel*. Near it is the residence of the minister, the Rev. J. Jackson.

COTE OR COATE, unite with Aston, is about half-a-mile east of that place, and consists of about 30 houses. The population in 1841 was 204 souls.

Cote Chapel is the meeting house of a numerous and respectable body of dissenters of the *Baptist* denomination, and is endowed with a house for the minister, and an annual stipend. A burial ground is attached.

Cote House, (the Manor house) formerly the seat of the Hordes, now the property of H. Hippley, Esq., is the residence of Mr. Richard Townley. It was probably built in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. The interior has been dismantled to enrich the new mansion of the proprietor at Lambown.

CHIMNEY, near the river, consists only of two farms. It is generally inundated during the winter. It has a separate rate, the assessment being £560. It contains 620 acres.

BRIGHTHAMPTON, is another hamlet, near Standlake, with no object of interest to note. The rateable value is £684. Number of acres, 410.

LEW, is situated on a rising ground, two miles on the road to Witney, and the rateable value is £1,340. Number of acres, 1,500.

The first stone of *Lew Church*, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid May 1st, 1841, the site being granted by Jonathan Arnott, Esq. It is a very beautiful building, though compressed in size. It possesses a stone altar. In the centre lancet right of the east window, is a curious design in coloured glass illustrative of the Holy Trinity.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here.

Shifford is a chapelry about 2 miles from Aston, and consists of two farms which are called severally old and new Shifford. The rateable value is £900.; number of acres 880.

It is asserted that Shifford was once a very considerable place; as it is, it consists of two farm houses and a few cottages.

It was here king Alfred held one of the first parliaments held in England. In a M.S. in the Cottonian library this circumstance is thus translated:—
“There sate at Shifford many thanes, many bishops, and many learned men, wise earls, and awful knights; there was earl Elfrick, very learned in the law; and Alfred, England’s herdsman, England’s darling; he was King of England, he taught them that could hear him how they should live.”

There is a small *Chapel of Ease* here, in which the vicars of Bampton alternately officiate.

The manor of 'Scipford' was the property of Edward Crouchback, son of Henry III., and from him descended at length to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and to his son Henry IV. The manor was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to lord North. It is now the property of Greville Harcourt, Esq., but in consequence of the decrease of population, &c., the manor has fallen into abeyance.

THE CHARITIES of Bampton parish, as abstracted from the parliamentary reports published in 1839 :—

Robert Vessey, of Chimney, by will dated 12th January, 1638, left £300. for the establishment of a grammar school; and *John Palmer*, of Bampton, gave, in 1650, the sum of £100. for the use of the said school.

Mary Frederick, *Elizabeth Snell*, and *Susannah Frederick*, gave in 1784, the sum of £400., 4 per cent. bank annuities, since increased to £418. 17s. 6d., the interest to be applied to the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the said school.

Mary Croft, by will dated March 1717, bequeathed £100., since increased to £135. 7s. 3d., in the 4 per cent. bank annuities, the interest to be given to the use of the master of the free school. This gift is applied to the National school.

Susannah Frederick, bequeathed in 1793, £300. stock, the dividends arising from it to be appropriated to the use of the sunday schools. The income is now applied to the use of the National school.

Dorothy Loder, bequeathed £300.; *Dr. Edward Cotton* one of the vicars of Bampton £50; and *Richard Coxeter* of Bampton £10.; with which sums land in Shilton (now consisting of 28 acres and some cottages, &c.) called the Shilton estate, was purchased. The rents and profits of this estate, is applied in aid of the National school.

Mary Dewe, by will dated September 1763, gave the sum of £200., the interest to be applied for the use of the poor of Bampton. The interest of this money has accumulated to the sum of £500.; and the profits of the same are also applied in aid of the National school.

John Holloway, by will dated Feb. 1726, bequeathed £200. for the use of the poor of Bampton; to which was added £100. by *Dr. William Osborné*; £50. by the *Rev. Edward Cotton*; £50. by *Tobias Sadler*; and smaller sums by others, in all £400. With this sum the Brookfast furlong and Upper Moor close, containing together 10 acres, was purchased, and the rents are applied to the relief of the poor.

John Palmer, of Bampton, by will dated Oct. 1650, bequeathed to the use of the poor of the townships of Bampton and Weald, the sum of £100., to which other sums were afterwards added by several parties, and the whole applied to the purchase of land. The estate now consists of Lower Moor close, containing about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the rent is carried to the general charity account.

Julian Walter, widow, by will dated 1st May, 1656, bequeathed an estate now consisting of a farm house, garden, &c., a small paddock, a close of pasture land, containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and about 18 statute acres. The rents and profits are carried to the general charity account.

Leonard Wilmot left a rent charge of £2. per annum, to the poor of Bampton parish.

George Thompson left two rent charges of £3. each per annum, which sums are carried to the general charity account.

Elizabeth Snell, by will in 1787, left £200., with which £268. 3 per cent. consols was purchased, and the dividends, are distributed among the poor of Bampton.

Susannah Frederick, bequeathed £200. lent on bond to Ann Leybourne; of Westwell, widow, the interest to be laid out annually upon the poor. Mrs. Leybourne, died without having paid the £200. and left no property to satisfy the debt. Her son, however, lieutenant General Popham, with great liberality paid the amount, though he was under no liability, having derived no property from his mother.

The Church lands consist of about eight acres.

Thomas Horde by will dated 15th January, 1712, charged certain lands in Aston and Coate, with the payment of £40. per annum, viz: £24. to be paid to the prisoners of the county gaol of Oxford, and £10. to be laid out by the churchwardens and overseers in providing 10 woollen coats, and 10 pair of stockings for men, and 10 coarse woollen waistcoats and canvas shifts, and 10 pair of stockings for women, on Michaelmas-day, to be given to poor persons of Aston and Coate and the remaining £6. to be paid for teaching poor children, in the manner therein particularly described.

Thomas Fox left to the poor of Aston and Coate, a rent-charge of 10s. yearly, to be paid by the owner of Hucket close.

The sum of £2. per annum is received from Weal's charity, which is distributed amongst the poor of Brightampton.

Bampton & Weald Townships Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, MARKET-PLACE;

Mr. George Holloway, Postmaster.

Adams Rev. Dacres, M.A., vicar of Bampton
 Baines Mrs. Hannah
 Bateman Mr. John, Manor House
 Beechey Mr. John, academy
 Beresford Mr. James
 Biddulph Rev. Fras. J., B.A., (Free School)
 Bryant Miss Elizabeth
 Bullen Robert, Esq., surgeon
 Collins Mrs. Mary
 Cowley Captain J. R., R.N.
 Dickens Mr. Henry
 Giles Rev. John Allen, D.C.L., curate
 Grove Mr. Edward
 Hardman, Mr. William
 Jackson Miss Mary

Leforestier Mr. Thomas, 'Classical and Commercial Academy'
 Miller Mrs. Martha
 Reed Esq., surgeon
 Rose and Bullen, solicitors
 Southby Mrs. Elizabeth
 Sparrowhawk Mrs. Mary
 Steede Miss Elizabeth Martha, ladies' boarding school
 Taylor Miss Eleanor
 Thompson Miss Ann
 Trafford Miss Rebecca, ladies' school
 Whitaker Edward Frederick, Esq., surgeon
 Whitaker Fred., Esq., Deanery Manor house
 Winstanley Mrs

MISCELLANY.

Bartlett Elizabeth, meal dealer and carpenter and joiner
 Bateman John Minchin, woollen and linen draper, and patent medicine vender
 Bateman Thomas, shopkeeper
 Benfield Henry, shopkeeper
 Brooks Robert, hair-dresser
 Bullock Cornelius, blacksmith
 Butler James, shoemaker
 Chandler Thomas, coal-dealer
 Clack James, baker
 Clark Mary, shopkeeper
 Clifton and Oakey, drapers and milliners
 Cook James, mason
 Cook Lydia, shopkeeper
 Cox Robert, shopkeeper
 Dickens Henry, inland revenue officer
 Dutton William, grocer
 Edgington John, baker and shopkeeper
 Edgington Robert, carpenter
 Eldridge Thomas, miller
 Evans Frederick, glover
 Forest John, tailor
 Frampton Charles William, chemist and druggist
 Giles George, carpenter
 Hambidge Richard, wine merchant
 Harris George, basket-maker
 Harris Samuel, national schoolmaster
 Holliday Richard, straw hat manufacturer
 Holloway and Son, booksellers, stationers, and printers
 Jones Moses, carpenter
 Joiner George, baker
 Knight Chas., saddler and harness maker

Lord Charles J., marble and stone mason, and tomb cutter
 Lord C. J., baker
 May Barbara, blacksmith
 Newport Mary, straw hat maker
 Oakey Robert, builder
 Perkins James, blacksmith
 Pettyfer Charles, shoemaker
 Pettyfer Joseph, stone mason
 Plaster David, carpenter
 Plaster James, baker
 Plaster Robert, builder, timber merchant, and wheelwright
 Plaster Thomas, carpenter and builder
 Patt William, plumber and glazier
 Pusey William, tailor
 Robins Levi, tailor and draper
 Robins Nathan, tailor
 Sellard Robert, watchmaker
 Shepherd John, carrier
 Shepherd Sophia, day school
 Smith William Angel, grocer and draper
 Spurrett Thomas, coal and salt merchant
 Stevens Frederick, grocer and draper
 Stevens Richard, plumber and glazier
 Stevens Thomas, china and glass dealer
 Teall John, corn merchant
 Teall John, junior, boot and shoemaker
 Taylor Henry, maltsters
 Walsh Edward, mealman
 Ward and Hambidge, maltsters
 Wenman Thomas, baker
 Wilkins John, brazier
 Wilkins John, saddler and harness maker
 Williams Charles, cooper
 Young Charles, dairyman

Butchers.

Andrews Charles
 Andrews John
 Taylor Henry
 Townsend Richard
 Williams William

Farmers.

Arkell William, Ham Court
 Andrews William
 Baker Charles
 Baker William
 Carter Joseph
 Clack John, Weald
 Clifton James
 Clinch John
 Edwards Wm., Coal Pit-farm
 Fisher Edward
 Gerring Robert
 Gerring William Henry, (and
 corn merchant)
 Giles Thomas
 Gillett Chas., Lower Haddon
 Gillett James, Deanery-farm
 Hall James, Weald
 Hudson Stephen
 Jeeves E., Mount Owen-farm

Kent Stephen
 Lyford John, Weald
 Lyford Martha, Weald
 May Thomas, Weald
 Pinnock Bartlett
 Rose Rachel
 Rose William
 Slatter William, Weald
 Spurrett Thomas
 Taylor Henry
 Townsend Timothy, Weald
 Townsend Wm. Cook, Weald
 Williams George Thomas,
 Bampton Castle-farm
 Williams William

Inns, &c.

* *Commercial and + posting.*
 *Bell, Henry Whitehorn
Elephant & Castle, Thomas
 Spurrett
Fish, Joseph Frewin
Fleur de Lis, Robt. Langham
George & Dragon, T. Banting
Masons' Arms, Wm. Stone
New Inn, Lucy Higgins

Swan, Thos. Breakspear
 *+Talbot, Robert Dennis

Adams Sarah, beer retailer
 Baston John, beer retailer

Insurance Agents.

City of London (Life), Chas.
 W. Holloway
Globe (Fire & Life), Hol-
 loway & Sons
*Royal Farmers' (Fire, Life, &
 Hail)*, C. W. Frampton
*Railway Accidents Assurance
 Company*, C. W. Holloway

Carrier by Van.

John Shepherd, from his
 house to Oxford, Wednes-
 day and Saturday; to Wit-
 ney, on Thursdays

Public Officers.

Distributor of Stamps, Mr.
 George Holloway
*Registrar of Births and
 Deaths*, Mr. E. F. Whitaker
Excise Office, Talbot Inn

ASTON AND COATE HAMLETS.

Baston Mrs. Sarah, Aston
 Jackson Rev. John, (Baptist)
 Aston
 Williams Mrs. Fanny, Coate

Farmers.

Baker Hannah, Aston
 Baker William, Coate
 Baker George, Aston
 Clack James, Aston
 Clinch Joseph, Coate
 Cripps Thomas, Aston
 Cook Thomas, Aston
 Fox Thomas, Aston
 Fox William, Aston
 Hemming Thomas, Aston

Lockett George, Aston
 Lockett Wm. (baker), Aston
 Lockett Wm. jun., Aston
 Prior William, Aston
 Spiers William, Aston
 Townsend David W., Coate
 Townsend Edw. jun., Aston
 Townsend Rd., Coate House
 Townsend Humphrey, Aston
 Townsend Thomas, (and
 baker,) Coate
 Waite William, Aston
 Winterborne Eliz., Aston
 Winterborne James, Aston

Traders.

Bartlett W., shopkper, Aston

Beckingsale Michael, car-
 penter, Aston
 Bradshaw J., carrier, (Witney
 and Oxford), Aston
 Cook J., shoemaker, Aston
 Dipper W., vict., 'Star' Aston
 Fox Rd., 'Red Lion', Aston
 Giles W., carrier, (Witney &
 Oxford) Coate
 Kimber John, blacksmith,
 Aston
 Long James, carpenter, Coate
 Long Rd., shopkeeper, Aston
 Long Zechariah, fisherman,
 Coate
 Stone Jane, shopkeeper, Coate

CHIMNEY HAMLET.

Pinnock William, farmer | Woodbridge Frederick, farmer

SHIFFORD CHAPELRY.

Williams Peter and Richard,
 farmers, Old Shifford | Wallis William Talbot, far-
 mer, New Shifford-lodge

LEW HAMLET.

Bradshaw Edward, farmer
 Calcutt David, farmer

Dumbleton Eliz., farmer
 Hollis John, shopkeeper

Simpson Thomas W., farmer
 Smith Edward, farmer

BRIGHTHAMPTON HAMLET.

Smith Jethro
 Walker William

Lambeth Edward, mason
 Swinbourn Mary, miller
 Widdows John, carrier, (Wit-
 ney and Oxford)

Traders.

Barnes Wm., shoemaker

Farmers.

Hutt Henry
 Hutchings Thomas
 Pinnock Thomas

Bicester Town and Parish.

Bicester is a market town and parish situate in the hundred of Ploughley, near the north eastern boundary of the county; about 12 miles N.N.E. from Oxford, 10 S.W. from Buckingham, 15 S.W. of Banbury, and $54\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. from London. The parish is divided into two townships,—King's-end and Market-end; the former containing 1540 acres, and the latter 1040 acres. The population of the parish in 1801, was 1946; in 1831, 2,868; and in 1841, 3,022 souls. The amount of assessed property is £8,263; and the rateable value of the town and parish is £9,504.

The town is of very remote antiquity, supposed to owe its origin to the Saxons, though the precise date is unknown. The etymology of its name puzzles antiquarians, and has given rise to much controversy. One author states the name (Bicester being called by the Saxons Burenceastre or Bernacestre) to be derived from Buren or Bern, signifying grain and Ceastre, a town or station; while Dr. Plot expresses his opinion that it was so called from its neighbourhood to Bernwood forest, and that in after times it was denominated Burgeester from St. Eadburgh (to be hereafter introduced to the reader), further altered to Burcester and Bisseter; and a third writer (in Kennet's antiquities) derives the name of Bicester from the apostle Birinus, a canonized prelate, whom he supposes to have advised the Saxons to erect a fort here, which they in consequence called after him, Birini Castrum; a fourth opinion is, that the river Bure or Bruern, on which the town stood, gave rise to its name. It is certain that the name of the place has undergone many changes (from causes now as obscure as its origin), from the Saxon Burenceaster or Bernacester, to Burgeester, Burcester, Bisseter, and finally Bicester.

Ancient History.—Though the greater portion of Oxfordshire was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia, Bicester and the neighbouring country owned the sway of the West Saxons. These kingdoms were not established until after a great slaughter, the aboriginal inhabitants of the islands, the ancient Britons, were driven by the overwhelming number of their foes, to seek for protection in the fastnesses of Wales, and the counties on the western coast. During these fearful struggles, which lasted centuries, Oxfordshire, especially the neighbourhood of Bicester, was the scene of many a bloody conflict; for the Britons, retreating slowly westward from Buckinghamshire, &c., necessarily passed over the ground in which we are at present interested; and they contested every step. And even when expelled beyond the boundaries of the Mercian kingdom, frequent excursions into the enemies territories attested their undying

hatred for their conquerors ; and their own prowess is evidenced in the fearful memorials left behind. Again, when the struggle of the rival races had ceased, Oxfordshire was distracted by the wars of the Mercians with the West Saxons, and when the peculiar position of Bicester as relates both kingdoms is considered, it cannot be for a moment entertained that this neighbourhood escaped unscathed. At the termination of this intestine warfare, it is related that the king of the West Saxons was visited by Birinus, a christian missionary, to whom, as we have before shown, the foundation of the town is attributed. He had been dispatched to attempt the conversion of the kingdom, by pope Honorius. In this we learn he was singularly successful, and in the end he became the first bishop of the see of Dorchester, which was founded by king Kynigels, whom he had induced to embrace the christian faith. The following fabulous narrative is related as having been worked in his behalf: He "travelled through France to a sea port on the channel, where he embarked in a vessel for the shores of Britain. When at a considerable distance out at sea, he recollected he had left behind a corporeal, containing the sacrament; and considering it vain to solicit the return of the pagan sailors who managed the ship, and it being impossible to leave the treasure behind him, he stepped out of the ship upon the waters, which it is said instantly became firm under his feet, and walked to land, when having secured the corporeal, he returned on board in the same manner, the ship remaining stationary from the moment he left it. The ship's crew were of the nation to which he was sent, and being struck with so extraordinary a circumstance lent a docile ear to his instructions, and became the first fruits of his mission, thus affording an earnest of future success." From 623 to the middle of the ninth century, there were constant struggles for mastery between the kings of Wessex and Mercia, and as the fate of battle varied, Oxfordshire became annexed to the dominion of one or other, of the contending parties. About the last mentioned date, the Danes began to trouble the country. "In 870, the Danes again issued from York, and entered Mercia, marking their route with blood and ruin. The East Angles, finding their former submission would not preserve them from the miseries of war, flew to arms, but being totally defeated, the enemy seized upon Reading, and ravaged the surrounding country. To deliver his kingdom from these dreadful enemies, Ethelred collected all his forces, and fought several battles with them. One of these took place at Ashenden, near Bernwood, A.D. 871, but the courage of Alfred, after a severe conflict which continued without intermission during the whole of the day, could only effect a temporary victory; for within fourteen days, the Danes, having concentrated their forces at Basing, in Hampshire, whither

Ethelred had pursued them, again offered battle, and were in turn victorious. The Saxons retreated towards Bernwood, the scene of their former success; 'perhaps,' says Kennet, 'hoping for assistance or security from the Roman port of Alchester.' The Danes immediately followed, and having divided their army into two parts, fell upon the English, who were encamped on the west side of Gravenhill, where Ethelred and Alfred had cast up strong entrenchments. The Danish troops, at the first onset, were broken; but having rallied again, they beat the Saxons, and remained masters of the field. According to their usual custom, they interred the slain in the wood on the adjoining hill, which henceforward obtained the name of the 'hill of graves.' Dr. Plot considers this fact to be established by the circumstance of some Danish remains and an immense number of bones having been discovered near that spot. As additional evidence, Kennet states that a Danish spur was found on opening the ground, for the foundation of a garden wall for Sir William Glynn, at Ambrosden.* After the death of Alfred, the Danes again ravaged the country, and Bicester, with many of the surrounding villages, was destroyed by them. "At what time, says Dunkin, the inhabitants commenced the re-erection of their habitations, record does not inform us; since we hear nothing more of the place till it is found constituting a part of the vast possessions of Wigod de Wallingford, in the reign of Edward the Confessor."

At the time of the Norman invasion Bicester was included in the 'Honour of Wallingford.' The following is a translation, from Dunkin, of the report in Domesday book, giving the state of this district in the year 1084, when the survey of Oxfordshire was taken:—"Robert (de Oilgi) holds Bernecestre for 2 manors. There are 15 hides and an half land of 22 carucates; of which 3 hides are in demesne, wherein are 6 carucates, and 5 servants, and 28 villains, with 14 borderers, and they have 16 carucates. There are 2 mills of 40 shillings rents, and 12 acres of meadow. A wood of one quarrentine in breadth and one in length. In the days of king Edward it was worth £15, now £16.† We have but few historical facts to relate, which we will

*The above account, which is not the less interesting for having introduced the renowned king Alfred upon the page, is extracted from a bulky work entitled "*History and Antiquities of Bicester*," by John Dunkin. Some commentators on the Anglo Saxon chronicle, state this battle to have taken place at Ashdown, near Wantage, in Berkshire, instead of Ashendon, in Buckinghamshire,

+ To the general reader the following explanation may be acceptable:—In Domesday Inquisition, the arable land was measured by carucates, the common pasture by hides, and the meadow by acres. It is impossible to award the precise value of each of these quantities. A *hide* has been variously estimated from 100 to so low as 20 acres; by some it has been computed at 4 and 8 vergates of 24 acres. It would appear to be nearer the fact, that the hide of land contained no certain number of acres, but varied according to places. There is the same uncertainty regarding the *carucate*, which, how-

do briefly. During the civil wars caused by the dispute as to the right of succession between king Stephen and the empress Maud, the lord of vassals of the honours of Wallingford adhered to the cause of the latter, and on the accession of her son Henry II. to the throne, a charter was granted by him to the inhabitants of the district, conferring many important privileges, such as exemption from tollage, &c., on account of journeying with merchandize in any part of the king's dominion, &c. In 1182 a priory was founded here by Gilbert Basset, lord of the manor. In 1577 king Richard II. grants a license for holding a market and fair in Biggenhul, in Bicester. The monastery was surrendered into the hands of the king in 1536. The open fields of Market-end township were enclosed in 1758; and those of King's-end in 1794. During the French revolution the inhabitants of this place on several occasions, declared their abhorrence of sedition and their desire for the strict maintenance of order in the country; and when England was threatened by foreign invasion, Bicester, following the example of the principal towns, raised an efficient corps of volunteers, which consisted of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, three sergeants, and sixty privates. At the peace of Amiens this company was dissolved, but upon the resumption of hostilities, the corps was re-established on a larger scale, and then comprised one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, six sergeants, six corporals, and 120 privates. The body was finally disbanded in 1807.

The Manor of King's End was purchased by an ancestor of major Coker, its present lord. The manor house is a large modern building, erected on the site of an ancient manor house, called Nonnes place. Market End is a baliwick consisting of the lordship and manor, leased for a term of 10,000 years by the earl of Derby in 1596 to whom it had passed by the laws of primogeniture from Gilbert Bassett (a younger son of Ralph Bassett, chief justice of England) and granted to him with six other knights' fees, in the 12th century. The reversion in fee simple, was afterwards conveyed to certain persons in trust, for all interested in the lease. The manor and estates were thus constituted a baliwick, purchased for the use and benefit of those who might hereafter

ever, to speak generally signified as much land as could be tilled by a single plough, in one year. "In 23rd Edward III., one carucate of land in Burcester contained 112 acres; and two carucates in Middleton were 300 acres." The *quarrentine*, the usual mensuration of woodland, contained 40 perches of 20 feet, forty-long or fuelong. The *servants* were the most degraded of the feudal slaves, working at the arbitrary pleasure of their lord, and receiving wages at his discretion, absolute slaves: the *villains* were of superior class, in as much as they held cottage and land (for certain servile duties performed), and were not alienable like their inferiors, but a pertinence of the manor to which they belonged, and passing to each new lord: the *borderers*, distinct from the other classes, occupied a less servile position, holding a cottage and small portion of land on condition that they furnished poultry, eggs, and other small provision for their lord's entertainment.

obtain possession of part of the demesne. The lordship of the manor is thus vested in all those persons who become purchasers under the original lease. The soil is varied from a stone brash to a stiff clay, and the produce is of the ordinary farm character. The principal landowners are Sir Edward Henry Page Turner, and Major Lewis Coker.

The Priory of St. Edburg.—This establishment, of the Augustinian order, was founded by Gilbert Bassett, baron of Headington, A.D. 1182, for a prior and 11 canons. He endowed it with considerable property, which was further increased by his lady after his decease. The charter of endowment declares that he had "given and granted to John, prior of Bernecester, and the canons serving God there, for the welfare of the body and soul of his lord, (king Henry II.) and for the welfare of his own body and soul, and for the welfare of the bodies and souls of Egelina his wife, and his children, and for the souls of his predecessors and successors, the church of Bernecester with all its appurtenances;" and various properties and privileges which it enumerates. A second charter conveys the chapelry of Stratton as an appurtenance to Bicester, with lands there. After Gilbert Bassett's time, the monastery found generous patrons amongst the wealthy of the religious laity; and it continued increasing in wealth and importance to the time of Henry VIII., when in common with other religious houses it underwent a visitation in 1534. William Brown, the 27th and last prior, and 8 monks having the year previous, subscribed to the supremacy of the king. In 1536 it was surrendered, the monks receiving pensions. The conventual church, which on the dissolution was immediately destroyed, is said to have had 3 altars, the 2 minor ones being dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas; and there is no doubt but that the buildings were on an extensive scale. The site of the ancient priory is still shewn, and a farm house as having formed a portion of it. The priory property (which included presentation to the church,) was first granted by the king to his brother-in-law the duke of Suffolk, but it was subsequently given to Roger Moore, Esq., his wife and heirs; and so passed through the hands of various proprietors, until the present time, and it now forms part of the possessions of the Turner family, in whom the patronage to the living is also vested.

Modern Bicester, as we have seen above, is divided into two townships of Market End and King's End, and consists principally of three streets, with a spacious market square in the centre. Nearly all of the town is situate in the first-named division of the parish. King's End is supposed to occupy the site of the original town, burnt down by the Danes in 912. The houses are generally well built, the roads are good, and the general appearance of the

town is prepossessing. There are no staple manufactures, and the trade carried on is chiefly dependent upon the agriculture of the neighbourhood. There is likewise a considerable influx of visitors, and a consequent profit to the towns-people, during the 'hunting season;' of which more anon.

The country around Bicester, except in the direction of Ambrosden is flat, and the town itself occupies a very low position.

In the market-place formerly stood the town-hall and shambles, erected in 1662, but destroyed by a riotous assemblage of townspeople in 1826, and the materials carried away.

The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold the *Petty Sessions* for the hundred of Ploughley, at the clerk's office, Bicester, every Friday. The magistrates usually attending the bench are, Rev. A. H. Matthews, Weston; Rev. R. Pretyma, Middleton Stoney; Henry Peyton, Esq., Middleton Stoney; Rev. B. Marsham, D.C.L., Caversfield; Captain W. Styles, R. N., Bicester; and the Rev. J. Lowe, Ardley.

A charter of Richard II. granted leave for a weekly market to be held on a Monday, at Bigenbul (King's End), and a yearly fair to last 3 days, on the vigil, on the day, and on the morrow of St. James the Apostle." The market was discontinued after a charter was granted in 1440 for the holding of another in Bicester Bury End, which was afterwards from this circumstance called Market End. The market is now held on Friday, but has of late years much decreased in importance, and now mainly consists of an assemblage of farmers and others for the sale and purchase of corn, with the addition occasionally of a few stalls in the market-place. *Fairs* are held on Easter Friday, first Friday in June, August 5th and 6th, Friday before October 11th, Friday after October 11th, and second Friday after October 11th. A cattle market is held the first Friday in every month, which is generally well attended. A wool fair the first Friday in July.

The Church, dedicated to St. Edburg, is an ancient, spacious, and handsome edifice, consisting of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north porch, and lofty square embattled tower, in which is a peal of six bells. The present structure was erected about the year 1400, on the site and with the materials of a more ancient structure, built by St. Birinus. The edifice is well proportioned, and the style of architecture is principally the perpendicular gothic.

There are tablets in marble to the memory of members of the Turner family, in the chancel, who are buried there in a vault beneath. In the body of the church are some monuments to the Cokers. The nave and aisles only are pewed, but great accommodation is afforded by the galleries, though as is always the case, they detract greatly from the appearance of the interior.

In the west gallery is a small organ. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bicester, to which lady Turner at present holds the presentation. It is rated in the king's books at £16., and now returned at £252. in the gross, per annum. The tithes are commuted for land. The lay impropiator is Sir E. H. P. Turner, to whom has been allotted in compensation about 320 acres of land. The vicar receives rents from about 126 acres. The present incumbent is the Rev. John William Watts, M.A.

The Vicarage House, a good residence, stands near the church on the west.

The Independent Chapel, erected 1731, in Chapel-street, is a commodious building, and will seat 400 persons. This congregation of dissenters was founded by Mr. John Troughton and Mr. Henry Cornish, two of the ministers at the time of the passing of the Toleration Act, ejected for non-conformity. The earliest members of this congregation were wont to assemble in a barn for worship. The present minister is the Rev. John Ferguson. The celebrated colonel Gardiner used to worship here.

The Methodist Chapel, in Sheep-street, is a neat building, capable of accommodating 200 persons. It was built in 1841.

The Blue-coat School held in the vestry of the church, is supported by subscription and an endowment of £16. per annum, in consideration of which 30 boys receive each a suit of blue cloth clothes once in two years. About 100 boys attend daily to receive instructions from Mr. Thomas Smith the master.

The National School (for girls) was erected by subscription aided by a grant from government. The ground was liberally presented by T. L. Coker, esq. The average attendance of scholars is 70. The mistress is Miss Eliza Spars-holt. The school is supported by subscription and a nominal payment by the children.

The Diocesan School, London road, is under the direction of Mr. T. Painter. The scholars are annually elected or appointed by gentlemen deputed by the Oxford Diocesan Society.

Bicester can boast of many *Societies* of a *Charitable* character, among which may be noticed the Benevolent Society, Sick Visiting Society, Provident Society, and the Dorcas Society: all these are for supplying the necessitous poor with articles of clothing, soap, coals, &c. There are also some flourishing benefit societies, such as the Friendly Society of Tradesmen, the King's Head Benefit Society, and the Loyal Coker Friendly Society, &c. The Bible Society, and Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have branches here.

The Savings Bank, London-road, was established in 1842, and had (Nov., 1849) 299 accounts open; the total amount due to depositors being £7,319. 15s. 7d. The amount of deposits for the same year was £1,503. 2s. 11d.

Gas was first introduced into the town in 1845; a company was then formed with a capital of £1,600. in £10. shares, afterwards raised to £1,700. The works are on the London-road, and the secretary is Mr. George Harris.

The Police, three in number, are under the control of a representative body, appointed by the rate payers, called the police inspectors.

The Pest-house, built in 1752, for the reception of patients afflicted with the small-pox, stands in a field east of the town. It was made a temporary hospital for patients during the time the cholera raged in 1832, when 70 persons fell victims to that malady in this town.

The Railway Station, on the Buckinghamshire branch of the London and North Western railway, (a line of communication between Bicester, Oxford, London and Banbury,) is situate near the Aylesbury entrance to the town, and is a very neat building. On the evening of Saturday, September 6th, 1851, a very frightful accident on the railway occurred at this place, by which six of the unfortunate passengers were killed. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "accidental death." There was at that time only a single line of rail along the branch.

The Bicester *poor law Union* comprehends 38 parishes, and embraces an area of 103 square miles. *The Workhouse* is a large stone building situated about 1½ mile N.W. from the town. It was erected in 1836, at a cost of nearly £5,000. and is capable of accommodating 310 inmates. The parishes or townships are, Arncoth—Ambrosden—Bicester Market End—Bicester King's End—Blackthorn—Boarstall—Caversfield—Cottesford—Fringford—Goddington—Hethe—Hardwick—Launton—Merton—Newton Purcell—Piddington—Shelswell—Stratton Audley—Stoke Lyne—and Susmore—in the *Bicester district*; Ardley—Bucknell—Bletchington—Charlton on Otmoor—Chesterton—Fritwell—Fencott and Murcott—Lower Heyford—Upper Heyford—Islip—Kirtlington—Middleton Stoney—Noke—Oddington—Somerton—Souldern—Wendlebury and Weston on the Green, in the *Bletchington district*; the chairman of the board of guardians is Henry Peyton, Esq., Middleton Stoney, and the vice-chairman Mr. William Tubb, the chaplain is the Rev. William Rawlings, Fritwell; the governor, Mr. Joseph Henry Mansell, and the matron, Mrs. Sarah Mansell; clerk to the board, Mr. Frederick Lindsey. The medical officers are—for the house, Mr. Henry Woodward, Bicester; Stoke Lyne district, Mr. George Woodward; Bletchington district, Mr. J. P. Welchman, Sydenham; Flagford district, Mr. J. W. Turner; Hethe district, Mr. Frederick Gee, Brackley; Piddington district, Mr. John Barker. The average number of paupers in the past year was 90. We cannot quit this subject without expressing our satisfaction at the very excellent internal arrangements under the present management.

The Bicester Hunt to which the town owes much of its prosperity and for which the country around is so well adapted, was established about 65 years since by J. Ward, Esq., who built 'Swift's House,' now the residence of Sir H. Peyton, bart. T. T. Drake, Esq., is the present master of the hounds.

Botanical Curiosity.—In the library of George Woodward is a very curious work, the possession of which we apprehend will be envied by every lover of botanical science. It is an autograph work in 10 volumes entitled "A selection of British plants indigenous within twelve miles of Bicester designed and coloured from nature, and arranged agreeably to the Linnean System, together within an accurate display of their generic and specific characters, time of flowering, duration and places of growth by George Woodward, surgeon." This arduous task was commenced in 1831 and did not terminate till 1850. The representations of these plants in water colours, are by Miss Woodward, and are remarkable for their exquisitely life-like and natural appearance.

Edward the Confessor's Font.—This, the last of the Saxon kings was born at Islip where his mother, queen Emma had a villa. A baptismal font was preserved for many centuries in the barn of the Red Lion Inn, which according to tradition was Edward the Confessor's chapel, and the font that in which the same king was christened. This font after many changes of ownerships, may now be seen in the garden of Mr. William Paxton of Layton farm, near Bicester.

THE CHARITIES OF BICESTER

As abstracted from the parliamentary report published by order of the house of commons in 1837.

John Walker of Hackney, Middlesex, having in his life time expressed his intention of settling the sum of £1,000. 3 per cent consols, in trust, for the support of the free school, and sunday schools of Bicester, but no mention being made of the said schools in his will, his son Wm. Walker, being satisfied that it was his father's intention to endow the school with that sum, generously carried out that intention, and transferred to certain trustees the sum of £1000., 3 per cent. consols, the dividends to be disposed of as follows: £16. per annum towards maintaining the charity school for the educating and clothing poor boys born in the parish; £7. for the maintenance of a sunday school; and the remaining £7. per annum to be "applied in supporting and maintaining the sunday school managed and conducted by the dissenting congregation at the meeting-house in Water-lane, Bicester." The dividends are disposed of accordingly.

The Poor's Estate, which is held in trust by feoffees, consists of about 62 acres, an inn and a few houses, together with £350. stock. The income of this estate in 1824 was £210. 8s. per annum, subject to a reduction for taxes, &c., of £14. 12s. per annum. This sum is distributed among the poor of the parish. The poor of this parish are entitled to 4 shares out of 34 of the profits of the manor and baliwick of Bicester, arising from the rent of the shambles, the tolls of fairs and markets, rent of a plot of ground of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, &c.

The Poor's Stock, the origin of which is not precisely known, consists of £51. 3s. 1d. stock, late £48 14s. 5d. navy 5 per cents, the dividends of which are distributed amongst the poor of Market-end.

Mary Carleton left an annual rent charge of 42s. 6d.; of which 20s. is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 2nd March, in the parish church; 20s. is given away in bread to the poor; and the remaining 2s. 6d. is given to the clerk of the parish.

Mary Wilson by will dated 17th Dec., 1735, settled the yearly sum of £1. 10s. to the use of the poor widows of this parish, to be laid out in bread. Six poor persons receive each a twopenny loaf weekly from a charity, the origin of which is unknown.

Bicester Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, KING'S END :

Mr. John T. Walford, Postmaster.

Bedford Mrs. Helen, Church-street
Bett Mrs. Hannah, King's-end
Burrows Mr. Samuel, London-road
Clements Mrs. Henrietta, King's-end
Cole William, Esq., Market-place
Coleman Mr. William, Church-street
Deakins Mr. Edward, London-road
Foster Mr. John, Church-street
Hitchman Mrs., Sheep-street
Kirby John, Esq., Sheep-street

Marsham Rev. Charles, M.A., Vicar of
Caversfield, Bicester House
Parker James, Esq., Causeway
Paxton Mr. William, Langford farm
Price Mrs. Theodora Ann, Church-street
Rowe Mrs. Elizabeth, King's-end
Style Capt. William, R.N., Bicester House
Tubb Henry, Esq., Market-place.
Vauxhall Mrs., Sheep-street

MISCELLANY :

Barrett Robert M., hat mfr., Sheep street
Bruin Charles, railway station master
Capell James, cooper, Market-place
Carthew William, cutler, Market-place
Castle Rd., gun and locksmith, Church-st.
Clements James, fishmonger, Sheep-street
Facey William, greengrocer, Sheep-street
Goode Thomas, basket maker, Church-st.
Grant Jeremiah, pawnbroker, Sheep-street
Harris Ann, dyer, Sheep-street

Hitchman Robert, retail brewer, Sheep-st.
Jackson Thomas, cutler, Church-street
King Henry, animal painter, Sheep-street
Hazell William, cooper, Market-place
Line Martha, retail brewer, London-road
Litten James, gilder and picture-frame
manufacturer, Church-street
Paxton Jonas, auctioneer, surveyor, &c.,
Sheep-street
Phillips John, miller, Church-street

Pratt Thomas, fishmonger, &c., King's-end
 Robert George, ironfounder, &c., Sheep-st.
 Shepherd Joseph M., veterinary surgeon,
 King's Arms Hotel
 Shillingford & Phillips, brewers, Sheep-st.
 Shirley Charles, corn dealer, Market-place
 Shrowesbury Thomas, poulterer, Sheep-st.
 Smith James, dyer, Chapel-street

Sparshatt F., hat manufacturer, Sheep-st.
 Stock S., china & glass dealer, Market-pl.
 Taylor J., draper and tea dealer, Church-st.
 Wait Mary, staymaker, Chapel-street
 Ward John, basket maker, Church-street
 Williams George, stationer, and tea dealer,
 King's-end
 Wills Thomas, mason, Sheep-street

Academies.

*Those in Italics are public schools, and those marked * take boarders.*

Blue Coat School, Church, T. Wilson
National School, (girls,) Church-st., Eliza Sparshatt
 *Easton Eliz., Church-street
 Elston —, London-road
 *Foster Eliz., Church-street
 *Maley Hannah, Sheep-st.
 *Painter Thos. (Diocesan), London-road

Attorneys.

Foster William, London-road
 Kirby George, Sheep-street
 Mills Francis B., Sheep-st.
 Moore George, Sheep-street
 Osmond George, Sheep-st.
 Turner Wm. C., London-rd.

Bakers.

Bennett William, Sheep-st.
 Bowerman Geo., Church-st.
 Bradbury Wm., Sheep-street
 Jones John (and mealman), Sheep-street
 Jones William (and corn dealer), Sheep-street
 Morris Elizabeth, Sheep-st.
 Morris George, Church-st.
 Pates Joseph, Church-street

Bankers.

Tubbs Henry M. & George, Market-place; draw on Masterman, and Co.
Savings Bank, London-road, open on Fridays.—Mr. Thomas Painter, actuary

Blacksmiths.

Berry Emmanuel, King's-end
 Heritage Geo. (and farrier), Market-place
 Sirett William, (and farrier), Market-place

Booksellers.

*Marked * are printers, marked + have circulating libraries, and are also news agents.*

+Hewitt George, Market-pl.
 *+Smith James, Market-pl.
 Thomas Rebecca (& Christian knowledge society's depôt,) Market-place

Boot and Shoes Makers.

Casemore Rd., Chapel-street
 East Abraham, Church-st.
 Harris Wm., Sheep-street
 Hounslow Geo., Chapel-st.
 Plant James, Chapel-street
 Smith Thomas, Sheep-street
 Tomkins John, Market-place
 Washer Oliver, Market-place
 Williams Geo., Chapel-street

Builders.

Bowerman John, Sheep-st.
 Egerton John, King's End
 Egerton Thos., Church-st.
 Grimsley Thos., Church st.
 Grimsley Wm., Sheep-street
 Jennings Thos., (surveyor), Church-street
 Robinson Geo., Sheep-street
 Walter Thomas, Sheep-street
 Welch James, Sheep street

Butchers.

Bucknill William, Sheep-st.
 Foster George, Church-street
 Freeman John, Sheep-street
 Jackson Chas., Sheep-street
 Miller Wm. Edw., Market-pl.
 Reynolds John, Market-place
 Malins George, Market-place
 Scott John, Market-place
 Spencer William, Sheep-st.

Cabinetmakers & Upholsterers

Bowerman John, Sheep-st.
 Layton George, (and carpet warehouseman) Market-pl.

Carriers.

Franklin Simeon, Sheep-st.
London and North Western Railway Company, Joseph M. Shepherd, King's Arms Hotel and George Tebby, Sheep-street, agents
 Warmington John, Sheep-st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Bates John, Market-place
 Sandiland R. B., Market-pl.

Coal Merchants.

Coggins Rd. railway wharf
 Harris James, railway wharf
 Horne James, (& salt dealer), King's-end Cottage, and railway wharf
 Paxton Geo., Chapel-street
 Ryan Justin, Sheep-street
 Smith James, railway wharf

Confectioners.

Bowerman Geo., Church-st.
 Chamberlaine M., Sheep-st.
 East Abraham, Church-st.
 Hazells Eliz., Market-place

Curriers.

Heritage Henry, Church-st.
 Stratton Geo. R. (& tanner), London-road

Farmers.

Lord Martha, Sheep-street
 Liddington Rd., (and timber merchant), London-road
 Painter Rd., Geo., & Jas., Placeyard House
 Phillips Ann, King's-end
 Phillips John, King's-end
 Phillips William, King's-end
 Reynolds Thos., Wretchwick
 Smith James, Sheep-street

Fire & Life Assurance Agents.

Atlas, Geo. Kirby, Sheep-st.

County Fire and Provident Life, J. Smith, Market-st.
Farmers, (*Fire, Life, and Hailstorm*) George Harris, Church-street
Industrial & General Life, H. Hewiett, Market-place
Law Property Assurance and Trust Society, Wm. Foster, London-road
Legal and Commercial Life, Jonas Paxton, Sheep-st.
Phoenix, F. Lindsey, Market-place
Norwich Union, J. and W. Palmer, Sheep-street
Union, (*Life Fire & Annuity*) Geo. Hewiett, Market-pl.

Gardeners & Seedsmen.

Bonner William, Sheep-st.
 Goble Jas., (& house agent), Sheep street
 Harris John, Sheep-street
 Horwood Wm., Sheep-street
 Hunt George, London-road

Grocers.

Marked are Tallow chandlers*
 *Bathe John, Market-place
 *Coleman Ann, Sheep-street
 Finch Wm., (& british wine manufacturer), Market-pl.
 Greenwood Harry Walker, Market-place
 Phillips Thos., London-road
 Tebby George, (and hop merchant), Sheep-street
 Tubb George, Market-hill
 Wells John, (& british wine manufacturer), Market-pl.

Grocery and Sundries dealers.

Baker Thomas, Sheep-street
 Biggs Joseph, Sheep-street
 Clifton Elizabeth, Sheep-st.
 Harper Edward, Church-st.
 Heritage Charles, Market-pl.
 Herons John, Sheep-street
 Pritchard Thomas, Sheep-st
 Thorne Elizabeth, Sheep-st.
 Truby Thomas, Sheep-street

Hair Dressers.

Hone Henry, Market-place
 Howse John, Market-place
 Wadden Samuel, Sheep-st.

Hotels, &c.

*Marked * are Posting and + are Commercial Houses.*
Angel, G. Robinson, Sheep-st.
Bear's Head, J. Bryant, Sheep-street
Bell, Wm. Cressey, Sheep-st.
 +*Black Boy*, John Reynolds, Market-place
Cross Keys, Henry Froud, Market-place
 +*Crown*, Henry King, Sheep-street
Dog, George Malins, Market-place
Fox, Joseph Buswell, King's-end
George, S. Sheppard, Sheep-street
 +**King's Arms*, Joseph M. Shepherd, Market-place
King's Head, Henry Line, London-road
Nag's Head, Thos. Heritage, Market-place
Plough, S. Harper, Sheep-st.
Red Lion—James Capell, Market-place
Rose and Crown—Harriet Willoughby, Bridge
Six Bells—John Phillips, Church-street
Swan—Geo. Harris, Church-street
Wheatshcaf—Robert Hitchman, Sheep-street
White Hart—Thomas Burnham, Sheep-street
White Lion, R. Wormington, Sheep-street

Hudson John, beer retailer, Sheep-street

Ironmongers.

Palmer John & W., Sheep-st.
 Williams W. Geo., Market-pl.

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Claridge & Chinner, Sheep-st
 George John, Market-place
 Gibbs John, Market-place
 Hitchman Wm., Sheep-street

Maltsters.

Phillips John, Church-street
 Shillingford and Phillips, Sheep-street

Tubb George, Market-place

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Elston Sarah, London-road
 Foster Helen, London-road
 Greenwood Fanny, Market-pl
 Hamilton Sophia, King's-end
 Heritage S. Smith, Church-st.
 Shrewsbury Sarah, Sheep-st.

Painters, Plumbers, etc.

Litten James, (and erector of gravestones & monuments) Church-street
 Wakelin George, Sheep-st.
 Wakelin William, Church-st.

Rope & Twine Manufacturers.

Barrett Robert M., (and rick cloth, and netting mfr.,) Sheep-street
 Hudson John, Sheep-street

Saddlers.

Shaw Thomas, Market-place
 Tomkins John, Sheep-street

Slaters and Plasterers.

Clark Richard, Chapel-street
 Thomas William, Sheep-st.
 Ward William, Church-street

Straw Hat Makers.

Phillips & Tibbets, Church-st.
 Saunders Hannah, Chapel-st.
 Scrivener Arthur, Market-pl.

Surgeons.

Dawson Thomas, Market-pl.
 Woodward Geo., Market-pl.
 Woodward Henry, Church-st.

Tailors.

*Marked * are Drapers &c. also*
 *Baker Samuel, Market pl.
 George Henry, Sheep-street
 Grantham Richard, Sheep-st.
 Greenwood James, Church-st.
 Hollis William, Market-place
 Lee Henry, Chapel-street
 Noxon William, Church-st.
 Price Matthew, King's-end
 Stevens George, Sheep-street

Watch and Clock makers.

Camozzi Charles, Market-pl.
 Lamb James, Market-place

<p>Wheelwrights. Baughan Thos., King's-end Townsend Thos., King's-end Whale Wm. & Jas., Sheep st.</p> <p>Wine and Spirit Merchants. <i>Marked * deal also in hops.</i> Finch William, Market-place Hitchman William, Sheep-st. King Henry, Sheep-street *Tubb George, Market-place</p> <p>Public Offices, Officers. &c. <i>Inland Revenue Office, King's Arms Hotel.</i></p>	<p><i>Stamp Office, Sheep-street,</i> Mr. John Palmer, sub-dis- tributor</p> <p><i>Gas Works, London-road,</i> Mr. G. Harris, secretary</p> <p><i>Saving's Bank, London road,</i> Mr. S. Painter, actuary</p> <p><i>Clerk to the Magistrates for the Ploughley hundred,</i> William Cullen Turner, Esq., London-road</p> <p><i>Clerk to the County Court,</i> Mr. Wm. Cullen Turner,</p> <p><i>Clerk to the Police Inspectors,</i> Mr. George Moore</p>	<p><i>Superintendent of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,</i> Mr. Jonas Paxton</p> <p><i>Surveyor of Taxes, Mr. Jas. Atkins</i></p> <p><i>Deputy Lieutenant, Captain W. Style, R. N.</i></p> <p><i>Commissioner for taking acknowledgments of mar- ried women, Mr. Francis B. Mills</i></p> <p><i>Inspector of Weights and Measures, Mr. Rd. Castle</i></p> <p><i>Superintendent of Police, Thomas Hogg</i></p>
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Burford Town and Parish.

This parish, which contains the market town of Burford, with the hamlets of Upton and Signet, is situated on the western extremity of the county, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and in the hundred of Bampton. It contains 2,170 acres; the amount of assessed property in 1815, was £2,007.; and its rateable value is about £4,722. The population in 1801, was 1516; in 1831, 1620; and in 1841, 1859 souls.

The Town of Burford is seated on an ascent on the bank of the river Windrush, about 18 miles W. by N. from Oxford, 7 miles W. from Witney, about the same distance N.W. from Bampton, 72 miles from London by the road through High Wycombe, and 76 through Henley-on-Thames.

Historical Notices.—Burford makes a considerable figure in early English history. The Malmesbury and other chroniclers give accounts of a battle fought here, thus noticed in the *Saxon Chronicle*:—"A.D. 752. This year Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, in the 12th year of his reign, fought at Burford, against Ethelbald king of the Mercians, and put him to flight." Camden thus tells the tale, "Isis now and then overflowing, the lower grounds receives its first addition from the Windrush, which, flowing out of the Cotteswold, salutes Burford standing on the banks of it, in Saxon Beorgford, where Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, then tributary to the Mercians, not being able to endure any longer the cruelty and base exactions of king Ethelbald, met him in the open field with an army and beat him, taking his standard, which was a portraiture of a golden dragon."

It would appear that the anniversary of this battle was annually celebrated by the good folk of Burford, to keep alive a wholesome remembrance of the glorious tradition, for Camden, in describing other festivals, says, "There has been a custom in the town of making a great *dragon* yearly, and carrying it up and down the streets in great jollity on midsummer eve." The field of engagement is called 'Battle Edge' to this day.

As some workmen were making a road from Burford to Barrington, a few years since, they discovered a large stone sarcophagus of very rude workmanship, weighing nearly three tons, which on examination, was found to contain the remains of a human body, and portions of (apparently) a leathern cuirass studded with metal nails, completely oxidated and matted together. From the size and appearance of this coffin (which is still preserved in the church), and from the circumstance of its being found near to Battle Edge, it may be presumed it was deposited there after the battle between Ethelbald and Cuthred above noticed.

Burford is also famous in Saxon history, for an ecclesiastical council held there, and which is thus related: "A council was convened in Beoryford this year (A.D. 685) by kings Etheldred and Berthwald, at which, among many others, Aldhelm Albot, of Malmesbury (afterwards bishop of Sherborne) being present, was commanded by the synod to write a book against the error of the British Churches in the observation of Easter." This synod, according to Spelman, took place in 705.

During the Commonwealth struggle, Burford was the scene of much contention, being alternately in the hands of Cavalier and Roundhead. The Cavaliers were upon one occasion it is said, confined in the church; and a curious memorial of this event remains, one of the prisoners wiled away the tedium of captivity, by engraving a sentence with his dagger upon the leaden basin of the font. The curious may still read here, in large inelegant characters: "ANTHONYE SEDLEY, 1649, PRISNER."

In the parish register are notices of the burial of several soldiers who were slain at this period; and in the old churchwardens book is a memorandum that two offenders were shot in the church-yard in 1648, but neither their names nor crimes are mentioned.

Burford once possessed a religious establishment, a priory or hospital dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which was valued at £13. 6s. 6d. per annum and granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Herman.

This confiscated property was granted by the celebrated long parliament to their speaker Lenthall (who built a chapel adjoining, and passed many years here in dignified retirement,) and from whom it descended through many

generations, bearing that honourable name. Although the family is not extinct the priory has lately passed into the hands of another gentleman, Charles Greenaway, Esq., of Barrington Grove, in Gloucestershire, an adjoining estate, who by right of this property, is lord of the manor and the principal land owner in this parish. We are sorry as truthful historians, to be compelled to relate, that from unaccountable neglect, the handsome and venerable mansion, venerable by its age and venerated in its traditions, the fine old priory-house erected partly by speaker Lenthall, on the site of the ancient religious institution, has been allowed to fall into deplorable and premature decay. This mansion formerly contained a fine collection of historical pictures, which are now removed.

Leland says of Burford "Bewchamps erles of Warwyke, were lordes of it, and also of the forest of Wichwood. Some say the Spencers formerly had some dominion in it. There was a notable quarry of fine stone near Burford, and a place called the Priory."

Burford is now a quiet insignificant country town, becoming yearly of less importance. 'Once upon a time,' the traffic through the town was very considerable; but the many railroads which intersect the county without touching Burford, deprive it of its thriving trade. Two solitary coaches still maintain an equivocal existence upon this once bustling line of road, which a third railway threatens to annihilate. The sign of this decline in importance is visible everywhere; it is to be seen in the once large and handsome mansion now apportioned into small tenements; it has the house agent for its historian; while printed placards of all shapes and sizes announce this or that 'house to be let.' A writer upon Oxfordshire has truthfully observed "Burford has diminished in wealth and importance from the decay of the coarse woollen manufacture, and the malting business which once flourished there, and from the diminished traffic along the line of road which passes through the town." Its woollen factories, and its fulling mills on the Windrush, are no more; and the manufacture of harness which once flourished here has shared in the general decay.

Its Market alone retrieves it from utter ruin, and *Saturday*, (the market-day) is still a busy day at Burford. The town consists mainly of three streets, in the form of a cross, and is badly paved, and consequently dirty; the houses are ancient, and in many instances picturesque. The inhabitants of Burford formerly claimed the privilege of hunting, one day in every year, in the contiguous forest of Whichwood; but during a pestilence in the reign of Elizabeth, (A.D. 1593,) the right was commuted for a largess of venison, from a dread of the consequence which might result to public health, from the

concourse of persons which was wont to assemble. A gift of a pair of bucks without the hunting of them was substituted, and has since been perpetuated. "On the afternoon of every Whitsunday," writes Mr. Brewer, "the churchwardens, accompanied by many of the inhabitants, go in a kind of procession to Cape's lodge plain, within the borders of the forest, where they choose a *lord* and a *lady*, who are generally a boy and a girl of Burford. These titular personages formally demanded of one or more of the keepers of the forest (who always attend for the purpose) 'a brace of the best bucks and a fawn, without fee or reward, with their horns and hoofs,' for the use of the town of Burford, to be delivered on due notice previously given for that purpose. About the first week in August the bucks are sent for, and a venison feast is provided by the churchwardens, which is held in the town hall, and is usually attended by some hundreds of persons. The expenses of this gala are defrayed by the company; and many of the neighbouring gentry usually grace the hall with their presence." The custom of choosing the lord and lady at Cape's or Capp's lodge was abandoned many years ago, in consequence of the gross improprieties to which it led, upon so solemn a festival of the church as Whitsunday; but the bucks are claimed regularly, and as regularly paid, and consumed by the inhabitants at a public dinner every year. About a mile south-west from Burford are St. Christopher's or St Kitt's quarries, producing fine stone for building.

Burford is a very ancient borough, and according to Brown Willis, sent a member to parliament for one session, but was relieved from this formerly expensive privilege by petition. It is a corporate town by charter, and is still nominally governed by an 'alderman and burgesses;' but we are not aware that their duties are either numerous or onerous. The supervision of some charities, upon the proceeds of one of which, by will of its founder, they feast in true aldermanic style once a year; and the presentation too, and visitation of the grammar school, constitute we believe, the whole of their official duties. They elect a corporate body annually, though they are clothed with no magisterial power, nor do they support any political importance. Yet insignificant as the borough of Burford is, in one time it was, (at a very early period) a place of much consequence, and was considered of sufficient importance, to be from time to time favoured with no less than sixteen charters, the parchments of which are still preserved, and the dates of which are as follows:—1. 11th year of Edward III., July 3rd, 1351.—2. 2nd year of Richard II., March 10th, 1378.—3. 1st year of Henry IV., October 8th, 1399.—4. 16th year of Henry VI., November 25th, 1438.—5. ——— Henry VI., November 8th, (effaced.)—6. 15th year of Edward

IV., November 8th, 1476.—7. 2nd year of Henry VII., November 20th, 1486.—8. 12th year of Henry VII., January 19th, 1497.—9. 1st year of Henry VIII., March 12th, 1509.—10. 1st year of Edward VI., December, 1547.—11. 1st year of Mary, June 13th, 1553.*—12. 10th year of Elizabeth, July 5th, 1568.—13. 3rd year of James I., February 15th, 1605.—14. 2nd year of Cromwell, December 20th, 1649.—15. ————— May 26th, 1659.—16. 16th year of George II., November 29th, 1742. One of these charters granted to Burford all the privileges of the city of Oxford.

Burford gives the inferior title of earl to the duke of St. Albans.

Petty Sessions are held monthly at the Savings' bank, by the magistrates of the western division of the hundred of Bampton.

Besides the *market* on Saturdays, there are *fairs* for cattle and sheep, on the last Saturday in April; for horses, sheep, cows, and small ware, on the 5th of July; and for toys and cheese on the 25th of September.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a very large and ancient cruciform structure, affording many points of interest to the student in ecclesiastical architecture. The tower in the centre is the oldest part of the church, and is a massive structure of early Norman origin, and in the belfry is a curious arcade of grouped Norman arches. A handsome spire has since been added. There is too a fine Norman doorway at the west end. The greater part of the church is however in the perpendicular style of various dates, and the south porch is considered to be one of the finest specimens of that style of architecture in England. The church possesses some very fine tombs, the principal of which is that to the memory of Sir Lawrence Tanfelde, one of the justices of the king's bench, who died in 1625. His only daughter married the celebrated lord Falkland. One of the principal houses in the town is left to keep this tomb in repair. In the north aisle is another very curious monument, erected by Edmond Harman, Esq., in 1569, for himself and wife. The effigies of his nine sons and seven daughters are cut in the stone. This was probably the person to whom the priory was granted. The south-east aisle is called Bartholomew's aisle, from the number of that family buried there, and the south-west aisle is called Silvestre's, for a like reason. In the south transept is a large tomb of Purbeck marble, without name or date, but the following inscription on the exterior of the window affords some clue, "*orate pro animabus patris et matris Johannis Leggare de Borford, per quem ista fenestra decoratur.*" The parvise over the south porch is used as a muniment room, where the ancient records are kept. The church is not less interesting on account of the vestiges it contains of the system of religious

* Countersigned by the celebrated Gardiner.

worship, prior to the Reformation. There are many piscinæ, and several remains of minor altars with the 'squints.' The vestry, which has a fine groined ceiling, and was formerly a chapel, has the altar stone still remaining. In the so called Burgher's aisle, the place formerly occupied by an altar is perceptible, and there is a provision in the will of one John Spicer, ordering that lights should always be kept burning there. Altogether the church is an ornament to the town and a study for the scholar. It is situated on the banks of the Windrush, which passes at the bottom of the town, and is crossed by a fine old stone bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage with the chapelry of Fulbrook, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £31. 13s., but now worth nearly £300. per annum. It is in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. James Gerald Joyce, B.A. The tithes, the property of the bishop of Oxford and the vicar, were commuted for land, in 1794.

The Wesleyan Chapel having a very handsome stone façade is situate in the High-street, and will hold 300 persons. There is a burial ground attached. The chapel was formerly a gentleman's mansion.

The Society of Friends have a meeting house in Pytt's lane; and there is a small *Baptist Chapel* in Witney-street.

There is a *Free School* which was founded and endowed in 1571, by Simon Wisdom an alderman of this town. The endowment consists of several houses, gardens &c., which yielded at the time of the enquiry in 1819, an annual rental of £84. The patronage is vested in the alderman and burgesses by the will of the founder. By a decree of the lord chancellor, during a municipal interregnum, the patronage was transferred to the bishop. Though this decree has not been repealed, it has never been acted upon. Many persons of considerable eminence were formerly educated here.

Almshouses.—The 'Great Almshouse' for 8 poor persons was founded with a small endowment in 1457 by Richard Nevill earl of Warwick. *George Symons*, in 1590, gave his dwelling house in Burford called Cobb Hall, on the west side of High-street, the rents to be applied to the relief of 8 poor people of Burford, whereof 4 of the 8 were to be chosen of the almshouse or houses in Burford. *Alexander Ready and Richard Hayter*, also left small rent charges to the poor of the almshouse near the church style. An annual sum out of the rents and profits of the church estate is added to the stipend of the poor almspeople. The 'New Almshouse' in Church-lane was given by *Simon Wisdom*, 'for a habitation for four poor people for ever.' These poor people receive a small payment out of the estate of the great almshouse, and a certain sum from the feoffees of the other charities of the town. 'Castle's

Almshouses' for 4 poor elderly widows of Burford were founded and slightly endowed in 1726 by *Dr. John Castle*.

The Savings' Bank was established in 1826. On the 20th of November, 1850 there were 309 accounts open, amounting to £10,400. 16s. 0d. Mr. William Henry Ward, is the actuary.

UPTON AND SIGNETT is a hamlet or division of this parish, which maintains its own poor. Upton contains three farms and Signett two farms and a few cottages. The rateable value, which is included with Burford is £2,422.

EMINENT MEN.

Amongst the distinguished personages whose names are connected with Burford, we may mention *Dr. Peter Heylin* a writer of some distinction, who was born here in 1600. He was educated at the free school here, and afterwards studied at Oxford where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. He was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles I; and was afterwards made a prebendary of Westminster, and obtained several valuable livings. During the period of the commonwealth he was deprived of his church preferments, his estate was sequestrated, and his family consequently reduced to urgent necessity. At the restoration, he was reinstated in his livings, and was made sub-dean of Westminster. He died in 1662, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Westminster. He was the author of *Microcosmus*, or a Description of the Great World; *Cosmographia*; *Ecclesia Vindicata*, and several other works.

Marchamont Nedham or *Needham* was born here in 1620. At the age of 14 he was placed as a chorister at All Souls college, Oxford, where he remained till 1637, when he took the degree of B.A. He then became an usher in Merchant Taylors' school, London; but unsteady in pursuit was subsequently an under-clerk in Grays Inn, and a writer for the press. He published a periodical satire on the court, under the title of *Mercurius Britannicus*, for which he was imprisoned in the Gate-house. After his release he changed political sides, and wrote *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, replete with poignant satire, levelled at the presbyterians. When the latter party advanced in power, Needham judged it expedient to quit London, and for some time secreted himself in the neighbourhood of Burford; but was discovered, and committed to Newgate. He once more changed sides, and as the price of his release from Newgate, he wrote *Mercurius Politicus*, a work hostile to the cause of the royalists. His sudden death in London put an end to this prostitution of talent. He was buried in the church of St. Clement's Danes.

Sir William Beechey, R.A., one of the most successful of the recent English portrait painters, was born here in 1753, and was originally co-articled to a conveyancer at Stow; but having a strong love for painting, he determined to pursue it as a profession, and he obtained admission into the Royal Academy in 1772. Mr. Beechey early distinguished himself, and in 1793 he was appointed portrait painter to the queen. In 1798 he executed his principal work, a large equestrian picture of George III., the prince of Wales, and the duke of York; attended by generals Dundas, Sir W. Fawcett, and Goldsworth, reviewing the 3rd and 10th dragoons; for which he was knighted by the king, and elected a royal academician. He died in January, 1839, at the age of 86.

CHARITIES.

The charities of Burford are numerous; the following particulars of them are taken from the report of the commissioners, who enquired respecting them in 1819.

Charities vested in the Feoffees.—The church estate, consisting of several lands and tenements, the rents of which are applied to “the repairing, maintaining, and keeping in repair the parish church of Burford, and the bells there, and for relieving the poor people of Burford,” yielding at the time of the enquiry an annual rental of £56. 12s.

Thomas Poole, by will dated April, 1500, left, after the decease of his wife, certain lands and tenements to the poor of Burford. The income in 1819, was £62. 1s.

The rents of the *Common Poor Estate*, which consists of portions of the rents of tenements, and some small rent charges, are distributed amongst the poor.

John Hill, in 1491, bequeathed two tenements, the rents to be applied to the discharge of the taxes or fifteenths of the king.

The Bridge Estate, which now consists of two small houses in High-street, and a small strip of land, and the rents of which are now expended upon the reparation of the bridge, was bequeathed in 1517 by Thomas Pynnock, ‘to the proctors of St. Thomas’s chapel, in the church of Burford,’ the rents to be applied ‘to the use of the service of God in the said chapel, and to the sustentation of the said chapel.’

John Floyd, the elder, of Burford, left to the poor in 1581, a rent charge of 6s. 8d.

Lady Tanfield, by will dated June, 1739, devised a house, garden, &c., on the north side of Sheep-street, the profits thereof yearly to be disposed of for ‘the repairing, maintaining, and cleansing the tomb of her husband, and of the aisle of Burford church, wherein it stood.’

The free schools and almshouses are noticed at a preceding page.

Most of the charities following are either vested in, or are under the management of, the corporation or some of its members. The sum of £846. 1s. 4d. stock in the 3 per cent. consols, purchased with money which had accumulated chiefly from the rents of the Clanfield estate, was in the hands of the corporation for charitable purposes in 1819.

John Hawkins left £20., the interest to be expended in binding out apprentices.

The Corporation have the sum of £105., left by several persons as a fund to be lent in sums of £10. for ten years gratis, without interest, the persons receiving the money giving bond, with security, to the bailiffs and burgesses for repayment of 20s. yearly, for ten years, in satisfaction and discharge of the bonds.

William Cleavely, by will dated April, 1623, gave the sum of £24. to be lent to four men for six years upon good security, they paying for a sermon once a year in the church of Burford. He also gave £20. to the feoffees of his will.

Walwyn Hopton by will gave to the town the sum of £50. to be lent to 5 poor tradesmen, and repayed at 20s. per year.

William Lenthal, by will dated July, 1622, bequeathed £150. to be lent out in sums of not more than £10. to poor tradesmen on security, without interest.

Richard Hayter, in 1666, left a rent charge of 8s per annum to be paid to the poor people of the Great Almshouse; and 6s. 8d. per annum to the minister for preaching a sermon on New year's day.

John Harris, alderman of the city of Oxford, by will dated October, 1672, left to the town of Burford, his native place, the sum of £200. ; half of which to be lent out gratis to poor tradesmen in sums of £10. for ten years; and the profits of the other £100. to be employed in binding out apprentices to some of the corporation, but not to the parents of the apprentice.

The Clanfield Estate, comprising the gifts of Richard Sindry and Henry Heylin, the former of whom gave £20., and the latter £200. These sums were expended in the purchase of land, consisting of about 19 acres, the rents of which were expended upon the poor.

Ambrose Aston, in 1712, left an annual rent charge of £3. for apprenticing children.

Thomas Collier bequeathed, in 1665, a rent charge of 52s. a year, for bread for the poor.

John Holloway, in 1723, gave £100., which was laid out in the purchase of two acres of land at Standlake. The rents, according to the will of the donor, are expended in bread to the poor.

The sum of £13. per annum is received from *Sir George Fettiplace's* charity, and given in bread to the poor.

George Hart gave by will, in 1778, £200. new south sea annuities for the poor of the parish, the dividends to be given to them in bread.

Edmond Harman, in 1576, bequeathed a rent charge of £4. per annum, payable by the owners or occupiers of the Port Mills. This sum is also expended in bread to the poor.

Robert Veysey, at an early period left £20., the interest to be given every Christmas day to 12 poor widows, 'reputed of honest conversation.'

Leonard Wilmot, by deed in 1608, charged certain premises in Clanfield with the payment, amongst other things, of £4., to be given to the poor of Burford.

The 'Mullender-lane houses' were purchased with the sum of £40., given in 1629, by *lady Tanfield*, for apprenticing children, and £50. left by *John Palmer*, of Weald, in the parish of Bampton, to the poor of this parish. The rents and profits of the houses are expended in accordance with the wills of the donors.

James Frethern of Kencot, by will dated October, 1663, left an annual rent charge of 40s., "to be given, yearly, to a maid servant, dwelling in a service wherein she had continued six years, not as an apprentice, but as a hired yearly servant, without interruption; and if the first or second master or mistress should die, and the survivor marry again, and she continue in the service, that should not be accounted any interruption, the said maid servant living in good and commendable manners, and unspotted fame, and being of the age of 21 years. And the testator directed, that if in any year there should not be such a maid servant, then that the 40s. should be bestowed to help towards the placing out of a poor boy or girl, born in the town of Burford, forth to service, the said 40s. to be disposed of in behalf of the child, at the discretion of the minister, bailiffs and churchwardens, or the major part of them, with the good liking of the father and mother, if the child should have any."

Elizabeth Meedy bequeathed 17 acres of land in Ducklington, the rents and profits of which is applied in buying clothing for poor widows of Burford.

The Poor's Land, consists of 5a. and 32p. of land, (allotted at the enclosure of Burford field in, 1795,) which is divided, the Burford share being about 4 acres, and the rest belongs to the hamlet or township of Upton and Signet.

The Poor's Allotment for Upton and Signet consists of 2A. 2P. of land in that hamlet.

Burford Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, HIGH STREET:

Mr. G. O. Matthews, Postmaster.

Ansell Mr. Wm., High-street
 Cheate Thomas, Esq., surgeon, High-st.
 Clare Miss Eliza, Mill-house, Witney-rd.
 Cook Wm. Rt., Esq., surgeon, Witney-street
 Eldridge Mrs., Witney-street
 Faulkner, C. F. Allen, Esq., Bury Barns
 Ivins Mrs. Dinah, Sheep-street
 Joyce Rev. James Gerald, M.A., vicarage
 Mander, Mr. Wm., Bridge Mill House
 Mann Mr. Thomas, Sheep-street

Mills Mrs. Eleanor, High-street
 Minchin Mr. Richard, High-street
 Parrott Mrs. Betty, High-street
 Price James Scarlett, Esq., solr., Sheep-st.
 Pytt William, Esq., Church-green
 Reynolds Mr. Thomas, Sheep-street
 Waller William, Esq., Priory lane
 Ward Mr. Wm. Henry, Sheep-street
 Willis Miss Eliza Gibson, High-street
 Young Mr. Wm., master of Gram. School

MISCELLANY:

Akerman Wm., butcher, High-street
 Ansell Edward, currier, leather seller, and
 farmer, High-street
 Banbury Jonathan, hairdresser, High-st.
 Baxter John, basket maker, High-street
 Bayliss Mrs., basket maker, Sheep-street
 Bowl John, maltster & horse dr., Witney-st.
 Cox William, cabinet maker, High-street
 Ellbro' Mary, shopkeeper
 Evans, Augustus, glover, &c., Witney-st.
 Francis John, cooper, High-street
 Green Isaac, wheelwright, High-street
 Griffin Richd., watch & clock-mkr., High-st.
 Griffith James, cooper, High-street
 Hall Letitia, blacksmith, High-street
 Harris Ann, green grocer, High-street
 Harris William, butcher, Witney-street
 Harrison James, hairdresser, High-street
 Hemmings William, engineer, ironmonger,
 and plumber, High-street
 Holland Henry, ironmonger, High-street
 Holland Henry, jun., gunmaker, High-st.
 Hollowell John, cabinet maker, High st.
 Howse Wm., smith & ironmonger, High-st.
 Hunt J., wine & spirit merchant, High-st.
 Impey Thomas, miller and corn merchant,
 Witney-road
 Mastling William, butcher, High-street
 Matthews Thomas, currier, Priory-lane
 Meredith John S., printer, bookseller, and
 stationer, High-street

Moss William, wheelwright, High-street
 Nunney J., slater & plasterer, Lawrence-In.
 O'Reilly T., chemist & druggist, High-st.
 Pauling James, glover, Sheep-street
 Pauling Solomon, glover, Witney-street
 Perrin John, mason, High-street
 Perrin Joseph, mason, Sheep-street
 Prately George, wheelwright, Witney-street
 Preater Rebecca, boarding and day school,
 High-street
 Read Francis, boarding and day school,
 High-street
 Richards John, ironmonger, High-street
 Rose Thomas, millwright, Priory-lane
 Scarrott J., glass & china dealer, High-st.
 Stevens Lucy, dressmaker, High-street
 Titcomb Henry, whitesmith, High-street
 Titcomb J., house & sign painter, High-st.
 Titcomb John, jun., engraver, tomb cutter,
 and circulating library, High-street
 Tuckwell H., brewer & maltster, Sheep-st.
 Tugwood J., shopkeeper & hatter, High-st.
 Walter Edmund, watch and clock maker,
 High-street
 Wall J., rope maker & shopkeeper, High-st.
 Wickins J., carpenter & joiner, Witney-st.
 Wiggins Samuel, butcher, High-street
 Wiggins William, glover and gaiter maker,
 High-street
 Yerbury Richard, druggist, High-street

Bakers and Shopkeepers.

Thus † are Shopkeepers only.

Collis Joseph, High-street
 Eeles Josiah, High-street
 Gilson Thomas, Sheep-street
 †Hall George F., Witney-st.
 James Joseph, Witney-street

Joyner James, Witney-street
 †Perrin Thomas, High street
 Radburne Henry, High-st.
 Sheppard Geo. (and confec-
 tioner), High-street
 Sheppard William, High-st.
 Tuckwell James, Witney-st.
 Woodman John, Witney-st.

Banks.

County of Gloucester Joint
 Stock Bank; draw on Rob-
 erts, London, *Burford*
Branch, Sheep-street, Mr.
 Wm. Hy., Ward, manager
Savings Bank, Sheep-street,
 open on Saturdays, Mr.
 Wm. Hy. Ward, actuary

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Cook Thomas, High-street
 Marshall John, Lawrence-ln.
 Palmer Thomas, High-street
 Pearn William, Witney-st.
 Strafford John, High-street
 Somerville John, High-street
 Wiggins James, Witney-st.
 Wiggins Richard, High-st.
 Wiles William, High-street

Drapers.

Hayward Edwin, (clothier),
 High-street
 Jennings Geo., High-street
 Secker & Hambidge, High-st.
 Tanner John, High-street
 Westrope Wm., High-street

Farmers.

Ansell Edward, High-street
 Cox William, High-street
 Dunford —, Signet
 Faulkner C. F. Allen, Bury
 Barns
 Redburn Thomas, Upton
 Stratton Joseph, Upton
 Tuckwell Humphrey, Signet
 Tuckwell Wells, Priory-lane

Grocers.

Allen James, High-street
 Bowl Thomas, (and tallow
 chandler), High-street
 Davis W. H. High-street
 Falkner David, High-street
 Hartley John, (and provision
 merchant), High-street
 Matthews Benj., G. O. (and
 tallow chandler,) High-st.
 Nunney J. B. High-street

Silvester J., over the Bridge
 Secker and Hambidge, (and
 provision mercts.) High-st.

Inns, &c.

*Marked * Commercial, and +
 Posting houses.*

*Bear, J. Jones, (and builder)
 High-street*
Bell, W. Nunney, High-st.
**+Bird in Hand, M. Hum-
 phreys, Upper-town*
**+Bull, J. Appletree, High-st*
*Five Bells, I. Green, (& wheel-
 wright), Church-lane*
*Golden Fleece, W. F. Stiles,
 (& carrier), Sheep-street*
*Greyhound, John Hicks,
 Sheep street*
*King's Arms, John Richards,
 High-street*
Lamb, W. Gethen, Sheep-st.
*Mason's Arms, Emmanuel
 Sperink, Witney-street*
*Mermaid, John Tayler, (and
 brazier), High-street*
New Inn, T. Smith, High-st.
Plough, M. Rouse, High-st.
**Red Lion, John Grimes,
 High-street*
*Royal Oak, Wm., Hawkes,
 Witney-street*
*Rose & Crown, Charles Bell,
 High-street*
Swan, John Wyatt, High-st.
*Three Pigeons, Ed., Sharpe,
 High-street*
*Wheat Sheaf, Jph., Wickens,
 (and baker,) High-street*
*White Hart, Wm., Green,
 (& carpenter), High-street*
*White Hart, Hy., Holland,
 Witney-street*

Matthews Wm., beer retailer,
 Witney-road
 Temple Wm., beer retailer &
 carrier, High-street

Insurance Agents.

*County Fire and Provident
 Life*—J. Wickens, High-st.
Phoenix—Wm. Henry Ward,
 Bank

Painters, Plumbers & Glaziers.

Hall Thomas, High-street
 Matthews Joseph (and deco-
 rator) High-street
 Preater William, High-street

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Barrett Thomas, High-street
 Ludlow Paul, High-street
 Wheeler William, High-street

Tailors, &c.

Allen —, High-street
 Banbury J. (clothier), High-
 street
 Bowl T. (clothier), High-st.
 Deen John, High-street
 Forest Richard, High-street
 Forest Thomas, Witney-st.
 Preston Thomas, High-st.
 Sharpe Thomas (& draper),
 High-street
 Thompson Wm. (clothier),
 Sheep-street
 Titcomb Geo. Andw., High-st.
 White Wm., Witney-street

Public Officers.

*Alderman of the borough of
 Burford*—Thos. Cheatle, Esq.
Clerk to the Magistrates—
 Mr. J. S. Price

Chipping Norton Town and Parish.

This parish lies near the north-western angle of the county, in the hundred of Chadlington, and contains the market-town and township of Chipping Norton, and the township or hamlet of Over Norton; the former containing 3,340 acres, and the latter 1,350 acres. The rateable value of Chipping Norton is £5,816., and that of Over Norton is £2,288. The population of the parish in 1801 was 2,588; in 1831, 3,102; and in 1841, 3,031 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £10,694; of which sum £3,380. is levied on the hamlet of Over Norton. Chipping Norton is a borough and market town, situated about 20 miles N.W. by N. of Oxford, and 73 miles from London through Islip, and 77½ through Oxford.

The name of this town is supposed to be derived from a Saxon word *Ceapon*, or *Ceping*, (to *Cheapen*,) signifying a market or place of trade, as all the places appear to have been in the time of the Saxons which have the name of Chipping attached to them, and Norton implying the word 'North Town.' Several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, but as no other indications of the residence of the Romans have been discovered, we must suppose that the pieces left in the soil, were merely casualties among the Saxons or natives, who accepted Roman money in their trading for many ages after the last legion quitted Britain.

In the 6th of king John (1205), the manor of Chipping Norton belonged to William Fitzalan, of Clun; and in the record his manorial possession loses its Saxon addition *Chipping*; but no word is placed as a substitute. His brother and heir, John Fitzalan, in the 38th of Henry III. (1254), obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here. This family afterwards attained the earldom of Arundel; but the manor of Chipping Norton formed part of the estate of the earl of Oxford in the reign of Henry VI. When John, earl of Oxford, was attainted and condemned to death, king Edward IV. seized on his extensive property, and gave this manor to his own brother, Richard, duke of Gloucester. The present possessors of the manorial rights of Chipping Norton are the mayor and corporation; and the lord of the manor of Over Norton is Henry Dawkins, Esq. The chief owners of the soil in the parish are the earl of Shrewsbury, H. Dawkins, esq., Messrs. Thomas and William Huckvale, Messrs. John Gibbs, Richard Wilks, William Fowler, and Miss Selina Colebourne. The soil is chiefly a stone brash.

The Town of Chipping Norton, which stands on the side of a considerable eminence, consists chiefly of one long and handsome street, which is paved,

and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly of stone, but though not regularly built, are, in many instances, substantial and of an ornamental character. From its shelving position the streets are remarkably clean, and the whole town wears the face of quiet business and moderate prosperity. The more ancient part of the town lies among the recesses of a glen, formed by various intersecting hills. In former times this was a place of some commercial importance; but having few facilities for manufactures, it has lost most of its trade. The manufacture of woollen girths and horse cloths, and of press bagging for oil crushers, as well as that of tweeds, and ladies' cloaking and shawls, are still carried on here, by Mr. William Bliss, who gives permanent employment to about 150 persons. The ancestor of Mr. Bliss was the sole inventor of that most durable of all materials for trowsering—*tweed*. A considerable quantity of gloves are still made here by the Messrs. Bowen; and a large brewery was erected here in 1849 by Mr. W. S. Hitchman.

The Market Day is Wednesday, and the market is well attended; and there are 14 *fairs* held in the year; viz.: on the Wednesday after January 1st, and the last Wednesday in every month excepting December, when it is held on Wednesday after the 11th. Cattle and sheep in large numbers are brought hither for sale, and the fairs are usually frequented by a goodly number of farmers and dealers. There are also statutes for the hiring of servants on the Wednesday before and after October 10th.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, stands in the valley, and is a venerable Gothic pile, consisting of nave, chancel, three aisles, and an embattled tower at the west end, containing a peal of eight bells. It was repaired a few years since, at the expense of nearly £3,000. The tower was rebuilt in 1823. This noble structure is 98 feet long, 87 feet wide, and 46 feet high. The roof is of carved oak, and the clerestory has ranges of lights in its upper compartments. The church contains a number of brass monuments of the 14th century, to the memory of several merchants in the town, which shews it to have been formerly a place of great trade.

In a recess to the north of the chancel is an altar tomb, supporting alabaster effigies of Richard Croft, Esq., lord of the manor of Chipping Norton, who died Oct. 3rd, 1502; and Agnes, his wife, who died in 1509. The husband is represented in armour, a sword on the left side and a dagger on the right; his feet resting on a lion, and his head on a piece of mail. The wife, whose head reposes on a cushion, is in long robes, with tassels pendant from the neck and waist. Both the figures are rudely sculptured, for the period. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery, to which it gives name (Chipping Norton); in the patronage of the dean and chapter of

Gloucester and Bristol, and incumbency of the Rev. Alexander Whishaw, M.A. It was rated £10. 6s. 8d., and is now worth about £170. per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

A little south-east of the church is the *Vicarage-house*, a commodious dwelling.

The Catholic Church is situate at the east end of the town, and is a very neat building, in the Grecian style of architecture, and will seat 400 persons. It was erected in 1837, at an expense of about £4,000. The chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome rood screen, bearing the usual figures of the Redeemer crucified, with the Virgin Mother and St. John the Evangelist on either side. *The Presbytery* is a handsome building, a little south of the church. Attached are schools, and a burial ground. The Rev. John Mitchell is the present pastor.

The Baptist Chapel, erected in 1817, on the site of the original chapel of that body of dissenters, is capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The founder of this congregation was the Rev. Stephen Ford, who was ejected from the parish church in 1662, by the Act of Uniformity. Adjoining the chapel are *Schools*, conducted on the *British and Foreign* system, at which about 100 children attend. The Rev. Thomas Bliss is the present minister.

The Wesleyan Chapel, which was built in 1792, will seat about 300 persons. There is a Sunday school attached, which is attended by about 170 children.

The Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, which was rebuilt in 1804, is situated in New-street, and will accommodate about 300 persons.

Free Grammar School. It appears from the certificate of the commissioners under the statute of chantries, 1st Edward VI, cap. 14, that there was in this town and parish, at the date of that certificate, a guild called "The Trinity Guild," to which certain lands and tenements had been given by divers persons unknown, to find a "morrow mass priest, a schoolmaster, and for alms deeds, to be given yearly of the revenues of the same in the said town;" and that a school was then kept here upon the foundation of the said guild, by Sir Hamlet Malban, one of the guild priests, "a man well learned in grammar, who had for his stipend £6. yearly." From this origin we must derive the present grammar school. By the 11th section of the statute above referred to, it was provided, that in every place where a guild or fraternity supported a grammar school, the commissioners should have power to assign lands or other property for every such guild and fraternity, to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster for ever, for and towards the keeping of a grammar school, in such manner and form, as the said commissioners should assign and appoint.

There does not appear to have been any assignment made by the commissioners, in pursuance of this clause, on behalf of this school; but the old stipend of £6. appears to have been continued to the masters of the school out of the revenues of the crown. This is one of the humblest of king Edward's scholastic foundations, and may safely be brought to prove that the town possessed no great importance in his time; for his institutions usually kept pace with the population and importance of the places honoured with his favour.

Besides the school house which is a very old building, and a part of which affords a residence for the master, and the above mentioned royal grant of £6. per annum, the institution is endowed with 36s. a year left to it by Richard Hutchins; and the dividends of £328., 3 per cents reduced, purchased with £300. bequeathed in 1762 by Frances Barnes. - The master is appointed by the corporation, and teaches the usual rudiments of an English education, together with the classics. Four boys appointed by the corporation are taught free; the rest pay a quarterage. Mr. Edward Robert Hartley, is the present master.

The National School, situated on the south side of the church yard, is partly supported by subscription, and partly by small weekly payments from the children.

Almshouses for 8 poor widows were founded about the year 1649, by *Henry Cornish*, who left 20s. per annum for the reparation of the building, and 2s. per week to be given in bread to the poor inmates. The almshouses were further endowed by Richard Miller, who by will dated 24th August, 1657, left about 4 acres of land at Sibford Gower, the rents and profits to be applied as follows:—6s. 8d. for a sermon to be yearly preached on Ascension-day; 6d. to the clerk for his attendance; 20s. to be given to the poor of the parish in bread in the church-yard on the same day; 3s. to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish 'for their pains;' and the overplus to the poor widows in the almshouses. *Thomas Fowler*, by will in 1670, bequeathed a rent charge of 40s. per annum to the poor in these almshouses. *William Busby* gave to the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough the sum of £100. (with which was purchased £112. 7s. 2d., three per cent. consols), the interest to be expended in the purchase of coals or wood, to be distributed to the inmates of the almshouses. *Groves Wheeler*, in 1784, left the sum of £20., the interest to be given to the almspeople. *Martha Wallington*, by will dated 7th Jan., 1812, gave £50., the interest thereof to be divided amongst the almswomen. This latter sum was expended in the purchase of £58. 17s. 0d., 4 pr cent. consols. And Michael Day, in 1797, gave the interest, dividends, and proceeds of £250., 3 per cent. consols, to the almspeople after the decease of certain relatives

and their children. The almshouses are always occupied by 8 poor women of the parish who are appointed by the bailiffs and burgesses at a court held for that purpose from time to time as vacancies occur. *Mr. Cornish* also devised 12 cottages, on condition that they should for ever be let at the same low rent, as the residences of honest and industrious persons. These cottages are let rent free to poor people. In a part of the parish called Cock's Town End, there are four unendowed almshouses of unknown origin.

Corporation, &c.—Chipping Norton was incorporated by charter of James I., in 1607, under the title of 'the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford.' The corporate body consisted of 2 bailiffs and 12 burgesses. The borough comprehended the whole of the parish, except the hamlet of Over Norton; and the bailiffs were appointed to act as justices of the peace within its boundaries. By charter, a court of quarter sessions and a court of record were appointed to be held. Under the municipal act of 1832, Chipping Norton is included in schedule B., amongst boroughs not to have a commission of the peace unless on petition and grant; and under the second section of that schedule, amongst boroughs, the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken till altered by parliament. By this act the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The property of the corporation consists in part of the quit rents of the manor of Chipping Norton, which was purchased by them in 1668. According to the statement for the past year, the income of the corporation was £79. 18s. 10d., and the expenditure amounted to £143. 4s. 8d. The municipal authorities of the borough for the year 1852, are as follows:—

MAYOR: George Fawler Tilsley, Esq.

ALDERMEN: Henry Field Wilkins; John Ward; William Bliss; and George F. Tilsley, Esquires.

COUNCILLORS:

Henry Tilsley	William S. Hitchman	A. L. Rawlinson
John Gibbs	John Hood	William Fowler
Robert Parsons	Edward Hartley	Thomas Rolls
Samuel Guy	Samuel Simms	Frederick Sotham

Chipping Norton sent members to parliament in the 30th of Edward I. (1302); and in the 32nd and 33rd of Edward III. (1359—60); but it has not, since the latter reign, enjoyed that privilege.

The Town Hall, which was erected a few years since, on the site of an ancient one, is a handsome building supported on arches, the lower story or

piazza of which is used as a butter and poultry market ; as well as a lock-up or bridewell. Over the entrance to the upper story, which is approached by a flight of steps, is a neat portico, supported by four Tuscan pillars. The mayor and aldermen hold a court here ; and the county magistrates for this district, hold their meetings here once a fortnight. The County court is also held here monthly.

The Gas-works were erected in 1837, and the town is well lighted.

The Chipping Norton *Poor Law Union* comprehends 33 parishes, embracing an area of 117 square miles. The parishes are ;—

The *Union Workhouse* which is a good building capable of accomodating 230 persons, is pleasantly situated on an eminence at the east end of the town. The average number of paupers for the past year was 150 ; and the average weekly expense of each was 2s. 6d. J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P. is chairman of the board of guardians ; Rev. Charles Barter, vice chairman ; and Mr. A. L. Rawlinson clerk. The Rev. John Samuel is chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. Huthnance, master and matron ; and the medical officers are Messrs. Charles Holmes, John Farwell, T. R. Cotterell, and Thomas Cheatle. The following parishes and townships are comprised in the union :—Chipping Norton—Ascott—Bruern—Charlbury—Fawler—Finstock—Chadlington—Chilson—Chastleton—Churchill—Cornwell—Enstone—Fifield—Idbury—Kingham—Over Norton—Great Rollright—Little Rollright—Salford Sarsden—Shipton—Langley—Lyneham—Leafield—Milton—Spelsbury—Swerford—Heythrop—Great Tew—Little Tew—Little Compton—Barton-on-the-Heath and Long Compton.

Castle.—A little north of the church are extensive earthworks, remains of an ancient castle. The period at which this structure was erected is not accurately known ; but the foundation is usually attributed to the reign of king Stephen. It is certain that a great number of castles were erected during this reign, which greatly added to the sufferings of the Saxon people, already groaning under the yoke of their Norman rulers. The Saxon chronicler says, “ In this king’s time all was dissension, and evil, and rapine. Against him soon rose rich men. They had sworn oaths, but no truth maintained. They were all sworn and forgetful of their troth. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle work. They filled the castles with devils and evil men.” This castle occupied an extensive plot of ground, and the elevated site of the keep is still apparent. No fragment of the building now remains above the surface, but a part of the foundation has been occasionally traced. The water which supplied the fosse is now suffered to escape by numerous petty channels.

Near the entrance to Chipping Norton, on the Woodstock side, formerly stood a monastic foundation mentioned by Speed, without any reference either to dedication, founder, or benefactors. It was valued at £7. 14s. per annum. The remains of this house consist of a fragment of wall three feet in thickness, a pointed doorway with receding bands of moulding, and a small window; the whole of which is worked into tenements.

In the cellar of a house on the Market-hill are the well-preserved remains of a building which appear to have been used as a chapel. This room is not large, and is nearly square. In the front, on a level with the floor is a doorway, on each side of which is a small Gothic window, divided by a broad stone mullion into two lights. The ceiling is of groined stone, and in the wall are two small recesses. With reference to this room, Brewer says, "the road was evidently raised when the houses on that side (the side of the street upon which stands the house to which this curious cellar appertains), were built, and the flooring of the cellar is about level with the base-ment of the doorway mentioned before as having formed a part of the religious house (above mentioned) in this town. There seems, therefore, a fair warranty for supposing that this was a chapel, or oratory, attached to the monastic structure. The distance between the two remains is not more than one hundred yards."

OVER or UPPER NORTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing 1,350 acres, and a population in 1851 of 436 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,380. This hamlet is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Chipping Norton. It has separate parochial rates.

Over Norton House, the seat of Henry Dawkins, Esq., is a neat mansion, situate a little north of the village, surrounded by extensive grounds.

In the village is the glove factory of Mr. John Bowen, in which about 200 hands are generally employed.

Priory.—In this hamlet was formerly a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by William Fitzalan, who died about 1173, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The founder possessed a manor house here, which he gave to the prior and canons, or rather, in his own words to God, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Giles. Among subsequent benefactors were Reginald, earl of Bologne, in the reign of Henry III.; and Ralph, earl of Stafford; who in 1371, bestowed upon it his manor of *Rowlandright* (Rollwright), in this neighbourhood. In the 11th of Henry VII. (1496), as it appears from an inquisition taken at Dorchester, John Wotton, prior of this place (then called Cold Norton), died without having any convent of canons or any professed canon in his priory at the time of his decease. The succession of the

priory, therefore finished, and the estate escheated to the king. At this time the revenue was stated at £50. per annum. Bishop Smith afterwards purchased it of the crown, and made it part of the endowment of Brasenose college, at Oxford, founded by him. No vestige of the building now remains, but a farm in the neighbourhood still bears the name of the Priory, and belongs to the earl of Shrewsbury.

Chapel House is a small hamlet one mile north from Over Norton. Gough, tells us that here was an ancient chapel used by pilgrims. Several stone coffins have been discovered here, in one of which was found, among the bones, a number of beads and a crucifix of silver. This place being the property of Brasenose college, may with good reason be supposed to be the site of the ancient priory.

CHARITIES.

Besides the free grammar school and almshouses, which are noticed at a preceding page, the other charities of the parish, as abstracted from the parliamentary reports are the following:—

Henry Cornish, founder of the almshouses, gave by his will a rent charge of £5. 6s. 8d. to be disposed of, thus; 13s. 4d. each to two poor men, and two poor women, to buy coats and gowns; £2. for providing a dinner for his brethren, the bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors; and 13s. 4d. to be distributed to 40 poor persons. This last is called the 'Widow's groats,' fourpence each being the sum given. He also gave £20., which with £20. each from sir John Walter, Hugh Parker, lady Gray, and Jane Anslow; £30. from Richard Hutchins, and £66. 13s. 4d. from John Smart, and various sums from several others, amounting to £331. 13s. 4d., together with accumulated interest on the same, and £100. belonging to the bailiff and burgesses, were expended in the purchase of the manors of Chipping Norton, Over Norton, and Bartletts, with their rights and appurtenances, and the rents and profits are applied to the use of the poor, in proportion to the amount of poor's money paid for this property. An old parish register bearing the date of 1762, states that Mr. Brayne gave to the corporation 20s. per annum, to be laid out in bread for the poor; and that Mr. Crisp gave £5. to be laid out in coats or gowns annually, and to be disposed of to poor people; and 12d. per week to be expended in bread, and given to the poor on every Sunday.

Henry Fowler, by will, dated November, 1698, gave to the poor of this parish £30., the interest to be given in bread to the poor.

Thomas West gave to the corporation in 1795, £125. stock, in the 3 per cents. reduced, in trust, to pay the interest thereof annually to 3 poor widows, 12s. each; also £1. 9s. to be expended in bread to the poor.

Humphrey Hall, of Great Rollwright, gave a rent charge of 20s. per annum. to be yearly distributed in bread to the poor, upon New year's day and Trinity Sunday.

John Patty, in 1719, left £10., the interest thereof to be distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

Arthur Grant, of the city of Bristol, merchant, by will gave to the poor of this parish £10., the interest to be laid out yearly in bread.

Alice Collett, by will dated August 19th, 1657, gave to the poor of Stow-on-the-Wold a rent charge of 13s. 4d. yearly; and the poor of the town of Chipping Norton 10s. yearly. The latter sum was not received up to the time of the commissioners' enquiry. Besides 40s. per annum given to the almshouses by *Thomas Fowler*, he devised the further annual payment of 40s. to the overseers of the poor of Chipping Norton, for apprenticing children.

John Stone bequeathed by will, dated 20th August, 1684, the sum of £50., the interest to be paid annually to a poor tradesman; and Richard Groves, his grandson, who died in 1751, left £60. to the bailiffs and burgesses, the interest of £50. (part of the said £60.) to be given annually to the poor tradesman who received Mr. Stone's gift; and the interest of the remaining £10. to be yearly spent on the day of meeting to pay these sums to the poor tradesman. From 1796 to 1823, when the commissioners visited the parish, nothing had been paid on account of these charities; therefore there was an average of 27 years due, which at £4. 10s. per annum would amount to £121. 10s.

Thomas Leach, by will dated April, 1693 bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens the sum of £30., the interest to be equally divided amongst three poor tradesmen of the town of Chipping Norton. He also left £40. for other charitable purposes, but the account in the register states that it was lost through a bad security.

Sukey West, who died 20th of January, 1812, gave by her will £65., the interest to be divided yearly between the three decayed tradesmen who should receive the charity under the will of the above-named Thomas Leach.

She also left £60., the annual interest or dividends thereof to be expended in purchasing four plain stuff gowns to be given to any four poor women who were never married, and had attained the age of 40 years.

She further left £50., the yearly interest to be disposed of thus:—to the parish clerk and sexton 5s. each; and the remainder to the vicar for the time being, for preaching a suitable sermon on the anniversary of her death for ever. She further gave £60., two-thirds of the annual dividend thereof to be given to the widows in the almshouses, and one-third in bread to the poor, to be distributed at church, on the anniversary of her death.

And she further gave £36. the dividends arising therefrom to be divided between the same three widows, who should partake of the charity of Mr. Thomas West, her late father. The first and last of Mrs. West's gifts were given in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, and were expended in 1814, in the purchase of £100. 3 per cent consols; but the other legacies, which were left in trust to the corporation, were reduced by the payment of the duty to £185. 8s., which sum it appears Mr. Matthews, the solicitor of the executors, was instructed to pay. This person was at the same time clerk of the corporation, and he applied the money to his own use, having obtained a receipt for the amount from the then bailiffs, without apprizing them of its purport. He is now dead, having previously become a bankrupt, and no dividend has been received under his commission.

Edward Redrobe, by will dated 20th July, 1729, left £100., the interest thereof to be expended in the purchase of coats, gowns, and shoes, to be given to poor men and women.

William Wright, of Over Norton, by will dated Sept., 1786, bequeathed £100., the interest of which is expended in the purchase of bread to the poor of the township of Over Norton.

The parish of Chipping Norton enjoys about 200 acres of common land, given by one of the Fitzalans, earls of Arundel. The common lands of the manor were enclosed in 1769, but the gift of the earl of Arundel was excepted, and a portion of the benefit is allowed to every house that was erected before the enclosure took place. A part of this land was enclosed a few years since, and is now let in lots at the rate of 20s. per acre, and the proceeds laid out in the purchase of coals, which are distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Chipping Norton Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE ;—Mr. James Prestidge, Postmaster.

Marked 1, reside at Over Norton.

Bliss Rev. Thomas (Baptist)
Chadband Mr. Benjamin
Chafy Wm. Westwood, Esq.,
Chapel House
Cooke Rev. Sml., (Wesleyan)
1, Dawkins Henry, *Over Norton House*
Endall Mr. James
Harris Mr. Robert

Hunt Mr. Charles
Jennings Mr. Edward
Kingdon Mrs.
Makepeace Mrs. Amelia Mary
Meades Mrs. Phœbe
Mitchell Rev. J., (Catholic)
Morley Mrs. Sarah Anne
Padley Mr. Thomas
Palmer Miss Mary

Parsons Mrs. Mary
Spence Mr. William
Tilsley Henry, Esq., *Rock Hill House*
Timms Mrs. Hannah
Wells Miss Eliza Ann
Whishaw Rev. Alexander,
M. A., Vicar
Whiting Mr. Richard

MISCELLANY:

Academies.

*Marked * take boarders, and those Italics are public schools*

Galpin Robert
*Holloway Eleanor & Sarah
1, Martin Ann
*Potter Rebecca & Elizabeth
British, Richard Henderson,
Free Grammar, Edward Rt.
Hartley
National, John Hedger

Attorneys.

Aplin Weston
Rawlinson Abram, Lindow
Tilsley and Wilkins
Wilkins Henry Field

Bakers.

Badger Thomas
Draper John P.
1, Harwood Thomas
Hathaway John
1, Mason Daniel
Phillips Richard
Timms George

Bankers.

Stourbridge & Kidderminster
Banking Company; draw
on Smith, Payne, & Smith,
Thomas Rolls, agent

Basket Makers, &c.

Trafford Henry
Watts William

Blacksmiths.

1, Baughan W., (& carpenter)
Buswell Charles, (& white-smith)
Dring Nat., (and farrier)
Giles William, (& farrier)
Stanley Thomas

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

Ryland Thomas
Smith Geo. M., (& printer)
Stanbridge Catherine

Boot and Shoemakers.

Greenwood Henry
Kelsey William
1, Kendall John
Kelsey William
Kirtland James
Luckett William
Teall John
Timms Joseph
Townsend Robert
Williams Richard
Williams Samuel
Williams Thomas

Brewer and Maltster.

Hitchman William Simpkins

Allcorn Alfred, excise officer
Beck John Wm., coach-proprietor, *Rock-hill*
Bond Thomas, beer retailer
1, Bowen Geo., commercial-traveller
Conder Charles, clerk
Coombs John, stay maker
Dixon Wm., chimney-sweeper
Dodd William S., auctioneer
and pawn-broker
Draper George, coal dealer
Endall Richard, wheelwright
Gardner Henry, provision dealer and gig-letter
Gibbs James, letter carrier
Harwood John, broker
Herbert Hannah, straw hat maker.
Hyatt Henry, upholsterer
James R., veterinary surgeon
Jee Thomas, beer retailer
Keck Thos., rope & sack mfr.
Malin Sarah, china, &c. dir.
Overbury Thomas, clerk
Padley John, stonemason
Phillips John, fellmonger
Rogers Charles, confectioner
Simms William, coal-dealer
Smith Stepn., land surveyor
Sotham Frederick, firm of Hitchman and Co.
Whitehouse Charles F., commercial traveller

Builders.

Gearing William
Godfrey John
Young Charles

Butchers.

Margetts Richard, (pork)
Phillips Thomas Rouse
Porter Charles
I, Rogers William
Wells Francis
Wilks William

Cabinet Makers.

Hitchman John
Hodgkins Daniel
Quartermaine Joseph
Smith Eustace

Carpenters and Joiners.

1, Baughan D. (wheelwright)
1, Baughan W. (& blacksmith)
Gearing William
Holtham Thomas
Smith John

Carriers.

Haynes William
Mace John
Mason Henry
Taplin William
Ward John

Chemists and Druggists.

Harris George
Hopgood Thomas
Stephan John H.

Coach Makers.

Beechey John
Gardner Edwin
Page John

Coopers.

Eaton John
Matthews Robert

Corn Merchants.

Biggerstaff John, (& wool)
I, Coldicott William, Manor
House

Corn Millers.

Badger Thomas
Hartley Edward

Curriers.

Haynes Stephen

Gardner Thomas

Drapers.

See also Tailors.

Belcher Henry
Hebblewhite T (haberdasher)
Parsons Robert
Rolls and Kimber

Farmers.

I, Baker Thomas
I, Coldicott William, Manor
House
I, Edwards William
Fowler William
Gibbs John, Mead's farm
Guy Samuel
Guy William
I, Golby Thomas
Hartley Edward
I, Huckvale William
I, Huckvale T., Choice-hill
Malins Joseph
I, Phillips William
Taylor Caleb, Glyme farm
Wells Francis
Wilks Richard, New Chal-
ford farm

Fire and Life Agents.

Birmingham, Samuel Pryer
Farmers, (& Hail) Tilsley &
Wilkins
County, George M. Smith
General Hailstorm, J. Fisher
Globe, John Liddiard
Norwich Union (Life) James,
Fisher
Sun, (Fire) A. L. Rawlinson

General Hardware, &c. Dealers.

Baylis Edwin
Liddiard John Vaughan, (&
fancy repository)
Robinson Thomas

Glove Manufacturers.

Bowen Benjamin
I, Bowen John

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Coleman Henry
Endall Mary E.
Loveland Jacob
Matthews George, (& tallow
chandler and dealer in
British wine)

Pettipher Thomas

Wells Sarah
Williams James

Grocery and Sundries dealers.

I, Bowen John
Bryon William
Bull Thomas
Castle Samuel
I, Edinburgh Mary
I, Hopkins Sarah
Hovard John
Mace John
Mace Thomas
Pearman Richard
I, Rogers William

Hair Dressers.

Bartlett George
Hopkins James
Hood Edw. (& delph dealer)

Hotels, Inns, &c.

*Marked * are Commercial
Inns.*

Bell, John Padbury
Blue Anchor, Rd., Palmer
Blue Boar, Joseph Malins
Blue Lion, Richard Kearsley
Borough Arms, C. S. Davies
Chequers, Wm., Claridge
*Crown & Cushion, W. Bishop
Fox, Joseph Porter
Horse & Groom, J. Keitley
I, Horse & Groom, Aaron
Thornton
King's Arms, Isaac Shalor
King's Head, Wm., Mason
Old George, Rd., Phillips
Parrott, James Luckett
Red Lion, William Williams
Royal Hotel, Chapel house,
James Smyth
Royal Oak, George Payne
Ship & Anchor, T. R. Dring
Three Tuns, James Morley
Quy, (& horse letter)
Unicorn, John Hood
Waggon & Horses, Peter
Summerton
*White Hart (Hotel & post-
ing house,) John Goddard

Ironmongers.

Adams Wm., (& gunsmith)
Skinner John
Phipps Thos. (& tinner, &c.)

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Norgrove Mary Anne
 Parr Mary Anne
 Ryland Emma & Elizabeth

Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Allcock George
 Baskett William Henry, (&
 paper hanger)
 Fisher James
 Matthews John
 Taylor Charles

Slaters and Plasterers.

Burbidge Edwin
 Burbidge Frederick
 Herbert Thomas
 Hieatt John

Saddlers.

Arnett John
 Knibbs Anne

Surgeons.

Farwell John
 Holmes Charles
 Hopgood Thomas

Tailors.

*Marked * are also Drapers.*

*Belcher Henry

Bowles William
 Hall Charlotte
 Lardner John
 *Rolls & Kimber
 Savage Henry

Watchmakers.

Baker William
 Simms Samuel

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Hitchman William Simpkins
 and Co.
 Kingdon John Henry

Woolen Cloth Manufacturer.

Bliss William

Public Officers.

*** For the Members of the Corporation see page 513.*

*Town Clerk, Weston Aplin
 Clerk to the County Court,
 Henry F. Wilkins
 Bailiff of County Court,
 James Williams
 Clerk to the Board of Guardians
 Superintendent Registrar, and Clerk to the*

Magistrates of the Chadlington division A. L. Rawlinson

Registrar of Births & Deaths and Relieving Officer, Jas. Vokins, Over Norton

District Auditor, Jas. Hunt, Over Norton

Superintendent of Police, David Smith

Union Workhouse Master, Richard Huthnance

Stamp Office, Catherine Stanbridge

Depot of the Society for promoting the Gospel, E. Keck

Coaches, &c.

The Blenheim, to Oxford and London daily

The Sovereign, from Worcester through to London, daily

One of these coaches return from Oxford and London every evening

Ward's Waggon and Vans to Oxford, Banbury, Birmingham &c., almost daily

Deddington Town and Parish.

The parish of Deddington, which lies near the northern extremity of the hundred of Wootton, comprises the market town of Deddington, and the hamlets or townships of Clifton and Hempton. The acreage of Deddington township is 2,350; that of Clifton, 670; and that of Hempton, 970: total of the parish, 3,990 acres. The amount of assessed property in the entire parish is £8,110. The population of the parish in 1801 was 1,552; in 1831, 2,078; and in 1841, 2,025 souls. The rateable value of the town of Deddington, without the hamlets is £4,394.

Soon after the conquest the manor of *Dadintone*, (Deddington,) was given to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the half-brother of the conqueror, and in the 12th century it belonged to the family of Chesney. It was afterwards given by king John to Thomas Basset, baron of Headington, who bestowed it under the name of Dadington, alias Dedington, in marriage with his daughter, on William de Malet, baron of Cury Malet, in the county of Somerset. William de Malet was afterwards taken in arms against the king, and this manor was restored to the Bassets. It appears to have been divided into three parts at an early period; for we find that Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, died possessed of a third portion. In 1420, the manor was valued at £13. 6s. 8d. It now constitutes three several properties or manors, called Windsor manor, which belongs to the dean and canons of Windsor; Christ church manor, which belongs to the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford; and the manor of the duchy of Lancaster. These manors are leased, and of the first named Thomas Caldecot, Esq., is lessee and lord; of the second W. C. Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, and Sir George Dashwood of Kirtlington, are the lords; and of the last W. C. Cartwright, Esq., is the possessor. Each appoints a steward, who holds a court baron. The court leet is held by them jointly. In addition to the lords of the manors, the other principal land-owners in the parish are R. M. Caldecot, Esq., and the Rev. W. C. Risley. The soil is varied by situation: in some parts a heavy clay, and in others light with a thin stratum above the rock, and approaching a red loam.

THE CASTLE.

On the eastern side of the town beneath the mounds of earth, within which the green sward is now used for the purpose of the 'national game of cricket,' are buried the remains of what was evidently once a fortress of considerable magnitude and strength. Some antiquarians ascribe its foundation as the handwork of the Danish or Saxon conquerors of the island, whilst others attribute its erection to the Normans. About ten years ago, the earth which covered the site of the keep, was removed for the value of the building materials, and Mr. Faulkner then obtained from the spot a piece of curiously carved freestone, and a copper coin of Offa, a king of Mercia (which comprised Oxfordshire in its boundary, and was the largest of the heptarchy), who reigned from 758 to 795, which relic he lodged in his museum. It was discovered at the same time, that the outer wall of the strong hold was 10 ft. in thickness. The whole of the area of the castle may perhaps comprehend six acres; around which went a wide fosse, which is still distinctly marked through its whole progress. In the year 1204, the castle was in the hands

of the king. Among the very few notices of this castle in historical works is one by Hume and Smollet, of the following circumstances:—The barons under the earl of Lancaster and Guy of Warwick rebelled against the authority of Piers Gaveston, the arrogant favorite of Edward II. Scarborough, held for the king by Gaveston, was besieged by the earl of Pembroke; the town capitulated upon merciful terms (afterwards flagrantly broken by the victor), which extended even to the favorite himself, who was, however, taken prisoner. "Pembroke," says the historian, "now master of the person of this public enemy, conducted him to the castle of *Deddington*, near Banbury, where, on pretence of other business, he left him protected by a feeble guard. Warwick probably in concert with Pembroke, attacked the castle; the garrison refused to make any resistance, Gaveston was yielded up to him and conducted to Warwick castle," where he was afterwards beheaded. It appears that Deddington castle was demolished before the reign of Henry VIII., and most of its foundations have been dug up of late years.

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles II., Deddington was frequently used as a temporary garrison or resting place by the conflicting armies, and after the battle of Cropredy-bridge (for which see page 403) the king's army rested here for one night, (1st July, 1644) the king himself, sleeping at the parsonage-house, and thence proceeded the next morning towards Evesham.

The Town of Deddington is pleasantly seated upon the summit and south side of an acclivity, bounded on the north by the small river Swere, and on the east by the Cherwell, which continues its circuitous course alongside the Oxford canal, which is in the vicinity of the town. It is situated about 16 miles N. by W. from Oxford; 6 S. from Banbury; 10 N.E. of Woodstock; and 69 N.W. from London. The town consists of one principal street, extending (from north to south) about half a mile along the main road from Banbury to Oxford; with several minor thoroughfares on the east side thereof, leading to the market-square, and thence to the Aynho or Clifton entrance to the place. On all sides of the town the landscape is most striking and picturesque. In the parish are two noted springs, celebrated for their medicinal virtues: one of which is strongly impregnated with vitriolic salt; and in digging it was found the stone called pyrites argenteus, and a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder bolts; and out of it has since been taken the silver marcasite, of a glistening colour.

This town like Banbury has been long celebrated for the goodness of its malt liquor, from whence it formerly obtained the appellation of *Drunken Deddington*. There is no staple manufacture here, and the population is

almost solely agricultural. The houses, generally speaking are of an inferior class; the solid handsome stone mansion of the Rev. W. C. Risley, being about the only noticeable exception to this rule. Many of the houses are thatched and have consequently a somewhat mean appearance. The material used for building is mostly a brown stone plentifully found in the immediate neighbourhood. There are still, some architectural curiosities worthy of notice. Near the church is an old house, consisting of a square and lofty tower, with open stone balustrade at top, which is now the residence of a farmer, and the property of the dean and canons of Windsor. An upper apartment in this tower, is said to have been used as an oratory in catholic times. Beneath the *Plough Inn*, (a modern structure upon an ancient foundation) is a vault used as a cellar, having groined arches supported by light columns, carved in freestone, and is of great antiquity and equal beauty. It is also remarkable for its extreme preservation, Till within the last few years the town could boast of many ancient houses, some of an ecclesiastical structure: to one of these relics of a remote age tradition assigns the character of an 'hostel for pilgrims.' The town, at present, is unpaved and unlighted. The latter deficiency, however will soon no longer be felt, as a gas light, coal, and coke company has recently been formed with every probability of success. The capital of the company is £1200. in 120 shares of £10. each. Mr. Thomas Calcutt is the secretary.

Dr. Plot, who published his Natural history of Oxfordshire in 1705, tells us that he found the ancient game, the *Quintain* much practised here, but the sport is now entirely disused. This exercise was practised by the Romans, and Kennet observes, that he never met with it in any place which had not been formerly a Roman settlement. Mr. Baker, the Northamptonshire historian, tells us, that it was practised in various parts of the kingdom at the celebration of rural weddings. It consisted, he says "of a high upright post, at the top of which was placed a cross piece on a swivel, broad at one end and pierced full of holes, and a bag of sand suspended at the other. The mode of running at the quintain was by a horseman riding full speed and striking at the broad part with all force; if he missed his aim, he was derided for his want of dexterity; and if he struck it and the horse slackened pace (which frequently happened through the force of the shock) he received a violent blow on the neck from the bag of sand, which swung round from the opposite end; and if he succeeded in breaking the board he was hailed as the hero of the day." The market-place at Deddington was usually the theatre of this humorous exercise.

The Market is nominally held upon Saturday, but the custom is almost obsolete. A few years since, in order to infuse some life into it, the day of meeting was changed to Tuesday; for two or three weeks the attendance was good, but after that time it visibly declined, and gradually dwindled away. The good townspeople, however, cling to their tradition, and Saturday is called the market-day.

Fairs are held on August 10th, Saturday after Old Michaelmas, and on the 22nd of November.

There is a small Court-house or Town-hall in the market-place, used for an occasional concert, and the regular meetings of a benefit society.

Petty Sessions for the North Wootton hundred are held on the first Saturday in every month, at the King's Arms Hotel, by the county magistrates.

Deddington was formerly a corporate town, and sent two burgesses to parliament in the 30th of Edward I. (1301) and in the 32nd and 33rd of Edward III. (1359—60); but was afterwards relieved from this duty by petition. The town is nominally governed by a bailiff, chosen by the lords of the manors, but has hitherto not been accustomed to exercise any jurisdiction.

Deddington is one of the polling places for the county members.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, is a large commodious handsome building consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a fine west tower (the whole width of the nave) surmounted by eight pinnacles. The interior of the church is very striking. Its breadth and lightness are principally remarkable. Four beautiful arches on each side connect the aisles with the nave. The view is however, disfigured by an unsightly gallery of unpainted deal in the west corner of the south aisle, erected to supply a temporary necessity caused by the residence of a popular preacher, who attracted from his own and neighbouring parishes a congregation beyond the ordinary means of accommodation. The walls are covered by thick coats of whitewash and until lately, the beautiful tracery of the arches in the nave, was hid beneath an accumulation of rubbish like unto that with which so many of our churches are still disfigured; the disgraceful remnants of a deplorable reaction against the beautiful and devotional in ecclesiastical architecture. In the south wall of the chancel are three stone recesses, originally used by the priests and deacons during the performance of high mass and next them, nearer the altar, the piscina. There were many monumental brasses, but the marks in the stone, of the floor or walls, are now the only evidence of their having existed. The rude hands of the church desecrators of the Cromwellian era probably, here as elsewhere, destroyed many of these memorials of the dead; but all the blame must not

rest there. It is but of recent occurrence that a brass was forcibly removed from the back of a pew in the north aisle, owing to some difficulty in reading the inscription, and has never been replaced. There is one curious brass still preserved in the church, which has been removed from the floor, and nailed for safety to a pew in the nave. It is the figure of a man, without inscription. An engraving of it appeared in an early number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the inscription had at that time been broken off. In-arched in the wall of the south aisle is the stone effigy of a recumbent human figure, with the hands crossed over the breast in a devotional attitude. The tower of this church, which was then probably surmounted by a spire, fell during the reign of Charles I., and was rebuilt by royal mandate.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the king's books at £15. 9s. 4d., and now worth, in the gross, about £200. per annum. The patronage is vested in the dean and canons of Windsor, and the present vicar is the Rev. James Brogden, M.A. The register commences in 1631, and contains many entries of marriages by the civil power, after three publications in the market-place, in the 17th century. The tithes were commuted for land, at the time of the enclosure of the parish in 1808, and the circumstances are fully stated in the commissioners' award, lodged in the church with the parish records. The dean and chapter of Windsor own the *rectorial tithes*, and to them was awarded in addition to two plots of 36A. 3R. 32P. and 18A. 3R. 32P., for glebe land given up, four other allotments in compensation for the loss of tithes, and moduses in lieu of tithes, containing severally 122a. 1r. 27p., 307a. 1r., 213a. 2r. 14p., and 4a. 1r. 9p. The *vicarial tithes* were commuted at the same time for 2a. 15p.

Two farms however in Clifton hamlet still pay, the one £45. and the other £20. to the vicar. These payments at one time constituted the clergyman's income; but of late years, the living has been increased by grants from queen Anne's bounty, &c.

The *Vicarage House* near the church, is a plain stone building, erected about 20 years since. Some centuries ago, the parsonage house must have been a considerable building, for we find that king Charles I. in the course of a royal progress through Oxon and Bucks in 1644, stopped at it on the 27th of June; and likewise slept there, as we have seen above on the 1st of the following July.

The *Independents* and *Wesleyans* have each a small chapel in the town.

The *National* day and Sunday *free schools* are supported by voluntary contributions, each subscriber sending children to be educated without expense, according to the amount of his subscription. The sum thus raised in the

year 1850, amounted to £83. 1s. for the boys division. An annual sermon is preached in aid of the institution. The attendance of scholars averages, boys 125, girls 110. There is a Sunday School in connection at which 130 attend. The master is Mr. Thomas Ward, and Mrs. Elizabeth Walker is schoolmistress. It is proposed to erect a new school, towards which object through the generous liberality of W. C. Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, a suitable site has been secured.

Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college Oxford, directed that a free grammar school should be erected in this his native town, to be called 'Jhesus Scole', and that a salary should be paid of '20 marks' to the master, and '£8.' yearly to the usher, but no such school now exists.

About the year 1818, almshouses were built in Church-lane, by the feoffees of the charities of the parish, for 4 poor men and 4 poor women, who receive each, men 4s. and women 3s. per week.

The Charities of the parish consist of several lands and tenements, which yield an annual rental of £146. 10s. ; and the sum of £6. 1s. 4d. annually, which is charged upon a farm in Deddington, in virtue of the marriage settlement of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. dated 8th April, 1794. These sums are expended upon the poor.

Mr. Charles Faulkner erected a private Museum, adjoining his residence here, a few years since, which now contains many specimens of the geology, entomology and natural history of the neighbourhood. The public are admitted to view this interesting collection gratuitously.

Eminent Men.—Sir Thomas Pope the munificent founder of Trinity college, Oxford, was born at Deddington, about the year 1508. (See Page 193.)

Sir William Scroggs, lord chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Charles II., was born here in 1623. His father was a tradesman in the town, and is by some said to have been a butcher. He however, possessed both property and influence, as he not only placed his son at Oriol college, Oxford, but procured for him the reversion of a church living. When the civil war broke out, the son quitted his studies and entered into the royal army. He obtained the commission of a captain of foot, but afterwards entered Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1669, he was knighted and made sergeant at law, and in 1678, chief justice of the king's bench. For a time he was in high favour with the court, but his zeal was subsequently suspected, and articles of accusation were preferred against him in the house of commons, for having acted with partiality in the trials of those who were accused of being concerned in the 'popish plot.' The intended prosecution, however, was abandoned on his removal from the bench, and he retired to a seat in Essex,

where he died in 1683. Dean Swift says:—"I have read somewhere of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal for the son to sit on, who was preferred to the father's office, I fancy such a memorial might not have been useless to a son of Sir William Scroggs, and that both he and his successors would often wriggle in their seats as long as the cushion lasted."

HAMLETS.

Clifton is a hamlet and township in this parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east from Deddington, on the direct road from that town to the Aynho station of the branch of the Great Western railway from Oxford to Banbury. The station is about a half mile from Clifton, and near it is a wharf for the unloading of goods from the Oxford canal. The narrow and tortuous Cherwell also passes close by. The acreage of Clifton is 670; its rateable value is £1,828; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 277.

Owing to the inconvenient distance from the parish church, it was deemed necessary by gentlemen anxious for the spiritual care of the population, that an *Episcopal Chapel* should be erected in this hamlet. By the munificent aid of the Rev. W. C. Risley (sometime vicar of the parish and rural dean, and now a respected resident of the town), assisted by some smaller subscriptions, and the gift of a site by Mr. Gardner, this object has been accomplished. On Monday, Sept. 8, 1851, the first stone of the new edifice was placed by Mr. Risley (assisted by Revs. Dr. Wilson and George Venables) with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. The chapel dedicated to St. James, will consist of a nave and chancel, in length 50ft. by 25ft. in breadth, capable of holding 180 persons. The works are now in progress under the direction of Mr. Hopcraft, of Deddington.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small branch meeting house here.

Hempton is another hamlet and township in this parish, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west from Deddington, and consists of several farm houses with land appertaining, and the cottages of labourers. The township contains 970 acres; its rateable value is £948.; and its population in 1841 was 305 souls. Hempton is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the doomsday survey under the name of *Hantone*.

The Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Over Worton (in many other ways a liberal benefactor to the parish), and was opened in 1851 for public worship. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch. It is small, but fully equal to supply the wants of a neighbourhood not over thickly populated.

The aisle can be partitioned off from the rest of the church, and is then used as a school-room. The design is by the Rev. William Wilson, vicar of Banbury, son of the founder.

The Independents have a small place of worship here.

Deddington Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,—Mr. John Calcutt, Postmaster.

Churchill Mr. Henry Churchill John, Esq., coroner for the northern district of the county Faulkner Charles, Esq. Faulkner C. Duffell, solicitor Field Samuel, solicitor, clerk to the magistrates of North Wootton Hundred, and	agent to <i>Globe</i> , Fire & Life Office Fortman Mr. John Freeman Mr. William Hall Mrs. Ann Reeves Harris Mrs. Ann Maria Harris Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock & Kinch, solicitors and agents to <i>Guardian</i> Fire and Life Office	Kilby Mrs. Hannah Mitchell C. B., surgeon Owen Mrs. Sarah Parker Rev. O (Independent) Philpot Mr. Richard Rhenius Rev. C. Risley Rev. William Cotton, M.A. & J.P. Turner Thomas M., surgeon Venables Rev. George
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MISCELLANY.

Arlidge Harriet, dressmaker Baker John, sen., slater and plasterer Baker John, jun., slater and plasterer Bartlett Jane, boarding and day school Beasley Rchd., shoemaker Bennett Elias, baker & confectioner Bennett Peter, dairyman Bennett Richard, baker Boyles Thos, smith & farrier Busby T., carpenter & joiner Bygrave J., boot & shoemkr. Calcutt John, bookseller stationer and printer Calcutt Thomas, agent to the <i>Phoenix</i> Fire Office and Property Protection Society Chater Geo. baker & butcher	Chater William, baker Churchill Charles, butcher and grocer Churchill Henry, builder Clarke Sarah, dressmaker Coggins James, vict., <i>Plough</i> , Hempton Coggins James, jun., carpenter and builder, Hempton Davis Cornelius, painter, &c. Dawes William, tailor Dean John, grocer, tallow chandler, and provision & hop merchant Dean Mary, butcher Drinkwater Hannah, shopkeeper, Clifton Durrant Ann, shopkeeper East Robert, linen and woolen draper, &c. East William, tailor	Ford H., straw hat maker Franklin H., straw hat maker Franklin Henry, builder Franklin Robert, builder and timber merchant French John, butcher and farmer French R., baker and carrier French W. mealman & farmer French W. shoemaker, Clifton Gardner R., china & glass dr. Gibbs Joseph, watch maker Hall J., vict., <i>Duke of Cumberland's Head</i> , (and hat manufacturer, Clifton Harris Willm., shopkeeper and baker Hatton Edward, <i>King's Arms</i> posting and commercial Inn, and Inland Revenue Office
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- Heritage Richard, carpenter
 Hiron John Saml., bookseller
 stationer, printer, agent to
 the *Church of England*
 Fire and Life Office, and
 Railway Passengers Assu-
 rance Company, and pro-
 prietor of "North Oxford-
 shire Times."
 Hollis W. blacksmith, Clifton
 Hopercraft James, stonemason
 and builder
 Hopercraft John, brickmaker
 and stone mason
 Hopercraft Wm., ironmonger
 Iorns Wm., *Relieving officer*
 Iorns Nathaniel, shoemaker
 Knibbs William, saddler
 Lambert, John, shoemaker
 and *stamp distributor*
 Lardner Thomas, machine
 and pump maker, engineer
 and millwright, Clifton
 London Eliz., dressmaker
 Malins John, shoemaker
 Margetts and Son, grocers,
 & agents to *County, Fire,*
 & *Provident Life Office*
 Margetts H., spirit merchant
 Mason J. and S., patent axle-
 tree mfrs., sole patentees
 Mason B. blacksmith, farrier,
 and spring maker
 Matthews Wm., rope maker
 Matthews T. vict., *Plough*
 Matthews J. shopkr., Clifton
 Merry Nathan, baker
 Moles Hirons, tailor
 Mullis Edward, saddler
 Osborne Thomas, painter &c.
 Payne Richard, hairdresser
 Petty George E. brewer, malt-
 ster, beer retailer, china
 dr., & coal & corn merch.
 Petty Thomas, druggist
 Power William, cooper
 Pullin John, tailor
 Robinsou John, draper, gro-
 cer, ironmonger, provision
 and hop merchant
 Rose John, ironmonger, tin
 and iron plate worker
 Rose John, vict., *Red Lion*
 Rymell Henry, tailor
 Samman Alban & Henry,
 linen and woollen drapers,
 tailors and hatters
 Scroggs John, auctioneer &
 appraiser
 Smith James Hy., druggist
 Sturch W. vict., *Unicorn com-*
mercial Inn
 Timms John, tailor
 Turbett T. slater & plasterer
 Welford W. shoemkr., Clifton
 Wells Eliza, shopkeeper
 West Robert, wine, spirit and
 hop merchant: and vict.,
Crown and Tuns, Commer-
cial Inn
 Whetton W. & J., shopkeepers
 & hair line manufacturers
 Williams William, cooper
 Williams Mary, dressmaker
 Wilden John, currier, leather
 seller and shoe manufactr
 Woolgrove John, shoemaker,
 Hempton
 Woolgrove Jonathan, shoé-
 maker
 Woolgrove Joseph, baker
 Woolgrove W. carpnter, Clifton

Farmers.

- Austin Frederick
 Austin Thomas
 Bennett Peter
 Bucket James
 Busby William
 Callcutt John
 Coggins Edward, Hempton
 Davis John, Hempton
 Dean Henry
 Dean Mary
 Dean Samuel
 Dean Thomas
 Dean William
 Elston William, Clifton
 French William
 Gardner Joseph, Clifton
 Gibbard William
 Guiliver Frederick, Porch
 House
 Harris William, Clifton
 Hatten Edward
 Hollier Thomas, Hempton
 Hone James, Clifton
 Lovell William, Hempton
 Mallings Wm., sen., Clifton
 Mallings W. jun., Clifton
 Parish John, Hempton
 Slatter Joseph, Hempton
 Stilgoe Henry
 Whetton William and John
 Whetton Robert
 Wright Thomas, Clifton

Henley upon Thames.

Henley is a parish, market-town and borough corporate, situate in the hundred of Binfield, and on the S.E. border of the county, about 23 miles S.E. from Oxford; 8 miles N.E. from Reading; 7 miles W. from Great Marlow; 5 miles from the Twyford station of the Great Western railway; 16 W. by N. from Windsor; 9 W. from Maidenhead; and 35 miles W. from London by the road through Maidenhead. The town and parish contains, according to the parliamentary returns 1,920 acres. Its population in 1801 was 2,948; in 1831, 3618; and in 1841, 3,622. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £5,404; and the rateable value is now about £9,866.

The 'Hundred of Henley' as Camden calls the tracts adjacent to this town, is supposed to have been inhabited by the Ancalites, who submitted or rather revolted, to Cæsar. Dr. Plot considers Henley to be the most ancient town in the county, the name is compounded of the British *Hen*, old, and *ley*, a place; he conjectures that it might have been the capital of the Ancalites, and that the name Ancastle, was attached to the spot where the windmill stood to the west of the town. Dr. Gale, with less appearance of correctness, makes it the *Calleva atrebatum* of Antoninus. Records of the reign of queen Elizabeth shew, that the town was once called *Hanlegang* and *Hanneburg*, which answers to the Norman Ancastle. From the number of Roman urns and coins found in the neighbourhood, the existence of Roman habitations is proved, though the town does not seem to have been placed near any of the Roman roads which traversed the country. In the 17th century, three urns were found in the market-place in the house of a Mr. Finch, one at Blount's Court, and another to the north of the town. Camden doubts whether this was not the part of the Thames over which, according to Dion Cassius, the Romans passed under Aulus Plautius, in pursuit of the Britons; but Ward shews that Cassius meant to describe "the marshy parts about the fens in Essex."

The historical events of importance in connection with Henley are but few. During the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament (1642-3), the parliamentary forces were quartered in this neighbourhood. In September, 1643, the king's troops from Reading made an attempt to drive the garrison from Henley, but failed. In October, 1644, the Cromwellian soldiers did much wanton mischief to the town, and plundered most of the houses. The inhabitants do not appear to have taken any active part, and the chief object of the parliamentary troops, in their latter visit, was the reduction of Greenland House, then a fortified residence of the D'Oyley family. In 1646, the town was garrisoned by the army of the parliament.

In Hart-street formerly stood a doorway of Anglo-Norman architecture, with a circular arch embellished with receding mouldings, which is supposed to have formed an entrance to a cell, belonging to some of the various religious houses in the neighbourhood, as it does not appear that Henley was ever the seat of a monastery, or large religious foundation. This venerable archway was taken down about forty years ago, and carefully erected at Fawley Court, where it forms the entrance to the dairy.

The Manor of Henley, according to Camden, had at an early period, the Molines for its lords, from whom by the Hungerfords, who procured the town a grant of two fairs from Henry VI., it came by inheritance to the family of Hastings. The earl of Malmesbury was subsequently its lord; but it now belongs to William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, who, together with Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Park Place, and F. Hodges, Esq., of Bolney Court, are the chief landowners in the parish. *The Manor House* was taken down about half a century ago, and Phyllis Court now occupies its site. The kitchen of the ancient mansion still remains. The soil of the parish varies, but consists chiefly of gravel and chalk, which yields excellent crops of the usual farm produce.

The Chiltern Hills, so called from the word *cealt*, *cyllt*, or *chilt*, which in the Saxon signifies chalk, run in a ridge from Henley, and extend from thence to Tring in Herts. (See page 35.)

THE TOWN of *Henley-upon-Thames* is situated near the base of a cluster of hills, on the western bank of the river Thames, in one of the most agreeable windings of that classic stream. The town, which is one of the prettiest summer retreats in the county, stands on the high road from London to Oxford, and is surrounded by beautiful seats, handsome villas, and rich plantations. It consists chiefly of four spacious, well-built, and well-paved streets, which are kept exceedingly clean, and are well lighted with gas; and from which other streets of less magnitude diverge. The town in its general form resembles a cross, and at the intersection of the four principal streets, stands a plain stone cross. At Henley, the Thames separates this county from Berkshire, and the river is crossed by a handsome bridge of five elliptical arches with a handsome balustrade, built of Headington stone, in 1786, at an expense of £16,000. The plan of this bridge was designed by Mr. Hayward, of Shrewsbury, who died, however, before the work was begun. He had often, we are told, "expressed a desire to die before the completion of his design, that his body might be interred under the centre arch, but his wish was not complied with, since he was buried in Henley church, and a handsome monument erected over his remains." The key stone on each face of the centre arch, is adorned with a sculptured mask from the elegant chisel of the Hon.

Mrs. Damar, who resided for some time in the neighbouring seat called Park-place. The mask towards the north represents old Father Thames, 'with fishes playing in the wavy honor of his beard, and bulrushes inserted in the fillet which binds his temples;' and that on the reverse key stone exhibits Isis.

" Her neck in whiteness rival to the snows,
" Her dewy tresses floating as she flows."

There was a stone bridge across the Thames here at an early period, traces of which may be still seen at low water. A bridge of wood was then constructed, which remained till the date of the present erection. The views from the bridge on either side are very fine. The recent improvements of Henley bear evidence of the good taste of its inhabitants; and it is now one of the neatest, cleanest, and most respectable towns in the county. The bank of the river is principally occupied by wharfs. A gas company was formed in 1834, and the works, situated in Grey's lane, were erected at a cost of nearly £3,000., and consist of five retorts, a gasometer, &c., and are capable of supplying 10,000 cubic feet of gas daily. The town hall with its doric columns and piazza, is an ornament to the market-place. An act for a branch of railroad from Twyford to Henley has recently been obtained, which, when constructed, will greatly improve the town. Henley however was formerly of more importance than it now is, inasmuch as it was a parliamentary borough, and enjoyed the privilege of returning members, until it failed to do so through pecuniary inability. The town has no peculiar manufacture, but a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour, and wood, has been carried on by means of the Thames with London, and the intermediate towns and other places.

The Market on Thursday is well attended by the neighbouring farmers; and *Fairs* are held on the 7th of March for horses; Thursday after Trinity Sunday for horses, &c.; and Thursday se'nnight before 10th of October for cheese, hiring of servants, and for pleasure. When Camden wrote, the "inhabitants lived principally by carrying wood to London in boats, and bringing back corn." Dr. Plot mentions "the invention of making glasses, from stones and some other materials here," for which a patent was obtained. The considerable number of family mansions in the neighbourhood is productive of much emolument to the traders; and its local beauties induce many persons from the metropolis to visit it in the summer months.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the entrance to the town, and is a noble Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a fine lofty tower, in which is a peal of eight bells. The tower, which is popularly supposed to have been built by cardinal Wolsey, in the reign of

Henry VIII., is composed of intermingled flint and stone, with embattlements. At each angle is a taper octagonal turret, which surmounts the embattlements to a considerable height, and produces much lightness of effect. The tower is ascended by a flight of 127 stone steps, and the top commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding scenery. The building was composed at different times. The present north aisle which appears to have formerly constituted the body of the church, together with the east window are in the decorated style; the chancel and south aisle is in the perpendicular; and the west door is decorated, but the window over it is a Tudor ogree.

In a vault in the chancel, beneath a mural monument, are deposited the remains of *General Dumouriez*, a great soldier and statesman, who was born at Cambray, 29th of January, 1739, and died an exile at Turville park, on the 14th of March, 1823. In the north aisle is a handsome monument to the memory of lady Elizabeth Periam, the benefactress of Balliol college, Oxford, and founder of the Blue Coat school in Henley. Her ladyship, whose effigies are in a half recumbent posture, was the first wife of Robert D'Oyley; next of Henry Neville; and lastly of Sir William Periam, lord chief baron of the exchequer, and resided at Greenland, near Henley. She was sister to lord chancellor Bacon, and died in 1621. Among the other monuments are those of Dr. Cawley, father of lady Kneller, who died in 1709; and Mr. William Hayward, architect of Henley bridge, who died in 1782. In the east window are some small painted figures, the heads of which were destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell's army, who were often persuaded to be content with thus decapitating the 'abominable emblems of idolatry and superstition.' The register of the parish commences with the first year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, (1558) 'During the protectorate of Cromwell,' writes Mr. Brewer, "it was kept in a manner deplorably slovenly, by the scribe who assumed the office of the ejected incumbent; and on the Restoration, the churchwardens deemed it expedient to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, in order to obtain their testimony respecting the baptism of children, and such other particulars as were necessary to the correcting or filling up of the register. The laxity of ceremonials, which formed so large a share of the perverse pride of the fanatics, must have been peculiarly distasteful to the inhabitants of Henley, since they were so much attached to the ordinances of the ancient church, that we find licenses to eat flesh on fish days, solicited and granted as late as the time of Charles I. One of these is entered in the following words, and is perhaps, nearly the last dispensation granted for a similar purpose in this country:—'1634. Memorandum that, on the 3rd of March a licence was granted to Mr. Thomas Thimblethorpe to

eate flesh on fish dayes, during the time of his weakness and not longer.'

A valuable library, collected by the accomplished Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ church Oxford, and rector of Henley, who died in 1737, is deposited in the vestry. It was bequeathed by dean Aldrich as the foundation of a parochial library, and chiefly consists of Greek and Latin classics, works in Hebrew and other oriental languages; the ancient fathers, and the most esteemed biblical critics, as well as some original MSS. by the dean. From the rules, by which he wished the institution to be governed, it appears that all parishioners who are liable to church rates, and the clergy of the surrounding neighbourhood have free access to the library, and are permitted to have any volume on signing a promise to restore it without damage. In the church-yard which was enlarged in 1833, is interred Richard Jennings 'the master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral' who for some time previous to his decease resided at Badgmoor near Henley. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery to which it gives name; rated in the king's books at £21. 1s. 3d., but now worth £427. per annum. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. James King is the present rector. *The tithes* were commuted on the 26th of July 1842 for a rent charge of £482.

The Rectory House, which stood south of the church was taken down a few years since.

At Assington, a hamlet in this parish about 2 miles N.W. of Henley is a *Chapel of Ease* erected in 1849 by J. W. Newell Birch, Esq., of Henley Park, for the aged and infirm who are unable to attend the parish church. Divine service is performed in this chapel once a week, by one of the curates of Henley, and a day school supported by Mr. and Mrs. Birch, is held in the building during the week.

The Independent Chapel which stands on the Reading-road in the parish of Greys is a brick building capable of seating about 800 persons; and attached to which, is a house for the clergyman, a burying ground, and a school conducted on the *British system*. The Rev. James Rowland is the minister, and Mr. George Foster schoolmaster. The origin of this congregation may be dated from the year 1662, when the Rev. William Brice was ejected from the living of Henley for the act of uniformity. Its first pastor was the Rev. John Giles who was ejected from the vicarage of Lindridge, and died in 1683. Amongst the ministers of this congregation was the Rev. Humphrey Gainsborough, brother to the celebrated painter, and himself a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, who officiated here for 28 years, and died August 23rd, 1776. The present chapel was erected in 1719, and enlarged and altered in 1829.

The Wesleyan Chapel, was formerly the Infant school room.

The Friends Meeting House, erected in 1670, is a plain brick building, capable of seating about 150 persons.

United Charity Schools.—King James I. in 1604, founded a grammar school here, which he endowed with obits, annual rents and stipends, issuing out of lands in this parish, and with other lands purchased with a sum of £200., which had been bequeathed for that purpose by *Augustine Knapp*. This school was further endowed by *William Gravett*, in 1664 with lands and premises in Henley and Rotherfield Greys.

A school was also founded at Henley about the year 1609, by *lady Elizabeth Periam*, for the educating in writing, reading and accounts, (but not in grammar) and for the clothing and apprenticing 20 poor boys of the town; the master's salary was limited to £20. a year. These two schools were united by act of parliament, in 1778, under the title of "The United Charity Schools of Henley-on-Thames"; but a separate school and master is kept for each. They are now known by the designation of the *Upper and Lower Grammar Schools*. According to the bye-laws made in pursuance of this act, the master of the upper school must be well versed in the Latin and Greek tongues, and must be at the time of his election, or within six months afterwards, in holy orders. The number of boys is limited to 25, and no boy is admitted till he can read, write, and cast accounts. It was also then resolved that the number of boys in the lower school should consist of 60, of whom, 20 were to be called *lady Periam's boys*; that £40. should be annually bestowed in clothing *lady Periam's boys*, and that 4 of them should be annually chosen by the trustees, and placed out apprentices with a sum not exceeding £20; and that each at his being so placed out, should have certain articles of clothing allowed him. In 1805, when it was resolved that the schools should henceforth be held in different houses, a regulation was assented to by the trustees, which enabled the master of the upper school to receive boys not qualified agreeably to the statutes, at any age, at four guineas per annum and one guinea entrance. The clear annual sum applicable to the purposes of the schools when the charity commissioners made their report, was £358. 19s. 9d. The Rev. Charles Godby, M.A., is master of the upper school, and Mr. James F. Hearne, of the lower school. The boys on *lady Periam's* foundation were formerly called *Blue-coat boys*.

A school called the *Green-coat School* was founded by John Stevens Esq., in 1717, for educating and clothing 4 poor boys and 4 poor girls, with an annual donation of 30s. to each. Mr. Stevens endowed the school with £1000. which, in 1720 was laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of £40. to be for ever issuing out of certain mills and lands in the parish of Rotherfield

Peppard. In 1765 a further bequest of £100. was made for the benefit of the charity by Thomas Stevens, Esq., then one of the trustees, which was invested in the funds; other sums have been also from time to time invested from savings, and the whole stock now consists of £466. 13s. 4d. Old South Sea Annuities.

This Charity was incorporated with the *National School* in 1849, when a handsome structure capable of accommodating 520 children of both sexes, was erected by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society, and the Committee of Council on education, at an expense of about £400. The number of children on the original foundation has been increased to six boys and six girls, who are educated and clothed free. There is also an *Infant School* in connection with these, and the whole are called the National and Industrial Schools.

Almshouses.—There are 26 almshouses, situated on the east and west side of the church-yard: of which number, 10 were endowed by Humphrey Newbury, in 1664, for poor persons; 10 in 1743, by Mrs. Ann Messenger, for poor widows; they were re-built in the Gothic style by the corporation in 1846; and the other 12, endowed by John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, in 1547, were re-built in 1830. The income of Newbury's charity, at the time of the enquiry in 1819, was £116. per annum. The 10 poor inmates now receive each 5s. per week during the winter, and 4s. per week during the summer. The inmates of Mrs Messenger's almshouses each receive a similar amount weekly; and the 12 almspeople upon bishop Longland's foundation receive each the same weekly stipend. The annual income of the latter charity in 1819, was £190; now it amounts to £214. 10s. The other charities of the town will be noticed at a subsequent page.

Corporation, &c.—Time immemorial till the reign of George I., a peculiar corporation existed in the town of Henley. Long before the reign of Elizabeth, when its earliest existing charter of incorporation was obtained, this ancient corporation had partaken of both a lay and an ecclesiastical character, and was charged with the maintenance of the parish church, and the bridge across the Thames. This conjunction of duties of superintending the church and bridge may be distinctly traced to the reign of Edward II. In the time of Edward III. the government of Henley was vested in a warden and commonalty, and in the 5th year of his successor, Richard II. (1382), certain inquisitors declared it lawful for William Wakeman, warden of the town to grant and assign £14. 12s. rent, out of 115 messuages in the said town, to certain chaplains in the chapels of the Holy Trinity and St. Katherine, to the sustenance of the said chapels, and the

reparation of the bridge of the said town. Subsequent deeds mention a warden, bridgemen, burgesses and commonalty. In the 10th of Elizabeth (1567) a charter was granted to the town, which provided "That Henley should be and remain a free town, and that the inhabitants should be one body, politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name, by the name of Warden, Portreeves, Burgesses and Commonalty, of the said town." The existing charter of incorporation was granted in the 9th of George I. (1722) at the request of the earl of Macclesfield, granting them the titles of "Mayor, Aldermen, Portreeves, and Burgesses," with power to elect a high steward and recorder. By this charter, a mayor, a recorder, 10 aldermen, including the mayor, 2 bridgemen, and 16 burgesses including the bridgemen were appointed as the ruling body of the town, with discretionary powers to make by-laws for the regulation of themselves and the inhabitants, and for the 'common utility and good rule of the bridge and town.' Besides the mayor, recorder, and bridgemen, a high steward, three justices of the peace, a town clerk and two serjeants-at-mace; there was a high steward appointed, who was to be a 'baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, or a knight at the least:' the only function imposed upon him was to have his casting vote at elections. Separate jurisdiction was granted by the charter, and power given to hold a court of quarter sessions four times a year, with jurisdiction exclusive of the county, magistrates, except in cases affecting crown revenue or life and limb; and a court of record every week for all civil actions under £10. By virtue of their office and in conformity with ancient usage, the bridgemen, for the time being are churchwardens of the parish church, and part of the 'bridge rents' of certain lands vested in the corporation, are devoted by the bridgemen as treasurers, to church repairs, and charitable purposes, the bridge repairs being now provided for by act of parliament. The income of the borough is £81. per annum, (including £15. for the Thames fishery) of which £4. is carried to a charity account; and with the remainder the expenses of the mayor, the repairs of the town-hall, the salary of the town serjeant, &c. are paid. The corporation possesses considerable patronage, and the chief inducement of persons of respectable station to become members of it, has probably been the right vested in it, to administer the principal charities connected with the town. There are two local acts of parliament. The bridge act passed in 1781, and since thrice amended, which provides for the paving and lighting of the town; and an act obtained in 1825, for assessing the rates of small tenements on the landlords and not on the tenants.

Henley is one of the few towns not affected by the Municipal Reform Act of 1832; so its corporation continues on the same basis as it did previous to

the passing of that act. The first mayor of Henley was George Harrison; the first high steward, Thomas, earl of Macclesfield; and the first recorder, Sir John D'Oyley, bart., first husband to lady Periam before-mentioned.

The following are the members of the corporation for 1852 :—

MAYOR—Hugh Barford, Esq.

HIGH STEWARD—The Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield.

RECORDER—James Peers, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

John Simmons Plumbe	Wm. Hy. Brakspear	Robert Owthwaite
Thomas Ward Jeston	Joseph Lawrence	Nicholas Mercer & Edw.
William Dobson	James Hy. Brooks	Young, (Bell-st.) Esqs.

BURGESSES.

George Dean	John Thomas Swallow	William Plumbe
Edward Young, Hart-st.	Joseph Sharp	Henry Stubbs
Thomas Cobb Binfield	Charles Kinch	Henry Geere
Frederick Tagg	Henry W. Godfrey	Thomas B. Riggs
Charles A. Towsey	Alfred Ive	Richard Taylor, Jun.
	Rev. Chas. H. Godby	

BRIDGEMEN—Messrs. Henry W. Godfrey and Charles Kinch.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES—Hugh Barford, J. S. Plumbe, Robert Owthwaite, William Dobson, and Thomas W. Jeston, Esquires.

(For the public officers, &c., of the borough see the end of the Henley directory.)

The Town Hall, which stands on an elevated spot at the upper end of the market-place, is a very neat structure, built by Mr. William Bradshaw, a member of the corporation, in 1796. It is supported by 16 pillars of the Doric order; the upper story contains the hall and council chamber; below are offices for public dinners, and a gaol. The piazza underneath is used as a market house. In the hall is a fine whole-length portrait of George I., by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which was presented to the corporation in 1725, by lady Kneller; and also one of inferior merit of Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor of England, and first high steward of Henley, which was presented in 1750.

Petty Sessions are held at the town hall every Monday; and Quarter Sessions are held there four times a year, viz: at the Epiphany, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. The Right Hon. lord Camoys is chairman.

Petty Sessions for the Henley division of the county are held by the county magistrates once a fortnight.

The County Court which is held here, is a branch of the County Court of Berkshire, held at Reading, as established by an order in council, directing "that from and after the 31st of December, 1848, the County Court of Berkshire, holden at Reading, shall be held at Henley-on-Thames, in the county of Oxford, as well as Reading." John Billingsley Parry, Esq., Q.C., is the present judge of this court.

Societies, Institutions, &c.—A *Theatre* was erected here several years ago, at a cost of nearly £2,000.; for some years it was well supported, but it was afterwards converted into a dissenting chapel, and then into a temporary church while the parish church was under repair; it was subsequently used as a national school, and is now turned into a *wash house*. There are three *Literary and Reading Societies* here: one supported by the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and the other two by the tradesmen.

The News Room adjoining the Red Lion Inn, was established in 1845, and is supported by subscription; the terms being for a year 21s.; half-a-year 10s. 6d.; quarter, 7s. 6d.; and for one month 3s. Messrs. Charles Kinch, and Frederick Tagg are the secretaries.

The Horticultural Society, for the town and neighbourhood was established in 1833; its primary object being the encouragement of industrious cottagers. The shows of the society are generally well attended. E. Young, Esq. Hartstreet, is the secretary.

The Savings' Bank was established in 1817. According to the 34th annual report of the institution, published December 30th 1851, the total number of accounts open was 1179; of which, 1134 were the accounts of individuals, 35 of charitable institutions, and 10 of friendly societies. The amount deposited during the year ending 20th November, 1851, was £4,187. 10s. 6d. The total amount invested was £33,724. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. H. Barford, and the actuary is Mr. Page.

A *Society for the Protection of Angling*, or for preserving the water and fish from depredation and poachers, was formed in 1831. The distance preserved by the society is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the plan has proved so successful that the water now abounds with fish of every description. There is likewise a *Cricket Club* here.

Henley and London Waterworks.—The *Henley Guide*, a very excellent and useful little work published by Messrs. Hickman and Kinch of Henley, informs us, that it is proposed to supply the insufficiency of water in the metropolis from the river near this town. "The source intended to be resorted to," says the above mentioned work, "is that at Hambleton Lock, about 2 miles below Henley Bridge, which has been found by analysis to consist of the purest

water in the whole course of the Thames, and from which a stream will be conveyed with a very gradual decline in a navigable channel nineteen miles in length, till it reaches the Grand Junction Canal at West Drayton, where it will be conveyed to London either in the bed of that and the Paddington Canals, or in a separate channel alongside of those navigations. A reservoir will be formed at Paddington 103 feet above low water mark of the Thames. Henley was resorted to partly because of the purity of the water there, and partly because the level of that reach of the river is 106 feet above low water mark at London Bridge; and maintaining that level with a decline of only 3 feet into Paddington, a reservoir may there be formed, from which, water will flow by its own gravitation, to the upper stories of most of the houses in London, and all the houses in Westminster, and the City. The channel between Henley and West Drayton will present an uniform surface throughout the whole distance; and to maintain the purity of the water, the bed will be formed of concrete." The expense of the undertaking, we are told, by the same authority, is computed from £750,000. to £1,000,000.

The Henley Poor Law Union comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles. The parishes or townships are,—Henley—Rotherfield Greys—Rotherfield Peppard—Harpsden—Shiplake—Eye and Dunsden—Caversham—Checkendon—Bix—Nettlebed—Nuffield—Ipsden—Pishill—Swincombe—Watlington—Britwell Salome—Britwell Prior—Pyrton—Cuxham—Brightwell—Remenham—Hambleton—Fawley, and Medmenham.

The Union Workhouse, which is pleasantly situated at the west end of Henley, will accommodate 400 inmates. The old workhouse built in 1790, is incorporated with it, and the new portion of the building was erected in 1836. The Rt. Hon. lord Camoys is chairman of the board of guardians; Mr. Charles House, vice-chairman; and Mr. Nicholas Mercer, clerk. The medical officers are Mr. James Henry Brooks, for the Henley district; Mr. Edward Young, for the Greys district; Mr. Thomas Jeston, for the Hambleton district; Mr. Wm. B. Young for the Caversham district; and Mr. Thomas Ward Jeston for the Nettlebed district. Mr. Samuel Mortlock, and Mrs. Ann Mortlock, are the master and matron. The average number of paupers for the year 1851, was about 190; and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 2s. 4d.

The unfortunate Miss Mary Blandy, daughter of Mr. Francis Blandy, a solicitor of some note, and town clerk of Henley, was tried and executed at Oxford in 1752, for poisoning her father, at the instigation of a captain Cranstoun, who was at that period in Henley, on the recruiting service.—(See page 244).

Angling.—Henley is a favorite resort for anglers, and the river abounds

with fish. The Henley Guide tells us that "not long since a local amateur, in the course of a season, took with rod and line, twenty-eight fish (Jack) averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., eleven averaging $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and one of $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., besides a much greater weight of fish of smaller size than the first mentioned average;" and that "on a single occasion the same gentleman captured, within the short space of half an hour, three Jack of the respective weights of 9lbs., 11lbs., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, losing a fourth; and on another, in a little more than four hours, in the water between Marsh Mills and Solomon's Hatch, four brace of fish exceeding in the aggregate 50lbs. weight, losing another of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which was immediately afterwards taken with the broken tackle in his mouth by another party on the opposite side of the stream." The plentiful supply of fish in the river is in a great measure owing to the efforts of the above-mentioned society, established for its preservation. The *Red Lion Inn* (now unoccupied), which stands contiguous to the Thames, has long been noted as the chief resort of Anglers during the fishing season, and it was here that Shenstone wrote with a diamond, on a pane of glass, the pleasing little poem commencing thus:—

"To thee, fair Freedom! I retire
From flattery, cards, dice, and din;
Nor art thou found in mansions higher
Than the low cot or humble Inn."

There are several other good inns in Henley, which afford excellent accommodation to parties visiting the town for amusement, the salubrity of its air, or the beauty of its scenery.

Seats, Scenery, &c.—The prospects from Henley are in the highest degree picturesque and beautiful, the country around being pleasantly diversified by lofty wooded hills and low grounds declining to the Thames; and the meandering of the river adds much to the magnificence of the surrounding scenery. On the east is Henley hill, through the chalky face of which the road is cut; and towards the south (in Berkshire) is *Park Place*, the seat of E. Fuller Maitland, Esq. The mansion stands on the brow of a range of hills nearly 300 feet above the level of the Thames, and is sheltered by extensive plantations. The grounds are diversified with lofty eminences and low valleys, producing scenes which combine all the variety of English landscape. On a height is a circle of stones called a Druid's-temple, which was brought from the island of Jersey, and is a singular relic of antiquity. About a mile from Henley is *Fawley Park*, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of W. P. W. Freeman, Esq., erected in 1684, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It stands in the centre of an extensive lawn well planted, and terminated by undulating hills, in part clothed with beech. A singularly picturesque island, in the

Thames, upon which is a Grecian temple, forms part of the beautiful demesne. Sir James Whitelock, one of the judges in the common pleas, possessed this estate in the reign of Charles I.; and his son sold it to the ancestor of the present owner. The house contains a fine collection of pictures, and several antique statues, which formed part of the Arundelian collection. Among the seats in the neighbourhood are Culham Court, Hambledon House, Grey's Court, Stonor Park and Crowsley Park.

The seats in the parish of Henley are Henley Park, Phillis Court, and Badgemoor House,

Henley Park, the seat of John William Newell Birch, Esq., is a neat modern mansion, pleasantly situated on an eminence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from Henley. The views from the lawn are singularly beautiful.

Phillis Court, which stands near the Thames to the north of the town, is a modern structure erected on the site of the old manor house, and the seat of George Pritt, Esq. The situation, which is beautiful, commands one of the noblest reaches in the whole extent of the Thames. The fine terrace walk by the margin of the river, the bowling green, fish pond, &c., attest its former magnificence. The exhibitions of the Horticultural society have been held for many seasons in this delightful spot.

Badgemore House, situated about one mile west of Henley, is the seat of Charles Lane, Esq. It is a substantial brick building, surrounded by about 40 acres of pleasure ground, which are arranged in a very beautiful though secluded style. The views from a large summer house are extremely fine.

Regatta.—The 'Grand Regatta,' which takes place annually in the magnificent reach of the Thames at Henley, is supported by the principal nobility and gentry in the town and neighbourhood. It originated in an aquatic contest here, between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in 1829. The excitement and interest manifested by the thousands who visited the town on that occasion, suggested the idea of getting up annual rowing matches.

Chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Nash of Henley, it was resolved in 1839, to establish *Challenge Prizes*; and a subscription was "forthwith entered into for the purchase of two silver cups with appropriate medals; one of the cups to be of the value of 100 guineas, for amateur crews in eight-oared boats, to be called the Grand Challenge Cup; the other of the value of 30 guineas, for Henley amateur crews in four-oared boats to be called the Town Challenge Cup, such cups to be held respectively by the winners as *Challenge cups*, and to be rowed for annually on the Henley reach."

The first Regatta took place on Friday the 14th of June 1839 "and exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine supporters." The regatta prizes now, are:—

the above mentioned grand challenge cup value 100 guineas, and medals for eight-oar'd boats; the Wyfold Challenge Cup, value 60 guineas for the winner of the trial heats for the grand challenge cup; the Ladies' Challenge Plate, value 60 guineas, and medals for eight-oar'd boats; the Steward's Challenge Cup, value 80 guineas, and medals, for four-oar'd boats; the Visitors' Challenge Cup value 60 guineas, and medals for four-oar'd boats; the Town Challenge Cup value 30 guineas and medals for four-oar'd boats; the Silver Wherries, value 15 guineas (presentation prize) for amateurs in pair-oar'd boats, open to all England; and the Diamond Sculls value 12 (presentation prize) for amateur scullers, open to all England. The challenge prizes are held by the winners from year to year, to be yielded up to the next challengers who shall successfully contend with the holders. This regatta, both in respect of the character and skill of competitors, and the fashionable assemblies which it occasions, now ranks one of the first in England. The Rt. Hon. lord Camoys is patron of 'The Henley on Thames Grand Regatta,' and the marquis of Downshire, the earls of Orkney and Falmouth, earl Kilmorey, lord viscount Parker, and many of the neighbouring gentry are stewards.

Eminent Men.—John Longland, confessor to Henry VIII., who was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1520, was a native of Henley. He was one of the most popular preachers of his day, and died in 1547.

William Lenthal, speaker of the House of Commons during the civil commotions of the 17th century, was, according to Wood, born in a house near the church, at Henley, though at the time of his birth, his father resided at Lachford, where the family had long been settled. After having received the early part of his education at Thame school, he was removed to Alban Hall, Oxford, from whence, after a residence of three years, he returned, proceeded to London and studied the law as a profession. Soon after the year 1637, he was admitted a bencher of Lincolns-inn. In 1640, he was returned to parliament for Woodstock, and was soon afterwards chosen speaker, which office he filled during the whole of the time of the protectorate. On the Restoration, Lenthal was excepted from the act of indemnity, but afterwards obtained a general pardon. He then retired to Burford, where he built a chapel adjoining his house and dedicated much of his declining time to religious services.

CHARITIES.

The charities of Henley are numerous and considerable, in proportion to the size of the place. They are chiefly administered by the corporation and bridge-men. The terms of some of the bequests are curious; in some instances, they are made to 'the church and bridge according to the old grants

and customs in the town of Henley.' In other cases the bequests are to the 'warden and churchmen,' or the 'warden of the town and provosts of the church;' and in one instance, two tenements are given to the 'bridgemen of the parish church of Henley, to the use and profit of the church and bridge for ever.' The words 'churchmen' and 'bridgemen' are used indiscriminately to denote the same officers. At the time of the commissioners enquiry in 1819, the total annual amount of the charities, including the school endowments, &c., was £1200. per annum; but most of the charities have since increased in value. In giving a few particulars respecting these charities, we shall commence with those which are under the care of the bridgemen, as being in general the more ancient. The bridgemen are two in number, and according to ancient custom are always the churchwardens of the parish, and each of them continues in office for two successive years. One is appointed annually at Michaelmas, and the junior bridgeman of the preceding year then becomes the senior of the year ensuing. All the rents which are received by the bridgemen on account of these charities are called the bridge rents, not from any reference to the bridge at Henley, but from the ancient name of the officers who collect them. The income carried to the account of the 'Bridge Book,' consists chiefly of a great number of small rent-charges, which have been received without variation as long as can be remembered. The amount of 'bridge rents' in 1819 was £26. 12s. 8d., now it is £38. 4s. 4d., *John at Lee Smith* in 1443 devised certain tenements, for supplying 5 poor men of Henley with five coats of frieze; *John Fowle*, in 1539 left certain tenements for a similar purpose to that of Mr. Smith; *Wm. Pykard*, and *Rt. Kenton the elder*, *Rd. Dunt*, *John Rockall*, *John Lewis*, *Rodolph Warcoppe*, *William Gravett*, *William Barnaby*, and *Andrew Binfield*, bequeathed each small rent charges.

John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, by will dated 23rd March 1547, founded and endowed the almshouses noticed at a preceding page, and left the residue of his bequest for charitable purposes. This charity yielded an income of £190. in 1819.

Robert Kenton the younger, by will dated November 1632, left certain tenements, the rents to be applied to the repairs of the bridge for ever. This charity now yields £34. 13s. per annum, which sum is carried to the general account of the bridge-men; the repairs of the bridge being now otherwise provided for by act of parliament.

Robert Shard, by will dated June 1663, left $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Henley, the rents to be distributed to 40 poor persons. A piece of land consisting of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Southfield, and called *Allaway's Piece*, which was in the

possession of the corporation for a great length of time, although it is unknown when or by whom it was given, has been sold for £375. and the amount invested in the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents.

The total annual income of the bridge book in 1818, was £347. 19s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. The following charities are under the management of the corporation, unless when the contrary is specified.

William Barnaby, by will dated April 1585, devised certain tenements, the rent to be distributed in sums of 4d. each to poor persons. This charity now yields about £30. per annum. With the sum of £170. left by *William Massam* and others, the mayor, in 1651, purchased certain premises 'for the use and benefit of the poor of Henley'; and the sum of £80. derived from the same sources, was expended in the erection of a new workhouse in 1790.

Henry Smith, a citizen of London, about the year 1620, left an estate at Telescombe, in Sussex, a certain proportion of the rents of which, is transmitted annually to the churchwardens of Henley, for the use of the poor. In 1819, the sum received on account of this charity was £70. 7s. 4d.

John Stutteridge, by will in 1628, bequeathed 137 acres of land at West Tilbury, with a farm-house, &c, and 14 acres of land at Hornden, for the use of the poor of Henley, subject however to a payment of 20 marks, (£13. 6s. 8d.) to Gonville and Caius colleges, Cambridge. At the time of the enquiry the income of this charity was £148. per annum. After the payment to the above-named college, and other incidental expenses, the remainder of the rents is distributed to the poor.

Henry Wilson, in 1660 left a cottage and two acres of land in Wargrave, which were afterwards let on a building lease for £10s. 10s. per annum.

William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, by will dated Jan. 13, 1643, left £50. per annum, for apprenticing poor youths of Henley, and for marriage portions to poor maidens; besides which, in 1836, there was £388. which had arisen from accumulations. The corporation have generally given a preference to fatherless children as apprentices. On the 7th of October every third year, three maidens are appointed to receive marriage portions. They are required to be of the age of 18, to have lived three years in service, to have been born in the town of Henley of honest parents, and to be members of the church of England. They now receive each £15; and the other two years, the amount is given in premiums with apprentices.

John Hart, in 1664, left to the churchwardens and overseers a rent charge of £9. per annum, 'to be paid for the binding of two honest, godly, poor boys, to some good trades.'

Henry Newbury, by will dated 16th March, 1664, bequeathed £200. towards the erecting of almshouses for 10 poor people, and he endowed them with houses and land which, in 1819, yielded an income of £116.

Ann Messenger, in 1669, erected four almshouses in the church-yard, and endowed them with certain fee farm rents, amounting in the whole to £8. 19s. 3d.; and *William Palmer* bequeathed fee farm rents amounting to £2. for the same charity. (See an account of the almshouses at page 537.)

Robert Eaglesfield, in 1797, left, in case of the decease of his son without issue, the sum of £150. to build 'a key organ in the parish church,' and £350. to the rector and churchwardens in trust, to invest the same in the purchase of 3 per cent. consols, the dividends to be paid to an organist. It appears the son of the testator died without issue, and that £150. together with other sums raised by subscription, were expended in the purchase of an organ. The sum of £350. was invested in the purchase of £576. 2s. stock, 3 per cents. reduced.

Hugh Keene, in 1798, left £5. 5s. per annum; £5. to be distributed in bread to the poor, and the remaining 5s. to the bridgemen for their trouble.

Barrett March, in 1816, left £200. to the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, for the benefit of that institution, upon condition that permission be granted to send every year, from Henley, so many poor persons as the interest of the said £200. would enable them to receive.

Josiah Sarney, by will dated October, 1817, bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens the sum of £350. 3 per cent. consols, upon trust, to lay out the dividends every year in the purchase of bread and coals, to be distributed amongst the poor; and *Mrs. Sarah Sarney*, his widow, bequeathed the further sum of £350. 3 per cent. consols, to the same persons and upon the same trusts.

Mrs. West's charity for poor blind persons now yields an annual income of £40.

Lady Periam founded the charity school in 1609, and endowed it with lands, &c., which in 1819, yielded the clear sum of £358. 19s. 9d. Out of this sum the testatrix directed that £1. should be given for preaching an annual sermon; £2. to be distributed to the poor on the day of the sermon; and 4s. to the sexton for cleaning her tomb.* This charity is under the management of the trustees of the united charity schools.

Henley-upon-Thames Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,—Mr. Henry Stubbs, postmaster.

Abbott Mr. Thomas, Fair-mile cottage
 Allnutt Zachary, Esq.
 Anderson Mr. John, Fair-mile
 Avery Mr. Daniel George, Fair-mile
 Baker Mr. George, Fair-mile
 Bennett Mr. George
 Bennett Mrs. Mary
 Birch John W. Newell Esq., Henley Park
 Boyes Mrs. Elizabeth
 Burlton Rev. Francis, M.A., curate
 Child Mr. Richard, Fair-mile
 Chittenden Rev. Thos., Knap, curate of Bix
 Cooper Miss Margaret
 Craigie Mr. David
 Crew Mrs. Maria
 Curtis Mr. Nathan
 Dean Miss Margaret
 Elsee Mr. Charles
 Johnston Mrs. Elizabeth
 Judson Mrs. Mary Ann
 Kemp Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth
 Lane Charles, Esq., Badgmore House
 Langley The Misses
 Lawrence Mr. Joseph
 Lench Mr. Samuel

Lockey Mr. John
 Long Mrs. Mary Ann
 Mears Mrs. Mary
 Norton Mr. Charles, Fair-mile
 Ovey The Misses
 Partridge Mr. Charles
 Piercy Mr. William, Fair-mile
 Plumbe Mr. John
 Plumbe Mrs. Anna
 Poynder Charles, Esq.
 Pritt George, Esq., Phillis' Court
 Reade William Barrington, Esq.
 Rowland Rev. James, (Independent)
 Scobell Mrs. Ellen
 Sharp Mr. Charles
 Shelton Mr. George
 Slater Mrs. Elizabeth
 Smith Mrs. Julia
 Sotham Mr. Henry
 Sparks Mrs. Mary Ann
 Strange Mrs. Sarah
 Westbrook Mr. George
 West, Colonel Frederick
 West Miss Susanna Maria

MISCELLANY.

Barnett James, accountant
 Bowles Joseph A., dyer
 Bowling Thomas, veterinary surgeon
 Carter John, broker and house agent
 Cook Thomas, poulterer
 Cooper Joseph Henry, wood turner
 Cottrell John, coach builder
 Ferrey Benjamin, architect, Grove house,
 Fair-mile
 Frewen Richard, cow-keeper
 Hart Honour, green-grocer
 Hart Thomas, gun-smith
 Henwood Richard, pbulterer
 Higgins Joseph, carpenter
 Hussey Richard, glover & breeches maker
 Jefferis Mary, tanner
 King John; coach builder
 Kirk John, steward to W. P. W. Freeman
 Esq., Fawley Court
 Lane Richard, chair maker
 Norris Ann, straw hat maker
 Palmer George, inland revenue officer

Paulin George, fancy repository
 Payne Eliz., midwife
 Perrin John, whitesmith, &c.
 Reeves Thomas, cooper, &c.
 Russen Mary Ann, dyer
 Sadler Thomas, cowkeeper
 Scott Richard, timber merchant
 Shaw Mary Ann, statuary and mason
 Smith John, kiln plate manufacturer
 Spicer William, chimney sweeper
 Stephens Henry, superintendent of police
 Stoker Charlotte, straw hat maker
 Strange George, brick, tile and lime
 manufacturer
 Strange Wm. C., bricklayer
 Streater Henry William, artist
 Talbot William, clothes, &c., dealer
 Thomas Eliza, fishmonger
 Ward William, carrier,
 Wells Thomas, copper and tin worker
 Weyman John, clerk
 Wright Geoge, accountant

Academies.*Marked * take boarders.*

Cooke Ellen
 Jay Louisa
 Millward Henry
 Sotham Ellen
British, George Foster master
 **Grammar, (Upper)* Rev.
 C. H. Godby, M.A., master
Grammar, (Lower) James
 Hearne, master
National, E. J., Rawlins, mstr
 D. E. Richardson, mistress

Attorneys.

Cooper Samuel and John
 Mercer Nicholas
 Nash James

Auctioneers.

Hews Thomas, (and estate agent)
 Othwaite R. (& house agent)
 Sandy C. (and house agent)

Bakers.

Archer Richard Charles
 Bizzell Mary
 Briant Thomas
 Burgess Joseph
 Castle John
 Chamberlain Edmund
 Fuller Thomas
 Giles Thomas
 Holford Sarah
 Knight John
 Neville Benjamin
 Newton Alexander
 Osborne Henry
 Sanders William
 Saywell Thomas
 Swallow J. (and gardener)
 Wetherell Julia

Banks.

Bank (branch of Reading)
 J. and C. Simonds & Co;
 draw on Williams and Co.
 London; open on Thurs-
 days, & on fair days, agent
 Mr. Charles Kinch
Savings' Bank open every
 Tuesday and on the 1st
 Thursday in every month:
 Mr. John Page, actuary

Blacksmiths.

Coles Charles
 Mellett Richard
 Simmonds George
 Stanbrook Edward

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

Allday James
 Kinch Charles, (& printer)
 Pobjoy Jemima

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bevan George
 Hudson John
 Lawrence William
 Leaver William
 Lovegrove William
 Newport William
 Owen Thomas
 Pearman William
 Pratt Charles
 Pratt William
 Stoker Joseph, (and music
 seller)

Brewers.

Brakspear William Henry
 Chamberlain Edmund
 Cobb William
 Cox Richard
 Ryles & Son, 'Greys brewery.'

Builders.

Godfrey Wm., Hy., & Leonard
 Othwaite Robert
 Sargeant Henry

Butchers.

Binfield Thomas C.
 Blackhall Richard
 Bullock George & Edwin
 Casey John
 Leaver Stephen
 Lewington John
 Sandy Frederick Robert
 Sharp Joseph
 Sharp Joseph, (pork)

Cabinet Makers.

Avery George, (upholsterer
 & valuer and house agent)
 Bevan William
 Othwaite Robert
 Sandy Charles

Chemists and Druggists.

Allday James

Kinch Charles

China and Glass Dealers.

Cooper Mary
 Hyatt Mary, (and stationer)
 Snelling Jane
 Brown Richard
 Byles John B.
 Green Charles
 Scott John
 Webb Robert, (& timber dr.
 Wheeler Jas. (& wharfinger)

Confectioners.

Dimblebee John Hobbs
 Malpass Mary

Corn, &c. Dealers.

Cobb William
 Freeman John
 Frowse Richard
 Riggs Thomas
 Robinson Thomas
 Scott John

Curriers.

Mummery George
 Rose Thomas, (and leather
 cutter)

Drapers.

Charters Joseph
 Fletcher Joseph
 Plumb William
 Slatter T. (haberdasher only)
 Young George

Farmers.

Crouch Thomas Hitchcock
 Micklem Henry
 Parker Elizabeth
 Taylor Richard
 Taylor Richard

Fire & Life Assurance Agents.

Albion (Life), Thos. Crouch
Britannia (Life), Jas. Nash
City of London, C. A. Towsey
Clerical, Medical, & General,
(Life), Thomas Hews
County Fire & Provident Life
 Joseph Fletcher
Globe, Henry Clements
India and London, (Life),
 James Nash
Norwich Union, Hy. Godfrey
Phoenix, Thomas Crouch

Reciprocal, (Life), G. Paulin
Royal Exchange, Robert
 Owthwaite
Sun, Sam. & John Cooper
United Kingdom, (Life),
 Charles Kinch

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Benham Edwin
 Burgis Daniel
 Carter T., (& tallow chandler)
 Chace Rebecca
 Chorley Ruth
 Chamberlain Edmund
 Cripps Samuel
 Crouch Thomas Hickman
 Fuller Thomas
 Hope Thomas
 Horsley William
 Long Caroline
 Neville William
 Newberry George
 Saywell Thomas
 Sharp Joseph
 Stubbs Henry
 Theobald Jos., (& porter dir.)

Grocery and Sundries dealers.

Ashby John
 Brown Sarah
 Clinch John
 Cook Maria
 Giles Thomas
 Pither James

Hair Dressers.

Avery George Smith
 Clements Henry, (and fancy
 repository)
 Thackara James

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Angel, Mary Rogerson
Bear, Joseph Dance
Bell, William Paul
Bell Tap, Robert Dixon, (and
 postmaster, and omnibus
 proprietor)
Broad Gates, Robert Irving
Bull, William Rowe
Catherine Wheel, Elizabeth
 Williams
Duke of Cumberland, George
 Thompson, (and carrier to
 London)
Golden Ball, Charles Jones
Greyhound, Alfred Ivo
Hope, John Lovejoy

King's Arms, Richard Potter,
 (and rope maker)
Little White Hart, William
 Hickman
Old White Horse, Jer. Heath
Oxford Arms, Chas. Lovejoy
Pack Horse, Edwd. Freebody
Red Cross, Daniel Reeves
Red Cross, T. Marks, Fair-mile
Royal Oak, William Tucker
Swan, Arthur Eaton
Three Tuns, Charles Lovell
Union, Thomas Penn
Wheat Sheaf, Matthew Ball
White Hart, (and posting
 house,) James Farley
White Horse and Star, John
 Drewett
White Lion, Jas. Middleton
Windmill, William Whatman

Beer Retailers.

Allum Benjamin
 Brown Ann
 Brown Daniel
 Button Joseph
 Casey John
 Chace Rebecca
 Clements Thomas
 Cox Richard
 Dobson James
 Dunn George
 Grubb James
 Herbert William
 Green Charles
 Giles Thomas
 Hitchcock John
 House Harriet
 Jemmett John
 Marlow John Thomas
 Moss John (and millwright)
 Parsons Stephen, Fair-mile
 Prior Dorothy
 Richards Abraham
 Shaw John
 Spratley Mary
 Taylor John
 Usher Thomas
 Wheeler John
 White William
 Wichelow Robert
 Wilder James
 Willis James

Iron and Brass Founders.

Wells Matthew
 Wilder Joseph, (& smith)

Ironmongers.

Pescud John
 Spearing George
 Tagg Frederick

Maltsters.

Barford Hugh
 Cobb William
 Dobson William
 Riggs Thomas

Milliners.

Allen Frances and Ann
 Ballard Sarah
 Carter Eliza
 Hills Jane and Harriet
 Mills Harriet
 Paulin Ann
 Stoker Mary
 Townsend Sarah, (& stay &
 corset maker)

Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Alleway John
 Cooper Charles
 Fairchild and Reekes
 Geere Henry
 Harding Henry

Saddlers, &c.

Powell William
 Woodbridge Mark
 Wood Thomas (& whip mkr)

Surgeons.

Brooks James Henry
 Jeston Thomas Ward
 Young Edward
 Young Edward

Tailors.

*Marked * are also Woollen
 Drapers.*

Bisley Joseph
 *Goff Samuel
 House Charles
 House John
 Pike James
 *Plumbe William
 Taylor John
 Watts Joshua
 Watts Thos., (and clothier)

Watchmakers.

Coster Charles
 Dance Joseph

Grayson Wm., (and patentee for the Odometre, cab indicator)

Hewer Thomas
Palmer Charles

Wheelwrights.

Drewett John
Harris William
Wells John C., Assendon

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Ive Alfred
Towsey Chas. Augustus

Public Officers, &c.

** For the Members of the Corporation, see page 539.

Town Clerk, Samuel Cooper
Under Sheriffs for the County S. and J. Cooper

Clerk to the Union & Superintendent Registrar, Nicholas Mercer

Clerk to County Court, Jas. Nash

Registrar of Births and Deaths and Relieving Officer for the Henley district, Robert Coates

Registrar of Marriages, J. B. Byles

Superintendent of Police, Henry Stephens

Union Workhouse Master, Samuel Mortlock

Town Serjeant, William Hy. Tanner

Stamp Distributor, Charles Kinch

Inland Revenue Office, White Hart Inn, E. W. Whitehead, supervisor

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, George Paulin, agent

Conveyances.

To London, Robert Dixon's Omnibus daily, Sundays excepted

To Wycombe, James Farley's Omnibus, from the White Hart Inn, on Tues & Fri.

To Twyford Station, R. Dixon's Omnibus twice a day.

Carriers by Waggon &c.

To London, G. Thomson and N. Ward, on Mon. & Thus.

There is a Water Conveyance for Goods, Merchandize, &c., from Webb's and Wheeler's Wharfs

Thame Town and Parish.

Thame or Tame is a parish and market town in the hundred of its name, situated on the eastern border of the county, about 13 miles S.E. by S. from Oxford, 9 miles S. W. from Aylesbury and 45 miles N.W. by N. from London through High Wycombe. The parish is divided into the townships of New and Old Thame, and the hamlets of Priest-end, North Weston, Moreton and Thame Park, the whole containing 5,310 acres. The rateable value of the parish is about £10,240., and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £9,520. The population in 1801, was 2,293; in 1831, 2,885; in 1841, 3,060; and in 1851, 3,260 souls. The soil of the parish is about equally divided between pasture and arable land, and the whole is in a high state of cultivation. The principal landowners are the earl of Abingdon and the baroness Wenman.

Historical Notices.—This town which is supposed to be of Roman origin, is situate upon the south bank of the river Thame (whence its name is derived) which stream enters Oxfordshire here, and falls into the Isis, or Thames, at Dorchester. (See page 42). Dr. Stukeley places Thame among the Roman cities, and calls it Tamesc. Dr. Plot describes it as an ancient burgh, and

the same which the Danes fortified in 921, and which was afterwards besieged and taken with much bloodshed, by Edward the Elder. Subsequent writers, however, doubt the correctness of this latter statement, and suppose the place to have been Temsford, in Bedfordshire. It is at any rate, quite certain that a Roman military road went through the town, though this was by degrees neglected in the latter times of the empire. Thame, however, was a place of some consequence at an early period; for we find that Wulfere, king of Mercia, granted a charter "in the vill called Thama;" and in 970 Osketyl, archbishop of York, died here. In 1010, when the Danes overran these parts of England, the town of Tame suffered severely.

At the time of the Norman survey, the manor of Thame formed a part of the bishop of Lincoln's extensive possessions in this county. "The bishop himself holds *Tame*," says the Doomsday book. "There are 60 hides there. He has 27 of these hides in his farm, and his knights have the others. There is land to 34 ploughs." Leland tells us, that about the time of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, "the town of Tame, being the king's, was given for rent, in fee farm, to the bishop of Lincoln and his successors." Thame continued in the possession of the bishops of Lincoln until the reign of Edward VI., when the see was dismembered of many of its valuable possessions.

Sir John Williams, afterwards created lord Williams of Thame, soon after obtained a grant of the estate, and from him it descended to his daughter Margery, who carried it in marriage to Henry, lord Norrrys, of Ricot. It subsequently passed by marriage to the family of Bertie, and became vested in the earls of Abingdon, the present possessors. The town of Thame was indebted for numerous advantages to the bishops of Lincoln. By them the church was erected, the vicarage and a prebend endowed, and a neighbouring abbey reared. At their request the fairs and market were granted; and Henry Lexington, bishop in the reign of Henry III. rendered an important service, by turning the high road through the middle of the town.

In the great civil war of the 17th century, several skirmishes were fought near the town, which was surrounded by the garrisons of Charles I., and the parliamentary forces. At this time Anthony à Wood, the Oxford antiquary, was a student in the town, and he has recorded several of the skirmishes to which he was witness.

In 1829, a gold coin of the Roman emperor Honorius, of the size of half-a-guinea, in a most perfect state, was found in a field adjoining the town.

The Town of Thame comprising the hamlets or liberties of Old Thame, New Thame and Priestend, now consists principally of one long and spacious street, in the centre of which is an excellent market-place, and a market or town

hall, and a large group of irregularly built houses. Gas works were erected a few years since by a company of shareholders, but owing to the want of support on the part of the inhabitants, the street is not lighted. *The market*, a considerable one for corn, which is sold by sample, is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on the 11th of October, and two following Tuesdays; Tuesday in Easter week, Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and the first Tuesday in July for cattle. There was formerly a wool fair, but it has been discontinued for several years. This market possesses some antiquity; for we find that the prior of Rufford was restrained in 1302 from holding a market at Haddenham, the adjoining parish in Buckinghamshire, to the prejudice of that of Thame. From the situation of the town at one of the extremities of the county, and only 13 miles from Oxford, neither petty nor quarter sessions are held; nor is any county business transacted, save the *County Court* for the recovery of debts, which is held monthly in the market hall. Thame is not a polling place for elections of members to serve in parliament; nor does it possess any staple trade, although lace and chair making were formerly carried on to a considerable extent. The poor are principally employed in agricultural pursuits.

The Thame Horticultural Society holds exhibitions of fruits, flowers, and vegetables in the market hall and market place periodically. There is also a *Mutual Improvement Society* here, which provides lectures on useful and scientific subjects. The Birdcage Inn, situated in the centre of the town, is supposed to have been the town bridewell. Beneath it is a small ancient cellar, which was probably used as a dungeon.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a large and handsome cruciform structure, with a massive embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. There are also side aisles, and the tower contains a peal of six bells. It is in the early English style of architecture. The south porch, through which the edifice is entered, is of great beauty, having a groined ceiling, and over the doorway is a chaste and elegant niche in which was formerly a statue of the virgin. The aisles are separated from the nave by five pillars, forming as many Gothic arches, and the chancel is spacious. The church was extensively repaired in 1789, and was newly seated by subscription in 1849. Here are many fine specimens of engraved sepulchral brasses, and several not only curious but interesting monuments, dated as early as the 14th century. Among these are the following: in the north transept is the grey marble tomb of Geoffrey Dormer, who was a merchant of the staple of the town of Calais, and his two wives. This Geoffrey Dormer resided in a mansion at Thame, which was standing in

1802, called Place-house, and from him descended the various families of Dormer, who formerly resided in this county and in Buckinghamshire. In the south transept, called Quartremain's aisle, are two ancient tombs of the family of Quartremain, who formerly possessed considerable property in Thame and its neighbourhood. The date of one of them is 1342. The other is to the memory of Richard Quartremayne, who, according to the epitaph, founded a chantry in this transept dedicated to St. Christopher, for 6 poor men, and 'to be relieved in Perpetuity. That they of their Almys for ther sowles a paternoster and ave devoutly wull say.' This Richard Quartremayne died in 1460. No remains of the hospital in which this brotherhood were to be relieved in perpetuity could be traced, even in Camden's time. In the chancel is the monument of Sir John Clarke, of North Weston, who died in 1539. Here is also a very rich altar tomb of marble to the memory of John lord Williams, of Thame. On this tomb are recumbent figures of his lordship and his first wife, their heads reposing on cushions, and contrary to the usual custom, turned to the west. The tower of the church bears the date 1138, the year in which the neighbouring abbey was erected. The living is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of the trustees of the late Dr. Slatter, and is conferred only on persons who hold high Calvinistic doctrines. It is rated in the king's books at £18, and its present annual value is about £175. The advowson was purchased by the late Dr. Slatter, a physician of Wycombe, who intended to advance the three large hamlets of Sydenham, Tetsworth, and Towersey, which formerly belonged to it, to the dignities of separate incumbencies, and to endow them accordingly. These three hamlets were constituted separate parishes in 1841. The tithes of Thame were commuted for about 100 acres of land.

The Vicarage House, which stands N.E. of the church, was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1841.

Bishop Grostehead, in 1241, erected a prebend in the church of Thame, and endowed it with the impropriation and advowson of that church. This prebend was annexed to the cathedral of Lincoln, and so continued till the reign of Edward VI., when it was surrendered by George Heneage, the last prebendary to the crown. The value was then £82. 12s. 3d. It was shortly afterwards granted to Sir John Thynne, an ancestor of the marquis of Bath, and lord Carteret, in whose family it continued till 1788, when it was sold by the latter nobleman to the trustees of John Blackall.

A little S.W. of the church are the remains of the prebendal house, now the property and residence of John Stone, Esq., It evinces considerable former grandeur. Three sides were surrounded by a deep moat, and the

fourth side was watered by the river Thame. Among other rooms a large refectory is distinguishable; and detached from the house are the remains of the chapel, which, as well as other fragmentary buildings, are now used for sordid purposes, as appendages to the farm. The remains of the chapel, which are partly overgrown with ivy, still retain their ecclesiastical character, and at the sanctuary end, are some traces of the stone-work of a handsome Gothic window. Within the last few years the mansion has been repaired and beautified by its present owner.

The Independent Chapel was erected in 1827, the former place of worship in the middle of the High-street, being found inadequate for the purpose. The cost of the present building, including the site and a small burial ground was about £1,400., the greater part of which sum was raised by voluntary contributions. It will seat 300 persons. In connection with it, is an excellent Sunday school, with 180 scholars on the books; also bible, tract, missionary, and Sunday school societies, which are in a flourishing state. A public reading society for religious, moral, scientific books and periodicals, has also been established. The Rev. John Elrich, M.A., is the present pastor.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel formerly belonged to the presbyterians, but is now become private property. There is a Sunday school in connection with it. The Rev. C. P. Johnson is the present minister.

The Primitive Methodists meet in a large room on the New-road; and the *Baptists* have a chapel in Rook's-place, which was erected in 1825. This latter chapel also is private property.

A Free Grammar School, once of much celebrity, and almshouses for five poor men and one woman were founded here by John lord Williams, of Thame. Shortly after the demise of the noble testator, his executors erected the present school, and house for a master and usher; and during the whole of the 17th century this establishment maintained a high character, and afforded education to some of the most distinguished persons in the neighbourhood, as well as many illustrious scholars and eminent men. Amongst its literati may be mentioned the lord chief justice Holt; Ingoldsby; Sir George Croke, chief justice of the king's bench; Pocock, the orientalist; George Hetheridge, the celebrated Hebraist and Greek scholar; and John Hampden and John Wilkes, the patriots. But the career of its prosperity has had a long pause. The school is open to all the children of the inhabitants of Thame who wish to learn Latin and Greek, and the endowment originally consisted of certain rectories and parsonages in Bucks and Northamptonshire, which then amounted to £57. 2s. 5d. per annum; £7. 4s. 9d. of which was given to the almsmen, and a further sum to provide them

annually with a cloak or gown each, which was to be of lyon tawny cloth of Reading manufacture, of 6s. 8d. the broad yard. The warden and fellows of New college, Oxford, are the trustees, and on the mastership becoming vacant, they nominate two persons, who must be graduates of Oxford, to the earl of Abingdon, who as descendant of the founder makes the election. The master's house is a handsome building near the church, and the school room is of noble dimensions. The Rev. Dr. Fookes is the present master.

The poor inmates of the *Almshouses* now receive 7s. 6d. each per week, and 5s. each at Whitsuntide and Christmas, as well as a coat each and some coals at Christmas.

There is another school held in a room over the market-house, in which 26 boys are taught gratuitously. The funds for the instruction of these children have been from time to time supplied by separate and distinct bequests. The endowment now consists of £15., the rent of the Didcot estate hereafter mentioned; £2. 10s. dividend of £50. stock; £7. 16s. dividend of Matthew Crew's stock; and a rent charge of £10. from lord Abingdon.—Total, £35. 6s. This school has since been incorporated with the *National School*, and there is also an *Infant School* in Thame.

The *British School* for boys and girls was established in 1837, and contains about 260 children. It is a commodious stone building with residences for the teachers. Charles Dorrington, Esq., of Thame, by will dated February, 1839, left to this school a legacy of £500., duty free.

The *Savings Bank*, according to the last annual report, is progressing both in the number of its depositors and the amount of its deposits. The funds of the institution amount to nearly £4,300. In the first six months of its opening, in 1847, the number of accounts was 84, and the deposits £743. 19s. 8d.; in 1848, accounts 140, deposits £1,963. 6s. 9d.; in 1849, accounts 200, deposits £3,071. 6s. 3d.; in 1850, accounts 223, deposits £3,491. 4s. 10d.; and in 1851, accounts 283, and deposits £4,293. 0. 5d. Mr. William Scadding is the actuary.

The Thame *Poor Law Union* comprehends 35 parishes, embracing an area of 83 square miles. The parishes are, in Oxfordshire:—Adwell—Albury—Ascott—Aston Rowant—Chalgrove—Chilworth—Crowell—Easington—Emmington—Great Haseley—Great Milton—Little Milton—Lewknor—Shirburn—South Weston—Stoke Talmage—Sydenham—Tetsworth—Thame—Thornley—Tiddington—Warpsgrove—Waterperry—Waterstock—and Wheatfield; and in Buckinghamshire:—Brill—Chilton—Dorton—Ickford Kingsey—Long Crendon—Oakley—Shabington—Towersey—and Woringhall.

The Union Workhouse is a brick building at the west end of the town, erected in 1836, and is capable of accommodating about 400 persons. The number of paupers relieved for the year ending 25th of March, 1851, was 1450; the cost of relief, &c., was £7,956. The chairman of the board of guardians is Mr. Joseph Dodwell, of Long Crandon, Bucks; and Mr. John Hollier is their clerk. The Rev. Amos Hayton is chaplain to the union; and the medical officers are Messrs. Sackville Lupton; H. W. Reynolds; Thomas Smith; John Barker; Hugh Hastings; Thomas Smith; John Stone; Richard Lee, and Richard Lee, jun. Mr. William Simmons is the master, and Mrs. Simmons, matron.

HAMLETS.

North Weston is a hamlet in this parish, situate about 2 miles S.W. from Thame, consisting of four farm houses and a few cottages. It once formed part of the possessions of the Quatremain family. It was subsequently, for many years in the family of Clerke, several of whom represented the city of Oxford in parliament. About the year 1745, the estate was sold by the Clerke's, to Charles duke of Marlborough. The remains of the ancient manor house are now converted into a farm house; and a small contiguous chapel was taken down about 40 years since. The tithes of North Weston have been commuted for a rent charge of £30.

Morton hamlet, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. from Thame, contains about 30 houses, including several labourers' cottages. Here is a small chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

Thame Park, the seat of the Right Hon. the baroness Wenman, is situate about 1 mile S.E. from Thame. This park which contains about 420 acres, including gardens and pleasure grounds, is well studded with venerable trees. There is also a beautiful sheet of water. About 100 yards from the mansion is an ancient *Chapel*, in which divine service is performed every Sunday. In it is a fine organ, and attached to it are 8 choristers. The Hon. and Rev. — Churchill, and the Rev. Amos Hayton, are her ladyships private chaplains; and Mr. Arthur Stone is the organist.

There was formerly an *Abbey* of some importance in this park. Sir Robert Gai, or Gait, lord of the manor of Hampton (since termed Hampton-Gay), founded at Ottington or Oddington in this county, an abbey of the Cistercian order. Waverley in Surrey, the first house of the Cistercian's in England, supplied it with monks; but from its unwholesome contiguity to the flats of Otmoor, they sought before the building was completed, a more favourable spot. Alexander the munificent bishop of Lincoln removed them to his park

near Thame, which he bestowed on the new society, and there he erected for their reception an abbey, the church of which he dedicated to St. Mary, on the 21st of July 1138. At the dissolution, the society consisted of an abbot and 16 monks; and at the same time the annual revenue, according to Dugdale and Speed was £256. 13s. 7d. Robert King the last abbot of Thame and Oseney, in the 31st of Henry VIII. (1540), surrendered the abbey with all its possessions to the crown, and for his ready compliance, was, on the creation of the see of Oxford, named its first bishop. (*See page 341.*) In the reign of Edward VI., the abbey, park, and lands were granted to the protector Somerset; but, on his disgrace they fell again to the crown, and were given to Sir John (afterwards lord) Williams. From lord Williams they were carried in marriage by his daughter Isabel, to Sir Francis Wenman, ancestor of lord viscount Wenman, in whose family they now remain. On the site of the abbey, the present mansion-house was erected by Philip lord Wenman, and with it are incorporated considerable fragments of the original building.

Sophia Elizabeth Wykeham, the baroness Wenman, (created 1834) is the daughter of William Richard Wykeham, Esq., by his first wife, daughter of W. Marsh, Esq. The baroness was born in 1790. Of this family was the celebrated William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and founder of New college, Oxford. The baroness's grandfather married the daughter of the 5th viscount Wenman, who was sister and heir of the 6th viscount. At the death of the latter in 1800, without issue, the title became extinct in that family, but was revived in 1834 in favour of the present peeress.

Seats. Thame Park, and Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire.

EMINENT MEN.—Sir John Williams, knt., lord chamberlain to queen Mary, was, in the first year of that queen's reign, (1553) created *Baron of Thame*; but the title expired in his person, as he died without male issue, leaving two daughters, who married into the families of Norris and Wenman.

George Etherydge, a physician of some note, was born at Thame. He was admitted a fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1539, and was afterwards appointed Regius professor of Greek; but in the reign of Elizabeth, was ejected on account of his religious opinions. He then practised as a physician at Oxford. There are some musical compositions and Latin poems in manuscript by him, still extant. He died about the year 1588.

That great ornament of jurisprudence the *lord chief justice Holt*, was born here in 1642. After receiving the rudiments of his education at Abingdon school, he became a gentleman commoner of Oriol college, Oxford; and in 1658, entered at Gray's Inn. In 1685 he was knighted by James II., and

was made recorder of the city of London. In the first of William and Mary (1689) he was appointed lord chief justice of the court of king's bench which important office he held for the long term of 22 successive years. In the 14th number of the *Tatler*, Steele, has thus concisely drawn the character of Sir John Holt under the name of *Verus*. "He was a man of profound knowledge of the laws of his country, and as just an observer of them in his own person. He considered justice as a cardinal virtue, not as a trade for maintenance. Wherever he was judge, he never forgot that he was also counsel." He sat in court for the last time on the 9th of February 1709, and died on the 5th of the March following.

The town and school claim the distinction of having been the place of the birth and education of the celebrated *John Hampden*, but it is not authenticated that Thame was his birth place. It is supposed he expired in the house now occupied by Mr. John Seymour, formerly the King's Head Inn, whither he was brought mortally wounded, from the engagement with the king's forces at Chalgrove field.

It may here be observed, that *James Figg*, who in the early part of the last century was noted for his public exhibitions with the broad sword, was likewise a native of Thame. Addison gives a humorous account of his exhibitions, and his portrait is introduced in the second plate of the *Rake's Progress*, by Hogarth.

CHARITIES

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports of the commissioners who enquired into the charities of Oxfordshire, in 1819:—

John Burrows, by will dated October, 1732, bequeathed the sum of £100. to be expended in the purchase of land, the rents to be disposed of for the education of poor children, in such manner as his late son, *George Burrows*, had by his will directed the sum of £50. to be disposed of.

Samuel Wollaston, in 1739, left £50., the profits thereof to be applied to the use of the school. With these sums two closes at Didcot, containing about 9 acres, were purchased; and with money raised by the sale of timber cut upon the land, £50., navy 5 per cents. have been purchased. The land tax has been exonerated on this estate.

Matthew Crews, left by will in 1735, the sum of £200. for the use of the school, which with accumulations, was laid out in the purchase of £260 stock, and the dividend is applied accordingly.

Montague earl of Abingdon, by will dated March 1740, left the sum of £200. for the instruction of the children of the poor; and an annual rent charge of £10., in lieu of that sum is now received out of lord Abingdon's

estates. The income of these above named charities, amounting to £35. 6s. is paid to the school now amalgamated with the national school.

The rents and profits of *Buttwell Leys*, containing about 8 acres, which was anciently given by certain persons unknown; together with the rents of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre at Priest-end, and those of a garden opposite 'White Hound pond' in Thame, are applied in the repairs of the church.

John Hart, in 1664, left a yearly rent charge of £10. issuing out of his manor and lands at Easington, "for the binding of three honest, godly poor boys, to some good trades."

The Piddington Estate, consisting of about 10 acres of land and the site of a messuage, and garden and close, was purchased with £10., (which with the interest thereof amounted in time to £50.) and left to the poor in 1595 by *Joan Robotham*; and £160. given in 1687, by *Martha Burrowes*. The rents are applied to the use of the poor.

George Benson in 1641 left the sum of £120., with which a yearly rent charge of £6. has been purchased, and the same is expended in clothing poor persons, in accordance with the intention of the donor.

Nicholas Almond, by indenture of feoffment dated July, 1639, settled a house, yard, and garden to the following uses: one sixth part of the rents thereof towards the maintenance of the church; one other sixth to the maintenance of the bridges and highways; two other sixth parts to poor widows and lame old people; and the remaining two sixth parts for apprenticing poor children.

Robert Hall left a yearly rent charge of 10s., in 1655, to be applied to the use of the poor.

Lettice Stonell, in 1713, left £100. to be used in the purchase of lands, &c., the rents to be expended in apprenticing poor children; *William Adkyns*, by will in 1691, left £30. for providing clothing for poor people; and *Thomas Cannon* and others left £35. for the benefit of the poor. With these three sums, amounting to £165., an annuity or rent charge of £7. 10s. was purchased, and that sum is applied (proportionately) in accordance with the intentions of the donors.

Richard Leaver, by will gave a house in Thame, for providing gowns and coats for poor persons. This house let for £12. per annum in 1819.

Phillis Burrows, in 1728, gave £100. to the poor of Thame; *William Peck*, in 1717, gave £10. for a similar purpose; and *Robert Funge* also gave £10. for the use of the poor. These different sums were laid out in 1782 in the purchase of £245. 1s. 4d. three per cent. stock, and the dividend is expended on the poor.

Thomas Funge, by will dated August, 1766, bequeathed £600. old south sea annuities, the dividend to be given in bread to the poor.

Eustace May, by indenture dated April, 1793, left an annual rent charge of £8. payable out of her lands in Towersey, in Bucks, to be expended in bread for the poor.

Sophia Bull left a legacy, in 1801, of £200., which was laid out in the purchase of £327. 13s. 5d. stock in the old south sea annuities, the dividend to be given in bread to the poor.

Martha May by will dated October 1811, bequeathed £700. three per cent. consols, the dividends to be laid out in the purchase of "linen for shifts, gowns, and petticoats, for the use of poor women inhabitants of Thame, to be delivered to them, ready made, on the sunday after Christmas day in each year."

Thomas Read by will dated June 1770, left about 4 acres of land in Priest-end field, the rents to be applied to the relief of the poor of the liberty of Morton in this parish. The sum of £3. 10s. the annual value of this bequest is distributed annually to the poor of Morton, in sums varying from 1s. to 5s. according to their necessities.

Thame Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE; Miss Frances Wallis Parsons, Postmistress.

Burnard Mrs.
 Battin Mr. James
 Couzans Mr. Thomas
 Cox Miss Mary
 Deverall Mrs. Ann
 Eeles Mrs. Mary
 Eeles Mrs. — senior
 Eeles The Misses
 Elrick Rev. John, (Independent)
 Fields Mrs., senior
 Fookes Rev. Dr.
 Hayton Rev. Amos
 Hedges Mrs.
 Johnson Rev. J. P., (Wesleyan)

Platter Mr. Thomas
 Pratt Mrs.
 Prosser Rev. James, M.A.
 Sinderby Miss Ann
 Smith Mrs.
 Seymour Mr. John
 Stone Mrs., May's Elms
 Stone John, Esq., Frebendal House
 Toovey William, Esq.
 Turner Mrs. Elizabeth
 Wakeman George, Esq.
 Winslow Robert, Esq.
 Wenman, The Right Hon. the Baroness
 Thame Park

MISCELLANY:

Arnott Robert, sexton
 Clisby Charles, poulterer and fishmonger
 Betts William, shoemaker
 Howes Thomas, horsebreaker
 Lester Thomas, shoemaker, Morton
 Jaques William, land-surveyor
 Lester Thomas, shoemaker, Morton
 Loosley Edward, gardener, Morton
 Messenger Jas., market-gardener, Morton
 Mott Isaac, chair maker, Morton

North Joseph, shopkeeper, Morton
 Pearce John, thatcher
 Phillips Henry, cattle dealer
 Simmons J. S., veterinary surgeon
 Simmons John, hairdresser
 Simons Isaac, hairdresser
 Staples S. & A., basket makers
 Stone Arthur, organist
 Yueons Richard, basket maker

Academies.

*Marked * take Boarders, and those in Italics are Public Schools.*

British—James Marsh, master, S. Bradley, mistress
Infant—C. Edden, mistress
National—Thomas Bonner, master, Jemima Pearce, mistress

Grammar—Rev. T. Broadley Fookes, D.C.L. head master

*Nichols Mary

Penson Mrs.

*Hawley Hugh

*Todd Sophia

Attorneys.

Hollier John

Holloway Richard

Holloway Benjamin John

Auctioneers.

Howland and Son

Staples S. and A.

Bakers.

Dunkin David

House Thomas

Howland Thomas

Meads George

Musson Ezer

Stone Edward

Whitmill Job

Bankers.

Aylesbury (branch) Bank; draw on Messrs. Praeds & Company, London; W. C. Hughes, chief clerk

London and County Bank; open on Tuesdays; draw on the head-office, Lombard-street, London; Alfd. Self, manager

Savings Bank, open on Tuesdays, from 12 to 1; Wm. Scadding, actuary

Blacksmiths.

Castle William

Claydon Mary

Davis Edward, (& farrier)

Horton William

Harris Amos

Messer Joseph

Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers.

Bradford Henry

Robson E. A.

Scadding William

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Betts William

Buckwell William

Cope Phillip

Cooper Emmanuel

Davis Daniel

Lester Joseph

Newitt Robert

Perring William

Woods Thomas

Brewers.

Parsons and Tingle

Pilkington John

Simmons Charles

Builders.

Battin Robert

Bonner Charles

Howland William

Holland Giles

Stone Isaac

Butchers.

Battin P.

Castle Thomas

Elton Cooper

Phillips Francis

Phillips Joseph

Richmond Henry

Stevens Thomas

Cabinet Makers, etc.

Miller James

Randall John

Oliver Samuel

Stone Arthur

Carpenters and Joiners.

Bowler Richard

Bowler William

Edden George

Edden William

Humphries John

Pearce Thomas

Potter John, (and machine maker)

Chemists and Druggists.

Simmons William

Thorp John

Confectioners.

Dunkin David

Messer Mary

Richardson James

Stone Edward

Turner Penelope

Wyatt Mary

Whitmill Job

Corn Millers.

Foster Gans

Shrimpton Job

Carriers.

Johnson Stephen

Johnson William

Corn Merchants.

Jemmett Edward

Shrimpton Job

Drapers.

Abbott William

Bradshaw Edward

Hunt George

Pearce Charles

Ponting C. P.

Queleh John

Farmers.

Badcock J. W.

Bailey Wm., Lubersden-hill

Battin Robert

Burnard John

Burnard Thomas

Bull William, *Morton*

Chapman J., *North Weston*

Cox William

Edden James

Field Samuel

Howlett William

Harding W. C.

Loosley J. E.

Loosley Mary

Loosley James, *Morton*

Loosley Joseph, *Morton*

Loosley Thomas, *Morton*

Mathews John

Moore Ann

Newett George

Newett Joseph

Newett Thomas

Melin Richard, *Thame Park*.

Phillips Henry

Phillips, M. *North Weston*

Parsons B. *North Weston*

Turner George, *Morton*

Tuplin William
Way John, Morton
Winslow John

Fire and Life &c. Agents.

British Empire, J. Walker
County Fire & Provident Life
T. H. Seymour
Norwich Union, W. Scadding
Pelican (Life), E. A. Robson
Farmers & Graziers, Mary
Howland
Perpetual Investment, (*Land
& Building Society*), John
Walker
Royal Farmers, S. Johnson
Royal Exchange, H. Bradford
Sun, R. Howland

Green Grocers.

Clisby John
Eeles James
Matthews John
Mears T. H.
Pearce John
Simpson Samuel
Walker John
Webster John

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Bristow Thomas
Jarvis Alfred
Hutt Levi
Heylom William
Phillips James
Pearce Mary
Seymour and Son
Sutton S. T. (*& tallow chndlr*)
Shrimpton George
Stevens J. S.
Stone George
Walker S. (*& tallow chndlr*)
Wixon Robert
Wheeler William

Grocery & Sundries Dealers.

Fenner G. (and chair mker)
Mitchell Cornelius
Prickett Penelope
Seymour Daniel

Hardware Dealers.

Messer Thomas
Turner Penelope

Hotel, Inns, &c.

*Marked thus * are Commercial*
Anchor, John Webster

Abingdon Arms, J. Watson
Bell, Thomas Sheldon
Bird in the Cage, J. Horton
Black Horse, James Barton
Bull, William Webster
Fighting Cocks, W. Howlett
Four Horse Shoes, George
Newett
Nag's Head, Robert Battin
Old Blue Man, John Meads
Oxford Arms, Richd. Bowler
Red Cow, Thomas Pearce
Royal Oak, J. Eddon, *Morton*
Saracen's Head, Francis
Seymour
Seven Stars, H. Pearce
**Swan*, George Phillips
**Spread Eagle Hotel*, George
Simmons
Six Bells, William Clisby
Spread Eagle Tap, M. Hays
White Horse, Wm., Lathan
and Abel Hill

Beer Retailers.

Bonner Biddy
Bonner Charles
Burnard Thomas
Bouler Richard
Edden William
Howlett John
Howland William
Lester Joseph
Pywell George
Price Hannah
Steeden Thomas
Webster Thomas

Ironmongers.

Fielding George
Messer Thomas
Horton William
Harris Amos
Ponting Daniel, and bar
iron dealer

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Harris Lucy
Phillips Mary
Pearce Rebecca
Pearce Mary Ann
Ray Ann
Terry Mary

Maltsters.

Field Samuel
Simmons Charles
Shrimpton Job

Painters, &c.

Barton James
Barton Richard
Castle Nathaniel
Lacey Samuel
Pollard Walter

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Jarvis David
Saunders R. W.
Saunders W. F.

Surgeons.

Dudden James S.
Lupton Harry
Lupton Sackville
Lee Richard
Reynolds Henry Wells

Timber Merchants.

Newitt Joseph
Newitt Thomas
Staple S. and A.

Tailors, &c.*See also Drapers.*

Bird Edward Cox
Clarke Henry
Dodwell Thomas
Flight Edward
Hobley Edward
Menton George
Pearce Joseph
Seymour John
Seymour Joseph
Seymour Joseph, jun.

Watchmakers.

Grace William
Miles W. F.
Tomlinson Job

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Seymour and Son
Sutton S. T.
Watson Jacob

Woolstaplers & Fellmonger.

Pearce Henry
Whichello and Son

Public Officers, &c.

Superintendent Registrar,
clerk to the Guardians, &
clerk to the Commissioners
of Taxes, &c., Mr. John
Hollier

<i>Registrar of Births & Deaths</i> T. H. Simmons <i>Registrar of Marriages, W.</i> Scadding <i>High Bailiff, Jph., Bonner</i> <i>High Constable, J. Seymour</i> <i>Town Bailiff, J. Loosley</i> <i>Collector of Taxes, J. Hollier</i> <i>Inland Revenue Office, Spread</i> Eagle Inn <i>Stamp Office, Hy., Bradford,</i> sub-distributor <i>Gas Works, W. Simmons,</i> manager	<i>Union Workhouse, William</i> Simmons, master <i>Market Hall, H. Bradford,</i> keeper <p style="text-align: center;">Coaches.</p> <i>Royal Mail, to Aylesbny &</i> back daily, from the Bell Inn, and Railway Station, <i>Aylesbury</i> Coach from Oxford through <i>Thame to London Mon.</i> Wed. & Fri., and return on Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	<p style="text-align: center;">Carriers by Waggon, &c.</p> <i>To London, Robert Burnard</i> from the Old Spread Eagle Thame, Mon. Wed. and Saturday mornings, to the <i>Bell Inn, White Lane,</i> London <i>To Aylesbury, Oxford and</i> London, Mary Howland, from her own house, daily
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Watlington Town and Parish.

Watlington is a market town and parish situate in the centre of the hundred of Pirton, about 5 miles S. of Tetsworth, 9 miles N.E. from Wallingford, 8 miles S.W. of Thame, 10 miles N.W. of Henley, 18 miles S.E. from Oxford, and 45 miles W.N.W. from London. It comprises the hamlet of Warnscomb and the liberty of Greenfield, and contains 3,440 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,276; in 1831, 1,833; in 1841, 1,855; and in 1851, 1,884 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £4,069.; and its rateable value is now about £4,665.

At the period of the conqueror's survey, the manor of *Watelintone* was held of the king by Robert de Oilgi or D'Oyley, the distinguished favorite on whom William, among other gifts, bestowed the barony of Oxford. This estate then consisted of eight hides of land, two mills, four acres of meadow, eleven acres of pasture, and a wood one mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was rated at £6., but now it was valued at £10. D'Oyley, the Norman lord of Watlington, was one of the most powerful men raised to affluence by the triumph of the Norman invaders; he married Aldith, only daughter of Wigod de Walengeford. Kennet in his 'Parochial Antiquities,' says "In the expedition against England, Robert de Oilgi brought over with him Roger de Ivery, a fellow adventurer and sworn brother, for they had mutually engaged by oath, to be sharers of the same fortune; and according to this compact, when the said Robert de

Oilgi had two honours given him, beside the estate which came by his wife; he freely gave one of those honours to the said Roger de Ivery." In the year 1231, king Henry III. gave the manor of Watlington to his brother, Richard earl of Cornwall. By Edward II., it was granted in fee to Piers Gaveston, upon whose disgrace, it again reverted to the crown, and was granted by Edward III. to Sir Nicholas de la Becke, who obtained permission in 1338, to build a spacious castle. This building stood on a slightly elevated spot to the south of the church, where indications of the moat which surrounded it may yet be traced. In 1628, Charles I. confirmed this manor unto four citizens of London, who in the following year sold it to Edmund Symeon, Esq., of Pyrton, and Thomas Adeane, of Chalgrove, gentleman. Soon after this period, it became so divided and parcelled out, that there were 50 persons participating in the manorial rights. In 1809, the shares of the manor were $64\frac{1}{2}$ in number. The manorial rights now belong to Edward Horne Hulton, Esq., of Southampton, and T. S. Carter, Esq. of Watlington Park. The moiety belonging to the latter gentleman, was brought him in marriage by his wife, the daughter of the late J. H. Tilson, Esq. of Watlington Park. The principal landowners are the earl of Macclesfield, Edward H. Hulton, Esq. T. S. Carter, Esq. Mr. Richard Humphries, Mr. William Hine, and Miss Churchill. The soil is chiefly clay and loam, and the crops are abundant. The greater part is arable.

The town of Watlington is situated on a small rivulet about half-a-mile from the Roman-road, *Ikniel-street*, and between the lines of the two roads from London to Oxford. It is said to have derived its name from the Saxon word, signifying 'wattles' or 'hurdles', and referring to the manner in which the Saxons built their houses. The town is observed by Dr. Plot "to be of no small antiquity provided its age do but answer its etymologie; for by its name it seems to have been an old British city, which according to *Strabo*, were nothing else but groves, fenced about with trees cut down and laid across one another, within which they built sheds both for themselves and their cattle; which manner of fence the Saxons after called *Crates*, hurdles, or *Wattles*." The town is irregularly built, the streets narrow, and the houses with few exceptions display no architectural beauty. "The houses" says Brewer, who wrote about 30 years ago, "are generally built with brick, but many of the inner partition walls are formed of a kind of wicker work, resembling a *wattled* or flake hurdle, against which mortar or mud has been thrown until a due thickness has been acquired. This mode of building was formerly used throughout the whole Chiltern country, so prolific of beech; but in this instance it forms a curious coincidence with the name of the town. The

more ancient part of Watlington (of which no fragment now remains) was on the north side of the church; and it may be observed, that the buildings last taken down in that division were entirely composed of wattles and mud."

The Market House, which stands at the junction of four ways (Carfax), is a curious building, erected in 1644, by Thomas Stonor, Esq., who founded the grammar school. There is no staple manufacture here; the nearest navigable stream is at the distance of six miles; a circumstance fatally adverse to the prosperity of the place. Lace making formerly prevailed to some extent, and formed the chief employment of the labouring females, but there is very little attention paid to it now, except by the children of the poor, when they have no other employment. The town derives its main support from agriculture.

A Market has been held here since the reign of Richard I., on Saturday, that monarch having granted a charter for the same, to Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk. But this market is now very thinly attended, and the business of the day is generally conducted in the parlours of the principal inns. *Fairs* for cattle are held on April 5th, and the Saturday before October 10th. *Petty Sessions* for the hundred are held by the county magistrates at the town hall, every fortnight—on Saturdays.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands remote from the main part of the town on the north west. It is an ancient structure in the mixed style of architecture, with a square embattled tower containing six fine bells. In the chancel are several neat monuments. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Aston, rated in the King's books at £12., and returned at £131. 16s. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1808. Thomas Sheen Carter, Esq., and the Rev. William Augustus Langford, B.A., the present incumbent, are the patrons.

The church was appropriated to the abbey of Oseney, in 1263, by the bishop of Lincoln. There was formerly a chapel in this parish, founded by the lord of the manor of Watcombe; but on a complaint made by the abbot and canons of Oseney, pope Urban III. dissolved it. The site of this chapel is not known. The register of the parish, which commences in 1635, contains many instances of marriage by the lay power, which occurred from 1654 to 1657.

The Vicarage House, which is a large building in the Gothic style, was erected in 1810 by the present vicar. It stands on the south side of the town, on a part of the glebe land.

The Independent Chapel is a small old building in the centre of the town, capable of seating about 200 persons.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which is a large brick building, is situated on the Shirburn-road, and was erected by subscription in 1812. This sect was established here during the life of John Wesley, who occasionally preached in the streets of Watlington.

Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, after describing "the Christian Unanimity of the parish of Brightwell," continues thus: "yet but few miles off, at the *town of Watlington*, I was told of a sort of Sectaries, perhaps never heard of in the world before; which if so, is as strange as the thing itself, for one would have thought there could have nothing been so absurd in Religion, but what needs must have been embraced already. These by the rest of the people are called *Anointers*, from the ceremony they use of anointing all persons before they admit them into their church, for which they allege the fifth of St. James, ver. the 14 and 15. '*Is there any sick among you* (which it seems they account all people to be but themselves) let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oyl in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he have committed sins they shall be forgiven him:' which *elders* amongst them are some poor tradesmen of the town, and the *oyl* they use, that commonly sold in the shops, with which the proselyte being smeared over, and fired with zeal, he presently becomes a new light of this church, which I could not but note, these people being as remarkably mad as those of Brightwell are good."

Dr. Plot also relates the unusual circumstance of Eleanor the wife of Henry Deven, of Watlington, producing in 1675, four children at a birth. This circumstance was supposed, he says, by her credulous neighbours, to prognosticate a renewal of civil war, pestilence, famine, &c., "but since which time," he continues, "we have lived (thanks be to God) in as great health, peace and plenty, as ever people did."

A *Free Grammar School* for ten boys, to be held in a large room over the market house was founded and endowed with £10. per annum, in 1664, by Thomas Stonor, Esq. According to the will of the founder, the master is to be a graduate of one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; but imperative circumstances have long caused this appointment to be dispensed with. An addition was made to this foundation by Dame Ann Tipping, who gave the sum of £100., with which land was purchased for the use of the school. In 1819, this land let for £7. 10s. per annum. None of the children learn classics at present. This school is now incorporated with the *National School*, and is still held in the room over the market-house. A *Girl's School*, in connection with it, was erected on the south side of the church, in 1843, partly by sub-

scription, and partly out of the proceeds of some of the charities of the town.

Watlington Park, the seat of Thomas Sheen Carter, Esq., is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from the town. The mansion is surrounded by a well wooded park, and some very picturesque scenery.

On *Britwell-hill*, about a quarter of a mile east of the Ikniel-street are some remains of an ancient encampment.

About half a mile south from Watlington, is a very complete agricultural establishment erected by Mr. William Hayward, who formerly held the farm on a lease, and now occupied by Mr. William Banwell. The whole of the very extensive farm yard is encompassed by buildings covered with slate, and presents to the remote beholder the mimic spectacle of a comely village. Miss Mitford, in a poem intitled 'Watlington Hill,' thus alludes to this agreeable spot:—

'Twere hard to sing thy varying charm,
Thou cottage, mansion, village farm,
Thou beautiful epitome
Of all that useful is and rare ;
Where comfort sits with smiling air,
And laughing Hospitality ;
'Twere hard to sing—and harder still
The dearer charms those halls that fill.

On Watlington-hill, about one mile south of Watlington, is an obelisk (90 yards long, and 12 yards broad at the bottom), cut in the turf about 90 years since, at the expense of Edward Horne, Esq. This, from the chalky nature of the soil, is a conspicuous object for many miles round.

Greenfield Liberty, which is situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Watlington, consists of two farms, and a few straggling cottages.

Warmscomb is a hamlet containing one farm house, and a few cottages. It is about three miles S.E. from Watlington.

CHARITIES.

The following are the charities of Watlington, as abstracted from the parliamentary reports.

The school endowment is noticed above

The Church Estate, which consists of several lands and tenements bequeathed and set apart for the reparation of that edifice, now yields an income of about £70. per annum. These rents supply the place of a church rate.

John Hart, by will dated May, 1664, left a yearly rent charge of £9., issuing out of his lands, &c., at Easingdon, 'for the binding of two honest godly poor boys to some good trades.'

Joan Chibnal, by will in 1646, directed 8 gowns and 8 ells of linen to be given yearly, to 8 poor widows or ancient maids of Watlington. The gowns and linen are regularly received and given as directed.

Robert Parslowe, an inn-keeper at Watlington, by will in 1683, gave £200. to be laid out in the purchase of lands, that the whole rents might for ever be employed to the following purposes, viz.—10s. yearly for preaching a funeral sermon on the anniversary of his funeral (the 19th of November); 10s. for ringing the great bell of the parish church yearly, on that day, from nine in the morning until sunset (sermon time only excepted); and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of coats and gowns for poor persons of the town, who are to attend divine service in their new garments. The land purchased with the £200., now consists of six acres, which at the time of the enquiry let for £28. per annum.

There is a tradition among the townspeople that a military chest of some value had been left at this inn-keeper's house during the civil war; and in the confusion of the times it remained unclaimed. They therefore consider the sum dedicated to charitable uses as a sort of expiatory offering, for the freedom which he took with the property.

John Greendown, in 1700, left £100. to purchase land, the rents, with the exception of 10s. per annum, which was to be paid for preaching a sermon on the feast of St. John the Baptist, to be paid in bread to the poor. The property belonging to this charity consists of 3A. 3R. 2P.

Ann Burt's Charity bequeathed for the use of 10 poor widows, in 1730, now consists of 1R. 12P. of land.

Richard Hester, by will in 1737, gave £100., the profits thereof to be given to poor people of the parish, not receiving parochial relief. This sum with £25. more (which was borrowed) was expended in the purchase of land in the parish of Rotherfield Greys, which now amounts to about 5 acres. The proceeds of the three last-mentioned charities, have been applied towards the erection of the girls national school.

The Poor's Land, allotted at the inclosure of the common in 1810, in lieu of the right of cutting dwarf wood upon the waste, amounts to 41A. 1R. 34P. The produce of this land (£24. per annum) is expended upon the poor of the parish.

William Ryder, of Watlington, left in 1839, the sum of £40, the interest to be given, by the minister and churchwardens, in bread to the poor.

Miss Elizabeth Haywood, in 1841 left £100., three per cent. consols, the interest to be given yearly to the poor of the parish.

Watlington Directory.

SUB-POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE:

(Letters received through Tetsworth), Mrs. Rose Pearce, Postmistress.

Carter Thos. Sheen, Esq., Watlington Park	Langston Mrs.
Churchill, Miss Mary	Lewis Mr. Thomas
Couzens Mrs.	Lowe Mr. William
Driver Rev. George, (Wesleyan)	Pochin Mrs.
Langford Rev. William Augustus, vicarage	Viret Francis Edward Stephen, Esq.

MISCELLANY:

Allen Thomas, butcher	Lovelock George, butcher
Bartlett James, national schoolmaster	Lowe James, hairdresser
Bright Charlotte, dressmaker	Neighbour Richard, brazier
Burton Daniel, carrier	Pearce Rose, toy dealer
Caterer William, tailor	Quartermaine Joseph, blacksmith
Chitton Paul, blacksmith	Raymond Edward, carpenter
Exton Mary Ann, ironmonger	Rowe Eliza, national schoolmistress
Green Francis, bricklayer	Ryder William, cooper
Hathaway William, carpenter	Stratton and Betteridge, saddlers, &c.
Hine John, butcher	Simmons William, gardener
Hoare Alfred, cattle dealer	Stone Sarah, straw-hat maker
Hoare George, and Henry, corn dealers &c.	Tomlinson, J., iron foundry & machine mkr.
Jough Lewis, fishmonger	Vernon Joseph, watchmaker, &c.
James William, general dealer	Young William, corn miller
Judge Joseph, gardener	

Attorneys.

Cooke John Henry
Curtis & Cooke, (& at Abingdon)
Lampitt Edward

Bakers

Barnes Joseph, (& miller)
Barnes William, (& corn dlr.)
Bartlett Thomas
Joiner Jonathan
Naish Thomas
Norris William
Raymond William

Boot and Shoemakers.

Clayden Thomas
Dimmock Richard
Foster George
Harmond Alfred
Harper Edward
Harper Edwin
Lowe John
Lowe Thomas
Palmer Robert
Toovey Thomas

Brewers and Maltsters.

*Thus * are Maltsters only.*
*Newton Robert A.
Peel E. Y., & J. H. W. (and wine & spirit merchants)
Pitt George
*Wiggins William

Builders.

Green John, (& house agent, china &c., dealer, & assistant overseer)
Stone Francis, (& blacksmith)
Vernon John

Drapers.

Bracey Jph, (& upholsterer)
Clift George
Hill Solomon, (& tailor)

Farmers.

Banwell William
Bracey Caroline
Barnes John, (& miller)
Hine Thomas, *Greenfield*
Hine William

Humphries Richard
Lovegrove Wm., *Warnscomb*
Painter Thomas, *Greenfield*
Smith Henry, (& butcher)
Wiggins Moses
Wiggins Richard
Wiggins Wm., (& maltster).

Fire Life & Assurance Agents.

County, William Barnes
Royal Farmers & General & Hail, W. G. Spyer
Star, W. G. Spyer
Sun, George Clift

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Bartlett William
Charlton C.
Spyer William Godfrey, (& druggist, printer, auctioneer agent, &c)
Tillyer Robert

Grocery and Sundries dealers.

Bass John
Betteridge R.

Frogley William
Marshall Thomas

Inns, &c.

*Thus * are Commercial Inns.*

Black Lion, Wm., Austin
Crown, John Hayne
Fox & Hounds, F. Lovelock
Greyhound, Jonathan Joiner
**Hare & Hounds*, Margaret Walker
Red Lion, Richard Mathews
Three Crowns, Wm., Steptoe
White Hart, Eliz., Appleby

Beer Retailers.

Bracey —
Carter Thomas, (& tailor)
Hinton Samuel, (& tailor)
Joiner Jonathan
Lewis Samuel

Loveday Charles
Rose Jeremiah
Smith Sidney
Toovey Thomas
Watson John
Young Henry, (& millwright)

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Naish James
Wheeler Henry
Wheeler William

Surgeons.

Barrett Henry
Birkhead John Pottinger
Boyton John Edward
Dixon Henry
Stone John

Public Officers.

*Clerk to the Magistrates, and
to the Commissioners of Taxes*

*& Coroner for the Southern
division of Oxfordshire,—
John Henry Cooke, Esq.
Registrar of Births, Deaths,
& Marriages, & Relieving
officer, Mr T. Nightingale
Superintendent of Police, In-
spector of Weights and
Measures, & Common Lodg-
ing Houses, Mr. Job Solo-
man Smith*

*Constable, Mr. Isaac Franklin
Coach.*

*To London, from the Hare
and Hounds Inn. on Mon.
Wed. and Friday, at noon.*

Carriers by Van.

*To London, Henry Hatton,
from Hare & Hounds Inn,
on Wed. returns Saturday.*

Witney Town and Parish.

Witney parish is situated in the hundred of Bampton, and contains the market town of Witney, the chapelry of Hailey, and the hamlets of Crawley and Curbridge. The entire parish contains 7,500 acres. The rateable value is about £5,342; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £3,204. The population of the township of Witney in 1801 was 2,584; of the entire parish 4,349: in 1831, of the former 3,190; of the latter 5,336; in 1841, of the former 3,419; of the latter 5,707 souls; and in 1851, of the former 3,103; and of the latter 5,318 souls.

The town of Witney stands on the small river Windrush, over which there is a neat bridge of 3 arches, erected in 1822, about 5 miles above its junction with the Isis. It is situated about 11 miles W. by N. from Oxford, 7 miles S.E. from Burford, 6 miles W. from Bampton, and 66 miles W.N.W. from London. The road from London to Cheltenham and Gloucester, passes through it; and the vicinity abounds in agreeable scenery.

Witney is supposed to be of British origin, and to the Saxons possibly, may be ascribed the erection of the mount or earth-work, which certainly once surrounded the town, and of which traces are still in existence. "But, if Witney received any fresh peculiarity of character from the Saxons," writes Dr. Giles in his recently published history of that town, "it certainly takes its name from the occupation of that busy and plodding race of men. The *Witan-Eye*, or as it is also written in the Anglo-Saxon or old English dialect, *Witan-ige*, evidently signifies the *island of the wise men* or *of the Parliament*; it is well known that the Saxons, far more respectful in that particular towards their senate than we their descendents, always attributed *wisdom* as the chief and in fact necessary virtue of their representatives. Thus the word Witney means etymologically *Parliament Isle*, though no record has been handed down to us to tell for what reason such a name was given."

That Witney was a place of some consequence before the conquest is certain; for we find it one of the nine manors given in 1040, by Alwin or Ailwyn bishop of Winchester to the cathedral church of Winchester, in gratitude it is said by some, for the deliverance of Emma, mother to king Edward the Confessor, for the fiery ordeal which she underwent in the cathedral of that city. A short explanation of this may not be considered out of place here. Queen Emma was the daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, and in 1002 she was given in marriage to Ethelred the Unready, king of England. Emma had two sons by Ethelred, Edward afterwards king of England, and surnamed the Confessor; and Alfred who was murdered by Godwin earl of Kent. The queen was not happy in her marriage with Ethelred, for they seldom lived together, and the kingdom was in a most wretched state during his reign. She seems to have resided much in Oxfordshire, for Islip is mentioned as one of her manors, and at that place her son Edward was born.* After the death of Ethelred, and the murder of Edmund Ironside, Canute was made king of England; and upon him Emma bestowed her hand, on condition that if they had a son, he should succeed to the throne. Their son was named Hardicanute, and he afterwards became king of England, not however until his elder brother Harold Harefoot, Canute's son by a former marriage, had reigned before him. During the reign of Harold Harefoot, queen Emma was in foreign parts. Hardicanute reigned only two years, and after his death the old Saxon line was restored in the person of queen Emma's son, Edward. For some political reason, a calumnious report against Emma the mother queen, was circulated, charging her with indulging in habits of

* At Witney are the remains of an ancient dyke or fosse, which was nearly three miles in length, called *Emma's dyke*. The purpose for which this dyke was dug, as well as the cause of the queen's name being connected with it, has long puzzled antiquarians.

suspicious intimacy with Alwin bishop of Winchester; as well as being accessory to the death of her son Alfred, and throwing impediments in the way of the succession of Edward the Confessor. The great friendship which existed between the bishop and his royal ward, was doubtless the groundwork of the base insinuation which formed the first charge. Cassan, in his lives of the bishops of Winchester, tells us that the king ordered the archbishop of Canterbury to convene a synod, at which it was resolved that the queen should submit to the test of the fiery ordeal; that she assented and walked over nine red-hot plough shares without suffering the least injury from them. The Saxon chronicle, though it speaks of the harsh conduct of the king towards his mother, says nothing of the ordeal; neither does Malmesbury, Hovedon, or Simon of Durham; but Ralph Higden, a writer of the 14th century, relates it at length. Wharton, and other recent historians, also mention the occurrence; the former upon the authority of a MS., which stated that in the year 1338 (about three centuries after the fact), when Adam de Orleton, bishop of Winton, visited the priory of St. Swithin, a minstrel was introduced who sung the tale of queen Emma, delivered from the ploughshare. Bishop Godwin treats the whole of this ridiculous story with contempt.

At all events the manor of Witney, which is co-extensive with the parish, has been in the possession of the bishops of Winchester since the time of queen Emma, except during the period of the commonwealth. The manor and its appurtenances have been long granted out by the bishop, on a lease for lives. The present lessee is the duke of Marlborough, to whose family it was first granted in 1751. A court leet for the manor is held annually, and also one for the ancient borough of Witney. The court-rolls of the manor occupy some forty volumes. These courts are held at the Mount House and at Staple Hall. Witney was formerly a royal borough, and sent two members to parliament from the 5th of Edward II. (1312) to the 33d of Edward III. (1360), when the inhabitants prayed to be released from the burden, a petition not uncommon in the early periods of the history of the house of commons.

The town experienced considerable benefit from the patronage of Aymer or Audomare de Valence earl of Pembroke, who had the fee of Bampton hundred. In the reign of Edward II., solemn jousts were performed here between that nobleman and Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford.

In the 17th century as a comedy was being performed by some countrymen from Stanton Harcourt, in a large apartment which had been used as a malting room, belonging to the White Hart Inn at Witney, the floor gave way and five persons were killed, and several severely bruised. This accident is

especially memorable from the publicity it gained through puritanical misrepresentation. "Instead of sympathy, the sufferers met with execration," writes Mr. Brewer, One John Rowe, of the university of Oxford, and 'Lecturer in the town of Witney,' published an account of the occurrence, intituled 'Tragi-comœdia; being a brief relation of the strange and wonderful hand of God discovered at Witney, in the Comedy acted there, February 3rd, where there were some slaine, many hurt, with several other remarkable passages: together with what was preached in three sermons on that occasion, from Romans i. 18. both of which may serve as some check to the growing Atheism of the present age, Oxford 1652,' "The age must indeed be far gone in enthusiasm," continues the same writer, "which could be influenced by such imbecile ravings as those of Mr. Rowe; yet we are told that this publication contributed not a little to the suppression of plays at that period,"

In 1734, a fire broke out in the dwelling of a tallow chandler at Witney, and in less than three hours, thirty houses were entirely destroyed.

At the enclosure of the commons in this neighbourhood in 1761, the peasants we are told by Dr. Giles were almost in open rebellion, and the aid of the military was called in. No less than 3,000 rioters armed with bludgeons and pitchforks, met on one occasion, on North Leigh heath to demolish the fences. These however were dispersed by the soldiers without bloodshed, and several of the ringleaders were taken prisoners.

The town of Witney, which chiefly consists of two streets, one of which is about a mile in length, has a remarkably neat and cheerful appearance, and contains many well built houses arranged with considerable regularity. The upper part of this fine street is called High-street, and the lower part Bridge-street. As the High-street draws towards the south it progressively expands, and in the broad area, is preserved an extent of green swards, through which is formed a wide and handsome gravel walk, leading to the northern door of the parish church. The church occupies the complete termination of the street, and forms a fine architectural finish to the general view. The town is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, and its internal affairs are regulated by two bailiffs, with constables and other officers. In a field near the church, is a house called the *Mount House*, which still retains traces of the walls with which it was once fortified. This house is said to occupy the site of an ancient castle of which little is known. Some antiquarians suppose it to have been the palace or manor house of the bishops of Winchester.

An old half quadrangular building in the town called the *College*, and consisting of a low range of rooms surrounding three sides of a court, and

still containing a chapel and hall almost entire; is said to have been erected for the use of the Oxford students, during the plague which in former times often prevailed in Oxford and other cities. The college belongs to the Society of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

Staple Hall, an Inn in the town, is supposed to have been another of these collegiate off-shoots.

In the broad part of the High-street is the *Market or Butter Cross*, a low building standing on pillars, and surmounted by a clock, erected by William Blake, Esq., of Coggs, in 1683. It was restored by subscription in 1811, and again repaired in 1842.

The Town Hall is a stone building, the lower part of which consists of piazzas for the use of the market. Below the town hall, on the eastern side of the street, is an old building of the Elizabethan age, now generally known as the *Excise Hall*. It should here be stated that the river Windrush which passes through the town separates this parish from that of Coggs, and that the hamlet of Newland in the latter parish now forms part of the town of Witney. It is conjectured by some local antiquarians that the Windrush formed the boundary between the old Saxon kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex. This river is famous for its fine trout and cray-fish; and it is remarkable that the latter do not thrive in the Evenlode, a neighbouring river. The town is lighted with gas.

The Market-day is Thursday, and the markets are well attended by the neighbouring farmers, who sell their grain by sample. *Fairs* for cattle are held on Thursday in Easter week; for cattle and cheese on Thursday after the 9th of July; 24th of August; Thursday following the first Sunday after the 8th of September; Thursday before the 10th of October, and that after the 1st of December.

The town of Witney has long been celebrated for the manufactory of blankets.* An old proverb makes it to be famous for four B's, beauty, bread, beer and blankets. Dr. Plot, writing in 1675, attributes this celebrity in part at least, to the deterstive qualities of the waters of the Windrush. "The Isis, 'tis true," says he, "till it comes to Newbridge, receives not (that I find) any eminently salt or sulphureous waters; but there it admits the nitrous Windrush, so well impregnated with that abstersive salt, that no place yields blanketting so notoriously white as is made at Witney." The same writer tells us, that in his time not less than 3000 persons, 'from children of eight

* This useful article which contributes so much towards our comfort, is supposed to have derived its name from one Thomas Blanket, who, in the reign of Edward III., set up looms in Bristol for weaving woollen fabrics.

years to decrepit old age,' were employed here in the weaving business. We must bear in mind that every branch of the manufactory was then cultivated by manual labour. In the reign of queen Anne (1711) the blanket makers in the town and within 20 miles around it, were incorporated by the style of 'The Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of the blanket weavers of Witney, in Oxfordshire.' At this period, 150 looms and 3000 persons were constantly employed, and the weekly consumption of wool amounted to about 100 packs. Immediately after the grant of the charter, a body of bye-laws were drawn up, which in time led to bad consequences, and tended to retard the interests of the trade, so that for many years the privilege has not been acted upon. A few years after the incorporation of the company, (in 1721) a large hall called the *Blanket Hall*, was erected, in which blankets were weighed, measured, and marked according to the terms of the charter, and the other business of the company transacted. The arms of the company which appear under the clock on the front of the hall, are thus blazoned: *Azure*; on a chevron *argent*, between three leopards' heads, each having a shuttle in his mouth *or*, three roses *gules*, seeded proper. *Crest* a leopard's head crowned with a ducal coronet, and a shuttle as before. *Supporters* two weeverns *ermine*, winged *or* membered *gules*. *Motto* Weave truth with trust. The manufacture is by no means in such a flourishing condition as it once was. Since the introduction of machinery, blankets have been made at various other towns, of inferior quality and at lower prices, which very considerably decreased that branch of trade. But six thriving establishments still remain, which consume weekly, in the making of blankets, druggets, duffells, girths, waggon tilts, mop yarns, and other similar articles, 120 packs of wool, each pack weighing 240 pounds. There are now upwards of 800 persons employed, comprising men women and children, and they all work on the premises of their masters. The firm of John Early and Co., give regular employment to about 300 persons. The blanket weaving company still exists, but for the last 40 years they have ceased to exercise any of their old rights. The old hall, with several appurtenances was lately purchased by Mr. Edward Early, of Witney. Among other articles which fell by sale into the hands of Mr. Early, is an old bible given to the company, in 1748 by Mr. White, the first master; a large painting of queen Anne, which was given to the company by Simon lord Harcourt, sometime lord high chancellor of England, and second high steward of the Witney Blanket weaving company; and a silver tankard. The weaving shops belonging to the blanket manufactories are principally at Newland and West End, and the mills lie at intervals along the banks of the Windrush above the town.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands at the southern extremity of the town, and is a spacious and beautiful cruciform structure, one of the finest in the county. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south transepts, each having an aisle on its western side. The nave also has north and south aisles, and at the north-eastern end of the building there is a private chapel or chantry belonging to the Wenman family, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood. The north doorway, which, from its position, forms the usual entrance, is the oldest part of the church, being built in the Norman style of architecture, probably about the commencement of the 12th century. The whole structure is a combination of the early and decorated styles of English architecture, and several fine Gothic windows are to be seen in different parts. From the square tower in the centre rises a spire of substantial rather than airy proportions. At each angle of the tower is an octangular minaret; and four faces of the steeple are ornamented with a pointed piece of masonry, divided by mullions of stone into four compartments. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells. The interior of the church is well furnished. In the spacious and handsome chancel is a fine altar-piece representing Moses displaying the tables of stone with the decalogue. Here are also the ancient piscina and some remains of the stone sedilia. In a gallery at the west end of the nave is a good organ, given by Dr. Leverett. The pulpit is of the 17th century and is elaborately carved. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage which are stated in Bacon's Liber Regis to have been united in the 9th of Charles I. (1634) into one benefice by the name of the rectory of Whitney, but all dues and fees were reserved as if they were still separate. They are both in the deanery of Witney and the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The rectory is rated at £47. 9s. 4½d., and the vicarage at £9. 12s. 2d. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £1,744. 12s. of which £30. was for the glebe land. There is also the rental of 500 acres of glebe land. The Rev. Charles Jerram, M.A., is the present rector.

The Rectory House, stands on the western side of the church, and is a large imposing building in the modern style. It was erected by Dr. Friend, a former rector of Witney in compensation, as he has expressed it in an inscription for the disadvantages of his long continued non residence during his incumbency.

The Independent Chapel, in High-street is a handsome structure, the foundation stone of which was laid by Miss Townsend, on the 4th of March 1828. The erection of the building, together with the purchase of the ground cost nearly £2,000; of this amount £1,100. was contributed by Mr. William Townsend, and a native of Witney also gave £300.; the remainder was con-

tributed by the minister and congregation, and by the subscription of friends. The property of the chapel was placed in the Hackney trust, and the building was opened for public worship on the 1st of October, 1828. This society has existed here from the days of the puritans. The Rev. Robert Tozer is the present minister. The Independents have a school for boys in an old chapel, formerly used by the Baptists.

The Wesleyan Chapel is another handsome edifice, situated in the High-street. Its front is in a light Gothic style highly decorated, and it was opened for public worship in 1850.

The Friends' Meeting House, is a good stone building in Wood-green. There is a small portion of land left to keep the building in good repair.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Corn-street, is a plain stone building, opened in 1845.

The Free Grammar School was founded in 1663 by Henry Box, grocer, and citizen of London; and the foundation was confirmed by an act of parliament in the 15th of Charles II. (1664). The founder erected the school-house which is a handsome pile of building, and which, together with the garden and play-ground in front of the school, stands upon two acres of ground. Mr. Box also built a residence for the chief master, and endowed the school with £50. per annum. From the statutes we learn "That the school should be free for the teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to 30 scholars, whereof such whose parents should at the time of their birth inhabit the town of Witney (respect being had to the children of the poorest inhabitants) and founder's kin, should have priority; and if at any time such children should not amount to the number assigned, it should be lawful for the master, with the approbation of the visitors, to admit children that should be born of parents inhabiting within the parish of the town of Witney, so that the children before described should not be barred of their privileges, and that the issue of the founder should be allowed by the master the most convenient chamber for their lodging in the said house."

The governors of the school are the four wardens of the Grocers' company; and the provost and two senior fellows of Oriel college, Oxford, are the visitors. The income of the school now amounts to £63.; of which sum the head master receives £30.; the usher £15.; writing master £10.; the poor of Witney £2.; and the remainder is spent in incidental expenses. The Rev. Henry Gregory, M.A., is the head master.

The National Schools were founded at a meeting held at the Blanket hall, on the 15th of May, 1813; Colonel the Right Hon. lord Francis Spencer, in the chair. At this meeting a society for promoting the instruction of the

poor of this town and neighbourhood was formed, and among other resolutions passed, was the following: "That, considering the peculiar circumstances of the population of Witney and its neighbourhood, the schools formed by this society shall be open on Sundays as well as other days, to poor children of all sects and denominations, who will conform to the rules of instruction therein established; that the children of churchmen shall regularly attend divine service in the parish church; and those of dissenters either at the parish church, or at some other legally authorized place of public worship." The schools are in connection with the national society, and have latterly been placed under government inspection.

The Infant School was founded in 1838 by the present rector of Witney, who still contributes mainly to its support. It is held in the Wenman's aisle of the church, which is separated for that purpose, by a partition from the rest of the church.

CHARITIES.

William Blake of Coggs, by will dated 6th of April, 1693, left a yearly rent charge of £6. to the schoolmistress of Newland, for teaching 24 poor children of Newland and Coggs; and in case this number of children was not supplied from these places, it was to be made up from Witney or its neighbourhood. He also left £6. per annum to the schoolmistress of Witney, for teaching 30 poor children of Witney, and its adjacent towns; and a like sum yearly to the schoolmistress of High Coggs. For each of these schools he gave a school house, in which the teachers were to reside rent free with gardens and appurtenances. He also gave £5. per annum to be paid to a writing master for teaching a reasonable number of boy's in Witney, to write and cipher.

John Holloway of London by will dated 24th September, 1723, founded a free school here and endowed it with about 90 acres of land at Stonesfield, and Hailey. It is intended for the instruction of the son's of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey, ten being sent from the former and five from the latter. The boys receive also a new suit of clothes once a year, and an apprenticing fee of £15. is given with each on leaving the school. The boys are admitted at eight years of age, and remain till fourteen; at which time every boy who applies, and whose parents find a proper situation, is put out apprentice. The founder of this free school, or as it is generally called the *Blue-school*, also founded and endowed *Almshouses* here for six poor widows of blanket weavers, not under the age of 50 years. Each poor widow has two rooms and a garden, and received at the time of the enquiry by the charity commissioners, the sum of 5s. per week. The almshouses which adjoin the church-yard were erected

in 1724, and are kept in good repair by the trustees. In Church-street were formerly six ancient almshouses, which in 1796, being then in a wretched state of repair and unfit for habitation, were taken down, and on the site six new substantial tenements of two stories were built at the expense of £354. In 1814 the further sum of £202. was laid out in erecting kitchens and out offices behind the houses. Of these sums £100. was given by the feoffees of the Freelands charity; £100. had accumulated from the rents, a part of which had been reserved for the purpose of building, and the remainder, except £11. 10s. which had been raised by subscription, was borrowed. The borrowed money has been since paid off, and the rents are now applied to charitable uses.

In 1821, *Mr. William Townsend* erected and endowed *Almshouses* here, for six poor aged females, each of whom now receives 4s. per week.

The other *Charities* of Witney, according to the parliamentary reports are the following. The charity estate called the *Freelands Estate*, consists chiefly of a farm house and outbuildings, with 66 acres of inclosed pasture, arable and wood, in the parish of Ensham; 6 acres of land at Bampton, and 10 acres at Hailey. Part of this property was purchased in 1682, with the amount of several donations and benefactions left to the poor of Witney, at various periods; and subsequent purchases have since been added from the sale of timber, and accumulations of the charity.

The trustees of this property are called the trustees of Freelands, by which name they are distinguished from another body of feoffees, called the Town Feoffees, in whom are vested several other charities.

Charities under the management of the Bailiffs.—The bailiffs of Witney are annual officers, appointed in September, and sworn in at the manor court at the time of their appointment, and afterwards at the county quarter sessions at Oxford. The bailiffs of one year nominate several persons as proper to succeed them in their office, and the steward of the manor generally appoints the two first on the list.

William Lee, of Abingdon, in 1692, left £40. towards charitable uses, viz: providing bread and beef for the poor, and a sermon to be preached in the parish church on the afternoon of every Christmas day. The sum of 10s. to be paid for the sermon.

Joan Green, gave £20. towards the relief of the poor, with which a tenement, &c., was purchased.

Richard Ashcombe, of Curbridge, gave a house, garden, &c., for the poor of Witney.

By an inquisition taken under a commission of charitable uses, and dated October 1652, it was found among other things, that *Thomas Yeate* had given

an annuity of 40s. for the use of the poor of Witney. That *Thomas Wiltshire* gave 10s. yearly to be paid out of a certain tenement which he held in Witney.

That *John Smith of Hailey* gave certain lands in Hailey to the use of the poor widows and orphans of Witney and Hailey.

The rents and produce received by the bailiffs from the different premises above mentioned, and other sources amounted at the time of the enquiry to £47. 6s. 8d. per annum, whilst, with the exception of £1. 10s. for winding up the town clock; 10s. for preaching a sermon on Christmas day, and 1s. 6d. a quit rent to Hailey, was given away in beef and bread to the poor on Christmas eve.

Charities under the Management of the Churchwardens. The sum of £35. the share of a rental, is annually received from *West's and Walter's Charity*, which consists of certain property left by Elizabeth West of Appleton, in 1638, and John Walton of Appleton, in 1635, for the poor of Witney, Ensham and Standlake, one moiety to the parishioners of Witney, and the other moiety to the parishioners of Ensham and Standlake equally.

Andrew Holloway at an early period devised six houses or tenements in Corn-street, for the use of the poor of Witney.

Francis Collier bequeathed about 5 acres of land at Henley, for the use of the poor.

About an acre of ground situate in Coggs, and called *Goose Ham*, was purchased in 1774, for £90., and the rent is given to the poor.

The churchwardens of Witney receive yearly, £4. out of an estate in Clanfield, charged thereon by *Leonard Wilmot*, in 1608. This sum is given away in sixpences to the poor of Witney on Good Friday.

James Leverett, of Witney, by will dated 17th February, 1783, left a certain sum of money after the decease of his wife, for the purchase of an organ for the parish church, the residue to be applied towards the support of an organist. An organ was placed in the church by means of this legacy, and there is also a fund for the organist, consisting of £404. stock in the three per cent consols, arising from this bequest and other subscriptions. The dividend of this money is carried to the general account of the churchwardens, and the salary of the organist is made up out of the church rate.

Elijah Waring by will in 1813, left £1000. the interest thereof to be expended annually in the purchasing of bread, to be distributed amongst the poor of Witney, Hailey, Crawley and Newland, on New year's day. This sum was invested in stock, now amounting to £1,445. 14s. 6d., three per cents, and the dividends are disposed of annually in accordance with the will of the donor, by persons appointed by the trustees.

Besides the above request, the testator also left 1,000 guineas, to be distributed within one year after his death to 1,000 poor persons, which was done accordingly. The testator also left a further bequest of the residue of his personal property to his executors, "in trust, to be by them applied and disposed of, for and to such benevolent purposes as they in their integrity and discretion should unanimously agree on." This clause was disputed in the court of chancery, and the court directed, that the charitable bequest was void, as being too general, and that the next of kin was entitled.

The Witney Poor Law Union, comprehends 32 parishes, of which one is in each of the counties of Berks and Gloucester, with a total area of 108 square miles. *The Union Workhouse*, is a large stone building; erected for the accommodation of 450 persons, on the Burford road about half a mile N.W. from Witney. The average number of paupers for the past year was 300; and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 2s. 2d. The Rev. D. Adams is chairman of the board of guardians, the Rev. George C. Rolfe, chaplain, Mr. F. Hunt, clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, master and matron, and Robert Baden, porter. The medical officers are Mr. E. A. Batt, house surgeon; Mr. T. Cheate for the Burford district; Mr. M. Shurlock for the Ensham district; Mr. E. A. Batt for the Bampton district; and for the Witney district, Mr. E. Batt. The following are the parishes and townships of which the union is composed:—Alvescott—Asthall—Aston and Cote—Bampton—Black Bourton—Brightampton—Brize Norton—Broadwell—Broughton Poggs—Burford—Chimney—Clanfield—Coggs—Crawley—Curbridge—Ducklington—Ensham—Filkins—Fulbrook—Hailey—Handborough—Hardwick—Holwell—Kencott—Lew—Minster Lovell—Northleigh—Northmoor—Ramsden—Shifford—Shilton—Southleigh—Standlake—Stanton Harcourt—Swinbrook—Taynton—Upton and Signett—Westwell—Widford—Wilcote—Witney, and Yelford.

HAMLETS.

Crawley is a small hamlet in this parish, situate $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.N.W. of Witney. According to the parliamentary return, its acreage is 910; but local returns give it about 1084 acres, Its rateable value is about £811., and the amount of assessed property is £1,122. In 1831 it contained 275; in 1841, 252; and in 1851, 245 inhabitants.

Here is a small *Chapel of Ease*, which was built within the last few years. It is a neat plain building, erected by the present rector of Witney. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £205. In this hamlet is a blanket mill belonging to Messrs. Horatio Collier and Co. of Witney.

Curbridge is another hamlet in the parish of Witney. It contains 2,480 acres, and extends to the town of Witney. The parish church is situated within its boundaries. Here is also *Casswell House*, the remains of what was once a fine baronial mansion or castle. It was formerly moated and the greater part of the fosse is still remaining. The founders or original occupiers of this once stately mansion, are not known, but the last family of distinction who resided here were the Wenmans. Dr. Giles, on the authority of Wood's MSS. tells us, that this family "were originally clothiers of Witney, and being the first that used wains or carts with four wheels to carry their cloth to London, were called wainmen, or else the first of them was a driver of a wain. Their old house in Witney was until lately an inn (The Crown to the east of the Town Hall). In the fields, within half a mile of Caswell house, is a well cased in stone." Caswell house is now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Roberts, farmer.

The Village of Curbridge is on the road to Bampton, about 2 miles W.S.W. of Witney. Here is a small but neat Church or Chapel-of-ease, built about the year 1835, by the Rev. Charles Jerram, rector of Witney. On the banks of the Windrush, is a large blanket mill, called New Mills, belonging to Messrs. J. and E. Early. The amount of assessed property in this hamlet, in 1815, was £3,824. Its population in 1831, was 249; in 1841, 596; and in 1851, 466 souls. The amount assessed in 1839 for tithes, was £715, of which £30. was for glebe land.

Hailey is a hamlet and *Chapelry*, in this parish, in which stands a part of the town of Witney. According to the parliamentary returns the chapelry contains 2,120 acres. Its rateable value is £4,298, and the amount of assessed property in it, is £5,689. Its population in 1831, was 1236; in 1841, 1440; and in 1851, 1324 souls.

The Village of Hailey stands on an eminence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from Witney, and consists of a street of detached farm houses. J. W. Clinch, Esq. and Leonard Pickering, Esq. are the principal landowners.

The Church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist is a small but neat structure, erected in 1761, and consists of a nave or body and chancel. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Witney, and incumbency of the Rev. George Crabb Rolfe, M.A. The endowment of the church consists of about 50 acres of land at Chipping Norton, purchased about 80 years ago by subscription, and augmented about 20 since, by 40 acres of land at Hailey, purchased by means of a grant from queen Anne's bounty. The tithes, the property of the rector of Witney, were commuted for a rent charge of £780. The Parsonage House is near the church.

"Many years ago," writes Dr. Giles, "these hamlets were surrounded by very extensive heaths: but these have been abridged by the enclosure act. Hailey Heath presents a feature of ancient times which has been little noticed by antiquaries—the remains of a Roman camp. Before the North-leigh portion of the heath was enclosed, at the time of the riots, this earth-work rang along the face of the hill eastward, as far as the Woodstock road, and even now it may be clearly traced: but the plough is rapidly levelling its banks; it is most perfect at the western end. Tradition still connects this spot with the Romans. In Woodley's copse, not far to the east, are some other military remains, but whether of Roman or Danish origin, cannot now be decided."

CHARITIES.—*Joan Smith*, by will dated April, 1649, gave £40., the interest to be appropriated to the use of the school at Hailey. She also left £10., the interest or yearly profit to be given "to a good preacher, for a sermon always on the next Sabbath day after Easter, in the parish church of Witney." This money was laid out in the purchase of land in Hailey field. The table of benefactions in the church of Hailey states, that she also gave one half yard of land in Hailey field, and one half yard land of meadow, the annual rents whereof are to be applied to the apprenticing of poor boys." This charity now consists of about 22 acres, which were allotted at the enclosure of Hailey, in 1822, in lieu of the former parcels. The rents have been expended upon the school, and in apprenticing and clothing poor children, except 10s., which is paid to the minister of Witney.

The poor of this township participate in the charity of *John Smith*, husband to Mrs. Joan Smith; and also in the bequest of *Elijah Waring*. (See the *Charities of Witney*).

William Wright of Over Norton, by will, in 1786, bequeathed £100. to the poor of Hailey; £100. to the poor of Coggs; £100. to the poor of Over Norton; and £20. to the parish clerk of Coggs. These three sums were laid out in the purchase of £419. 13s. 5d. stock, three per cent annuities; and a proportionate share of the dividend is annually received here. A rent-charge of 10s., payable out of the ground called Swan-hill meadow, is also received and given with the other charities to the poor.

Witney Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,

Mr. John William Burden, postmaster, High-street.

Alder Mrs. Sophia, Church-green
 Bailiss Mrs. Ann, Corn-street
 Biggers Mrs. Rachel, Wood-green
 Brooks Mr. John High-street
 Brown George, Esq., Wood-green
 Bush Mrs. Ann, High-street
 Clinch Mrs. Ann Church-green
 Clinch James, Esq., Corn-street
 Clinch John William, Esq., High-street
 Colegrave Mrs. Elizabeth, West-end
 Collings Miss Eleanor, High-street
 Doughty Rev. John, (Wesleyan) High-st.
 Early Mr. John, West-end
 Early Mrs. Sarah, High-street
 Francis Mr. Joseph, Bridge-street
 Gillett Mrs. Juliana, Church-green
 Godfrey Mrs. Elizabeth, Bridge-street
 Heys Rev. Henry, (Primitive Methodist).
 Gregory Rev. Henry, M.A., vicar of Asthall
 Church-green
 Horton Rev. P.C., (Wesleyan) Church-green
 Hunt Rev. R. W., B.A., curate, Corn-street
 Jerram Rev. Charles, M.A., rector of Witney
 Jerram Rev. Samuel John, M.A., curate,
 Jones Mrs. Mary, Bridge-street
 Kilby Mrs. Ann, Bridge-street
 Mills Rev. W., M.A., curate, Church-green
 Moffatt Thomas James, Esq., Wood-green
 Shayler Mr. James, High-street
 Shuffrey Mrs. Arabella, Market-place
 Smith Mr. Richard, Wood-green

Academies.

*Marked * take boarders, and those in Italics are Public Schools.*

Burden C., Wood-green
 * Collier Eliz., High-street
 Green Martha, Church-green
 * Heel Richard T., High-st.
 Lawrance Mary Ann, (ladies)
 High-street
 Smith Eliz., High-street
 Wells Harriet, High-street
 Wiggins Joseph, Newland
Free Grammar, Church-green
 Rev. Hy., Gregory, M.A.,
 head master
Blue Coat, (for boys), West
 End, Geo., Bryan, master

Blake's Charity, (for both sexes), High-st. F. Looker
Infant, (for both sexes),
 Church-yd., Eliz Mount-
 ford, mistress
National, Bridge-st. (for both sexes), J. Lloyd & Sarah
 A. Balaam

Attorneys.

Hunt Francis, High-street
 Leake Charles, Church-green
 Leake James, Corn-street
 Lee & Rees, High-street
 Westell James & Frederick,
 High-street

Auctioneers.

Long James, Bridge-street

Snow Mr. William, Church-green
 Tocque Mr. George, Wood-green
 Tozer Rev. Rt. (Independent) High-street
 Walker Mrs. Ann, West-end
 Walker Mrs. Hannah, Church-green
 Walker Mrs. Mary, Church-green

Miscellany.

Beale Thos., parchment maker, Bridge-st.
 Bliss Thomas, carrier, Market-place
 Cantwell John, mason, Newland
 Clarke Thomas, brazier, &c., High street
 Collier, Wm., general dealer, High-street
 Crosswell Rchd., mop maker, Corn-street
 Dring Charles, cow-leach, Corn-street
 Gardner Rachel, general dealer, West-end
 Fox Thomas, basket maker, Bridge-street
 Hardcastle M., fancy repository, High-st
 Hawkins Mary, straw hat maker, High-st.
 Harris Danl., stocking maker, High-street
 Harris Paul, miller, Witney-mill
 Hastings James, carrier, High-street
 Jackson Joseph, general dealer, High-st.
 Marriott J., blanket & tilting weaver High-st
 Masters Joseph, accountant, High-street
 Newman Henry, umbrella maker Corn-st.
 Paish Charles, basket maker, High-street
 Rogers Wm., millwright, High-street
 Rowles Henry, dairyman, West-end
 Rowles Thomas, mason, West-end
 Wright Francis, china, &c., dealer High-st.

Wilkinson Wm. (& architect
 & surveyor), High-street

Bacon Curers

Andrews Thomas, Corn-st.
 East Hannah, Bridge-street
 Smith Charles, Bridge-street

Bakers.

Andrews Thomas, Corn-st.
 Baker Edward, Corn-street
 Brown James, Wood-green
 Busby John, Corn-street
 Calcutt Hannah, West-end
 Calcutt Hy., (& corn dealer)
 High-street
 Charlwood Wm., West-end
 George John, Corn-street

Hankins William, West-end
 Harris John, High-street
 Harris Joseph, West-end
 Harris Thomas, West-end
 Hinton James, Bridge-street
 Johnson John, Newland
 Lane Edward, (& corn dlr),
 Market-place
 Paintin Edward, Corn-street
 Pusey Richard, Bridge-street
 Shirley Thos., Church-green
 Smith Charles, Bridge-street
 Swingburn Richard, High-st.
 Turner James, Bridge-street

Bankers

Clinch John Williams & Co.,
 High-st.; draw on Master-
 man, Peters & Co, London
 London & County Banking
 Company, High-st.; draw
 upon the head office, Lon-
 don, Capt. Henry Strong,
 manager

Blacksmiths.

Birdseye Joseph, Bridge-st.
 Hollis William, Newland
 Hucking Thomas, West-end
 Jackson John, High-street
 Long Charles, Newland
 Morley Richard, Corn-street

Blanket & Co. Manufacturers.

Collier Horatio & Co., Corn-st.
 Early John & Co., Newland
 and at New Mills
 Early Brothers, Blanket hall
 Early Edward, West-end
 Early Richard, West-end
 Early Rd., jun., (& tilting &
 yarn), Wood-green

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

Blick James, (& shoe dealer)
 Market-place
 Lawrance Isaac Newton, (&
 printer), High-street
 Shayler James, jun., (& prin-
 ter), High-street

Boot and Shoemakers.

Ashfield William, High st.
 Bennett William, High-st.
 Brookings Joseph, Mkt-place
 Collier John, Newland
 Collier William, High-street
 Collins William, High-street

Eaton Thomas, West-end
 Flexney Thomas, Corn-st.
 Haines Robert, Corn-street
 Harris Thomas, West-end
 Harwood John, Corn-street
 Harwood William, Newland
 Judd William, Corn street
 Packwood Stephen, High-st.
 Taylor Robert, High-street
 Viner John, Wood-green

Brewers.

Clinch J. W. jun., Corn-st.
 Early Henry, Blanket hall

Butchers.

Andrews Thomas, Bridge-st.
 Collier James, High-street
 Druce James, Corn-street
 Hall Samuel, West-end
 Hambidge George, Mrkt-pl.
 Hunt John, High-street
 King Thomas, Bridge-street
 Stevens Richard, Corn-street
 Whitaker John, High-street
 Wright John, High-street

Cabinet Makers.

Hedding Leonard, High-st.
 Pratt Mark R., Corn-street
 Skinner John, (& appraiser)
 Market-place

Carpenters and Builders.

Barnes John, Corn-street
 Bartlett Malachi,
 Long George, Corn-street
 Long James, Bridge-street
 Seeley Daniel, High-street
 Seeley William, West-end
 Wilkinson William, High-st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Bomford Esau, (& stationer)
 High-street
 Fox Charles Jas., Mkt-place
 Sage Charles, Market-place

Coach Builders

Hanan James A., High-st.
 Looker Francis, High-street

Coal Merchants

Marriott William, (& dyer),
 High-street
 Shuffrey Thomas, High-st.

Coopers

Clark Shayler, High-street
 Clarke T. & J. Church-green

Corn and Seed Merchants.

Bliss T., (& carrier) Mkt-pl.
 Homan William, Newland
 Lock John, Corn-street

Carriers and Leather Cutters.

Collier Wm. S., Market-pl.
 Dolley John, High street
 Eeles Elizabeth, (& tanner)
 High-street
 Griffith David, High-street
 Shuffrey Samuel, Wood-grn.

Drapers, &c.

Akers Henry, Market-place
 Collier Sarah (linen) High-st.
 Dutton and Thomas, Mkt-pl.
 Hartley S., (linen) Mkt-pl.
 Hocker Charles, High-street
 Monk Wm., High-street.
 Morris Wm., High-street
 Smith Hannah, (linen)
 Bridge street

Farmers.

Bailey Charles, Newland
 Druce Edward, Church-grn.
 Hankins William, West-end
 Long James, Bridge-street
 Long Wm., (and timber mer-
 chant) Bridge-street
 Marriott James, High-street
 Pritchett Wm., Newland
 Shuffrey Thomas, High st.
 Shuffrey Samuel, Wood-grn.
 Townsend Hy. C., West-end

Fellmongers

Davis Charles, High-street
 Sylvester Thos., High-street

Fire and Life &c. Agents.

Atlas, Edwd. Early, West-end
 Clerical, Medical, & General,
 (Life,) Henry C. Salmon,
 Corn-street.
 County Fire, and Provident
 Life, Jas. Long, Bridge-st.
 London Union, John Mar-
 riott, High-street
 Mitre General, (Life,) J. W.
 Burden, Market-place
 Norwich Union, Edmund
 Walter, Market-place

Phoenix, (Fire) Jas. Shayler,
High-street

Royal Exchange, Thomas
Lee, High-street

*Royal Farmers' (and Hail-
storm,)* Wm. Wilkinson,
High-street

Star, W. Marriott, High-st.

Sun, Francis Hunt, High-st.

United Kingdom, Joseph
Masters, High-street

Glove Manufacturers.

Davis Charles, High-street
Pritchett Wm., Newland

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Brooks Elizabeth, Corn-st.
Early Joseph, West-end
Eldrid Hugh, Bridge-street
Gregg Elizabeth, West-end
Hockey Chas., High-street
Knibbs Sarah, West-end
Lyford Wm., (& confectioner)
Market-place

Parr Thomas, (and tallow-
chandler) High-street
Pollard and Co., High-street
Smith Hannah, Bridge-st.
Tarrant Wm. Hy., High-st.
Ward Wm., Corn-street
Warrington Leonard, Mkt-pl.
Wright Sarah, High-street

Grocery and Sundries dealers.

Buckingham V., Newland
Cooke Jesse, Corn-street
East Hannah, Bridge-street
Fry William, Corn-street
Lindsey Farnedo, Corn-st.
Lowell Benj. H., Corn-street
Nunney Alfred, Corn-street
Stone Mary, Newland
Turner Jemima, Corn-street

Hair Dressers.

Canning Richard, (and sta-
tioner) High-street
Eustace Thos., Bridge-st.
Hankins Jabez, High-street
Harris John, Corn-street
Hutt Thomas, High-street

Hotels and Inns.

Marked * are Commercial
Inns.

Angel, J. Smith, Market-pl.
Bell, Wm. H. Fry, Corn-st.

Black's Head, T. Beckinsale,
Bridge-street

Bull, John Phipps, Mkt-pl.
Carpenter's Arms, Castle

Watkins, Newland
Chequers, Mary Daley, Corn-
street

Coach and Horses, Henry
Woodington, Corn-street

Cross Keys, C. Rouse, High-st.

Elm Tree, Mark Knight,
West-end

George and Dragon, Richard
Rose, Market-place

Griffin, Thos. Stone, Newland

Harriers, G. Long, West-end

Holly Bush, John Busby,
Corn-street

King's Head, Ann Simmonds,
High-street

**Kings Arms*, J. Bowerman,
High-street

King of Prussia, W. Davis,
West-end

**Marlborough Arms*, Mary
Gillett, Market-place

Marlborough's Head, John
Judge, Church-green

Jolly Tucker, Jos. Gardner,
West-end

Plough, Thos. Nevil, High-st.

Red Lion, Harriet Spittle,
Corn-street

Royal Oak, James Pratley,
High-street

**Staple Hall Hotel*, (and
posting house,) William
Salmon, Bridge-street

Star, Jas. Crosswell, Corn-st.

Three Horse Shoes, John
Andrews, Corn-street

Three Pigeons, Geo. Young,
Wood-green

Waggon and Horses, Thomas
Pumfrey, Corn-street

Weaver's Arms, George Long,
West-end

White Hart, Wm. Smith,
Bridge-street

Beer Retailers

Cook William, High-street
Fisher Robert, Corn-street
Hall Samuel, West-end
Harwood Joseph, West-end
Nevill Robert, High-street
Redgate Richard, Corn-st.
Stevens John, Corn-street

Templer William, West-end
Williams John, Bridge-street

Ironmongers

Crump Catherine & Martha,
High-street
Staples & Lea, (& iron and
brass founders &c) Mkt-pl
Skinner John, Market-place

Maltsters.

Andrews John, Corn-street
Clinch Jas., (& woolstapler)
High-street
Clinch Wm, Church-green
Dix John, Corn-street
Early Henry, Blanket hall
Long James, Bridge-street
Rawlins Edward, West-end
Shuffrey Arabella, Mkt-place
Stevens John, Corn-street

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Blick Louisa, Church-green
Brooks Sarah, Market-place
Hartley — Market-place
Powell Jane, Church-green
Umney Mary, High-street

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Bond Thomas, Corn-street
Lockett James, High street
Mills James, High-street
Wells Joseph, High-street

Rope &c., Makers.

Collier Michael, High-street
Ford William, Corn-street
Perkins William, High-st.

Slaters and Plasterers.

Bowerman Edw, Bridge-st.
Bowerman George, Bridge-st
Bowerman John, High-st.
Nunney Alfred, Corn-street
Simpson John, High-street
Walker Joseph, Corn-street

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Harris Isaac, Bridge-street
Holliday Richard, Corn-st.
Sheppard Robert, Market-pl.

Surgeons.

Box William, Church-green
Batt E. Augustine, High-st.
Hyde Edward, West-end

Tailors, &c.

Marked * are also *Woollen Drapers.*

*Brooks Thomas, Market-pl.
*Bumpus Jno. (& robe mkr)
High-street
Clarkson Francis, Corn-st.
Clarke Henry Wm., Corn-st.
Hitchman Charles, Corn-st.
Hitchman Thos., Bridge-st.
Hitchman Wm., West-end
Hudson Joseph, High-street
Hudson Joseph, Corn-street
Plummer Henry, West-end
Shorter William, West-end
Stafford Jph., Church-green

Watchmakers.

Harris James, Market-place
Jeffrey James, West-end
Powell James, Corn-street
Walter Edmund, Market-pl.

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Jones Charles, High-street
Bomford Esau, High-street
Warrington Leonard, Mkt-pl
Fox Charles, J. Market-place

Public Officers, &c.

Clerk to the County Court,
James Westell
Clerk to the Board of Guar-
dians, Feis. Hunt High-st.

Clerk to the Commissioners
of Land, Assessed & Prop-
erty Taxes, Charles Leake,
Church-green

Coroner and Deputy Steward
of the Manor, James West-
tell, High-street

Deputy-corer, Frederick
Westell

Collector of Poor Rates, Thos.
Rose, Church-green

Superintendent Registrar, F.
Hunt, High-street

Registrar of Marriages, Jas.
Shayler, High-street

Registrar of Births & Deaths,
Thos. East, Bridge-street

Road Surveyor, Charles
Bailey, Newland

Sheriff's Officer, Thomas
Whitlock, Church-green

Inland Revenue Office, Marl-
borough Arms Inn, Rd.

Forth, officer

Sub-Stamp Distributor, Isaac
Lawrance, High-street

Lunatic Asylum, (Private)
E. A. Batt, proprietor

Union Workhouse, Curbridge,
Benjamin Ward, master

Gas Works, High-street,
Francis Hunt, clerk

Town Hall, Market-place, W.
Ward, keeper

Assistant Overseer, John Rose,
Church-green

Coaches.

A Coach from Morton in the
Marsh, through Stow,
Burford, Witney, and En-
sham every morning, re-
turning by the same route
every evening

A Coach from Cheltenham,
through North Leach, Bur-
ford, Witney, & Ensham
to Oxford daily, returning
same day

A Coach from Witney to
Oxford every morning,
returning every evening

Carriers by Waggon

From their own offices to
London.

Bliss, daily, to Farringdon
road station, thence to
Angel, Farringdon-street;
also daily to Bletchley's
office, Thomas-st., Bristol

Haines and Co., daily to Ox-
ford, thence per rail to
Blossom's Inn, Lawrance-
lane; also to Cheltenham,
Gloucester, and all parts
of the West of England.
Tues., Thurs., and Sat.
evenings.

Redgate, daily to Farringdon
road station, thence to the
New Inn yard, Old Bailey

HAILEY CHAPELRY.

(See also the *Directory of Witney.*)

Osborn Mr. John
Rolfe Rev. George Crabb,
M.A., incumbent of Hailey,
Parsonage House

Farmers.

Cook Rd., New Yatt
Fawdry James
Gammage James
Gammage Thomas
Hankins William
Harris David
Harris Paul
Hyde Mary

Lea Thomas
Nutt Rt. Coxeter
Porter John
Porter Rd., (and maltster)
Timms George
Turner Thomas
Winning Thomas

Miscellany.

Buckingham J., stonemason
Carter George, blacksmith
Claridge Ann, vict., *Roebuck*
Claridge John, stonemason

Harris Giles, millwright
Harris Job, beer retailer
Hicks Solomon, carpenter
Hicks William, carpenter
Humphris Samuel, vict.,
Lamb & Flag
Johnson T., baker & shopkr.
Judd James, shoemaker
Long Noble, carpenter
Norton George, shopkeeper
Underwood J., land surveyor
Wright R., beer retailer and
shopkeeper

CURBRIDGE HAMLET.

*(See also the Directory of Witney.)*Bliss Mrs. Mary
Wright Mr. John**Farmers.**Bury Lionel
Busby Samuel
Busby ThomasBusby William
Roberts Joseph, *Caswell*
House
Staley Charles, Burwell-farm
Staley Thomas, Park-farm
Tozer Robert M.**Miscellany.**Busby James, beer retailer
and butcher
Busby Samuel, shopkeeper
Gould William, blacksmith
Hamlet John, carpenter
Lord W. vict., *Herd of Swine*
Smith Thomas, poulterer

CRAWLEY HAMLET.

Buswell Mr. Davenport
Cripps Mr. James**Farmers.**

Cook William

Dodd C., (and shoemaker)
Dyer William
Stratten Ann**Miscellany.**Buckingham H., vict., *Lamb*
Hemmings Wm., baker and
farmer
Ward Daniel, shoemaker

Bampton Hundred.

Bampton hundred is bounded on the south by Berkshire, from which it is divided by the river Isis; on the north by the hundred of Chadlington; on the east by Wootton hundred, and on the west by Gloucestershire. It comprises the market towns of Bampton, Burford and Witney, and the parishes of Alvescott, Asthall, Blackbourton, Broadwell, Broughton Poggs, Clanfield, Ducklington, Kencott, Langford (part of), Brize-Norton, Shilton (part of), Standlake, Westwell and Yelford, with their townships, chapelries and hamlets. The area of the hundred is 42,070 statute acres, and its population in 1841, was 15,628 souls. The soil inclines much to gravel, with intervening tracts of black loam and clay. Many parts of this district are low and wet, abounding with meadow and pasture ground. The Roman road, Akeman-street passed through this hundred into Gloucestershire.

ALVESCOTT PARISH.

Alvescott parish, which lies between Blackbourton and Kencott, contains 2,690 acres. Its population in 1831 was 361; and in 1841, 357 souls. The amount of property assessed by the commissioners in 1815 was £3,323.; and its rateable value is now about £2,650. The soil is chiefly stone brash; the lord of the manor is John Gwynne, Esq., and Messrs. Nalder and Godwin of Alvescott, are the principal landowners.

The Village of Alvescott stands about 3 miles S.W. from Bampton, and 5 miles S. by E. from Burford.

The Church is an ancient structure consisting of nave, transepts and chancel, in the early English style of architecture, with a tower in the plain Norman style at the west end. In the tower are five bells; and in the south transept is a piscina, indicating the site of an altar. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Witney, rated in the king's books at £8. 16s. 8d.; and now returned at £400. per annum, gross income. The patronage is vested in the Rev. Thomas Neate; and the Rev. Arthur Neate is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1796 for about 370 acres of land; but there is still a corn rent on a portion of the parish, amounting to about £50. per annum.

The Rectory House a large modern building, is situate at the east end of the village, and a short distance south of the church.

There is a neat *Primitive Methodist Chapel* here, which was given to that society, by E. H. Butler, Esq.; and there is also a *Particular Baptist Chapel*.

These chapels will each accommodate, about 200 persons.

Charities.—Goddard Carter, Esq. by will dated 9th, November, 1723, and who died in 1725, gave a rent charge of £5. a year for ever, to be paid quarterly to a person, to teach poor children living in Alvescott 'to read and write, and the first rules of arithmetic.' He also gave £5. a year to bind out poor children apprentices. These bequests which are paid free from all taxes and impositions whatsoever, are expended in accordance with the will of the donor.

Jane Bray of Great Barrinton, in 1715 left 20s. annually to be laid out at Christmas, in the purchase of two gowns, to be given to two poor industrious women of this parish.

In the year 1795, £50. three per cent. consols was purchased with the sum of £34. 3s. 9d., the gifts of *Thomasine Mills and others*; and the dividends are given in bread to the poor, on the Sunday after the 28th of October.

The Poor's Allotment consists of 10 acres set out under an enclosure of the parish, which took place in 1797, for the use of the poor. The rents of this land are expended upon the poor, by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers.

Cox Mr. Robert, Commercial
School
Neate Rev. A., M.A., rector
Poyntz Rev. Nathaniel, M.A.
Wilson Mrs. Martha

Farmers.

Banting Thomas
Bowles John
Edmonds John
Godwin Robert
Godwin Robert, jun.

Harris William
Herbert John
Hewer John
Hills John, Alvescott Downs
James Henry
Nalder J. Hill, (& maltster)
White Chas., (& cattle dlr.)

Miscellany.

Barnet Thomas, carpenter
Busby Francis, shoemaker

Busby Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Compton John, tailor
Edmonds H., vict., *Red Lion*
Edmonds James, carpenter
Haynes John, baker
Hott W. vict., & brewer *Plough*
Monk Mark, shopkeeper
Oakey Chs. baker & shopkpr.
Oakey S., vict., *Royal George*
Tanner Geoffrey, shoemaker
Tanner Richard, miller
Yeatman John, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Post Office, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

ASTHALL PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlet of Asthall-Leigh and contains 1180 acres. Its population in 1831 was 352 and in 1841, 389 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,436. The lord of the manor is lord Redesdale; and Mr. Henry Bateman is the principal landowner. The manor house stands near the church and is now occupied by a farmer. It was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Jones, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, in the reign of Charles I.

The Roman road Akeman-street, crosses the river at Asthall bridge; and near it is a large *barrow*, or *tumulus*, supposed to be the sepulchral monument of some person of note.

The Village of Asthall, to which the hamlet of Asthall Leigh is annexed is situate between the towns of Burford and Witney, about 3 miles E. by S. from the former place.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains some interesting monuments, among which is a recumbent effigy on a stone coffin, supposed to be the tomb of Alice Corbett, mistress of king Henry I. The church consists of a nave, chancel and a chapel on the north side, containing the tomb above-mentioned. At the west end of the edifice is a tower containing three bells. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Witney; patronage of Eton college, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Gregory, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1812, for a rent charge and an allotment of land.

The Vicarage House is let as a cottage.

The School is endowed by Sir George Fettiplace with £6. per annum, for which according to his will, twelve girls are to be taught needlework, and to read English; six of the children to be of the parish of Swinbrook and Widford, and six of the parish of Asthall and Astally.

The other *Charities* of the parish are as follows: *Sir George Fettiplace* left £5. yearly, for apprenticing poor children of Asthall and Astally. The same

nobleman left £13. a year to be laid out in bread, 5s. weekly, and distributed every Sunday in Swinbrook church, to ten poor people, six of Swinbrook and Widford, and four of Asthall and Astally.

Lady Fettiplace left a rent charge of £2. per annum, to the poor of Asthall, to be paid by the possessor of her estate at Poulton, in Gloucestershire.

Robert Pain gave £20. the interest to be given to the poor of Asthall, at Christmas.

Poor's Allotment.—Upon the inclosure of the common fields in Asthall and Astally, three plots of land, not quite two acres, were set out for the poor of those respective places, in lieu of a right claimed by them of cutting furze upon part of the open fields, called the poor's plot. The allotment to the poor of Asthall is divided into 13 gardens, which are let to so many poor persons, each of them paying yearly, 1s. or 6d. rent, which is about a tenth of the value. The plot in Astally is divided in the same manner, among eight poor persons. These small rents, when received, have been added to the charity money distributed at Christmas.

Church Land.—Before the inclosure, there were several plots of land in the common field, called church lands, which are supposed to have been left for the repairs of the church. Upon the inclosure, an allotment of 4A. 3R. 13P. of arable land was set out by the commissioners, in lieu of the old church lands and common rights. The rent is carried to the account of the churchwardens; it appears to have been so done from 1714.

In 1812, the church was new roofed and leaded, at an expense of near £400.

A portion of the rents of certain lands, called *Widow's land*, in Swinbrook parish, is received and distributed amongst the poor widows of this parish.

Farmers. Bateman Charles Bateman Henry Humphreys John Lovett John	Pinnock — Timms Edward	Coombs Robert, beer retailer and carpenter Long John, carpenter and vict., <i>Three Horseshoes</i>
	Miscellany. Basson Thomas, shopkeeper	

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

—♦—
 FOR THE TOWN AND PARISH OF BAMPTON, SEE PAGE 474.
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BLACKBOURTON PARISH.

Blackbourton, or Bourton Abbots, is a parish containing 1,300 acres, and in 1831, a population of 352; and in 1841, 331 souls. Its rateable value is about £2,030. The soil of the neighbourhood varies from a stone-brash to a dark loam; and the duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Blackbourton which consists chiefly of a few outlying farm-houses and some cottages, is about 3 miles west of Bampton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of Burford. The Hungerford family, once so powerful in the county, had a seat here, and possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood. Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated authoress, is said to have been born in the mansion which was formerly the seat of the Hungerford's, but which is now pulled down.

The Church is a small ancient structure, consisting of a low west tower, a nave, and chancel. The roof has been recently renewed. The interior is at present disfigured by an unsightly gallery, and some very irregular pews. In the chancel is buried the Hon. Sir Arthur Hopton, ambassador at the court of Spain for Charles I., who died in 1649. In the 'Hungerford chapel' on the north side of the nave are interred several of the Hungerford family. Here is a stone recumbent effigy of Ellinor Hungerford, who died in 1592. This church was given to Oseney abbey, by Hugh de Burton and Radulph Murdac, in the reign of Henry II.

The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Witney, and gift of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The gross income is returned at £160. The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., is the present vicar. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean of Christ church and the vicar, were commuted in 1770, for land.

The Vicarage House is a handsome residence erected by the present vicar. It is surrounded with very tastefully laid out gardens and pleasure grounds.

There are no *Charities* in this parish; but the vicar has allotted about 13 acres of land to the poor in small portions, which is a great boon to the labouring population.

Knapp Mr. John
Lupton Rev. J., M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Akers Thomas, Lease farm

Foreshew Edward, Manor farm	|	Miscellany.
Foreshew William, Rock farm		Beachey Hy., vict., Horse & Groom
Harris Esther		Cox John, shopkeeper
Hern David, (& agricultural implement maker)		Cross Mary Ann, milliner

Letters are received through the Bamford Post Office.

BRADWELL PARISH.

Bradwell commonly called Broadwell is a township giving name to a very considerable ecclesiastical parish, comprising the chapelries of Holwell, and Kelmescott and the hamlet of Filkins. The entire parish contains 5,990 acres. The rateable value of the Bradwell district is £1678.; and the acreage of the Bradwell township is 490. The population of the parish in 1841 was 1051; of which number 490 belonged to Bradwell township. The amount of assessed

property in the parish in 1815 was £2,062. William Hervey, Esq., of Broadwell Grove is lord of the manors of Bradwell, Filkins and Kelmscott, and the principal landowner in the parish. This property formerly belonged to the marquis of Thomond, from whom it was purchased in 1804 by Mr. Hervey.

The Village of Bradwell which is somewhat large, is much improved in appearance by its handsome church; the picturesque residence of Charles Large, Esq., and the newly built vicarage house, and schools. The village is situated about 5 miles S. of Burford; and 4 miles N.W. of Lechlade.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome edifice consisting of nave, north and south aisles, transepts and chancel. The tower which is at the west end supports a noble spire, and contains a good peal of bells. In a chapel off the north transept is a monumental tablet in marble, sacred to the memory of lady Arabella Hervey, of Broadwell Grove in this parish, youngest daughter of the earl of Roseberry, who died November 16th, 1825, aged 46 years. In the chancel are four handsome monuments to the memory of members of the Coulston family. Near the church are the remains of a stone cross in good preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Witney, with the curacies of Holwell and Kelmscott, rated in the kings book at £8. 14s. 4½d., and returned at £270. per annum gross income. The Rev. Thomas William Goodlake, is the present vicar. The great and small tithes, the property of Trinity college Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1775 for land.

The Vicarage House newly built, is in the centre of the village.

HOLWELL.

Holwell is a chapelry in this parish comprising 1160 acres. It is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire; and its population in 1831, was 96; and in 1841, 115 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,062.

The Village of Holwell, which is small, stands about 4 miles N.W. from Bampton, and 2¾ miles S.S.W. from Burford.

The Church which has been rebuilt at the sole expense of William Hervey, Esq., is a small but elegant building consisting of nave or body, and chancel, in the early English style of architecture. The pulpit of oak has carved upon its panels, the following subjects derived from scripture:—David with the head of Goliath—Abraham about to offer up his son Isaac—The Nativity of our Lord—the offering of the wise men—and the Annunciation. These are finely executed and are not of recent date, the panels being set into the frame-work of the new pulpit which is made to correspond in character. The living is a curacy endowed with £400. parliamentary grant; in the gift of the vicar of

Bradwell, and the Rev. Charles T. Astley, is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £42.

The Parsonage House is a very neat residence with handsome gardens attached, and is of the same date as the present church, being built also by Mr. Hervey.

A new *School* has also been erected by the same benevolent benefactor, where more than 20 children are taught free, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Hervey and the incumbent.

Bradwell Grove House, the seat of William Hervey, Esq., is situated in this chapelry. It is a fine stone mansion surrounded by a well wooded park, about 2 miles N.W. from Bradwell village. "The range of woodland from which this mansion derives a name," says the editor of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, writing 40 years ago, "comprises not less than 120 acres. In a deep recess of this sylvan district, stood till lately an ancient mansion, which was of too gloomy and retired a character to be generally pleasing. Mr. Hervey has pulled down the old house, and has erected an edifice in the modern Gothic style of architecture. He has, likewise, converted with much taste and judgment, a part of the woodland into pleasure ground, and has opened a fine prospect over the Berkshire and Wiltshire hills."

Charities.—William Cleeveley by will, dated 17th April, 20th James I., (1623), devised for the term of 600 years, an annuity of £5., and an annuity of £3.; the former sum to be paid for certain sermons to be preached in the church or chapel at Holwell; and of the latter sum he directed 30s. to be given to the poor; 20s. to be paid for preaching certain sermons in the chapel of Holwell; and 10s. to be applied towards the reparation of the chapel.

KELMSCOTT.

This is another chapelry in Bradwell parish, and is situate on the river Isis in the south west angle of the county. It contains 910 acres; and its population in 1831, was 140; and in 1841, 179 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,306.; and the rateable value of the township is £1,251. The principal proprietors of the soil, are George Milward, Esq., Lechlade; and James Turner, Esq., Kelmscott.

Kelmscott is a pretty village containing some good houses, especially the *Lower House*, the residence of James Turner, Esq., which is a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The Church is small but pretty and has a nave, transepts, chancel, and a small north aisle. There is a handsome marble tablet, and other smaller ones to the memory of members of the Turner family. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bradwell. The tithes were commuted for land in

1798: the rectorial tithes now belonging to George Milward, Esq., were commuted for 310 acres; and the vicarial tithes, the property of the vicar of Bradwell, for 78 acres.

FILKINS.

This hamlet or township lies also on the borders of Gloucestershire, and is the largest township in the parish, its area being 3,430 acres. In 1831, its number of inhabitants was 473; and in 1841, 556. The amount of assessed property is £2,244.; and the rateable value is £2,174. The principal land-owners are William Hervey, Esq., of Bradwell grove, and Mr. Robert Hiett, of Filkins.

The Village is about a mile north of Bradwell, and it has a very flourishing public school; a small Baptist chapel; and a licensed room for divine service, belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

Filkins Hall, an extensive mansion, in park-like grounds, near the village, and for upwards of a century the seat of the Coulston family, is now the property of William Hervey, Esq. The mansion though not elevated, commands a fine prospect.

BRADWELL DIRECTORY.

Cooke Mrs. —	Glover Thomas	Compton George, tailor
Goodlake Rev. T. W., Vicarage	Lord Edward, College farm	Cook Ann, miller
Large Charles, Esq.	Matthews William	Long John, carpenter
Price Mrs. Charlotte		Margetts Willm., carpenter
		Panckridge Wm., maltsters
		Smith William., vict., <i>Five Bells</i>
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Castle John, Vicarage farm	Banting Jas. & John, bakers	

FILKINS DIRECTORY.

Burdock Mr. John	Miscellany.	Hawkes Thomas, coal dealer
Hott Mr. Robert	Allen Onah, tailor	& vict., <i>Five Auls</i>
Wheeler Mr. Thomas	Barnes William, blacksmith	Hazle William, shoemaker
	Clark John, jun., vict., <i>Fox</i>	Hill Robert, blacksmith
Farmers.	Cockbill William, carpenter	Lomas John, horse-letter
Clark John	Cockbill John, carpenter	Moss Joseph, blacksmith
Clark Thomas	Cook Ann, miller	Money William, carpenter
Garn John	Cross Robert, shoemaker	Rose James, schoolmaster
Glover Geo., Filkins downs	Dring Henry, farrier & vict., <i>Lamb.</i>	Smith Harriet, shopkeeper
Hiett Robert	Farmer Robert, mason	Stevens William, vict., <i>Bull</i>
Wheeler Henry, Moat farm	Hall Peter, pig dealer	Wheeler J., baker & shopkpr
		Wilks G. plasterer & shopkpr

KELMSCOTT DIRECTORY.

Caswell Mrs.	Farmers.	Miscellany.
Turner James, Esq., Lower House	Brain John Wells	Cockbill Richard, carpenter and beer retailer
	Painton James	Pool George, shopkeeper

HOLWELL DIRECTORY.

Directory — Rev. Charles T. Astley, Parsonage, and Thomas Pinnell, farmer.

Letters are received through the Lechlade Post Office.

BROUGHTON POGGS PARISH.

This is a small parish containing 360 acres, on the border of Gloucestershire. In 1831 it contained 158; and in 1841, 151 inhabitants. The amount of assessed property is £1,469; and the rateable value, including Great and Little Lenhill, a detached part of the county locally situate in Gloucestershire, is £1,150. The lord of the manor is John Thickens, Esq., and the principal proprietors of the soil are William Hervey, Esq. of Bradwell Grove, and John Thickens, and John Thomas Tombs, Esquires, of this parish. "One of the Broughtons was held, in the reign of Edward II. by John Mauduitt, *in capite* from the king, by the serjeantry of mewing one of the king's goshawks, or carrying that hawk to the king's court."

The Village of Broughton Poggs is small and is separated from Filkins by a millstream. It is about 5 miles S.S.E. from Burford, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north from Lechlade.

The Manor House is the seat of J. T. Tombs, Esq.; and *Broughton House*, that of John Thickens, Esq.

The Church is a small, plain, ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower, in the latter of which there are two bells. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Witney; valued in the king's books at £7. 7s. 1d. The advowson of the benefice has been lately sold. The present rector is the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £223., besides which there are 34 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House, a plain old building partly covered with ivy, is situated a short distance from the church.

GREAT LENHILL, as above shewn, is a detached part of the county. It consists of one farm house and a cottage, with land which belongs to three several parishes, in three several counties, viz. :—Broughton Poggs, Oxon., 153A. 6P.; Lower Inglesham, Wiltshire, 11A.; and Lechlade, Gloucestershire, 86A. *Little Lenhill* is an adjoining farm, 60A. 3R. 39P., of which is in Broughton, and the remainder in Lechlade.

Directory.—Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D., rector; John Thickens, Esq., *Broughton House*; John Thomas Tombs, Esq., *Manor House*. William Preston, tailor; Charles Beak, farmer, *Little Lenhill*.

Letters are received through the Lechlade Post Office.

CLANFIELD PARISH.

The area of Clanfield parish is 1640 acres; its population in 1831, was 529; and in 1841, 584 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,357; and the rateable value is about £2,456. The manorial rights belong to the devisees of the late William Ward, Esq. late of Farringdon; and the chief landowners are William Alworth, Esq.; and William Newman Esq.

The Village of Clanfield which is large, contains some good farm houses, and is chiefly situated on the road from Bampton to Farringdon, being 2 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter place.

Friar's Court, a handsome mansion, the property and residence of William Newman, Esq. was formerly of considerable extent, as the remains of foundations frequently turned up by the plough sufficiently testify. It was surrounded by a broad moat, part of which still flows at the end of the garden. The estate is manorial and can claim some small quit-rents, which however have not been collected for some time. Tradition speaks of a convent at Clanfield, but historical records are silent on the subject.

The Church dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, chantry, west tower, and south porch. A fine arch which opens the tower to the body of the church, is blocked up by an unsightly gallery, upon which is painted a list of benefactors; and, (as if proud of their handiwork) the names of the churchwardens, and the date, 1787. Four fine arches connect the aisle with the nave. There are piscina and sedilia in the usual places in the chancel. In the tower are five bells. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Witney, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £7. 6s. 5½d., and returned at £100. per annum. Two presentations rest with Captain Elliott; and William Alworth, Esq., presents once in three times. The Rev. John Pavitt Penson, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for rent charges; the rectorial for £410., of which Captain Elliott receives £200.; Mr. Henry Collett £100.; and the vicar of Bampton £110. per annum. The vicarial tithes were commuted for £50. per annum, and there are about 20 acres of glebe land.

The Vicarage House, which stands a little north-east of the church, is a neat modern structure. A Sunday school in connection with the church is supported by the vicar; and there is a small Primitive Methodist chapel here.

LITTLE CLANFIELD is a small hamlet in this parish, containing a few houses, and is situate about a mile south-west of the village.

CHARITIES.—Leonard Wilmott, of Clanfield, by deed dated 19th March, 1608, granted out of his farm and chief manor house of Chaslings, in Clanfield, wherein he then dwelt, and out of other land in the parish, certain

annuities, towards the relief of such poor inhabitants of the following parishes as lived by their own labour, and not by any relief by the laws and statutes of the realm, viz. :—to the relief of the poor of Burford, £4. ; of Witney, £4. ; of Bureot, £2. ; of Clifton, £1. ; of Nuneham Courtenay, £1. ; of Bampton, £2. ; and of Clanfield, £3.—in all £17. per annum. He also granted out of the same premises after the decease of certain relatives, £2. per annum to the poor of Toot Baldon ; and £1. per annum to the poor of March Baldon. The property charged with the payment of the above annuities is a large farm, called Chest Lyon farm, now in the occupation of Mr. William Clinch.

A rent charge of £2. per annum, supposed to have been given by John Gunn, is paid to the poor out of part of the rectory, by the lay impropiator.

Newman William, Esq., Friars' Court	Collett Henry Collett Thomas	Clark R., vict., <i>Mason's Arms</i> Farmer Richard, mason
Penson Rev. J. P., vicar, Vicarage	Collett William Higgins John	Farmer William, mason Harper Thos., vict., <i>Fox</i>
Bryant Mr. John, Commer- cial school	Knapp George Lay Richard White Thos., (and cattle dr.)	Hosier James, baker & vict., <i>Old Lion</i> Knapp James, shopkeeper Knapp John Thomas, builder and timber merchant
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Lee Richard, baker Stevens Thomas, shoemaker Townsend Jas., wheelwright Watkins John, grocer and draper
Belcher Thomas	Baker Robert, shopkeeper	White James, tailor
Brooks Thomas	Blagrove John, miller, Little Clanfield	Yeatman G., smith & farrier
Castle Ann, Edgerley-farm	Burford Mary, shopkeeper	Yeatman W., smith & farrier
Castle William	Clack Edward, shoemaker	
Clare Thomas	Clare Christiana, vict., <i>Crown</i>	
Clare Wm, Little Clanfield	Clare G. & T., vict., <i>Plough</i>	
Clark James	Clare William Tuckwell, gro- cer and draper	
Clark Richard		
Clinch William, Chest Lyon- farm		

Letters are received through the Bampton Post Office.

DUCKLINGTON PARISH.

Ducklington-cum-Hardwick is a parish on the western bank of the river Windrush, containing 2,640 acres, of which 580 acres forms the hamlet of Hardwick. The amount of assessed property is £2,768. ; and the rateable value £2,473. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is Walter Strickland, Esq. The population of the parish in 1831 was 406 ; and in 1841, 541 souls. The soil varies from a red loam to a stiff clay.

The Village of Ducklington, which is very pretty, is 2 miles south from Witney.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, comprises nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and a square embattled tower, containing five bells. In the chancel is a piscina, and the ancient altar piece is of richly carved

oak, in three panels; the subject of the centre panel being the Last Supper, and those on either side being the Scourging at the Pillar, and Christ before Pilate. In the south aisle is a piscina, and in the north there appear indications of the existence of a chapel. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Hardwick, in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalen college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Farley, B.D. It is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £24. 10s. 5d. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £475., and there are 30 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House a modern erection stands a little south east of the church. There is a daily and Sunday school for 40 children, supported by the rector.

HARDWICK is a hamlet in this parish, containing 580 acres, and in 1841, 111 inhabitants. There is a *Chapel of Ease* standing within the limits of Cokethorpe Park.

The tithes of the hamlet were commuted for a rent charge of £82. There is a small school here supported by Mrs. Strickland.

Cokethorpe Park the seat of Walter Strickland, Esq., is a handsome mansion in a finely wooded park. It is situated principally in this parish, but the house we believe, is in Standlake parish. This originally formed part of the possessions of the earls of Harcourt.

CHARITY.—There are four acres of land and a cottage in Hardwick, which were left to the poor of the hamlet in 1718, by Richard Lydall, of Northmore. These premises now let for £14. per annum, which sum is laid out in the purchase of bread, for the poor.

*Marked * reside in the hamlet of Hardwick.*

Farley Rev. Thomas, B.D., rector	Walker James, (& miller)	Cockbill Sarah, shopkeeper
Lee Thomas, Esq., solicitor	Walker John	Fisher H., schoolmistress
Wright Mr. James	White John	Goold Richard, blacksmith
	White William	Hamlett R., vict., <i>Strickland</i>
	Willden Edward	<i>Arms</i>
	Woodbridge Jas., Clay Well	*Hill Shadrack, carpenter
Farmers.		Hinton W., beer retailer
Bolton Daniel, Barley park		*James Daniel, vict., <i>Angel</i> , (& shopkeeper)
*Cosier John	Miscellany.	Johnson James, cattle dealer
*Florey Charles	Ayris Wm., plasterer &c	Knowles George, shoemaker
Goold Joseph	Bartlett David, baker	London Robt., plasterer, &c
*Hickman Alfred, (& miller)	Bennett Stephen, shoemkr.	May Charles, carpenter
Jones Jesse	Brain James, tailor	Smith William, baker
*Mountain John	Brochins Richard, shoemkr.	
*Pinnock John		

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

KENCOTT PARISH.

Kencott is a small parish containing 770 acres. Its population in 1831 was 199; and in 1841, 196 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815

was £1,393; and the rateable value is about £1,334. The soil is chiefly a stone brash with a clay subsoil. John Large, Esq., is lord of the manor; and the principal landowners are C. F. A. Faulkner, Esq. of Burford, John Large, Esq. of Leamington, and Mr. Edward Bradshaw of Lew. The manor house is now used as a grocer's shop.

The Village of Kencott which is small and neat, is separated from the adjoining village of Bradwell by a small rivulet. It is situate about 4 miles N.W. from Bampton; and 5 miles S.S.E. from Burford.

The Church, is an ancient structure, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The tower contains two bells; and in the chancel is a piscina. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19s. 4½d., and now of the gross value of £260. per annum. Hugh Hammersley, Esq., of Hazeley, Oxon., is the patron, and the Rev. James Thorold, M.A., rector. The tithes were commuted in 1767 for 259 acres of land.

The Rectory House is situated at the Bampton entrance of the village.

The School was endowed with a rent charge of 50s. per annum, by Goddard Carter in 1723. This sum is paid out of a farm in the parish, and given to the master, for which a certain number of poor children are taught to read and write.

Allen Mr. Edward
Hobbs Mrs. Mary
Thorold Rev. James, rector

Farmers.

Hobbs William

Maisey William, Hill farm
Oakey Thomas
Tuckwell Thomas

Miscellany.

Baker Thomas, carpenter

Howse Prince John, blacksmith
Joiner — baker
Lambourn Wm., shoemaker
Large William, shopkeeper
World Joshua, butcher

Letters are received through the Lechlade Post Office.

LANGFORD PARISH.

This parish is partly in the hundred of Farringdon, county of Berks., and partly in this hundred. It includes the township of Grafton and the hamlet of Radcot, in this county, and also the tithing of Little Farringdon in Berkshire. The entire parish contains 4,200 acres; that part of it situate in Oxfordshire contains 980 acres. The population of the entire parish in 1831, was 673; and of Grafton and Radcot in 1841, 127 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £4,997., and the rateable value is £5,865. The lord of the manor of Langford is Mr. William Smith, as lessee under the society of Lincoln college, Oxford; and the principal landowners are William Vizard, Esq., of Little Farringdon, Mr. Richard Frampton, and the Ecclesiastical commissioners. The manor house, near the church, is now divided into two tenements for cottagers, and a Court leet is annually held here.

The Village of Langford,* which consists of a single street, is about 3 miles N.E. by N. from Lechlade. Until lately, it was included in the boundaries of Berkshire; but now, for political, ecclesiastical, and civil purposes, it is connected with Oxfordshire.

The Church is an ancient edifice; the nave and aisles as well as the fine tower, between the nave and chancel, are in the Norman style of architecture. The aisles are separated from the nave by semicircular arches, supported by circular but lofty shafts. The chancel has been rebuilt, by the Ecclesiastical commissioners, and is a fine specimen of the early English style. The tower contains five bells. The living is a vicarage with the chapelry of Little Farringdon, in the patronage of William Vizard, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Hodges, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1808, for land. The land belonging to the vicar being 521 acres, and the rectorial land 106 acres. The Ecclesiastical commissioners are the lay impropriators.

The Vicarage House stands in the village. A *National School* has been recently built.

There is a good *Independent Chapel* here, the minister of which, is the Rev. Mark Cuningham. *The Primitive Methodists* also have a place of worship here.

GRAFTON is a hamlet and township in this parish, situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from Langford. The lord of the manor is Arnold Wainewright, Esq., who holds a court leet at the manor house. The rateable value of the township is £963.

BADCOT is a small hamlet in this parish, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Langford. It consists of two farm houses, two coal wharfs, and about half a dozen cottages. Its rateable value is £664. The manorial rights belong to lord Shifner. The tithes were commuted for rent charges of £36. for the vicarial, and £60. for the rectorial tithes. The river Isis is here crossed by Radcot bridge, a structure of three arches, bearing marks of great antiquity. In consequence of a cut which was completed in 1787, for the improvement of the navigation of the river, the stream which flows through it is now void of traffic. This neighbourhood possesses many pictorial beauties.

LITTLE FARRINGDON

Is a hamlet and chapelry in this parish, though locally situated in Berkshire, about 2 miles east of Lechlade. The rateable value of the township, (which we have included with the parish) is £1,390. William Vizard, Esq., is lord of the manor, and his seat here is a very handsome modern mansion, in a delightful park.

The Church is small and handsome, and consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel. It is fitted up with handsome oak open seats. In the chancel

is a piscina, and there is a marble tablet to the memory of Mary the wife of W. Vizard, Esq. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Langford. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £223. 9s. 7d.

Baylis Mrs. Elizabeth
Lemann Rev. F. G., M.A.
Myers Mrs. Frances
Tombs Mr. James
Tombs Mrs. Sarah
Ward Mrs. Mary

Myers Launcelot
Smith William
Tombs John K.

Hemming W., land surveyor
Lee William, tailor
Parker Richard, carpenter
Parker Rd., jun., carpenter
Parker Thos., vict., *Crown*
Robbins James, baker
Tye Joseph, butcher
Wheeler John, shopkeeper
Wheeler William, blacksmith
Woodward John, beerretailer
and carpenter

Miscellany.

Burge William, saddler
Clare Richard, shopkeeper
Dore William, shoemaker
Greenaway Edw. A., baker
Harrison Wm., wheelwright

Farmers.

Bennett John
Cook John
Frampton Richard

Letters are received through the Lechlade Post Office.

NORTON-BRIZE PARISH.

Norton-Brize or Brize-Norton is a parish, the area of which is 3140 acres. Its population in 1831 was 627; and in 1841, 687 souls. The amount of the assessed property is £3,773.; and the rateable value is £3,717. The soil in the neighbourhood is a light stone-brash, and the land is mostly arable. John Worley, Esq. of this parish and John Williams Clinch, Esq. of Witney, jointly hold the manor. The former occupies the manor-house, a fine old mansion. The principal land owners are Sir Henry Edward Page Turner; Thomas S. Middleton, Esq., Bognor, Sussex; and William Morley, Esq. of Derby. This manor was long in the family of Greenwood (descended from one of the daughters of the great Sir Thomas More), who had resided at the manor house. Adjoining was a Catholic chapel which was destroyed many years since.

The Village of Brize-Norton stands on the road from Bampton to Burford, about 4 miles S.E. of the latter town.

The Church, dedicated to St. Brize, is a plain but ancient fabric, consisting of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end in which are three bells. In the chancel is a piscina, and in a chantry chapel, on the north side of the chancel, is a stone effigy of an armed knight remarkable for its antiquity and good preservation: one Johnes Daubengue, who died in 1346. In the church are several memorials of the Greenwood family, together with many other monuments. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bampton; rated in the *Liber Regis* at £9. 7s. 11d., and returned at £175. per annum, gross income. The patronage is vested in the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford; and the Rev. John Penson is the present vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1775 for land. The vicar has about 188 acres; and the lay impropriator, Thomas S. Middleton, Esq. holds 320 acres.

The School is endowed with £5. per annum, left in 1723 by Goddard Carter, Esq. of Alvescot.

Penson Rev. John, M. A.,
Vicar
Worley John, Esq. *Manor House*

Morley William Marsh, *Haddon farm*

Nunney James, mason
Pratt John, vict., *Chequers*
Preston John, tailor
Rawley James, carrier
Silman Limbrough, vict.,
Carpenter's Arms
Silman Thomas, baker
Taylor William, carpenter
Timms Edward, mason
Timms George, mason and
quarry owner
Timms John, shoemaker
Timms Thomas, mason
Timms William, jun., mason
Timms William, sen., mason
Tuckwell Wm., shoemaker

Miscellany.

Farmers.

Akers Charles
Gardner James
Gillett George, *Astrop farm*
Gillett John
Gillett Thomas, (and corn
merchant) *Kilkenny House*
Hall Mary
Lord Christopher
Lord John

Akers Joseph, confectioner
Akers Joseph, gardener
Akers Robert, shopkeeper
Akers William, confectioner
Cooper George, maltster
Hollis John, carpenter and
machine maker
James William, schoolmaster
James John, shopkeeper
Judd Samuel, shoemaker
Major Edward, cooper

Letters are received through the Bampton Post Office.

SHILTON PARISH.

Shilton parish is partly in this hundred, and partly in a detached portion of the hundred of Farringdon, county of Berkshire, locally situated in this hundred. The parish contains 1490 acres of the rateable value of £1,372. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £1,813. The soil is chiefly a stone brash; John Gwynne, Esq. of Gwyern Vale House, Brecknockshire, is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. *The Manor house* is now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. Robert Killmaster.

The Village of Shilton which is very pretty and is situated in the detached portion of Berkshire, stands in a deep valley through which runs a rippling brook. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by S. from Burford.

The Church, an ancient structure, consists of nave, south aisle and chancel, but it is in a sad state of repair. In the chancel is a piscina. The west tower could once boast of a *peal* of three bells; but now alas, they are quite silenced, though still within the walls—one being cracked—a second having lost its clapper—and the third lying harmlessly upon the ground, having fallen from its place some few years since. The ancient square-shaped font is adorned by curiously carved images. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Witney, valued in the king's books at £5. 5s. 5d. The Rev. Thomas Neate is the patron, and the Rev. Arthur Neate, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1794 for land. The vicar's land is 115 acres.

The Parsonage House is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Matthews, farmer, the vicar being non-resident. The church, church-yard and a portion of these premises only are in the county of Oxford. The school is endowed

with £4. 10s. per annum, to which the churchwardens add about £3. 10s.

There is also a small *Baptist Chapel* here, much out of repair.

The Poor's land in this parish is about six acres, and it is let to the poor in small allotments, the rents being returned to the occupiers in coal.

Farmers.		Miscellany.	
Cook Elizabeth, Woodside farm	Long Stephen	Jones James	
Gillett John	Matthews Thomas, Parsonage	Moulden David, shoemaker	
Johnson Thomas	Maisey Charles, jun.	Orpwood John, blacksmith	
Killmaster Robert, Manor house	Maisey Frederick	Spencer Wm., shopkeeper & vict., <i>Rose & Crown</i>	
	Maisey William Peake	Wickens James, baker	
	Smith William		

STANDLAKE PARISH.

This parish is situated in an open and moorish country, and contains with part of the hamlet of Brighthampton 2,040 acres. The assessed property in the parish in 1815 was valued at £3,485.; and the rateable value is now about £3,606. The soil is chiefly a red loam upon gravel, and it is about equally divided between arable and pasture land. The society of Magdalen college Oxford, are lords of the manor and principal landowners; and a manor court is held here yearly.

The manor belonged to the Greys of Rotherfield, and John lord Grey, in the 4th of Edward III. (1331), obtained here a charter of free warren. The manor was afterwards divided into four portions. One share was in the family of Molins, in the reign of Henry VI., and the other three parts, with the advowson of the church, were procured by Thomas lord Bradestan, whose great grand-daughter Elizabeth carried them in marriage, to Walter de la Pole.

The Village of Standlake is large, and is situate in the extreme south east corner of the Bampton hundred, on the river Windrush, which falls into the Isis 1½ mile southward. It is about 5½ miles S.E. of Witney. Kennet, in his Parochial antiquities, tells us that the following curious custom formerly prevailed here: "The minister of the parish, in his procession in Rogation week, reads a gospel at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Checquer inn, in this town, where some say there was formerly a hermitage, others that there was anciently a cross at which a gospel was read in former times, over which the cellar being now built they were forced to continue the custom." No such custom now prevails; nor is it known in the neighbourhood that there ever was an inn here bearing the sign of the Checquers. Dr. Rawlinson in his MS. collections for the county says "that there is in the parish of Standlake, and in the road between Gloucester and London, an ancient house, called in old writings the Hermitage. The tenant pays 3s. 4d. per annum for it to Lincoln college, Oxford, and it was well known by the sign of the Checquers."

The *Church* is an antique fabric north of the village, and comprises nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and an octagonal tower, surmounted by a low spire, at the west end. In the tower are five bells. In the chancel are tablets to the memory of members of the Strickland, and Western families. The living is a rectory in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Biddulph, of Birdingbury, Warwickshire. It is rated in the king's books at £16. 10s. 10d. The glebe land consists of 33A. 3R. 5P. The tithes were commuted for a corn rent which now yields £451 per annum.

The *Rectory House* is a large plain edifice on the east side of the church.

There is a *Baptist chapel* here to which a Sunday school is attached.

The *Parish School* is endowed with £11. per annum, for which 12 poor children are taught free. This endowment arises from land bequeathed by John Chambers a former rector of the parish; and the interest of £30. left in 1711, by William Plasterer.

The other *Charities* of the parish are as follows:—*William Allen* in 1632 left a rent charge of 10s. per annum to be given in bread to the poor. *Elizabeth West* of Appleton in 1638, and *John Walter* of the same place, in 1635, bequeathed lands and tenements to the poor of the parishes of Witney, Ensham and Standlake; one moiety to the poor of Witney, and the other moiety to the poor of Ensham and Standlake equally. The sum of £17, per annum is now received from this charity, by the churchwardens of this parish, and expended upon the poor. *Susannah Crouch* by will dated March, 1713, bequeathed £300. for the purchase of land, the rents thereof to be distributed among the poor of this parish. The land so purchased now consists of 23A. 2R. 1P. in Eastfield, and the rents, £51. per annum, is given in bread to the poor every Sunday according to the will of the donor.

Thomas Weal left by will in 1657 certain lands to the poor of 'Northmore, Standlake, Brittinton (in the parish of Standlake), and Brighthampton.' One half of the rent, (£7). is received by the poor of this parish. The rents of some property called *Yateman's lands* are given also to the poor. *Thomas Weston*, in 1757 left a freehold messuage and close to the poor of this parish. The rent of this property is £10. per annum. About the year 1776, *Robert Wyatt* gave 40s. per annum to the poor.

BRIGHTHAMPTON OR BRITTENTON is a hamlet partly situated in this parish, and partly in that of Bampton. Its population in 1831 was 102; and in 1841, 162 souls. The amount of assessed property is £646.

Cokethorpe Park, the handsome seat of Walter Strickland, Esq. is partly situated in this, and partly in the parish of Ducklington. The fine mansion stands in this parish. It was built by Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards lord

Harcourt, and lord chancellor in the reign of queen Anne. The carved oak decorations of the dining room were presented to his lordship by that queen; and she honoured the chancellor with a visit when the house was finished. In 1775, Maximilian Western, Esq., purchased it, and his daughter and co-heiress carried in marriage to Walter, brother to Sir William Strickland, bart., of Boynton, in Yorkshire, and father of the present owner of the estate. (*See also Ducklington parish, at page 599.*)

In this parish is an ancient building, (now a farm house) partly moated, and retaining traces of a drawbridge. This is termed *Gaunt's House*, and has evidently been a mansion of some note; but, from the state of the neighbouring property at the period, it scarcely seems probable that it was the residence of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

Burgess Rev. Frank, curate	Pinnock Carey	Hickman A., boarding school
Dutton Joseph, Esq., Poplar Cottage	Pinnock E. John	Hosier David, grocer, draper and broker
Pinnock Mrs. Mary	Rose William	James Tho ^s ., schoolmaster
Strickland Walter, Esq., Cokethorpe Park	Miscellany.	Johnson Francis, carpenter
Farmers.	Arnott John, baker	Johnson Thomas, carpenter
Adams John	Arnott William, butcher	Kimber William, blacksmith
Brown Thomas	Barnes William, blacksmith	Long Stephen, carpenter
Coster John	Brooks John, tailor	Pinnock Jane, shopkeeper
Cook Barnard, (& maltster)	Cook Charlotte, shopkeeper	Rose Elizabeth, vict., <i>Three Golden Balls</i>
Eagle Henry Edward	Cox Thomas, shoemaker	Shillingford Thos., vict., <i>Bell</i>
Eagle John, (& miller)	Cawling John, horse-breaker	Stone Thomas, beer retailer
Eagle Robert	Eagle John, shoemaker	Tarrant Charles, dealer
Flory David	Eaton Philip, cooper	Tarrant Richard, school and postmaster
Flory Job	Flory Hannah, shoemaker	Webb Charles, stonemason
Giles John, Gaunt's House	Flory Joseph, saddler	Williams, Daniel, shoemaker
	Hanks R., vict., <i>Black Horse</i>	
	Hemming William, miller	

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

STONELANDS

Is a small extra-parochial place, containing an area of about twenty poles, on which is a small house. It is situated on the road midway between Brize Norton and Burford; and is the property of Mr. Thomas Gillett, of Killenny house, Brize Norton.

WESTWELL PARISH.

Westwell parish lies on the borders of Gloucestershire, and its area is 890 acres. Its population in 1831 was 162; and in 1841, 180 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,309. and its rateable value is £882. The principal landowners are John Pinnell, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and the society of Christ church Oxford. The manor house is now used as a farm house.

The Village of Westwell is neat and compact, and contains some good houses; and is situate about 2 miles W.S.W. of Burford.

The Church dedicated to Saint Mary, is an old building, comprising nave, aisles, and chancel. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Witney, rated in the king's books at £5. 3s. 9d., but now worth about £300. per annum, gross income. The deau and canons of Christ church Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. J. E. Bode, is the rector. The titles were commuted in 1770 for about 280 acres of land.

There is a *National School* in the village; and the interest of £100. three per cents reduced, bequeathed by Mrs. Dorothy Dowdeswell, sister to a former rector of the parish, is distributed to the poor.

Bode Rev. J. E. Pinnell John, Esq. Pinnell Mr. Richard	|	Farmers. Bagnall Thomas Mills John F.	|	Hall Robert, blacksmith Long John, shopkeeper Thomas James, shopkeeper and beer retailer
		Miscellany. Francis William, carpenter		

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

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✎ FOR THE TOWN AND PARISH OF WITNEY, SEE PAGE 571.

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YELFORD PARISH.

Yelford is a small parish containing only 80 acres, and in 1841, a population of 16 persons. Besides the church, there are two farm houses and a cottage in the parish. These are situated about three miles south from Witney.

The Church consists of nave or body, and chancel. It is well fitted up with fine old oaken open seats. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £4. 3s. 6½d., and returned at £103. 6s. 6d.. W. J. Lenthall, Esq. is the patron, and the Rev. H. Foulkes, D.D., principal of Jesus college, Oxford, is the present rector.

Directory: John Campion and Thomas Pinnock, farmers.

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Bloxham Hundred.

Bloxham hundred adjoins that of Banbury in the northern part of the county, having parts of Northamptonshire and the hundred of Banbury on the east, and Warwickshire on the west. Its area is 27,710 acres, and it comprises the parishes of Adderbury, with its chapelries and townships; Alkerton; Bloxham, with the chapelry of Milcombe; Broughton; parts of the parish of Cropredy, and the hamlet of Mollington; Drayton; Hanwell; Horley; Hornton; the townships of Sibford-Ferris, and Sibford-Gower in Swalcliffe parish; Tadmarton; Wigginton; and Wroxton, with the chapelry of Balscott. The population of the hundred in 1841 was 9,044 souls. The hundred is watered by numerous streams and rivulets, and the river Cherwell divides it from the county of Northampton. A large portion of the district is in pasture, and is appropriated principally to the dairy; and the arable land is chiefly strong and heavy.

ADDERBURY PARISH,

Comprises the chapelries of Little Barford or Barford St. John, and Bodicote, the township of East and West Adderbury, and the hamlet of Milton. The area of the entire parish is 6,380 statute acres; and that of the townships of East and West Adderbury 3,060 acres. The amount of assessed property is £7,453. The population of the entire parish in 1831, was 2,473; in 1841, 2,525; and in 1851, 2,315 souls. The population of East Adderbury in 1851, was 978; and that of West Adderbury, was 370 souls. The rateable value of the former township is £4,723; and that of the latter, £2,167. The manorial rights of East Adderbury belong to B. W. Aplin, Esq. of Bodicote, as lessee under Winchester college; and the lord of the manor of West Adderbury is Edwin Cobb, Esq. of Banbury. The principal landowners in both townships, are the society of New college, Oxford, who also possess a manor here; Messrs. Robert and John Wilson; Thomas Golby, Esq. Adderbury Lodge; and — Chamberlain, Esq. Courts leet and baron, are held here annually for each of the three manors. The Oxford canal and the river Cherwell pass through the parish.

The Village of Adderbury, formed by the united villages of East and West Adderbury which are separated only by a brook, is large and respectable, and is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. of Deddington, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S. by E. from

Banbury. One of the earliest historical notices of this place, occurs in Knyghton, who says that in a council of bishops, held in 1219, at Oxford, a blasphemous imposter who assumed the name, and pretended to the wounds of our Saviour, was condemned to be crucified at Adderbury. This was a market town at an early period, for we find in the 2nd of Henry III. (1218). "It is commanded the sheriff of Oxfordshire, that he cause P. bishop of Winchester, (Peter de Rupibus, lord chief justice), to have a market every week on Monday, at his manor of Edburgebur, (Adderbury) so that it be not to the injury of the neighbouring markets." In this place stands the remains of the once superb mansion of the duke of Buccleugh, which from being a residence worthy of royalty is now reduced to a handsome modern dwelling, suitable for a family of distinction. In this house once resided Wilmot earl of Rochester, (of whom more anon) and many of the water spouts belonging to the mansion bore his initials and coronet.

Adderbury House is now the residence of Miss Rebecca Tomson. The house commands a fine, though not an extensive prospect on the south, over some fertile grounds pleasingly diversified with hill and dale.

A Norman castle is supposed to have stood on the place called the Green, where was afterwards erected the mansion of the Cobb family. Sir Thomas Cobb of Adderbury was created a baronet in 1662; and Sir George Cobb, bart., who died in 1762 was the last of the family who resided here, and his remains lie buried in the chancel of the parish church. The Cobb family lived here for nearly two centuries, in the exercise of genuine English hospitality. Every vestige of the ancient mansion has disappeared, but the green is surrounded with some very good houses, one of which is the residence of John Staley, Esq.

Among the other respectable and indeed handsome houses, may be noticed Adderbury Lodge, the seat of Thomas Golby, Esq.; and the residence of John Barber, Esq. The latter gentleman we are told, has a small but valuable collection of portraits, among which are three supposed to be unique: Sir Samuel Luke, the hero of Hudibras, his wife and son. Mr. Barber it is said, is also possessed of an original charter, obtained at the instance of Wilmot earl of Rochester, from Charles II., which exonerates the inhabitants of Adderbury from several dues exacted by the mayor of Banbury, for the support of the fortifications and garrison of that town. At present, all cattle driven thither on fair or market days, are by this instrument, freed from the payment of toll.

The Old Rectory House, now a farm house, retains much of its original character.

Adderbury Cross stood on 'the High Greene.' The ancient records kept by the churchwardens mention repairs of this cross in 1618 and 1623.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin stands on elevated ground and is in the pointed style of architecture. It is a fine structure consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and a very beautiful spire 160 feet high. The chancel was built by William of Wykeham, the celebrated founder of New college, Oxford, whose bust and arms are sculptured on the external wall, over the east window, and whose arms are also carved in the roof of the chancel. The chancel was restored at the expense of New college, in 1834, under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. Buckler, the well-known architect and antiquary of London and Oxford. The sedilia and piscina are very rich and beautiful specimens, restored in a very perfect manner; and the altar and reredos (both of stone) are very handsome, and very perfect restorations. In the restoration of this chancel, New college expended nearly £700. In 1831, the interior of the church was repaired and newly pewed, at a cost of £1,016., partly raised by the parish, and partly by subscription. The new font, by Plowman, was given by the Rev. W. C. Risley, now vicar of Deddington. Among the monuments are some to the memory of the Bustard family, who formerly held large possessions in this parish; one to the memory of the Cobb family; and one to the memory of Dr. Oldys, vicar of this parish, who was murdered by some soldiers of the parliamentary army, at the top of the village, on the road leading to Banbury. In the churchyard is the monument of Dr. William Bew, bishop of Llandaff, who died in 1705, having formerly been vicar of this parish. The benefice is a vicarage, with the curacies of Bodicote, and Barford St. John, in the deanery of Swalcliffe. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, presented the advowson of this living, together with the impropriate rectory, to his foundation of New college, Oxford, in 1385. The Rev. Charles Alcock is the present vicar. The rectorial tithes were commuted in 1766 for 309 acres of land; and the vicarial tithes were commuted in 1838 for a rent charge of £822.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1829, is a handsome building, which will afford accommodation to about 300 persons. The present minister is the Rev. James Crickett. There is a small endowment to this chapel, left by Mr. Thomas Cox.

The Society of Friends have a meeting house; and the *Methodists* have a small chapel here.

The Charity Estate, called the *Feoffee's Lands*, belonging to the poor of Adderbury and Milton, yielded in 1819, an annual income of £249. 5s. 9d.

The Free School, now the *National School*, was endowed for 50 boys in

1589, by Christopher Rawlins, Esq., in the following manner, viz:—40 from Adderbury, 5 from Bodicote, and 5 from Milton. A number of other children are allowed the use of the school on payment of 3d. per week. The trustees of the school are the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford, and Mr. Alfred Waring is the schoolmaster.

The Girls National School is supported by subscription, with a small payment by the children of 1d. each per week; number unlimited. Mrs. Matilda Waring is the schoolmistress.

Here was born in the year 1626, William Cole, author of 'The Art of Simpling,' and 'Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise.' He died in 1662.

John Wilmot, the second earl of Rochester, viscount Athlone in Ireland, and baron of Adderbury, the celebrated libertine and wit, and constant companion of the 'Merry Monarch' Charles II., resided at Adderbury house for some time. He was born at Ditchley, on the 10th of April, 1647; his education was commenced at the free school of Burford; and in his 12th year he entered as a nobleman at Wadham college, Oxford. The daring height of libertinism and extreme penitence exhibited by this individual, are calculated equally to surprise the reader of his story. The village chroniclers of Adderbury relate many traditional tales of his eccentricities and libertinisms. It was at Bodicote chapel, in this parish, that Rochester made his extempore lines, addressed to the psalm-singing clerk or sexton:—

“ Sternhold and Hopkins had great qualms,
When they translated David's Psalms,
To make the heart full glad:
But had it been poor David's fate,
To hear thee sing, and them translate,
By Jove, 'twould have drove him mad.”

Henry Wilmot, Esq. the father of the subject of this notice, was created lord Wilmot of Adderbury by king Charles I. in 1644; and earl of Rochester by Charles II. in 1652. The second earl died at his residence at the Ranger's lodge, Woodstock Park, in June 1689, leaving a son Charles, the third earl, who however died in his minority, and the title became extinct.

William Oldys, a biographer and historical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, the chancellor of Lincoln, and was born in this parish. He was the author of several works, and was employed to superintend the publication of the Harleian Miscellany, and held the office of Norry king at arms. He died at an advanced age, in 1761.

In 1667 was published a 4to. tract, entitled “God's Terrible Judgment in Oxfordshire; a True Relation of a woman at Atherbury (Adderbury), having used divers horrible Wishes and Imprecations, was suddenly Burnt to Ashes on one side of her Body, when there was no Fire near her.”

BARFORD ST. JOHN'S CHAPELRY.

Barford St. John's or Little Barford is a township and chapelry in this parish, containing 480 acres, and a population in 1851 of 125 souls. Sir George Dashwood of Kirtlington Park, and Miss Wyatts of Banbury are the principal landowners. The amount of assessed property is £1,517.; and the rateable value is £1,117.

Little Barford is a small village, situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Deddington.

The Church or Chapel, dedicated to St. John consists of a nave or body, and chancel only, with a tower within the square of the nave, at the south west corner, open to the church. The edifice is entered by a plain Norman doorway with four rows of zigzags. The building appears to have been nearly rebuilt about the reign of Edward III. Of the old church only the south wall, to the height of 12 feet, was retained. In the chancel is an elegant piscina. Little Barford is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Adderbury. The small tithes of this place, together with those of Bodicote, were assigned to the vicar of Adderbury by William of Wykeham. The great and small tithes were commuted for land in 1793.

BODICOTE CHAPELRY.

Bodicote or as it was anciently called Boddycot is another chapelry in the parish of Adderbury. Its acreage is 1680; the amount of assessed property is £2,968; its rateable value £3,059; and its population in 1841 was 729; and in 1851, 673 souls. Benjamin William Aplin, Esq. is lord of the manor as lessee under the dean and chapter of Winchester; and the principal landowners are Rev. G. M. Nelson, Rev. W. C. Risley, and the Rev. C. Wyatt. Midway between Bodicote and Banbury, to the left of the turnpike road is Bodicote Grange, the pleasant residence of the Rev. George Mawson Nelson, surrounded with tastefully laid out pleasure grounds, and commanding an extensive prospect.

The Village of Bodicote, which is extensive and respectable, is situate about 2 miles south from Banbury, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from Adderbury.

Bodicote House, the seat of William Henry Hitchcock, Esq., stands in a pretty park near the village. Bodicote cross was standing in the middle of the village until the early part of the present century.

The Church or Chapel, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, consists of the usual parts, nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. It is a neat structure of the 14th and 15th centuries, and has recently been almost entirely rebuilt. The tower which contains five bells, is placed on the north side. The east window is

filled with beautifully stained glass. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Adderbury.

The Baptist Chapel erected in 1818 by subscription, is a plain building, capable of seating 400 persons.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a small but neat building, erected in 1845.

A handsome *School* was recently built, which will contain nearly 100 children, and it is in the Elizabethan style from the designs of J. Livick, Esq., architect, of London. The site was presented, with a liberal subscription by the society of New college, Oxford.

John Kersey, author of a very clear and comprehensive treatise on Algebra, was born at Bodicote, in 1616. Kersey also published an improved edition of Wingate's arithmetic, and it is believed, an English dictionary. A head of him, finely engraved by Fairthorne, is prefixed to his Algebra. He died in the reign of Charles II.

Alice Pittam, by will in 1723, left a rent charge of £15. per annum to the poor of Bodicote.

An allotment of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres was set out upon the enclosure of the fields of Bodicote, about the year 1768, in lieu of a cow common in the open fields, the produce of which is supposed to have been given for the use of the chapel.

MILTON hamlet contains 1160 acres, and 169 inhabitants, and the assessed property amounts to £1,702. *The Village* is small, and stands about 4 miles south from Banbury, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. from Adderbury. A building, formerly an Independent chapel, is now used as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Adderbury

- ADDERBURY EAST.

Golby Thomas, Esq., Adderbury lodge	Gardner William	Eely Charles, slater
Griffin John, Esq., surgeon	Hedges John	Eely George, hairdresser
Sanders Rev. William S.	Hiorns John	Edenborough — shopkeeper and beer retailer
Stone Mrs. Elizabeth	Lloyd James	Flint William, carpenter and beer retailer
Staley John, Esq., The Green	Lambert Jas., (& merchant)	Gardner James, jun., miller
Somerville Mrs. Elizabeth	Nele bridge	Gardner Wm., shopkeeper
Tomson Miss Rebecca, Adderbury House	Page Samuel	Griffin Charles, corn dealer
Wilson Mr. John	Stilgoe Nath., Rectory farm	Goode John, cabinet maker
Wilson Mr. Robert	Walton C., (& beer retailer)	Haward Keziah, shopkeeper
	Wycherly Jas., (& maltster)	Hawkins Richard, tailor
	Whittlesee John	Innes John, shoemaker
		Lamb William, mealman
		Lett Owen, mason
		Liddington John, vict., <i>Wolf</i>
		Mobley George, baker
		Pearson W., draper & grocer
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Bennett John	Busby John, sub-postmaster	
Coles William	Coles Benjamin, grocer	
Clifford John, (& vict., <i>Plough</i>)	Deely Thomas, butcher	
Gardner James	Dorset John, vict., <i>Coach & Horses</i>	
Gardner Richard		

Pottinger Geo., blacksmith
Robinson Daniel, butcher
Savage Henry, saddler
Scrivener John, baker
Slave George, potter

Spicer Thomas, saddler
Stockton William, carpenter
Taylor George, plumber
Tustain Thomas, shoemaker

Townsend T., vict., *Red Lion*
Waring Alfd., schoolmaster
Williams Wm., watchmaker
Wyatt Samuel, grocer

ADDERBURY WEST.

Barber John, Esq.
Crickett Rev. James, (Independent)
Hooks Rev. —

Stilgoe Henry
Wyatt William

Godfrey William, fellmonger
Jackman Isaac, shoemaker
Jarvis Daniel, baker
Morse William, shoemaker
Neighbour Thos., vict., *White Hart*

Farmers.

Austin William
Goffe John
Rogers John

Miscellany.
Barnard Richard, carpenter
Booth Joseph, plumber and glazier
French William, brazier
Gardner James, shoemaker

Nutt Thomas, shopkeeper
Parker William, butcher
Pottinger William, smith

BARFORD ST. JOHN.

Farmers.

Austin James
Austin William, Coombe-hill

Irons John
Timms Susanna

Miscellany.

Crofts William, vict., *Crown*
Nichols James, miller

BODICOTE.

Aplin W. B., Esq., solicitor
Austin John, sen., Esq., Bodicote Elms
Bloxham Mrs. Mary
Bristow Mrs. Martha
Cave Mr. George, Bodicote Lodge

Deer Webb
Gardner J. sen., (& maltster)
Kilby William
Kirby Joseph, College farm
Maule John
Smith John

Edenborough — vict., *Plough*
Gardner John, jun., miller
Gardner Thos., woolstapler
Hayward Wm., basket maker
Hawkes Bennett, butcher
Hewer Ann, schoolmistress
Lovell Joseph, carrier

D'Oiley Christopher, Esq.
Harbage Mr. John
Hitchcock W. H., Esq., Bodicote House
Kibbel Mr. William
Pellat Mr. Daniel
Wilson Mr. John
Nelson Rev. G. M., Bodicote Grange

Miscellany.
Austin John, jun., miller
Beale William, shopkeeper
Blake George, butcher
Bonner John, carpenter
Bonner William, carpenter
Brooks Edward, blacksmith
Cornoock John, dyer and sub-postmaster
Davis Phæbe, beer retailer
Eden Thomas, carrier

Malsbury Rehd., carpenter
Rainbow William, shoemaker
Roberson Henry, carpenter
Sanders William, blacksmith
Shackel Thomas, mason
Smith David, baker
Tarver T., tailor & tea-dealer
Terril John, beer retailer
Usher Rufus, rhubarb grower
Wrighton M., calf dealer
Wilkin John, jun., baker
Wilkin J., sen., shoemaker

Farmers.

Deer George

MILTON.

Irons William, Esq., Manor House

Turner Thomas G.
Woolgrove William

Grimes Charles, weaver
Jarvis Charles, tailor
Morrey Samuel, mason
Payne Sarah, shopkeeper
Wake Wm., vict., *Black Boy*

Farmers.

Banwell Thomas
Bennett John

Miscellany.
Bennett George, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

ALKERTON PARISH.

This parish, anciently spelt *Alcrintone*, and Olkerton contains only 650 acres of the rateable value of £939.; and it is assessed for the property tax at £1,019.

The number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 190; and in 1851 the same number, thus exhibiting neither an increase or a decrease for the last ten years. The soil is good, and besides the usual farm produce, yields excellent turnip crops. The principal landowners are the earl of Jersey, (the lord of the manor) John Loveday, Esq. and the Rev. R. E. Hughes. The manor of Alkerton formerly belonged to Christian Lydiat, the father of the learned but ill-fated, Thomas Lydiat, of whom more anon. The manor is now used as a farm house.

The Village of Alkerton which is small is divided from Shennington in Gloucestershire, by a small brook. It is situate about 6 miles N.W.W. from Banbury.

The Church dedicated to St. Michael stands upon a considerable eminence, and is principally in the early English style of architecture. It consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch and tower. The latter rises between the nave and chancel, and contains four bells. Some portions of the church are of the 14th century, but it was all altered in the 16th century, when the chancel was partly rebuilt. The clerestory was added in the 14th century. The porch is of the 13th century. The interior of the church was cleaned and the accumulated whitewash of centuries was removed, some few years since by the Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, the present rector. By means of this restoration, the beautiful details of the building were brought to view. Mr. Derrick, in noticing the sculptured figures with which the external course is enriched, says, "this cornice was evidently intended, as a sort of language to the initiated, and I think it could be well made out with a little attention and study. The dusk of evening was coming on," he continues, "but I could plainly see figures with musical instruments, with the figure of a man being as it were lulled into listlessness by their music; the type of the evil one close at hand, but in the attitude of moving as if by stealth towards his victim; then the figures of two men in mortal strife, with this same evil spirit waiting for its prey; the ass too, emblematic of patience, close to the figure of the lamb bearing a flag; the hare or rabbit, emblematic of timidity and innocence; the whole is evidently a work of design and not a freak of fancy." The living is a rectory in the patronage of the earl of Jersey, rated in the king's books at £6. 3s. 9d. The tithes were commuted for about 97 acres of land.

The learned mathematician and chronologer, Thomas Lydiat, was born here in 1572, and was rector of this church during the period of the civil wars. He unfortunately became security for a large amount for a relation, and was thrown, first into the Brocardo at Oxford, and afterwards into the king's bench. He was released from imprisonment by the generosity of

some friends, of whom archbishop Usher (his brother-in-law) was the principal; but he was doomed to a succession of trials from the parliament party, and he passed the close of his life at Alkerton, in poverty and obscurity, and was buried in the parish church. Dr. Johnson thus alludes to his fate in his *Vanity of Human Wishes*:—

“If dreams yet flatter, once again attend
“Hear *Lydiat's Life*, and *Galileo's end*.”

Directory.—*John Anderton, William Davis, John Gardner, John Gregory Plumbe, and John Müller, farmers; and Thos. Russell, shoemaker.*

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

SHENNINGTON PARISH.

This parish cannot be considered within our province, though locally situated in this county; but a short notice of it may not be unacceptable. It adjoins Alkerton, and is in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester. It contains 1340 acres; and its population in 1851, was 437 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,423.

The Village of Shennington is about 6 miles N.W. from Banbury, and 29 N.W. from Oxford.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, like that of Alkerton, stands on elevated ground, and is a mixture of the decorated and perpendicular styles of architecture. It consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower. The benefice is a rectory valued in the *Liber Regis* at £15. 3s. 4d., and its gross income now is £344. per annum. It is in the patronage of the earl of Jersey, and incumbency of the Rev. R. E. Hughes, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1780. Here is a *Dissenting Chapel* and a *Free school*.

BLOXHAM PARISH.

Bloxham, formerly spelt *Blochesham*, contains 2860 acres, of the rateable value of £5,502. The amount of property in the parish, assessed for the property tax in 1815, is £6,879; and the population in 1831, was 1573; in 1841, 1319; and in 1851, 1335 souls. The lord of the manor is lord Saye and Sele; and the principal landowners are the Rev. G. Warriner, Bloxham Grove; Mr. Joseph Malsbury; Mrs. Fisher, Grimsbury House; Mr. Richard Potter, and Mr. James Page. In 1841, some fragments of Roman pottery, and some copper coins of Tetricus, and Constantine junior, were discovered on the north side of the road which branches off from the turnpike road, westward, towards Milcombe. In the same place, one foot below the surface of the soil was also found the crown of an arched brick flue or oven, 8 feet 6

inches in length, 2 feet 7 inches in depth, and 3 feet in breadth at the southern end and nearly 2 feet at the north end. At Bloxham Grove a large brass coin of Antonius Pius was found a few years since. At Grove Mill which lies between Bloxham and Bodicote, formerly stood one of the numerous Norman castles, erected in this district.

The Village of Bloxham which gives name to the hundred is of considerable extent, and is situated on the high road between Chipping Norton and Banbury, about 4 miles S.W. from the latter place.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary is a handsome Gothic structure consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and a magnificent tower and spire at the western end of the nave. A tradition prevails that the three fine churches of Adderbury, Bloxham, and King's Sutton were erected by three masons, who were brothers; and the respective merits of the spires of these churches are celebrated in some well known traditional lines:—

“Bloxham for length
Adderbury for strength,
And King's Sutton for beauty.”

The beautiful spire of this church, which is said to have been built by cardinal Wolsey, who beautified the church, and also erected a stone cross near the east end, is 195 feet in height, and is a conspicuous object for many miles round. The western entrance to the church is enriched with a sculptured representation of the last judgment, the Deity being shown seated under a canopy above the point of the arch of the door-case. Bloxham spire was damaged in the great storm of 1703; also twice subsequently, in or about the years 1773 and 1782. On the 23rd December, 1790, the upper part of the spire was destroyed by lightning; but was restored by Mr. Cockerill, in 1792. The benefice is a vicarage with the chapelry of Milcombe, in the patronage of Eton college and incumbency of the Rev. George Bell. It is rated in the king's book at £17. 9s. 4d., and its gross income is now about £284. per annum. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1799 and 1800.

The Vicarage House is a plain building situate near the church.

The Baptist Chapel is a neat building, in which, the Rev. David Nunnick, officiates.

The School is endowed by the will of Mr. Job Faulkner, late of Bloxham, with the interest of £666. 13s. 4d., three per cent consols, for which, 60 children are taught free.

The Charity estate under the management of feoffees, yields an annual income of £183. 9s. 4d., one third of which is expended in keeping the church in repair; one-third is expended on the highway; and one-third is given to the poor.

Bloxham Grove, situate about half a mile south of Bodicote, is the seat of the Rev. George Warriner. It is a good modern residence, standing in the centre of a small but well wooded park.

MILCOMBE CHAPELRY.

Milcombe Chapelry, in the parish of Bloxham, contains 1380 acres. Its population in 1841, was 224; and in 1851, 241 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2.199.; and the rateable value is £1,330.

Milcombe is a small village situate about 5 miles S.E. from Banbury, and 1½ mile S.W. from Bloxham.

The Church, or Chapel, dedicated to Saint Lawrance, is a small plain structure, principally of the 13th century, and consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bloxham. The tithes were commuted in 1793.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*

By an award made on the inclosure of Milcombe open fields, dated 16th May, 1794, the commissioners allotted to the trustees or feoffees of Milcombe town, land in lieu of, and as a full compensation for certain lands in the open fields, a plot of ground on Milcombe heath, containing 12A. 2R. 14P.

*Marked * reside in the Chapelry of Milcombe.*

Bell Rev. George, vicar
 Colegrove J. Esq., surgeon
 Davis Henry, Esq.
 Davis Mrs. S.
 Gulliver Thomas Esq.
 Harman J. N., Esq.
 Harris Miss Hannah
 Hitchman Mrs. Sarah
 Nunnick Rev. D. (Baptist)
 Preedy Mrs.
 Saunders Rev. Geo., curate
 Trevethick Hannah, ladies
 boarding school
 Warriner Rev. G., the Grove
 Warriner Mrs. S., the Grove
 White Mr. Thomas

Farmers.

Bennett William
 Bezley William
 *Colegrove Ralph
 *Coles James
 Ell Thomas
 Garrett William
 Gibbard Thomas
 *Hartley Thos., (& miller)
 Malmsbury Joseph

Page James
 Potter Richard
 Potter Robert
 Potter William
 *Pratt Henry
 *Rogers John
 Rogers Martha
 Towler John
 Trevethick James
 Willetts Thomas
 Wise John

Miscellany.

Atkins Win., mason
 Barrett Thomas, builder and
 valuer
 Barnes Matthew, pig dealer
 Bartlett Edw., carpenter
 Benson Chas., horse dealer
 Berry Thomas, shopkeeper
 Bonner John, registrar of
 births and deaths
 *Butler James, carpenter
 Cakebread Geo., mason
 Cherry John, maltster
 Clifton Isaac, mason
 Clifton William, mason

Cooper John, vict., *Hawk & Partridge*
 *Dale Joseph, vict., *Horse & Groom*
 Eagles William, baker
 Flint William, baker
 French Samuel, butcher
 Gascoigne Isaac, shoemaker
 Gascoigne Wm., sen., blacksmith
 Gascoigne William, junior, blacksmith
 Green Isaac, blacksmith
 Hands Rd., vict., *Red Lion*
 Harris James, vict., *Elephant and Castle*
 Hawkins Thomas, baker
 Heath Jonathan, tailor
 Herbert Chas., schoolmaster
 Horley Wm., butcher
 Hall Reuben, plumber
 Hartall Aaron, mason
 Jellyman Wm., rope maker
 Manning John, plasterer
 Merry E., vict., *Snardragon*
 Otter William, druggist
 Osborn Thos., watchmaker

Paine John, gardener	Robinson James, baker	*Tustin John, herbalist
Powers William, cooper	Rogers George, carpenter	Walker William, sadler
Preist John, butcher	Russell Philip, shopkeeper	Warr Thos., shoe maker
Preist Joseph, plasterer	Somerton Thomas, baker	Willetts John, maltster
Prickett Thomas, (& miller)	Spicer John, carpenter	Wheeler Richard, shoe maker
Grove-mill	Spicer Thomas, tailor	White William, plumber
Randle John, vict., <i>Joiners</i>	Taylor W., vict., <i>White Lion</i>	Wyatt Richard, mason
<i>Arms</i>	Tustain John, basket maker	

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

BROUGHTON PARISH.

Broughton parish includes the hamlet of North Newington; Broughton township containing 1270 acres; and that of North Newington 680 acres. The amount of assessed property is £4,858.; and the rateable value of Broughton is £1,748. The population of Broughton in 1851 was 180; and that of North Newington 436 souls.

The manor of Broughton formerly belonged to the family of De Broughton, who probably took their name from the place; and who obtained a charter of free-warren here, about the 29th of Edward I. (1301). It was afterwards vested in the family of Wykeham; from whom it was carried in marriage by Margaret the daughter and heir of Sir William Wykeham, to lord Saye and Sele. The principal proprietors of the soil at present are the Right Hon. lord Saye and Sele; the Rev. C. F. Wyatt; and Colonel North.

The Village of Broughton is small, and stands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Banbury. Here are the fulling mills of Mr. John Hutchings, who from the excellent quality of the water is enabled to produce exceedingly fine colours. This gentleman has recently received an order to dye the cloth for the royal liveries, and for the hangings of the new houses of parliament.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very interesting structure in the decorated style of the 14th century. It consists of nave, south aisle and chancel, having a tower and spire without any parapet or pinnacles at the junction. The chancel is unusually wide, and is separated from the nave by a fine stone screen of decorated work; in it is a fine perpendicular monument to the memory of a male and female of the Broughton or Wykeham families, of the time of Henry VI. This tomb which was much mutilated was repaired at the expense of lord Saye and Sele. In-arched in a wall of the south aisle, is a tomb supporting the recumbent figure of a knight in armour, supposed to represent Sir John de Broughton, the founder of the church and castle. There is also another fine monument in this aisle, belonging to the same family; and a good brass of lady Philippa Bishopsden, who died in 1414. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £18. 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and its returned gross

income is now £591. per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. C. F. Wyatt is the present rector. The great and small tithes the property of the clerical rector were commuted in 1803. The rectory land of Broughton consists of about 250 acres; and of North Newington about 100 acres. *The Rectory House* is a good residence.

Broughton Castle, the seat of the Rt. Hon. and the Rev. lord Saye and Sele is situated in this parish, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.W. from Banbury. This castellated mansion was erected by John de Broughton about the year 1301; but the greater part of the present buildings belong to the Elizabethan era. Some portions however, of an earlier building of the 14th century remain tolerably perfect. The *Chapel*, which though small is interesting, belongs to this older part. The stone altar still remains, and the east window is of the decorated style. The castle is surrounded by a broad and deep moat, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, and it was formerly a place of great strength. An ancient picturesque tower forms the entrance to the court. This gate is still perfect, and there appears from the remaining staples to have been two other gates; but there are no traces of the portcullis. The greater part of the building within the court on the north front, was erected by the Fiennes family in 1544. The most ancient part built by the Broughtons is at the east end. The south front is covered with ivy. A small tower on the south east angle of the buildings has loop holes for the discharge of arrows. Several of the rooms have good plaster ceilings and chimney pieces of the time of Elizabeth or James I. The fine old hall, 55 feet long and nearly 26 feet wide, has a pendant ceiling. This castle has not been the residence of its lords for several years, but it is now undergoing a thorough repair and being fitted up for its present noble owner. As Oxfordshire cannot boast of many castellated remains, this castle is not only valuable on account of its local interest, but as having long been the abode of characters conspicuous in English history. It was at Broughton castle, and at Fawsley in Northamptonshire, that the leaders of the malcontent party in the reign of Charles I., held their secret meetings, which resulted in a civil war. Broughton Castle was then the seat of lord Saye; and Fawsley, the seat of Richard Knightley, Esq. whose eldest son Richard Knightley, had married Elizabeth the eldest and favorite daughter of Hampden. In these two secluded houses did Hampden, Pym, St. John, lord Saye, and lord Brook; and later in the year 1640, the earls of Bedford, Warwick and Essex, lord Holland, Nathaniel Fiennes, and the younger Vane, and other persons of rank and quality hold their sittings. Anthony à Wood tells us, that for several years before the civil war began, lord Saye, who was looked upon as the godfather of the puritan party, "held meetings of them in

his house at Broughton, where was a room, and passage thereunto, which his servants were prohibited to come near: and when they were of a complete number, there would be great noises and talkings heard among them, to the admiration of those that lived in the house, yet could they never discern their lord's companions." Nugent, with reference to these meetings says, "It seems an odd fancy, though a very prevailing one to suppose that wise men employed in capital matters of state, must needs choose the most mysterious and suspicious retirements for consultation, instead of the safer and less remarkable expedient, of a walk in the open fields." The same writer tells us, that the old printing press established at Fawsley by Sir Richard Knightley, in the reign of Elizabeth, was at this time again brought into use for the purposes of the cabal.

On the 3rd of November, 1640, the king opened the 'Long Parliament' which soon gave evidence of the spirit which animated a large portion of its members. Of this section of the assembly were James Fiennes, who represented Oxfordshire; Hampden, the member for Buckinghamshire; Nathaniel Fiennes for Banbury; and Hampden's two sons-in law, the younger Knightley, and Sir Robert Pye, for Northampton and Woodstock. "The dispute between the king and the parliament arrived at a crisis in the beginning of 1642," writes Mr. Beesley. "The house of commons on the 9th February, proceeded to nominate and recommend persons whom they desired to be entrusted with the militia of the kingdom; Lord Saye being named for Oxfordshire, Lord Brook for Warwickshire, and Lord Spencer for Northamptonshire. On the 5th March, (the king having refused every demand of the parliament to limit or suspend his own powers over the militia), the parliament published their celebrated Ordinance, appointing lieutenants of the several counties to array and arm the militia. This was considered a declaration of war, and wherever it was obeyed, the king's authority of course ceased. The king's commission of array followed, and the summer was employed by both parties in making preparations for war."

A short distance from Broughton tollgate, and nearly a mile from Broughton castle in an enclosure called Bretch, is a cave, which is vulgarly supposed to have been a place of secret entrance to the castle. This cave is a series of irregular chambers formed naturally in the rock, succeeding each other for about 150 or 170 feet. No part of the cave is so high as 5ft., 10in.

On felling a large beach tree in this domain, nearly fifty years ago, a gold ring was found deposited beneath it. On the ring was engraved a cross legged knight, and a shield with the arms of St. John of Jerusalem; and upon a scroll was the Norman French legend; *Joie sans ni cesse*, i. e. Joy without cease.

The present possessor of the castle and domain the *baron Saye and Sele*, the Rev. Frederick Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, D.C.L., is the eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas James Twistleton, D.D. He was born at Gayton, Northamptonshire, in 1799; married in 1827 the second daughter of the 4th viscount Powerscourt; succeeded his cousin in 1847; was appointed canon residentiary of Hereford in 1840; assumed the additional names of Wykeham-Fiennes for self and issue by royal license in 1849; in which year he was elected high steward of the borough of Banbury.

His lordship is the 20th in descent from Geoffrey lord Saye, who was one of the 25 barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. The first lord Saye and Sele of the Fiennes family, (descended from the baron of Magna Charta) was lord high treasurer of England, but was beheaded by Jack Cade's mob in 1541. His descendant after seven generations obtained a recognition of the title by letters patent in 1603.

Residences, 43 Grosvenor-street, London, and Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire.

Heir, his son the Hon. John Fiennes Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes born at Walton-on-Thames, in 1830.

NORTH NEWINGTON is a hamlet in this parish which contains 680 acres, and in 1851, 436 inhabitants. The *Village* which is small is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Banbury. St. John's in the Wood, the residence of Mr. Richard Page, is an ancient mansion, which appears to have been moated, and having buttresses &c., of an ecclesiastical character; but we find no particular notice of it in any record. The base of an ancient stone cross remained in the middle of the village up to a few years since.

Charities.—The rent of a close containing about an acre in Horley, called 'The Horley land' is divided amongst the poor of this parish.

Christobella viscountess Saye and Sele, by will dated 8th December 1787, bequeathed a large sum of money, the interest to be applied in apprenticing children belonging to the parishes of Grenton and Quainton in Bucks, and the township of North Newington. At the time of the enquiry, this charity yielded an annual income of £330.; two boys from North Newington were placed out annually, and the sum of £40. was received and distributed amongst the poor of this district.

BROUGHTON.

Miscellany.		
Saye & Sele, Rt. Hon. Lord Broughton Castle	Bayliss Susannah, vict., <i>Saye</i> & <i>Sele Arms</i>	Hutchings John, dyer & fuller Page Jas., farmer, Broughton grounds
Wyatt Rev. Chas. F., rector	Coles John, miller	Sellers Francis, Rectory farm

NORTH NEWINGTON.

Greaves James Matthew, Esq. North Newington lodge Page Richard, Esq., St. John's	Herriff John, sen. Herriff John, jun.	Bartlett Chas., cattle dealer Bayliss John, vict., <i>Roebuck</i> Busby Edward, carpenter Caless John, beer retailer Harris J. & Wm., carpenter Sellers John, maltster Sellers Rebecca, paper mkr
Farmers. Bull Thomas Garrett James	Miscellany. Ashby Thomas, shoemaker	

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

FOR MOLLINGTON CHAPELRY, LOCALLY SITUATED IN THIS HUNDRED,
SEE OROPREDY PARISH.

DRAYTON PARISH.

Drayton or Draiton is a small parish, covering an area of only 540 acres. Its population in 1831 was 184; in 1841, 206; and in 1851, 225 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,823, and the rateable value £1,039. The earl of De la Warr is lord of the manor, and with Colonel North principal landowners.

This lordship was formerly possessed by Sir Giles Arden, knt., and was carried in marriage by one of his two daughters and coheirs to Lodowick Greville whose descendants long resided here. The Grevilles constructed a mansion of some importance on the south east of the parish church; the fragments of this building were afterwards converted into a poor house.

About the year 1770, a Roman pavement of 'fine coloured tiles' and a bath, are locally said to have been discovered in the vicinity of this ancient seat. It is certain that a great number of Roman coins of the middle and smaller brass, from the time of Maximin to that of Julian, were found in the soil of Drayton some sixty years since.

The Village of Drayton is small and is situate about 2 miles N.W. from Banbury. Drayton Cross was partly standing about 35 years ago in the middle of the village.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, is a small plain structure of the 14th century, and of rude workmanship. It consists of nave, chancel and low tower. The tower is modern and contains three bells. The structure underwent a restoration in 1844, and is now neatly fitted up with open benches. The church contains several memorials of the Greville family. In the chancel is a monument with an alabaster slab, having two figures representing Ludowick Greville and his lady, engraved upon it, and the date, 1438. Beneath a

window in the north wall, in a pointed arched recess is a very ancient sepulchral erection without any inscription, traditionally believed to be the tomb of the founder of the church.

The pulpit has three beautifully carved oak panels, presented by Colonel North of Wroxton Abbey. At the east end of the south aisle was formerly a chantry chapel. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Deddington, returned at £75.; gross income £339. The patron is the earl of De la Warr, and the Rev. William Lloyd, L.L.B. is the rector.

The Rectory House is a comfortable residence a little south of the church.

CHARITIES.—Elizabeth Metcalfe, by will dated 1st April 1774, left £526. 13s. 6d., Old South Sea annuities, the dividends to be laid out yearly in the purchase of clothing for the poor children of this parish; and she left £700. three per cent consols, half of the dividends to be expended in purchasing clothing for poor old persons of this parish. The personal estate of the testatrix having proved insufficient to pay the several legacies, the stock was reduced to £327. 12s. 3d. three per cent consols, in respect of the legacy of £526. 13s. 6d. old S. S. annuities; and £420. 19s. 8d. in the same stock, in respect of the legacy of £700. three per cent consols.

Lloyd, Rev. Wm. L.L.B. rector	Bull Alban, farmer, Drayton	Boulton William, miller
Bull Miss Mary Ann, Drayton	Lodge	Knibb Wilkin, vict., <i>Roebuck</i>
Lodge	Ellington Elizabeth, farmer	Pain Mary and Elizabeth, dressmakers

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

HANWELL PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1240 statute acres; its population in 1831, was 288; in 1841, 297; and in 1851, 301 souls. The rateable value is £1,588; and the assessed property amounts to £2,813. The earl of De la Warr is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

The manor was once in the possession of Ralph de Venun, of whom it was procured by the Arden family. From the Ardens it passed by marriage to Lodowick Greville. It was afterwards in the family of Cope, and was carried in marriage by an heiress to the duke of Dorset. The daughter and heiress of the 3rd duke of Dorset, carried it in marriage with Drayton to the present earl De la Warr, of Bourne Hall, Cambridgeshire. William Cope, Esq. of Banbury, was cofferer to Henry VII. Leland says "Mr. Cope hath an old manor place, called Hardwick, a mile north from Banbury; and another pleasant and gallant house at Hanwell." The family of Cope flourished for many generations in this northern part of the county.

Anthony Cope, Esq. of Hanwell, who represented Banbury in parliament in the reign of Elizabeth was one of the leaders of the early puritans. On the 27th February, 1587-8, he offered to the house a bill, and a written book; the bill containing a petition that it might be enacted, that all laws then in force touching ecclesiastical government should be void, and that the book then offered, being a form of common prayer, and none other, might be received into the church and be used. The queen (Elizabeth) sent to the speaker for the petition and the book, and in a few days after, Anthony Cope, and the leaders of those who joined him in this movement, viz:—Lewknor, Harleston, Bainbrigg and Wentworth, were committed to the tower, where they remained until the dissolution of the parliament on the 23rd of March. The queen's displeasure, however, towards Mr. Cope does not appear to have been lasting, for she knighted him in 1599; and in 1601 she intended to visit Sir Anthony, at Hanwell; which visit does not seem to have taken place.

In September of that year when the queen was at Caversham, at the seat of her minister Sir Francis Knolly, Sir Anthony Cope went there to wait upon her, "with a great shew and train of retainers." Sir Anthony Cope is said to have kept here "a hospitable house in the old English style." On the 20th of August, 1605, he entertained king James and his queen here for a day and a night; and again on the occasion of a second visit on the 27th of August, 1612. He was created a baronet on the first institution of that order in 1611, by James I. He died in July, 1614, and was buried in the parish church. Sir William Cope, son of Sir Anthony Cope, was honoured with a visit from James I. and his queen, at Hanwell, from the 22nd to the 24th of August, 1624, on their majesties return from Warwick castle. Sir William, brother to Richard Cope, resided at Calthorpe.

In our notice of Broughton parish at a preceding page, we have seen how the counsels and secret movements which led to the great rebellion against Charles I. were carried on there and at Fawsley; and it is remarkable that some of the secret and important movements which led to the restoration of Charles II. were also carried on in the same neighbourhood; namely at Hanwell castle, the seat of Sir Anthony Cope, bart.

Hanwell Castle, the 'gallant house' of Leland, was of a quadrangular form, with a tower at each corner, and a frontage of 109 feet. The chief part of the building was taken down about 70 years since, but the south-western tower (now in the occupation of Mr. William French, jun., farmer,) and some smaller fragments still remain. The principal entrance was by a pointed doorway in the west front, surmounted by a bay window. The whole edifice was castellated, and was a fine specimen of the brickwork with stone

quoins, of the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. There was a gallery commencing in the south-east tower and communicating with the chancel of the church, which is situated on a hill level with the floor of the central apartment of this tower. There are three rooms in the south-western tower which still remain, measuring each 20 by 18 feet, and the ascent is by winding stairs, which lead to its summit. In the lower room is a fine chimney piece of black and white marble, which was removed from one of the state rooms. The great kitchen, now used as a dairy, and the adjoining room have two curious fire places, situated back to back.

The Village of Hanwell is distant about 3 miles N.W. by N. from Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, mostly of the 14th century, and is principally in the decorated style of architecture. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. In the latter is a peal of five bells. The beautiful pointed arches of the nave are supported by low clustered columns with finely carved capitals. At the east end of the north aisle are evident traces of a chantry altar. The reredos-screen remains and consists of five small decorated niches with figures in them. There are indications of another altar at the east end of the south aisle. The east window of the chancel is of five lights; and within the altar rail is a fine monument to Sir Anthony Cope who died in 1614. Several memorials denote that this church was the ordinary place of sepulture of the Cope family. The benefice of Hanwell is a rectory in the deanery of Deddington, rated in the king's books at £17. 16s. and now worth in the gross £320. per annum. The earl De la Warr is the patron; the Rev. William Pearse, M.A., rector; and the Rev. Thomas Pearse, B.D., curate.

The Rectory House stands near the north-west corner of the church.

The Rev. John Dod, the celebrated puritan divine, was presented to this rectory by Sir Anthony Cope, and after holding the living for 20 years he was suspended for nonconformity. He died in 1645, aged 90 years and was buried at Fawsley.

The interest of £13. left at an early period by Mrs. Butterfield, and Dr. Jenkinson, is given every year, with the sacramental money to the poor.

Pearse Rev. William, rector
Pearse Rev. Thomas, curate

Farmers.

Adkins Richard, (& miller),
Heath farm
Allen Mary

Buller William, sen.
Buller William, jun., Bils-
more Hall
Cook Henry, (& baker)
French William, sen., Glebe
farm
French William, jun., The
Castle

Strickland James

Miscellany.

Hazlewood S. vict., *Red Lion*
Tallet John, tailor
Taylor William, shoemaker
Wyatt George, carpenter

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

HORLEY PARISH.

This parish contains 970 acres; its population in 1841 was 425; and in 1851, 393 souls. The rateable value is £1,846.; and the amount of assessed property in Horley and Hornton is £3,939. Miss Catherine Stewart possesses the manorial rights; and the chief proprietors of the soil are Sir H. Cope, bart., Miss C. Stewart, John Hitchcock, Esq., and the vicar, in right of his church.

The Manor House is the residence of Mr. William Hall.

The Village of Horley which is small and irregularly built, contains a few good residences. *Horley House* is the seat of John Hitchcock, Esq. The village is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Banbury.

The Church dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a fine Gothic structure principally of the 14th century, and consists of nave, side aisles and chancel, with a square tower between the nave and chancel. The piscina in the chancel is very beautiful, of early English character, and has been restored. In the sill of one of the side windows is the seat for the priests instead of the usual sedilia.

The living is a vicarage with that of Hornton, a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln, in the patronage of the lord chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme Seymour, bart., for whom the Rev. W. J. Pinwell officiates. The benefice is rated in the king's books at £16. 13s. 4d., but its gross income is now £410. per annum. The tithes of Horley were commuted for land. *The Vicarage House* is a small neat modern residence in good repair.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*; also a *National School* which is endowed with an estate left in the 3rd of Charles I. (1628). This property consists of a school and school-house, with a garden, at Horley, and an allotment upon Peen Hill, in Neithrop field, consisting of 13A. and 2R. There is also a garden at Neithrop, containing about three quarters of an acre. The annual income of the endowment is £45. per annum.

John Bray of this parish who died in 1671 left 'six dozen of bread yearly, for ever, to be given at Yellow-well (a close of about a quarter of a mile from Horley) on St. Thomas' day.' The sum of 6s. per annum is laid out in bread, and is given to the poor, on the day and at the place named in the latter bequest.

Ankers Mr. Thomas
Hall William, Esq., Manor
House
Hitchcock John, Esq., Hor-
ley House
Huggins Mr. John
Pinwell Rev. Wm., James

Farmers.

Baker Thomas, (& baker)
Bayliss Thomas

Goodman Richard
Hirons Richard
Salmon William

Miscellany.

Archer Richard, shoemaker
Arnett W., vict., *Red Lion*
Buffrey Robert, wheelwright
Bennett Thos., schoolmaster
Clarke William, wheelwright

Gardner Daniel, mason
Gardner William, miller
Gascoyne Robert, blacksmith
Humphris Geo., blacksmith
Hunt John, mason
Jones William, shopkeeper
Lucas George, mason
Lucas William, mason
Pickering Jonathan, baker
Stamp John, shoemaker
Varney William, mason

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

HORNTON PARISH.

In all civil matters Hornton is considered a separate and independent parish, but in ecclesiastical affairs it is only a chapelry to Horley. Its area is 1400 acres; its rateable value is £1,799.; and the amount of assessed property is £2,052. The population in 1841 was 592; and in 1851, 590 souls. Miss C. Stewart is lady of the manor, and Richard Wilcox, Esq., J. L. Stratton, Esq., the executors of the late W. Prophet, Esq. and Mr. Robert Meddoms, Mr. John Gibbs, and Mr. Lovell are the principal landowners. The manor house has degenerated into a cottage.

The Village of Hornton is small and lies in a sequestered valley, about 5½ miles N.W. from Banbury. Here are some extensive stone quarries.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is principally of the 13th century, but retains some remains of an older building of the beginning of the 12th century. It consists of nave, side aisles, chancel and tower with a plain parapet, and a square turret at the north west angle. The tower contains a peal of six bells. The chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Horley, and in the patronage of the lord chancellor. The tithes were commuted for land.

There is a small Primitive Methodist Chapel in Hornton.

The National School is a small stone structure erected by subscription, in 1834. This school is endowed with the rents of six acres of land.

Farmers.

Clarke John Perkins
Garrett John
Goode John & Elijah
Goode Sarah
Goode William
Meddoms Robert
Potter William
Randle Thomas
Robinson Thomas
Wilcox Richard Colcott

Miscellany.

Beesley Wm., shoemaker

Clarke John, carpenter
Clarke William, quarryman,
Hornton quarry
Cob Edward, tailor
Dove William, shoemaker
England James, quarryman
French Anthony, butcher
Gardner John, quarryman
Gilkes John, baker
Gilkes William, carrier
Goode William, plumber, &c.
Grainger Jas., schoolmaster
Hirons Robert, quarryman
Holt Andrew, miller

Mander William, vict., *Bell*
Robins John, quarryman
Stockley Richard, carrier
Varney Anthony, baker
Varney William, mason
Walden James, blacksmith
Watkins Eliz., beer retailer
Watts John, shoemaker
Webb Charles, watchmaker
Webb John, shoemaker
West William, baker
Wilkins Richard, tailor
Wilcox George, carpenter

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

TADMARTON PARISH.

Tadmarton, or as it was formerly spelt Tadmertune, is a parish containing 2,500 acres, of the rateable value of £2,452. Its population in 1831 was 335; in 1841, 404; and in 1851, 450 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £3,191. From an early period the manor of Tadmarton belonged to the abbey of Abingdon. After the dissolution of religious houses it was granted by Henry VIII. for certain considerations, to George Brooke lord Cobham, and Thomas Pope, their heirs and assigns for ever. The letters patent are dated at Westminster, the 11th of May, in the 31st year of the reign, (1540). After passing through several families the estate, now containing 600 acres of excellent land, and the manor including 31 cottages, was purchased in 1839 by the trustees of John Charles Macdermot, Esq., of 24, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, London, the present lord of Tadmarton. Mr. Macdermot is a descendant of an ancient family in the county of Sligo, Ireland. The manor house is now used as a farm house. Besides the lord of the manor, the other principal landowners are captain W. L. Lampet, Mrs. Preedy, and the rector, in right of his church.

On Tadmarton heath is the large circular site of an ancient castramentation; a little to the north-west of it are some smaller works approaching to a square, which appear to have been outworks for protecting the entrance to the camp. These are believed to have been formed in the tenth century, about the time of the battle of Hook Norton; the former by the Danes, the latter by the Saxons. The inner vallum of the camp remains entire, rising five or six feet above the level of the interior of the camp, although it is formed on sandy soil. The circumference of the top of this vallum is 590 yards, and the diameter of the enclosed space is 190 yards. The fosse also remains, being about nine feet in depth below the top of the inner vallum; and there are traces of a second vallum exterior to it, towards the north; and on the east, north east, and west, are indications of a third vallum. An ancient trackway passed through the whole entrenchment, uniting with another which runs northward from Rollrich stones, in a direct line along the top of the range of hills, that separated the territories of the Dobuni and the Carnabii.

About 430 yards north-west of the camp are two tumuli, the base of each of which is about 20 yards in diameter. About 490 yards eastward of the centre of the camp is a beautiful spring of pure water, called Holy Well, which rises from the side of a steep mount, and flows down a dell to Lower Tadmarton village. A few years since the remains of a pavement existed, which led to this spring, from the outwork near the entrance to the camp.

Several Roman coins having been found in these entrenchments, it is probable that the spot though adopted by the Danes, had formerly been occupied by the Romans. In the adjoining parish of Swalcliffe is another ancient camp, for the particulars of which see the account of that parish.

The Village of Tadmarton is situated about 4 miles W.S.W. of Banbury, and is in two parts, called Upper or Great Tadmarton, and Lower Tadmarton. These two portions of the village are about a quarter of a mile apart.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curious old structure, consisting of nave, north aisle, chancel, and west tower, in which are five bells. In the open sittings of the nave are some fine specimens of wood carving, of the end of the 14th century. The eastern gable of the nave is surmounted by a sanctus bell-turret, of the 15th century. The styles of architecture prevalent in the edifice, are the Norman and Early English. The roofs throughout the church are of open timber and leaded, of the 15th century. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Deddington, rated in the King's books at £13. 11s. 0½d. The tithes were commuted in 1775 for land, the gross estimated rental of which is £363. The patronage is vested in the society of Worcester college, Oxford; and the Rev. James Lea, M.A., is the present rector.

The Rectory House is a handsome modern structure, N.W. of the church.

The National School is partly supported by subscription.

Upon the enclosure of the parish, 15 acres of land were set apart for the use of the poor, in lieu of their right of cutting fuel. This land is now let out in allotments to the poor, and the rent is distributed annually in coals.

*Marked * reside at Lower Tadmarton.*

Lea Rev. Thomas, rector Farmers. Adkins James Austin William Austin John and James *Bloxham Matthew Bloxham Joseph, Holywell-farm Colegrove John	Garrett Christopher *Garrett William Salmon John Miscellany. Blakeman John, blacksmith Green William, farrier *Green Joseph, baker Hancock Heber, vict., <i>White Lion</i>	Hancock Wm., butcher and maltster Howkins John, shoemaker Howkins Thos., shoemaker Langham W., vict., <i>Red Lion</i> Newport Thomas, carrier Robinson Daniel, carpenter and wheelwright *Tatam Charles, miller
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Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

WIGGINTON PARISH.

This parish extends over an area of 1780 acres, of the rateable value of £1529. The amount of assessed property is £2,806; and the population in 1831, was 327; in 1841, 310; and in 1851, 314 souls. The manorial rights

are in the possession of the baroness Wenman of Thame Park; and the principal proprietors are Captain W. L. Lampet, Samuel Davis, Esq. and George Cobb, Esq. The manor house is not in existence.

About 300 yards east of the church, have been found some extensive Roman remains. In 1824, the site was partially uncovered by the Rev. C. Winstanley and Mr. Skelton, and a chamber measuring 20 by 14 feet, was discovered, the pavement of which was of small tesserae of four colours, white, yellow, blue, and red. The walls of this chamber were remaining to the height of about two feet above the pavement, and were one foot below the surface of the soil. On the S.S.E. side were the remains of another room measuring 20 by 17½ feet, the pavement of which was of square tesserae of a coarser kind. Beneath the pavement was a small skeleton lying north and south. Other pavement has been discovered and turned up by the plough at various times. In the vicinity of the pavement, have been found coins of several of the Roman emperors, and other relics of the Roman people. This place has a communication by a cross trackway, with the ancient road that passes through Tadmerton camp.

The Village of Wigginton, which is in a retired situation stands about 6 miles W.S.W. from Banbury.

The Church dedicated to St. Giles is a small building consisting of the usual parts. The tower contains four bells. In the chancel are two recumbent effigies; one of these (supposed to be that of the founder of the church) is concealed from view; and the other displays the figure of a cross-legged knight in the act of sheathing or drawing a short sword. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Deddington, rated in the K. B. at £17. 2s. 8½d., but now worth £290. per annum. The advowson is the property of Jesus college Oxford, and the Rev. John Williams, B.D. is the rector. The tithes were commuted for about 198 acres of land.

The Rectory House, a spacious residence, is situate a little south of the church.

The National or Parochial Schools, are supported in the usual manner.

Williams Rev. John, B.D. rector	Tenant Henry, (and beer retailer)	Gilkes William, miller Gilkes William, shopkeeper Grant John, baker Law Chas. Coles, shoemaker Nickolls James, brazier South John, shopkeeper Tarplett John, boot & shoe maker, and leather seller Townsend John, blacksmith Wallen John, carrier Westcar William, vict., <i>Swan</i>
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Checkley Edward Hartley Richard Horton William Perrot Powel Daniel Powel Hannah Powel Thomas Slatter Thomas Stauba Edward	Cleaver Robert, mason Coles Daniel, butcher Coles Urban, shopkeeper Cox Edward, carpenter Cox George, carpenter Gilkes Nehemiah, school- master	

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

WROXTON PARISH.

Wroxton parish includes within its parochial limits, the township and chapelry of Balscott. The acreage of Wroxton, is 1800; and that of Balscott, 550. The rateable value of both townships is £4,197; and the amount of assessed property is £5,304. The population in 1831, was 780; in 1841, 819; and in 1851, 789 souls. The soil of this and the neighbouring parishes is excellent. Lieut. Col. John Sydney North, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

A priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, was founded here "in honour of God and the blessed Mary," in the years 1,200 or 1,209, by an ecclesiastic named Michael Belet of a family connected with Beletscot or Balscott, in this parish. He endowed it with the manor of Wroxton, and all his property in Wroxton and Balscott; together with the manor of Thorpe near Rowell, in Northamptonshire; the churches of Wroxton, and the chapel of Balscott; with the advowsons of the churches of Sytheston, and Onnesby, &c. Michael Belet was the friend of the great Grostete or Greathead, bishop of Lincoln, and is mentioned in connection with him in 1235. At the dissolution of religious houses, this priory was valued at £78. 13s. 4½d. The priory and lands belonging to it afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, and by him given to that foundation. Of that society it was held by the earls of Guilford, and it is now in the possession of Colonel North, to whom it was brought in marriage by the baroness North, second daughter of the third earl of Guilford. The ancient buildings of the priory are said to have been in great part destroyed by fire, but Sir William Pope, afterwards earl of Downe, to whom the property belonged in the reign of James I. erected on its site, the present splendid mansion, which was completed in 1618. The lord keeper Guilford who became possessed of Wroxton, by his marriage, with the lady Frances Pope, daughter of Thomas, third earl of Downe, made some additions to it, in the reign of Charles II. A part of the old chapel has been preserved, in which is an early decorated window of four lights; and in a passage leading to the cellars of the mansion is a doorway of the original building.

Wroxton Abbey, now the seat of Lieut. Colonel North, and the baroness North, is a splendid and extensive mansion. The building was not completed according to the original design, as an intended wing on the south side was never commenced. The west front extends 118 feet in length; and the Italian porch is very elegant. The chapel is a fine room, measuring 27 feet 2 inches, by 16 feet 10 inches, and was beautified by the first earl of Guilford. The ancient and beautiful window is decorated with stained glass by Van Linge. The hall

measures $45\frac{1}{4}$ by $24\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The dining room is $31\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 feet, and has a beautifully enriched ceiling. The library is spacious and elegant after a plan by Smirke.

The mansion contains a good collection of ancient portraits of the families of Pope and North. Among the former is an original of Sir Thomas Pope founder of Trinity college, Oxford. The gardens and pleasure grounds which are very beautiful still retain most of their monastic features. This noble mansion has been more than once honoured by the presence of royalty; James I. paid a visit here to Sir William Pope, "and was diverted with the amusements of hawking and bear-baiting." Charles I. and his queen, together with prince Charles and the duke of York, visited Sir Thomas Pope, and slept here on the night of July 13th, 1643, and the next day proceeded to Woodstock castle.* George prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. paid visits to the earl of Guilford at Wroxton in 1805, in 1806, and again in 1808. On the occasion of the prince's second visit he was accompanied by his brother, the duke of Clarence, afterwards king William IV. The obelisk at Wroxton bears the following inscription with reference to the first visit of the prince of Wales:—"Georgius Walliæ Princeps Frederici Nepos avi virtutibus ornatus hospitium sibi a Francisco Comite De Guilford Francisci Nepote Wroxtoniæ renovatum huic obelisco inscribi voluit mense Junii MDCCCV."

Susan North—the Baroness North as we have already seen, is the 2nd daughter of the 3rd earl of Guilford, by his second wife, daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker. The baroness was born at Waldershare near Dover in 1797; married in 1835 John Sydney Doyle, Esq., who in 1838 assumed the surname of North and was sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1845; and succeeded to the barony in 1841. This peerage, which was created by writ of summons, fell in abeyance in 1802, on the death of the 9th. baron who was 3rd earl of Guilford; that earldom descending to the heir male, the barony became divided among the three daughters of the earl; the youngest of them died in 1835; and the eldest (who was marchioness of Bute) in 1841, when the abeyance naturally terminated in favor of the present peeress. Her grandfather the 2nd earl of Guilford, was long known as lord North, and was prime minister from 1770 to 1782.

Residences.—16 Arlington street, London; Putney hill, Surrey; and Wroxton Abbey, Oxon. *Heir* her son, the Hon. William Henry John, born in 1836.

* This was on the occasion of the meeting of the king and queen with the princes in the vale of Kinton. Her majesty was on her way from York towards Oxford, having with her more than 2,000 infantry, 1,000 horse, 6 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars and about 100 waggons. This meeting of the king and queen was commemorated by a medal struck at Oxford, of the size of a crown-piece.

The Village of Wroxton stands about 3 miles N.W. from Banbury.

The Church dedicated to All Saints is a fine Gothic edifice, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel and a battlemented and pinnacled tower containing four bells. The chancel is divided from the nave by a carved oak screen. The pews of the family of North are superbly fitted up, and enriched with beautifully carved oak. In the chancel is a magnificent canopied tomb highly ornamented, supporting recumbent effigies of Sir Wm. Pope, first earl of Downe, and his lady; and in the church are several other memorials of the Guilford family. The benefice is a vicarage with the chapelry of Balscott, in the patronage of the baroness North, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Wyatt, M.A., for whom the Rev. Michael Harrison officiates. The gross income of the living is £137. per annum. *The Vicarage House* is a plain building.

The Independents, and the *Methodists* have each a small chapel here. There is also a *National School* here.

An allotment of about eight acres was set out at the time of the enclosure for the repairs of the church in lieu of some land in the open field, the rent of which was applied for the same purpose.

BALSCOTT CHAPELRY.

Balscott Chapelry in the parish of Wroxton contains 550 acres. The population and rateable value is included with the parish. Between this place and North Newington is *Castle Bank* of Roman construction.

The Village of Balscott, which is small is situated about 4½ miles W. by N. from Banbury and 2 miles west from Wroxton.

The Church or Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen is a neat little edifice, consisting of nave, south aisle, chancel and tower. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wroxton. Upon the inclosure of the commons in 1804, about 2A. 2R. 1P. was set out to the chapelwardens in lieu of some lands, the rents of which had been applied before the inclosure, to the repairs of the chapel. It is not known from whence this land was originally derived.

Harrison Rev. Michael, curate
North Lieut. Colonel John
Sydney, *Wroxton Abbey*.
North The baroness, *Wroxton Abbey*
Tawney A., Esq.

Farmers.

Carpenter Ambrose
Carpenter Charles

Carpenter Job
Carpenter Joseph
Fox John
Fox Samuel
Gardner John
Gardner William
Goode George, Wiagnill
Hill farm
Hayes John Phillip
Hayes James

Hayes John Webb
Hirons William
Thompson Richard
Williams George
Williams John

Miscellany.

Ancox Elijah, carpenter
Bartlett George, *cattle dealer*

Burton Joshua, superintendent of police	Goodman William, vict., <i>White Horse</i>	Humphris Rd., blacksmith
Coy John, carpenter	Greenway William, tailor & draper	Ingram George, mason
Elfred John, shoemaker	Harris Charles, vict., <i>North Arms</i>	Ivens John, butcher
French John, shoemaker	Hawtin Henry, baker	Mills John, shopkeeper
Golby George, schoolmaster	Hughes J., plumber & glazier	Pearson Charles, tailor
Goodman Thomas, baker		Pearson Francis, tailor
		Smith Thomas, cork dealer
		Tims William, shoemaker

BALSCOTT CHAPELRY.

MacGreal Jeremiah Henry, Esq., surgeon	Lamb Thomas	Upton John
	Miller James	Miscellany.
Farmers.	Miller Richard, (& miller)	Gilkes Thomas, baker
Aris William & John	Taylor John	Draper George, blacksmith
Bayley William	Williams George	Padbury Thomas, weaver
	Williams William, sen.	Taylor George, mason

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

Banbury Hundred.

This hundred, which is situated in the northern part of the county, is bounded on the north and east by Northamptonshire, and on the south and west by the hundred of Bloxham and by Warwickshire. Two portions of it, one containing the greater part of the parish of Charlbury, and the other the parish of Swalcliffe, with its chapelries of Epwell and Shutford, are separated from the rest. The area of the hundred is 21,230 statute acres; and its population in 1841, was 12,314 souls. Banbury hundred ranks among the most estimable in the county; the land is judiciously enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; but the face of the country is too bare of wood to allow much picturesque variety of feature. The Oxford canal and the Oxford and Banbury branch of the Great Western railway, pass through the hundred, and afford a facility to commerce, in the highest degree important. The following are the parishes &c., comprised in this hundred. The borough and parish of Banbury, the parishes of Charlbury, Cropredy and Swalcliffe, the chapelries of Claydon, Wardington, Epwell, and Shutford; the hamlets of

Fawler, and Finstock; and the extra-parochial districts of Clattercote, Cornbury Park and Prescott.

FOR THE BOROUGH AND PARISH OF BANBURY SEE PAGE 393.

CHARLBURY (PART OF) PARISH.

Charlbury parish is situated partly in a detached portion of this hundred, and partly in the hundred of Chadlington. The entire parish contains 11,320 acres of which 7,010 acres are in the hundred of Banbury, and 4,310 in that of Chadlington. That portion of the parish situate in Banbury hundred, includes the town or village of Charlbury, and the hamlets of Fawler and Finstock; and the remainder of the parish comprises the chapelries of East Chadlington and Shorthampton. The population of the entire parish in 1841, was 2,982; and that of the township of Charlbury, 1375 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £10,906; and the rateable value of Charlbury township is £4,099. Its acreage is 2,066. The president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, are the lords of the manor; and the principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough, Lord Churchill, Benjamin John Whippy, Esq. and Mr. Richard Taylor. The manor courts are held annually in the town house on the east side of the church yard. It is not known with any degree of certainty that this is the manor house; and some are of opinion that the ancient farm house which stands a little S.W. of the church, was the original one. This manor was founded by the Mercian kings, and was given by them to the bishops of Lincoln, from whence it passed by exchange to the abbot and monks of Eynsham. It remained in the possession of this monastery until the dissolution, when it was purchased of Henry VIII., by the founder of St. John's college.

The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway passes through this parish, and it is intended to have a station on that line at Charlbury.

The Town of Charlbury is situate on a slight eminence near the river Evenlode, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Chipping Norton, 7 N.W. from Woodstock, 7 N. of Witney, 9 S.E. of Burford, 15 S.W. from Banbury, 11 N.W. from Oxford, and 73 miles W.N.W. from London. Charlbury obtained the grant of a weekly market in the reign of Stephen, but it has almost fallen into disuse. *Friday* is the market-day, and the inhabitants anticipate that after the opening of the above mentioned railway, their weekly markets will improve.

Fairs are held here on the 1st of January, 2nd Friday in lent, 2nd Friday after the 12th May, for live stock; and on the 1st Friday in October for cheese and cattle. The town contains several good houses and shops, and the streets are clean, and about to be lighted with gas. Owing to its being surrounded by about twenty villages within a circuit of a few miles, a considerable trade is carried on at Charlbury. Here is the largest glove manufactory in the county; it is carried on by Mr. Samuel Pritchett, and about 1000 hands are generally employed. The new railway station when erected will add much to the general appearance of the town.

Blandford Park, called also Cornbury, and Wychwood Park, the seat of lord Churchill, is in the vicinity of Charlbury. This estate was formerly the residence of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, who died here. It was afterwards occupied by Edward earl of Clarendon, who took his title of viscount from this place. The property was purchased some years back by the duke of Marlborough, and was for some time the occasional residence of the duke of Beaufort. The fine mansion stands nearly in the centre of a spacious park, from which there are some pleasing views.

Francis George Spencer, D.C.L. the second baron Churchill, (United Kingdom created 1815) is son of the first baron by the fifth daughter of the third duke of Grafton, (now dowager lady Churchill). He was born at Blenheim, in 1802; married in 1849, the daughter of the second marquis of Conynham; succeeded his father in 1845; is a deputy lieutenant of this county; and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1843. The first peer was youngest son of the 3rd duke of Marlborough. *Seats*.—Wychwood Park, Oxon., and West Lavington House, Wilts. *Heir Presumptive*—his brother the Hon. George Augustus, who was born at Blenheim in 1804. He was lieutenant colonel of the 37th foot from 1845 to 1849; and lieutenant colonel of the Coldstream Guards, from 1849 to 1851, when he retired.

Lee Place, the seat of Benjamin John Whippy, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence half-a-mile S.E. from Charlbury. The greater portion of the house was erected in 1640; and it was for some years the residence of the descendants of the family of Lee of Ditchley. The wings and stabling were built in 1725. The ceiling of the great drawing-room, designed and executed by Gibbon, is one of the finest in the kingdom. From the Lee's this mansion passed to the Holloway's, who resided here till the year 1832, when it was purchased by the present proprietor.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine pile of ancient architecture, a portion of it being in the Saxon or early Norman and the remainder in

the Gothic style. The edifice was enlarged in the 13th century, when the tower was built; and in the time of Henry VII. further additions were made to it. Here are memorials of the Jenkinson family ancestors of lord Liverpool, who long resided at Walcot. The tower contains a peal of six bells. In the register of the parish occurs the notice of "a plague which began here on the 10th of June, 1583, and ended on the 25th of November in the same year." The living is a vicarage with the curacies of Chadlington and Shorthampton; in the deanery of Chipping Norton. It is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £25. 5s. 10d. The president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, are the patrons; and the present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. The annual value of the living is £800. The tithes of the whole parish, except Chadlington, and Chilson were commuted in 1850, for rent charges amounting to £1,734. 3s. 8d.; the vicarial, £686. 8s. 9d.; the duke of Marlborough's portion of the great tithes, £683. 12s. 3d.; lord Churchill's portion of the same £255. 6s.; to St. John's college £69. 1s. 4d.; Sarah Castle £35. 11s.; and Martin Robinson £4. 15s.

In digging a grave in the Church yard, a short time back, a fibula or Roman brooch was found upwards of six feet from the surface. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. Edwards of Charlbury.

The Vicarage House, a little west of the church, is a good modern residence.

The Wesleyan Chapel, erected in 1823 will accommodate about 400 persons.

The Friends Meeting House is a good stone building, rebuilt in 1779. This society was first established here in 1681.

Mr. George Baughan left £250. towards building a *Baptist Chapel* which is about to be erected.

The Grammar School was founded and endowed in 1675, by Mrs. Ann Walker of London, who charged certain lands and tenements in Shotswell and Cropredy, with an annuity of £40. per annum for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and £10. per annum towards the maintenance of two poor scholars in Brasenose college, Oxford. The principal and fellows of Brasenose college, are the visitors and trustees. Mr. Henry Rowley is the present master of the school.

The British School is supported by subscription, and the interest of £100. bequeathed to it by Mr. Robert Spendlove. The building was erected in 1815: Mr. Jesse Clifford is the schoolmaster.

There are two *Dame Schools* in the town supported by the vicar.

The Society of Friends have also a school here.

HAMLETS.

FAWLER is a hamlet in this parish containing according to the parliamentary returns 980 acres; and in 1841, 123 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £1,319; and the amount of assessed property is £1,676. The duke of Marlborough is the principal landowner. The greater part of the land is arable.

The Village, which is small, is situated on the northern bank of the river Evenlode, about two miles S.E. of East Charlbury.

FINSTOCK is another hamlet in this parish. It comprises 1,220 acres of the rateable value of £1,074. In 1841, it contained 534 inhabitants. The assessed property in the hamlet amounts to £1,596. The principal proprietors are lord Churchill, Mr. J. C. Dudley of Oxford, and Mr. James Alderton. The whole of the township is arable land. Finstock common embraces an area of 93A. 3R. 35P.

The Village, is scattered, and stands about 2 miles S. from Charlbury.

Here is a *Church or Chapel* dedicated to the Holy Trinity which was erected in 1841. It is a good stone building in the early English style, and will accommodate about 350 persons. The cost of its erection was about £1000. The site was given by lord Churchill. The living is a curacy in the gift of the vicar of Charlbury; and the Rev. George F. Simes, S.C.L. is the incumbent.

The Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1840. It is a stone building which will seat about 200 persons.

There is a free school, supported chiefly by lord Churchill.

Charities.—There is in the parish of Charlbury, a close of land, about two acres, called Poor Boys Close, which is supposed to have been left many years ago for apprenticing children; but when or by whom, is not known. This land lets for about £7. per annum.

The Town Stock consists of the dividends arising from £510. 17s. 1d. stock in the late five per cent. bank annuities purchased with the sum of £500. received for the sale of some premises situate near a wharf in Banbury, belonging to the Oxford canal company, which was conveyed to the company by indenture of lease and release, in August 1777.

In the returns made to parliament in 1786, the sum of £500. is stated as being vested in the vestry of this parish, being the produce of a workhouse and land which belonged to the parish, and was sold to the Oxford canal company; but no name of any donor, or date or object of the charity is mentioned; and it does not appear that this property is applicable to any charitable purpose.

Thomas Gifford left to the poor of Charlbury, a close of 2 acres; the playing close (nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre) upon a part of which the British school is built;

also a message, part of which has been fitted up by the parish for Mrs. Walker's school.

Elizabeth Martin left a rent charge of £2. per annum to the poor of Finstock hamlet.

Thomas Martin, by will in 1773, left an annual rent charge of 40s. to be given to 20 poor labourers or their widows, inhabitants of Finstock.

Hannah Neal left about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land in the open field of Ramsden, for educating poor children of Finstock. The hamlets of Fawler and Finstock, possess jointly, some tenements called the Church houses.

FOR THE OTHER HAMLETS AND CHAPELRIES OF THIS PARISH, SEE CHADLINGTON HUNDRED, IN WHICH THEY ARE LOCALLY SITUATED.

SUB-POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—Miss Sarah Walden, postmistress.

Albright Miss Hannah
Albright Mr. Nicholas
Albright Mr. William
Cottrell T. R., Esq., surgeon
Edwards Mr. James
Grace Mr. John
Kerby Mrs. Edward
Kinch Mr. John
Penson Mr. John
Pollard Mr. William
Saunders Mr. Samuel
Silver Rev. Thomas, vicar
Simes Rev. G. F., curate of
Finsbury and Ramsden
Smith Mr. Edward
Rawlinson Abram L., Esq.,
solicitor, (& at Chipping
Norton)
Ward Miss Mary
Whippy Benjamin John,
Esq., Lee-place

Farmers.

Brooks Sarah H.
Eden William
Gibbs Samuel, Fawler
Grace Francis
Hall William
Harris William
Harwood James
Howes Joseph, Fawler
Kerby Thomas
Launchbury John
Padbury Thomas

Paine J., (& miller), Fawler
Smith Sarah

Miscellany.

Albright John Marshall,
druggist, grocer, &c
Aldred Hy., draper & tailor
Allen W. Smith, tailor, &c
Baskett Henry, plumber &c
Baskett Walter, butcher
Baskett W., grocer & farmer
Baughan E., schoolmistress
Baughan Henry, ironmonger
Benfield John, plumber &c
Benfield Wm., vict., *Dog*
Bissel Charles, shopkeeper
& bacon curer
Bowl Joseph, grocer and
tallow chandler
Brooks Thomas Rd., miller
Clarey Edward, tailor
Claydon Edw., blacksmith
Clifford Jesse, master of
British School
Compton James, carpenter
Compton Willm., carpenter
Cross Edw., baker & farmer
Draper Joseph, baker
Draper W., sen. blacksmith
Draper W., jun., blacksmith
and beer retailer
Edens Thomas, beer retailer
Farmer James, hair-dresser

Freeman John, bookseller
&c., & boarding school pro-
prietor
Ginks James, fellmonger
Godson Stephen, registrar of
births and deaths
Grace Sarah, shopkeeper
Green William, baker
Grimmett Thomas, butcher
Hall John, beer retailer
Hall William, baker
Harris Sarah, milliner
Harris Abel, vict., *Bull*
Harris Mary, shopkeeper
Harrison Jane, hairdresser
Harwood Edward, builder &
contractor
Harwood E. & J., masons
Hemmings E. schoolmistress
Hollis John, beer retailer
Holtham Wm., shopkeeper
Horniblow John, chemist &
druggist
Kench Edwin, plumber
Kerby E., vict., *Rose & Crown*
Kerry William, shoemaker
Kibble Ann, beer retailer
Knibbs Henry, saddler, &c.
Knibbs John, shoemaker
Lay Wm., vict., *White Hart*
Lay W. & Sons, slaters, &c.
Malins George, cooper
Martin John, gardener
Matthews Thomas, shoemkr.

Newman J., land surveyor	Sessions James, brewer, &c.	Taylor Richard, baker and beer retailer
Padbury Edward, tailor	Sessions R., draper & grocer	Taylor Richard, land agent
Parrott James, shoemaker	Sharman John, brazier, &c.	surveyor & agent to the
Parrott John, shoemaker	Sheldon J. vict., <i>Royal Oak</i>	County Fire Office, Pros-
Parrott Robert, shoemaker	Sheppard Robert Watson,	pect Villa
Pritchett Samuel, glove manufacturer	vict., <i>Bell</i> , Commercial and posting house, and agent for the Royal Farmers' insurance society	Watton John, plumber &c.
Rawlings James, slater &c.	Sorrell Jonathan, carrier	Wells Thomas, professor of music & beer retailer
Rawlings Thomas, carpenter	Stevens John W., clerk	Wells Thomas, butcher
Robinson George, civil engineer	Tappin Mary, dressmaker	Weston George, brazier &c.
Rowley Henry, master of the Grammar school		Wynne James, shoemaker

FINSTOCK HAMLET.

Farmers.		
Bolton Edward	Barnes Mr. William, sen.	Hopcraft John, tailor
Brown Henry	Barnes William, jun, baker, grocer, farmer, & beer rethr.	Hunt Charlotte, grocer
Green Job	Baines Charles, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Hunt James, blacksmith & grocer
Litherland John	Dore Stephen, carpenter	Shepherd John, baker
Webb Richard	Eeles Alfred, vict., <i>Plough</i> , (& grocer)	Witham Stephen, grocer
Miscellany.		
Armstrong W., schoolmaster		

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

CLATTERCOTE.

Clattercote, or Clattercot is an extra parochial district of 670 acres according to the parliamentary returns, but of only 330 acres according to local estimation. It is situate near Claydon, at the northern extremity of the county, about 6 miles north from Banbury. Here was anciently a priory of Gilbertine monks, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded in the reign of king John. At the dissolution of religious houses; this priory was valued at £34. 19s. 11d. per annum, and its possessions were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Petre, secretary of state; and after falling a second time into the hands of the king it was settled upon Christ Church college, Oxford. In the 2nd of Elizabeth, (1560,) Clattercote was granted to Henry Lee; and for some generations the property has belonged to the Cartwright family. Some interesting remains of the original buildings of the priory, are incorporated with the ancient and extensive dwelling which now occupies its site. The original cellars of arched brick work are now used as a storehouse; and a room applied to the purposes of a dairy, appears to have formed part of the ancient chapel. Part of the moat which surrounded the building still remains; and out of the ancient burial place adjoining, several human skeletons have been discovered.

CROPREDY PARISH.

Cropredy, originally called Crapridden, Cropelie, Cropperige and Cropsedy, comprises the townships of Great and Little Bourton, with Prescott, Claydon cum Mollington; and Wardington cum Williamscothe, and Coten. The parish is partly in this hundred and partly in the hundred of Bloxham, and in that of Kington, in the Burton Dassett division of Warwickshire. The entire parish contains 7,820 acres; and in 1841, it had 2,727 inhabitants. The township of Cropredy contains 860 acres, and its population in 1841, was 547; and in 1851, 506 souls. The rateable value is £3,893. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £17,513. The parish is intersected by the Oxford canal, and also by the Oxford and Birmingham Junction railway, which last company, intend erecting a Station here.

The society of Brasenose college, Oxford, possess the manorial rights, and the principal landowners are the representatives of the late Sir John Cope, bart; Mr. John Eagles, Mr. William Ankers, and Brasenose college. The manor-house an ancient building, which appears to have been formerly moated, is now used as a farm house.

This parish acquires an interest from the desperate battle which was fought at Cropredy bridge, in June 1644, between Charles I. and the parliamentarians. The ground was disputed by inches; and, though no entire discomfiture took place Sir William Waller, the parliamentarian general, thought it expedient to retire. (*For an account of this battle, see page 403; and for the particulars of the battle of Edgehill, see page 396.*) Cropredy bridge still remains, but considerable repairs and alterations were made about the year 1780, at which date the present west arch was erected. It now consists of two stone arches surmounted with wood railings; and it stands close to the village. Some of the distinguished men who fell in this battle are buried within the church. Many cannon balls have been found on the east side of the Cherwell.

The Village of Cropredy which is very respectable and contains some good houses, is situate about 4 miles north from Banbury. Cropredy cross, of which the base and a portion of the pedestal still remain, stood in a meadow at the north-west side of the village.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure of the 14th century, of the usual plan, with a west tower containing a peal of six bells. The lower part of the tower is in the decorated, and the upper part is in the perpendicular style. The remainder of the edifice, (except the north aisle, which is in the perpendicular) is in the decorated style. There is a decorated

porch, and in the chancel is a double piscina of the same style; there is also a handsome old oaken screen enclosing a chantry chapel at the end of the south aisle. A fine old brass eagle supports the reading desk. The pulpit is octagonal, formed of wooden carved panelling, bearing the date 1619. The benefice is a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Oxford, and the Rev. Augustus Noel, M.A., is the present vicar. Until recently the chapelries of Claydon, Mollington, and Wardington were united to this living; but upon the death of the Rev. John Ballard, the late vicar, the bishop constituted these places separate and distinct livings. Cropredy, with Great and Little Bourton, and Prescott, form one living; Claydon-cum-Mollington another; and Wardington-cum-Williamsote and Coton a third living. The benefice of Cropredy is rated in the king's books at £26. 10s. 10d. The Vicar's income is now about £300. per annum.

The Vicarage House is a good commodious stone building, standing S.W. of the church. The tithes of Cropredy were commuted in 1774.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* here, the property of W. Hadland, Esq. of Clattercote Priory.

Calcott's School, which is situated in the hamlet of Williamsote, was founded as a grammar school at an early period, by *Walter Calcott* of Williamsote, and endowed by him with a rent charge of £13. per annum. This establishment has long ceased to be a grammar school; but the endowment is still paid, and the master teaches a number of children from Williamsote, Wardington, (including Coton) Cropredy, Claydon, Mollington, and the two Bourtons. The said *Walter Calcott*, by his will dated 10th November, 1574, gave to be distributed to the poor of the towns of Hook Norton and Cropredy, 5s. each yearly, to be paid at two sermons which he, by his said will, directed to be preached at the said towns.

Joyce Hall, of Mollington, by will dated 6th January, 1657, left certain cottages, a small orchard and an allotment of land to the poor of Cropredy, and Middleton Cheyney, the rents "to be divided amongst them in such sort as the clergyman of Middleton and vicar of Cropredy should think fit." The income of this charity at the time of the enquiry was £14. per annum. The interest of £40. the origin of which sum is unknown, is also given to the poor of Cropredy.

The rent of a close in Wardington, called the Bell land, containing 14 acres, is applied to the repairs of the churches of Cropredy, and Great and Little Bourton, in equal sums; and a portion of it is paid to a person for ringing the bell, and winding up the clock at Cropredy.

PRESCOTT OR PRESCOTE is an extra-parochial liberty now included with this parish. It contains 640 acres, and is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Banbury. The *Manor House*, now called Prescott House, a handsome modern building, and the residence of Joshua Biddle, Esq. stands about half-a-mile N.E. from Cropredy. The rateable value of Prescott lordship is £995; and the chief proprietors are the trustees of the late John Pares, Esq.

Walter Gostelow an enthusiast who was born at Prescott house in the 17th century, published a book in 1655 entitled "Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell united, or Glad Tidings of Peace to all Christendom; to the Jews and Heathens conversion; to the Church of Rome, certain downfall. The Irish not to be transplanted. Extraordinarily declared by God Almighty to the Publisher." Gostelow informs us, through the medium of this extraordinary production, that in his recollection, Prescott house "had groves and fair walks about it"; and as "an altar and a chapel stood there during his childhood," he conceived it to have been once a religious house.

BOURTON GREAT AND LITTLE

Form a township in this parish, containing 1,380 acres. The amount of assessed property is £3,468; and the rateable value is £3,716. The population in 1841, was 593; and in 1851, 573 souls. The lord of the manor is — Prewett, Esq. of Stapleford, Hertfordshire; and the principal landowners are Thomas Cobb, Esq., Mr. Joseph Ankers, Bourton House, and Mr. Richard Jordan, Bourton Lodge.

The Village of Great Bourton stands about 1 mile south of Cropredy, and 3 miles north of Banbury. This was formerly a chapelry to Cropredy; the vestiges of the chapel are now used as a schoolroom. It originally consisted of nave and chancel, and a single bell turret at the western end. The chancel is of the early part of the 14th century. The chancel arch is walled up, and used as a school room, the nave is desecrated by being converted into a dwelling house for the schoolmaster, and a part has been fitted up as a grocer's shop. The chancel retains the original open timber roof, which is acutely pointed. The piscina and locker remain in their original position. The church, which is an interesting relic of other days, was dedicated to All Saints. As there had been no religious service here, in connection with the church of England for a long period, it was thought very desirable to open the schoolroom for public worship; accordingly in May, 1850, the Rev. H. R. Burdett, performed an evening service which was well attended; accommodation being afforded to about 100 persons; and the service is still continued by the vicar of Cropredy.

The great and small tithes of this township, the property of the bishop of Oxford, lay impropiators, and vicar were commuted in 1777. There is a small *Independent Chapel* in Great Bourton; and at Little Bourton, a straggling hamlet in this township, situate about one mile south from Great Bourton, is a *Wesleyan Chapel*.

The above mentioned school was founded by *Thomas Gill* of Woolscot, who by will dated 13th April, 1666, devised his real estate to certain trustees for the payment of his debts, and afterwards for "building a free school or hospital for children, whose parents had not above £40. a year, or a personal estate equal." The endowment now consists of two rent charges amounting to £29. The premises used for the purposes of a school were obtained by the trustees of Mr. Gill, in 1709, and are held for the remainder of a term of 1,000 years from the Lady day of that year, at a yearly rent of £4. The school is free to all the boys of the inhabitants of Great Bourton, of the description mentioned in the will.

A moiety of the rent of the *Bell Land*, the particulars of which are above mentioned, is paid to Great Bourton, and is carried to the churchwardens account. From this fund is paid 18s. annually to the poor of Bourton, by the name of *Chambers' money*, the origin of which is unknown. It is supposed that a sum of £20. left by Mr. Chambers to the poor of this township, was laid out upon the Bell land; and the sum of 9s. the moiety of the interest of 18s. is paid yearly by the churchwardens of Cropredy to the churchwarden of Bourton, and carried to the same account as the rent of the Bell land.

CLAYDON.

Claydon with Mollington, is a Chapelry in the parish of Cropredy. The acreage of Claydon is 1,160; the population in 1841 was 337; and in 1851, 330 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,016.; and the rateable value is £2,522. Mr H. Wheeldon, of Astell, is the principal landowner.

The Oxford canal enters the county at this place.

The Village of Claydon, is situate at the northern extremity of the county, about 6 miles north from Banbury. This place is noted for a small spring, which flows all the year, but most plentifully in the driest weather. A little eastward of this spring are three stones called the three shire stones; one of them being situated in this county, another in Northamptonshire, and the third in Warwickshire.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, without any division, under the same roof; and a north aisle divided from the nave by four arches, three Norman, and one to

the east, semi-Norman. In the gable-roofed tower at the west-end are three bells. The benefice of Claydon-cum-Mollington has been recently constituted a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the bishop of Oxford. The Rev. Thomas Henry Tait is the present incumbent. The income of the living arising from this hamlet is about £103. per annum; and that of the hamlet of Mollington about £120. per annum. The tithes of Claydon were commuted in 1775. Claydon possesses the right of sending 15 boys or girls to the school of Farnborough, an adjoining parish, in the county of Warwick; and it has also a right of sending three children to Williamscothe school.

The Poor's Land consists of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which was let at the time of the enquiry for £18. per annum. This sum together with the rent of a cottage belonging to the parish is expended upon the poor of Claydon.

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FOR CLATTERCOTE, AN EXTRA-PAROCHIAL DISTRICT IN THIS
NEIGHBOURHOOD, SEE PAGE 642.

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MOLLINGTON.

This hamlet, which with Claydon forms an independent chapelry, is locally situated partly in the hundred of Bloxham, and partly in Kington hundred, Warwickshire. Its area is 1,820 acres; 1,200 of which are in Oxfordshire; the amount of assessed property is £2,869.; and the rateable value of that portion of the hamlet situate in Oxfordshire is £1,172.; and of that portion in Warwickshire, £1,015. The population in 1851 was; of Mollington, Oxon., 241; and of Mollington, Warwickshire, 138 souls. W. Holbech, Esq. is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

The Village of Mollington is pleasantly situated in a hilly district, abounding in beautiful views of the surrounding country. It is nearly 5 miles N.N. by W. from Banbury.

The Church dedicated to All Saints, consists at present of a nave and chancel, the north aisle was taken down in 1786, and the space between the pillars built up. The nave, chancel and porch, appear to be of the 14th century; the clerestory windows and the tower of the 15th century. The tower contains three bells, and the chancel is divided from the nave by a handsome oak screen. In the church are several memorials of the Holbech family. The tithes were commuted in 1797. *A Parsonage House* is about to be erected at Mollington. Here is an *Infant School* supported by W. Holbech, Esq. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here.

Charities. Two fee farm rents of £1. 6s. 8d., and £2. 10s. 8d., were purchased for the use of the poor for £79. left by Ambrose Holbech and others.

The income of the charities of *Hugh Holbech and others*, at the time of the enquiry was £1. 14s. 2d. *William Alcock* left £100. to the poor of Mollington, but as the legacies of the testator exceeded the value of the estate, this bequest was reduced to £50. 18s. 9d. *Ambrose Holbech*, of Mollington, by will in 1700, left £50. for the purchase of lands, the rents and profits thereof, to be disposed of in putting forth a poor child of Mollington as an apprentice, with the consent of his son Ambrose, or such issue male of his family to whom his house and lands at Mollington should for the time being belong. At the time of the inclosure of Mollington, in 1796, an allotment of land, containing rather less than an acre, was set out for the repairs of the church, in lieu of sundry small pieces, before lying in the open field, the rents of which had been applied for the same purpose as far back as could be ascertained.

WARDINGTON.

Wardington, with the hamlets of Coton and Williamscoote, form another separate and distinct parochial chapelry in Cropredy parish. Its area is 2,600 acres; and its population in 1851 was 862 souls. The assessed property is valued at £1,843; and the rateable value is about £4,100. Mrs. Cartwright, of Edgcote House, Northamptonshire, possesses the manorial rights, and the principal landowners are the Cartwright family, John Loveday, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas H. Chamberlain. The *Manor House* is the property and residence of Thomas Harris, Esq.

The Village of Wardington, or as it was formerly called *Wardengton*, is pleasantly situated in a romantic and well wooded district, and contains some very good houses. It stands about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. by N. from Banbury, on the borders of Northamptonshire.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, has a nave and side aisles, chancel and west tower. The latter contains a peal of six bells, and a set of chimes. The chancel is of the early part of the 14th century, with a good east window of early decorated character. The nave, which is of the 13th century, has five early English arches on each side. The clerestory and roof are of the 15th century; and the south aisle is a mixture of the styles of the 13th and 14th centuries. The tower, which is in the perpendicular style is of the early part of the 15th century. The font is of the octagonal cup form, and bears the date 1566. The chancel contains the piscina and locker; there is a chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle, in which is a handsome marble tablet in memory of George Denton, Esq.,

and of Constance his wife. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Walters, M.A. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1761.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, in connection with which is a Sunday and day school. Near the church is a *National School*, a neat stone building.

COTON is a hamlet in this chapelry, containing two farm houses and a few cottages. It lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Banbury.

WILLIAMSCOTE, or WILSCOTE, is another hamlet in this chapelry, situate about 4 miles N.E. from Banbury. Here are a few good farm houses, and *Wilscote House*, the handsome residence of John Loveday, Esq., the lord of the manor. Mr. Richard Andrews, and Mr. Loveday, are the principal land-owners. The rateable value is included with Wardington.

CHARITIES.—*Constance Denton*, of Bath, by will in 1770, bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Wardington, and of the villages or hamlets of Williams-cote and Coton, the sum of £100. In 1703, *William Healy* left to the poor of the same places the sum of £92. 12s.; which with the £100. left by Mrs. Denton for the same purpose, and a sum given by the proprietors of land in these places for the same use, was sunk in the 3 per cents. Some years since this stock was sold out, and the produce £138. 15s., was applied, together with other money raised by the inhabitants, in the purchase of land and building cottages thereon, for the use of the poor; and it was agreed that the sum of £7. 10s. (which was the amount of the dividends) should be paid annually out of the poor's rate, for the money so taken and applied.

Mr. Chauncy left the sum of £20. to be laid out annually in coals, to be sold to the poor of Wardington at the wharf price.

Robert Turner, of Williams-cote, left the sum of £10. for the same purpose; but as the effects of the testator were insufficient for the payment of his debts and legacies, the legatees agreed to take 14s. in the pound.

The sum of £1. per annum, called stone-picking money, is paid to the poor of the hamlet of Williams-cote, out of a farm called Fern-hill. It is doubtful whether this payment arises from any charitable donation.

CROPREDY PARISH.

Biddle Joshua, Esq., Pres-	Andrews Thomas	Walker Geo., (and maltster)
cot House	Ankers William	
Borton Mrs. Mary Anne	Arnold Thomas	Miscellany.
Eagles Mr. John	Eagles William	Allitt James, carpenter
Noel Rev. Augustus, Vicarage	Elkington William	Ankers George, vict., <i>Bra-</i>
Shirley Mr. Edward	Grisold Richard	<i>senose Arms</i>
	Hadland Wm., (and miller)	Biddle John, mason
Farmers.	Clattercote	Borton John, farrier
Adkins John	Judge Clement Pratt, Cro-	Cheekley Thomas, baker and
	predy-lawn	shopkeeper

Cook Chas, carpenter
 Golby George, mason
 Golby John, mason
 Golby Thomas, mason
 Gough Thomas, tailor
 Haynes Chas., blacksmith
 Hemming Wm., carpenter
 Hughes Wm., coal dealer

Kinman Hannah, saddler
 Lambert John, plumber, &c.
 Lambert S., vict., *Red Lion*
 Lambert Sarah, wheelwright
 Lambert Thos., dealer
 Smith Geo., sub-postmaster
 Smith Robert, carpenter

Smith Thos., shoemaker and
 shopkeeper
 Smith Wm., relieving officer
 Spicer Thos., saddler
 Timms Geo., nail maker
 Ward Thos., carpenter
 Wilkins John, coal dealer
 Wise Jas., basket maker

BOURTON GREAT AND LITTLE.

Marked 1 reside at Little Bourton.

Ankers Mr. Joseph, Bourton
 House
 Mitchell Mr. David, railway
 contractor, Mill House

Farmers.

1, Adams Richard
 1, Archer Richard
 1, Bourton Richard
 1, Carpenter Nathaniel
 1, Cook John
 Elkington John, sen.,

Gardner Ann, (& beer retr.)
 Grisold Joseph
 Hitchcock James
 Jordan Richard
 Mold James Thomas

Miscellany.

1, Adkins Geo., maltster
 1, Allett John, beer retailer
 1, Bachelor John, baker
 1, Boot Thos., vict., *Plough*,
 (and baker)

Claridge Geo., wheelwright
 Copeland Jas., schoolmaster
 1, Dumbleton John, saddler
 Elkington Thos., baker
 Elkington Wm., vict., *Swan*
 Grisold Mary, shopkeeper
 Grisold Thos., wheelwright
 Grisold Wm., horse dealer
 Hale Jhn., nail manufacturer.
 Harper Chas., blacksmith
 Mason Wm., machine maker
 O'Coy Isaac, wheelwright
 Watson Geo., shoemaker

CLAYDON HAMLET.

Farmers.
 Adkins Richard
 Adkins Thomas
 Astell John
 Carpenter S., (& beer retr.)
 Curtis John
 Collins William
 Hammond George

Hammond George R.
 Humphries Charles
 Watts James
 Wheeldon Henry

Miscellany.

Allen Chas., baker and beer
 retailer

Bennett John, carrier
 Berry Keziah, beer retailer
 Berry Wm., carrier
 Garrett Wm., carpenter
 Mold Geo., blacksmith
 Owen Thos., shoemaker
 Tarver John, carpenter

MOLLINGTON HAMLET.

Tait Rev. Thomas Henry,
 incumbent of Claydon-
 cum-Mollington

Farmers.

Adkins William
 Baylis John, (and baker)

Checkley Hawtin
 French Jeremiah
 Gibbard Thomas
 Grisold John
 White Richard

Miscellany.

Archer Thos., blacksmith

Boot John U., cooper
 Frost Geo., butcher
 Gulliver John, pig dealer
 Shakspeare Rd., vict., *Green*
Man, (and carpenter)
 White John, baker

WARDINGTON HAMLET.

Cowper the Misses
 Gardner Mrs. Alice
 Harris Thomas, Esq., sur-
 geon, Manor House
 Roots the Misses
 Sabin Mr. James
 Walters Rev. Charles, incum-
 bent of Wardington

Farmers.

Bliss James
 Campion John, Coton
 Gordon Thomas
 Harbage Joseph
 Letts Thos., (& beer retailer)
 Peckover William
 Sabin James

Sabin Thomas
 Simco John
 Watson George

Miscellany.

Alcock John, baker
 Bonham John, carpenter
 Brainwood John, carrier

Butler Edward, butcher	Haycock Edward, tailor	Root John, butcher
Butler Thos., vict., <i>Hare and Hounds</i>	Hines Wm., butcher	Watson Thos., wheelwright and beer retailer
Chinner Hy., shopkeeper	Hysam Thos., cooper	Watkins Chas., mason
Davies Wm., blacksmith	Jones Jas., carpenter	Watson W., vict., <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>
Eaglestone, Wm. tailor	Lymath Thos., blacksmith	Webb John, grocer
Fisher Wm., tailor	Orsbun Wykes, maltster	Wilson Eliz., carpenter and builder
Franklin Thos., cooper and sub-postmaster	Ridge Edward, maltster	Wilson Richard, carpenter and builder
Green John, shoemaker	Savage Moses, baker	
	Shakspeare T., wheelwright	

WILLIAMSCOTE HAMLET.

Loveday John, Esq., Williams-cote House	Goodman James	Miscellany.
Farmers.	Miller Robert	Eaves John, rope maker
Andrews Richard	Miller Mrs. —	Smith Wm., carpenter
		Smith Wm., maltster
		Walker John, vict., <i>Crown</i>

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

SWALCLIFFE PARISH.

This parish comprises the chapelries of Epwell and East Shutford, and the township of West Shutford, in Banbury hundred; and the townships of Sibford Ferris, and Sibford Gower in Bloxham hundred. The area of the entire parish is 6,270 acres; and the amount of assessed property in 1815, was £10,824. The population of the entire parish in 1831, was 1,962; in 1841, 1,924; and in 1851, 2,012 souls. The acreage of the township of Swalcliffe, is 1850; and its population in 1851, was 367 souls. The soil of this neighbourhood is various, and the principal proprietors are, the baroness Wenman of Thame Park, to whom belong the manorial rights; W. L. Lampet, Esq., Mr. Thomas Gulliver, Mr. John Greaves, and Mr. John Painter. The Manor House is a fine modern structure, the residence of Henry Norris, Esq.

British and Roman Remains. In this parish is an ancient British camp called *Madmarston*. The hill on which it is formed is conical at the base, but has a nearly flat top which corresponds with the dimensions of the camp. Its form is irregular, but approaching to pentagonal; and it consists chiefly of a double intrenchment, which is not now so conspicuous as it was some years since, owing to its having been for several years under the plough. The inner vallum on the southern side is 117 yards in length; the curved south-west side, in which is the principal entrance, 102 yards; and the western side is 73 yards. The middle vallum has 14 yards ascent on the slope, from the top thereof to the middle of the fosse which separates it from the inner vallum is 7 yards; and thence to the top of the inner vallum is 16 yards. Continuing the circuit of the camp from this point, the northern

vallum measures 186 yards in length; and the eastern one 110 yards. The area within, measures 5 acres. The locality around and beyond Madmarston is so hilly, as to be almost mountainous, and some of the hills appear to bear traces of earthworks.

Near the foot of Madmarston, in the parishes of Swalcliffe and Tadmarton, extensive and ancient remains have been found at what is called *Black Land*, some of which, mark the spot as the site of a British settlement. Mr. F. Wise, in a MS. letter to Mr. Gale, Sept. 13th 1732, gives some information respecting this site. The substance of Mr. Wise's letter is published by Gough. "In Swalcliffe parish, but nearer Tadmarton, is a Roman town which seems to have extended itself round the foot of a hill (Madmarston). At the bottom to the west, is a field part of which is called 'Money Acre,' from a pot of money found there, about 100 years since; and which by those pieces of Roman pottery and the richness of the soil, was certainly part of the old town. This end points to Swalcliffe, but the people who live in the farms think it reached no further than some out-closes of the farm, called the (Lower) Ley, somewhat nearer on this side towards Tadmarton, where considerable ruins are dug up to mend the highways; but no stone or inscription, nor could Mr. Wise find any in the fences of the closes. From this farm, the town seems to have extended to another, also called the Ley, (Upper Ley) about a quarter of a mile off, on the north east side of the hill, and between these two a good way east into Tadmarton field, in which is a sign of a Roman bank, and on the south side beyond the brook, in Swalcliffe field is a considerable barrow called Rowbarrow; which probably stood just without the town. The blackness of the soil for three feet deep, shows that the town was destroyed by fire." Mr. Beesley, in his *History of Banbury*, gives a plan of the ground, (51 acres in extent) surrounding Madmarston, which has afforded remains, indicative of the existence of an ancient town. "Within this space" he writes, "foundation walls have been continually discovered, and various remains, as ashes, bones, Roman coins and pottery, have been found. The field called Blakefield is especially remarkable for the number of coins ploughed up in it. In that called Blackland, which is on the Tadmarton side of the little brook, the ploughshare, in the spring of 1836, struck on what proved to be the burial place of an individual, whose remains had been deposited entire, and at full length, in a cistaen or chest (the rudest and most ancient description of British stone coffins), formed of rough slab stones, such as are still quarried in the parish of Tadmarton. In the spring of 1840, the remains of a similar interment were disturbed in the same ground; but in this case the cistaen in which the bones had been inhumed,

was formed of smooth white flag stones cut for the purpose, and which might have been brought from a pit situated a mile or two from the spot. Among the coins found, chiefly in Blakeland and the fields northward, in 1836 and subsequently, and which I have seen, were a silver coin of Severus, one of the middle brass of Maximian, and many of the small brass of Tetricus pater and junior, Constantine the great, Constantine junior, Constans, Valentinian, and Valens. Many Roman silver coins had been previously found there. The discoloration of the soil, which is of a dark umber colour throughout the whole of the site, and which strongly contrasts with the appearance of the red land about it; at first, suggests the probability that a conflagration occurred there during the British period, when the habitations and defences were chiefly constructed of wood. The fact of a conflagration having occurred there, is otherwise sufficiently evidenced by the stones that are turned up, which are frequently found to be burnt quite red. But an analysis of the soils of this black land, and the adjacent red land affords no evidence, that fire was the occasion of a change in the colour of the soil of the ancient site; while the presence of organic matter in a much greater quantity in the black land, its depth of several feet, added to its extraordinary fertility beyond that of the land around it, confirm the opinion which might otherwise arise; that the vast quantities of forage and litter which would be required for a cavalry station, at some period when the adjacent camp was occupied, may have contributed to the peculiar character of the soil. The Black Land extends for about half a mile in length from west to east, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth from north to south. An old road passes through the site, and, two furlongs eastward of it, meets an ancient Trackway still used by the Welsh drovers as being direct and without a turnpike. The river which washes the foot of the town ground and Blakeland flows on to Adderbury, where, in the bed of the stream a large ancient bead of beautifully clear green glass, ornamented on the exterior with figures of white enamel and weighing four ounces, was found about the year 1832. It is probably a Phœnician bead, and might have been supplied to the Britons in the way of barter." Madmarston Camp and the site of the ancient town, are now the property of Mr. John Painter, of Swalcliffe Ley; Mr. Painter has in his possession several Roman coins, which have been turned up by the plough on the site of this ancient town.

Swalcliffe or Swalcliff, is a small *Village*, pleasantly situated about 5 miles W.S.W. from Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a fine Gothic structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. The body of the church

is partly of the 14th century and partly of an earlier date; the tower is of the 15th century. The sedilia and piscina, in the chancel, are in the decorated or transition style. The roof is open timber work of the 15th century; and the nave is separated from the chancel by a very good screen of the same age. The living is a vicarage with the curacies of Epwell and Shutford, in the deanery of Deddington, rated in the king's books at £7. 9s. 1½d.; and now worth about £200. per annum. It is in the gift of New college, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Payne, M.A. The tithes were commuted for land. The *Vicarage House* is a neat modern residence.

Charities.—The Rev. John Loggin of Swalcliffe, rector of Long Marston, by will dated 20th November, 1726, gave the sum of £200., the interests or profits thereof to be applied to the relief of the poor of Swalcliffe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Bardrup, Clifford Chambers, Quinton and Long Marston, (these last three places are in Gloucestershire). Land was purchased with this money which now yields an annual rental of £42.; it is distributed amongst the poor of these places according to the will of the testator.

William Loggin, by will in 1635, left to the poor of Swalcliffe a rent charge of £2., which is added to the rent of a close allotted to the poor, in lieu of a right of cutting furze, and the whole is given to the poor.

EPWELL CHAPELRY.

Epwell is a chapelry in Swalcliffe parish containing 1850 acres. Its population in 1841, was 316; and in 1851, 330 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,528; and the rateable value is £1,585. Mr. John Page, the lord of the manor resides in the manor house; and he, with Mr. Thomas Blick Reading, and Mr. Joseph Dix, are the principal proprietors. This manor was formerly part of the possessions of the D'Oyley's.

The *Village of Epwell* is small and stands on the borders of Warwickshire, about 7 miles W.N.W. from Banbury, and 2 miles N. W. from Swalcliffe.

The *Church or Chapel* dedicated to St. Anne, is a small building with a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower on the south side of the nave, and a small south aisle. The church is entered from the south by a decorated doorway in the tower. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Swalcliffe. The great and small tithes, the property of New college, Oxford, and the Vicar, were commuted for land in 1772. Here is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*.

At the time of the enclosure about 1773, a piece of land containing 4a. 2r. 3p. was apportioned for the repair of the church, and the rent is applied to that purpose.

SHUTFORD EAST CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the township of East and West Shutford, and contains 640 acres. Its united population in 1841, was 449; of which only 31 resided in the township of East Shutford; and in 1851, the population was 416; of which number only 24 belonged to East Shutford. The amount of assessed property for the entire chapelry is £2,062; and the rateable value of Shutford East is £724; and that of Shutford West £1,456. The principal proprietors of the soil are the baroness Wenman, (the lady of the manor of Shutford West) and the society of New college, Oxford.

The Village of Shutford West is very irregularly built, and is situate about 5 miles N. by W. from Banbury. *Shutford East*, which lies east of the church, contains one fine old manorial residence, now used as a farm house, and a few other houses. Lord Saye and Sele is lord of the manor of Shutford East.

The Church or Chapel dedicated to St. Martin, is a small unpretending edifice consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, transept or lady chapel, and tower. The nave is separated from the aisle by transition Norman arches. The chancel and transept is in the early English style. In the chancel is a handsome stone altar. The interior of the church was repaired and neatly fitted up with open seats in 1841. Shutford is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Swalcliffe. The tithes were commuted in 1765.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* capable of seating about 150 persons.

SIBFORD FERRIS TOWNSHIP.

Sibford Ferris is a township in the parish of Swalcliffe, but locally situated in the hundred of Bloxham. Its acreage is 820; the amount of assessed property is £1,686; and the rateable value is £1,507. The number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 287; and in 1851, 350. H. J. Sheldon, Esq. is lord of the manor; and the chief landed-proprietors are Messrs. William Gulliver, Richard Wilks and Joseph Harris.

The Village of Sibford Ferris is situate about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. from Banbury.

The manor house was purchased together with 27 acres of land, about 100 years ago by the Society of Friends, who have a large school here; besides the usual rudiments of an English education, the boys are instructed in the science of agriculture, and the girls are taught the domestic duties. The interest of £5 per annum, left by William Harris is given to the poor of Sibford Ferris.

SIBFORD GOWER TOWNSHIP.

This is another township in Swalcliffe parish, locally situated in Bloxham hundred. It has recently been constituted a parochial chapelry. The area

of the township is 1,690 acres; its population in 1841 was 534; and in 1851, 549 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,806; and the rateable value is £2,021. The lord of the manor is H. J. Sheldon, Esq. of Brailes House, Warwickshire; and the principal landowners are Daniel Dean, Esq. John Hitchcock, Esq. Mr. Thomas Gulliver, and Mr. John Gilkes.

Sibford Gower, together with the hamlet of *Burdrop* form a considerable village. It is situate about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Banbury.

The Church or Chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1840; it is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style of architecture, with a bell turret. The east window of three lights, is filled with stained glass; and the body of the church is fitted up with neat open seats. The living is a perpetual curacy in the incumbency of the Rev. William Sanderson Miller. The annual value of the living is about £100. The tithes were commuted in 1773.

There is no Parsonage House at present, but it is hoped that ere long, one will be erected under the auspices of the society of New college, who are the patrons of the living, and impropiators of the great tithes.

The Society of Friends have a Meeting house, and burial ground here.

At the enclosure of the open fields of *Sibford Gower* in 1774, the commissioners awarded to the feoffees of the town lands, 207A. OR. 39P. in lieu of the ancient town lands. This estate is divided into two farms called the *Stittlewell* farm and the *Heath* farm. The rents amount to £180. per annum. One third of the rent is appropriated to the use of the *School*, at which an unlimited number of children are taught free; one third is distributed to the poor at Christmas; and the remaining third is reserved in the hands of the trustees, for other charitable and useful purposes. There are also 9 cottages which are let to poor people at a nominal rent.

SWALCLIFFE.

Dix Mrs. Mary
Norris Henry, Esq.
Payne Rev. Edward, vicar

Farmers.

Badger Edward
Greaves John, Upper Lea
Gulliver William, Old Rectory house
Dix Robert

Page James, Grange
Painter John, (and miller)
Lower Lea
Stanley John

Miscellany.

Bates Mary, ladies boarding school
Baxter Thomas, florist

Fortman William, carrier
Green George, mason
Green Joseph, mason
Green William, mason
Prophet William, carpenter and ploughright
Somerton John, blacksmith
Stanley Thomas, shoemaker
Wells Thomas, baker
Wells George, shoemaker

EPWELL CHAPELRY.

Farmers.
Alcock John
Ball Samuel, (and miller)

Dix Joseph
Eyres Joseph
Gilkes John

Hopkins John
Matthews Joseph, (and bone setter)

Page John, Manor house
Marsh John

Miscellany.

Callow Thomas, tailor
Bird John, shoemaker

Harvey J., vict., *White Hart*
Hemmings William, baker
Hillman Alex., shopkeeper
Marsh Thomas, maltster
Taylor James, carpenter

Taylor John, carpenter
Timms Jno., vict., *Chandlers Arms*
Rymit John, shopkeeper
Walker Stock, beer retailer
Walker John, blacksmith

SHUTFORD EAST AND WEST.

*Marked * are at Shutford-East.*

Farmers.

Anderton William
*Alcock Samuel
Bennett William
*Coleman Samuel
Coleman William
Gardner Samuel
Kempson Sarah
Page John

Miscellany.

Compton Alfred, weaver

Compton Henry, shopkeeper
Compton James, carpenter
Compton William, weaver
Cross George, butcher and
beer retailer
Cross William, weaver
Dean John, shoemaker
Gibbs Samuel, mason
Hitcheock J., schoolmaster
Horwood Hudson, shopkpr.
Hunt John, weaver

Hunt Thomas, shoemaker
Morgan William, tailor
*Nichols John, vict., *George and Dragon*
Pearson George, tailor
Perkins Thomas, baker
Richardson Richard, weaver
Savage Wm., wheelwright
Taylor John W. (& maltster)
Walker John, blacksmith
Wrench Amos, baker
Wrench Wm., plush mnfr.

SIBFORD FERRIS.

Farmers.

Austin Richard
Harris Joseph, sen.
Harris Joseph, jun.
Hitcheock John
Lamb John
Lamb Joshua
Lamb Richard Henry
Pettifer James

Stock Thomas
Wilkes Richard

Miscellany.

Fardon Susannah, shop-
keeper
Hall Henry, tailor
Harris John, accountant and
surveyor

Hathaway Thos., blacksmith
Hillman John, wheelwright
Holton Joseph, baker
Manning Thomas, carpenter
Prophet John, maltster
Sabin William, miller
Walton John, shoemaker
Webb Joshua, cooper

SIBFORD GOWER.

Farmers.

Enock Mr. John, Burdrop
Gauthern Mr. J., Burdrop
Grimmett Mr. Edward
Miller Rev. William Sander-
son, incumbent
Pritchard James, Esq., sur-
geon, Burdrop
Shelswell Mr. Thomas

Brown John
Gilkes Jesse, (& beer retr.)
Gilkes John
Gilkes Thomas E., Burdrop
Haynes James

Hitcheock John
Hopkins Thomas
Holton Joseph, (& baker)
Lamb Joseph
Mawle Joseph
Matthews William
Pettifer Alfred
Soden John
Tennant James
Wilks John

Miscellany.

Baldwin Jesse, plumber, &c.
Bayliss George, blacksmith
Bennett Geo., schoolmaster

Bishop Eliz., vict., *Wykham Arms*
Bishop Wm., shoemaker
Enock Ezra, watchmaker
French John, baker
Gibbs Richard, watchmaker
Gibbs William, carrier
Mallett Wm., wheelwright
Poulton Wm., carpenter
Sabin Henry, shoemaker
Tennant Joseph, vict.,
Bishop Blaze
Webb William, maltster and
beer retailer
Wilks Joseph, butcher

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

Wootton Hundred

Is situated in the centre of the county, and extends from the city of Oxford, to about two miles north of Deddington. Bloxham hundred forms its boundary on the north; Ploughley, and a part of Bullington hundreds on the east, from which it is divided by the river Cherwell; Bampton, and Chadlington hundreds on the west; and the city of Oxford, and a part of Berkshire on the south. It contains 67,590 acres; and its population in 1831, was 18,999; and in 1841, 18,332 souls. It comprises 33 parishes, (with their townships and hamlets), including the market town of Deddington; and the borough of Woodstock is locally situated in it. The following is an enumeration of the parishes: Aston North—Aston Steeple—Barford St. Michael—Barton Steeple—Barton Westcott—Begbrooke—Bladon—Cassington—Coggs—Combe Long—Deddington Dunstew—Eynsham—Glympton—Handborough—Heythrop—part of Kidlington—Kiddington—Leigh North—Leigh South—Newington South—Rousham—Sandford—Shipton-upon-Cherwell—Stanton Harcourt—Stonesfield—Tackley—Tew Great—Tew Little—Wilcote—Woolvercott—Wootton—Worton Nether—Worton Over and Yarnton. Few divisions of the county are better peopled, and none are more fortunate in circumstances of natural advantage. The Isis, the Cherwell, the Windrush, the Glyme, and the Evenlode, all pay the tribute of their waters, and scatter richness as they flow, over fine tracts of meadow and pasture land. Numerous mansions embellish this district, and in their vicinity are frequently found large spots of useful and ornamental woodland.

ASTON NORTH PARISH.

The parish of North Aston contains 1,230 acres; and its population in 1831, was 305; and in 1841, 289 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,303, and the rateable value is £2,357. The soil of this neighbourhood is chiefly a light sandy loam. Colonel Charles Oldfield Bowles, is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

The Village of North Aston, is small and rural, and stands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Deddington. *North Aston House*, the seat of Col. C. O. Bowles, is a fine mansion overlooking a well timbered park, and tastefully laid out pleasure grounds. The house contains some splendid apartments elegantly furnished.

The *Church* dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but ancient edifice, consisting of nave (with plain arches springing from octagonal pillars with moulded capitals) and side aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end overgrown with ivy. Under an arch in the chancel, is an alabaster altar tomb; supporting the recumbent figures of a knight in armour, and his lady. The tomb is decorated with fourteen small statues in monastic habits, and three plumed figures supporting shields, within gothic niches. This tomb was erected in 1416 to the memory of Johns Ann and Alicia his wife. The pulpit of this church which is of oak, has the arms of the Howard family, carved on its front. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £6. 10s. and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £133. per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, who is also the lay impropriator; and the Rev. Charles Reede Clifton, is the present incumbent.

The Vicarage House is a neat plain building at the entrance of the village.

From the report of the Charity Commissioners we learn that £10. was placed out at interest in the hands of Mr. Bowles, and that the interest is given away yearly at Christmas, together with the produce of a piece of land (about one acre) commonly called the poor's plat.

Bowles, Col. Charles, Oldfield	} Miscellany.	Goodman Richard, mason
Clifton Rev. Charles R., vicar		Bradshaw Eliz., shopkeeper
		Hatton Edward, baker
		Lardner John, lime burner
Farmers.		Lardner Joseph, turner
Hill Henry	French Caleb, mason	Pain William, shopkeeper
Mobbs Edwd., Hendon farm	French Jesse, shoemaker and sub-post master	Rogers R. vict., <i>Fox & Crown</i>
Mobbs James, Dean Hill	French John, carpenter	Rose Sarah, miller
Rose Michael	French Simon, butcher	Slatter Ann, schoolmistress
	Giles Martin, coal merchant	

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

ASTON STEEPLE PARISH.

Steeple Aston parish, which includes the township of Middle Aston, contains 1870 acres of the rateable value of £2,100. Its population in 1831 was 562; and in 1841, 580 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,677. The manor of Aston, was long vested in the noble family of Molins, from whom it was formerly termed Aston-Molins, in the reign of Henry VI., and a daughter of William lord Molins, carried the estate by marriage to the Hungerfords. Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq. is now lord of the manor, and the principal landowner. A tessellated pavement was ploughed up in this parish in the 17th century.

The Village of Steeple Aston, which is surrounded by very interesting scenery is about 4 miles S. by E. from Deddington.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter consists of nave, side aisles, chancel and west tower containing six bells. The exterior of the edifice, has an appearance of plainness, but the interior is handsome. The whole has been recently restored at a great expense, and fitted up with open oak seats. Here is a splendid marble monumental tomb, to Judge and Lady Page, who was well known for his arbitrary conduct to prisoners, and is mentioned by Pope in a sharp satire. He died in 1741 aged 80 years. At the east ends of the side aisles, were formerly chantry chapels, as denoted by the piscinas, which still remain.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £16. 2s. 8d., but now worth £582 per annum. The patronage is vested in the society of Brasenose College, Oxford; and the rector is the Rev. Joseph Burrows, B.D. The *tithes* were commuted for about 420 acres of land.

The School was founded and endowed with £20 per annum, in 1640 by Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and rector of this parish. He died in 1648, and lies buried in the church. He likewise endowed almshouses for poor women within this parish.

There is a neat *Wesleyan Chapel* here.

MIDDLE ASTON

Is a hamlet and township in this parish, which in 1841 contained 111 inhabitants, which are included with the return for the parish. C. C. Dormer, Esq. is the sole proprietor. The amount of assessed property is £1,540; and the rateable value is £1,083.

The Manor House now converted into a farm house, stands in the beautiful grounds where once was situated the fine mansion, erected by Sir Francis Page. In the front of this house are two very fine cedars, perhaps the largest in the kingdom, being nearly 70 feet high; and the girth of the largest, about a yard from the base, is 16 feet. This house is now in the occupation of Mr. William Cother, (of the firm of Lyne and Cother, auctioneers,) celebrated as a breeder of the Cotswold ram, and Hereford cattle. The heaviest sheep that has ever been slaughtered in England, was lately exhibited by Mr. Hardcastle, in King-street, Baker-street, Portman-square, London; and was bred by Mr. Cother. It was 3 years and 9 months old; dead weight 336 lbs. or 84 lbs. per quarter. A leg of mutton cut off this gigantic animal weighed 54 lbs.

The Village of Middle Aston, which is composed of the manor house, and the Grange farm house, and a few cottages, is situate about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Steeple Aston. Here is an *Infant School* supported by Mrs. C. C. Dormer.

Bowyer Capt. Henry A.
 Burrows Rev. Joseph, rector
 Creek Mrs. Elizabeth
 Durran Mr. William
 Gilkes Mr. Joseph
 Hore Mrs. Ann
 Jones Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lechmere John, Esq.
 Newcombe Mrs. Charlotte
 Wilson Edward, Esq. surgeon
 Wing William, Esq.
 Woodford Mrs. Rebecca

Farmers.

Allen Sarah & Joseph, (and millers)
 Carter John
 Coles Thomas
 Cother William, (& estate agent & auctioneer, Man or House, Middle Aston

Fenimore Joseph
 Hirons James
 Painter Joseph, Grangé-farm, Middle Aston
 Parsons Nathaniel
 Willett Charles

Miscellany.

Austin George, beer retailer
 Barrett William, mason
 Brain William, shoemaker
 Burgoyne W., beer retailer, and shopkeeper
 Coles Benjamin, corn dealer
 Durran James, carpenter
 Gulliver Jph., schoolmaster
 Harris James, coal dealer
 Lardner Robert, shoemaker

Leonard John William, vict., *Red Lion*, (& plumber and glazier)
 Leonard William, plumber
 Louch John, vict., *Wheat Sheaf*, (& baker & brewer)
 Parish John, watchmaker
 Rogers Robert, blacksmith
 Smith James, timber merchant
 Skelton William, farrier
 Southam Richard, tailor
 Wells William, shoemaker
 Wheeler Sarah, ladies' boarding school
 Willifer J., vict., *Hopcrofts Holt Inn*, (& farmer and sub-postmaster
 Woodford David, butcher
 Woodford John, shopkeeper
 Woodford William, butcher

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

BARFORD ST. MICHAEL PARISH.

The area of Barford Great or Barford St. Michael is 1180 acres; and the number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 350; in 1841, 370; and in 1851, 400.

The rateable value is £1,446; and the amount of assessed property is £1841. John Hall, Esq., of Weston Colville, is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The duke of Marlborough has also a manor here. The soil is chiefly a red loam approaching to a stiff clay. The manor house has degenerated into a farm house, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Evins.

The Village of Great Barford, so called to distinguish it from the neighbouring village of Little Barford, or Barford St. John's, is situate about 2 miles W.N.W. from Deddington. A small castle formerly stood close to the church.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael stands on a high bank, and has marks of considerable antiquity. The lofty nave is of the 14th century, and is entered on the north side by a high Norman doorway. There is but one aisle, the south, at the east end of which, stands the tower. The west end of the church has a singular appearance, being a large wall embracing the nave and aisle, with one long lancet window in it. The chancel contains a piscina; and there is also one at the east end of the aisle. The base of an ancient stone pulpit remains, upon which is erected one of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Philip Hookins. It is rated in the king's books at £6. 5s. and its gross income is returned at £67. *The National School* is partly supported by subscription.

At the inclosure of the parish in 1808, an allotment of 11 acres was set out in lieu of several detached parcels of land in the open fields, the rents of which were applied to the use of the poor. The Bakehouse or Shepherd's charity, consists of a house and garden, and about an acre of land, the latter of which was granted at the inclosure in lieu of a cow common belonging to this charity. The proceeds of these charities amount to £25. per annum, which sum is expended upon the poor.

Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Austin William		Lovell Thomas, carpenter
Evins Thomas, Manor house	Aldridge Caleb, potter	Margetts Richard, carpenter
Fortnum George	Bennett William, shoemaker	Margetts William, carpenter
Hall Richard, Buttermilk hall	Draper William, tailor	Murray Joseph, carpenter
Harris George	Hawkes John, horse dealer	Robins John, blacksmith
Harris William	Lovell Robert, jun., baker	Simson Samuel, mealman
Lovedren Joseph	and shopkeeper	Woolgrove Joseph, tailor

Letters are received through the Deddington Post Office.

BARTON STEEPLE PARISH.

This parish comprises the hamlets of Steeple Barton, Seswells Barton, and Middle Barton, and contains altogether 2,710 acres. The amount of assessed property is £3,130; and the rateable value is £2,786. The population in 1831, was 606; and in 1841, 640 souls. The principal proprietors of the soil are Henry Hall, Esq. (the lord of the manor) Viscount Clifton, and J. Walker, Esq. The manor house is now used as a farm house.

Maiden Bower, a spot well known to the fox hunter, is said to be a British earthwork. The *Hoar-Stone*, which stands in a field near the road to Oxford, is the ruin of a Druidical altar. Some years ago, the farmer who rented the field in which this ancient relic lies, had a portion of it broken up with the intention of repairing the roads with it; but upon this act of barbarism being reported to the owner (H. Hall, Esq.) that gentleman stayed further desecration, and caused the remains to be collected, and piled together in a heap; an iron railing was erected, and ornamental trees planted around it. This stone, from the large quantity remaining must have been of immense size.

The village of *Barton Steeple* consists of three farm houses, the vicarage, and a few cottages. It is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Deddington.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower, in the latter of which are five bells. An ancient Norman structure originally stood here, which was enlarged in the 14th century. This building having fallen into decay, has with the exception of the tower, recently undergone the process of an entire and very faithful restoration. All the interesting traces of antiquity, the south doorway, early square headed windows, columns,

capitals and arches, are retained, and the new work made in strict conformity with the old; and it is still more interesting to remark, that the exact figure and proportions of the fabric, and the handsome features of its architecture have been scrupulously respected. The pillars and aisle arches are peculiarly graceful. The width of the south aisle is equal to that of the nave, which originally had an aisle on the north side, but the time of its destruction is unknown. We understand the erection of a spire to spring from the tower is contemplated; and that it is the intention of the patron whose liberality has already effected so much, to enrich the east window with painted glass. The architecture of the nave and aisle is that of the 14th century; and it has been carefully reinstated, with new roofs and fittings. The cost of rebuilding the church has been provided chiefly by Henry Hall, Esq. the Hon. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Holbech, and a few of the principal parishioners. The chancel which was of very debased character, was taken down, and substantially rebuilt in 1850, at the expense of Viscount Clifden. The roof is of oak, and an elegant window has been inserted at the east end, within the arched head, which was all that remained of the original. The interior is fitted up with open seats, and presents a very chaste and elegant appearance. The pulpit and reading desk are of good design and in the finest English oak, the gift of the Rev. W. C. Risley, of Deddington. The whole was executed by Messrs. Fisher, the builders, from the designs and under the superintendence of the Messrs. Buckler, architects of Oxford. The edifice was re-opened for divine service on Thursday the 27th of November, 1851, on which occasion the bishop of the diocese preached, and the collection amounted to the handsome sum of £96. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's book at £7. 9s. 4½d., and now worth about £86. per annum gross income. The presentation is in the joint patronage of Henry Hall, Esq. the duke of Marlborough, and Mr. Painter, of Mixbury. The Rev. A. H. Pakenham, is the present vicar. The tithes have been commuted.

The Vicarage House, a neat residence east of the church has recently been repaired.

BARTON MIDDLE is a hamlet and township in this parish. Here are the nursery grounds of Messrs. J. Soden and Son. These gardens, which extend over several acres, are well stocked with choice fruit and forest trees, flowering shrubs, with some fine specimens of the Conifera; also a large assortment of greenhouse plants. Messrs. Soden have been successful competitors at the Horticultural shows at Oxford, Banbury, Deddington, &c.

BARTON SESSWELLS is another hamlet and township in this parish. It consists of two farm houses, and a few cottages.

Here is *Barton Sesswell's House*, the seat of Henry Hall, Esq.

Hall Henry Esq.
Packenham, Rev. A. H.

Farmers.

Barnard George
Haynes John
Hollier Joseph
Strange Jonathan
Wyatt William
Young John

Miscellany.

Baxter William, blacksmith
Castle James, carpenter
Coles Henry, baker
Edwards, Eliz. shopkeeper
Faulkner George, vict., Car-
penter's Arms
Gillam George, shoemaker
Hadland William, carrier
Harris Henry, miller

Luing Henry, carpenter
Luing William, shopkeeper
Matthews Robert, butcher
Mold David, tailor
Nicholds Caleb, tailor
Parsons John, carpenter
Potts William, bailiff
Savery Rachel, baker
Soden John & Son, nursery-
men, &c.
Woolgrove Thomas, baker

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

BARTON WESTCOTT PARISH.

Barton Westcott is a small parish containing only 650 acres; and a population in 1831 of 258; and in 1841, 290 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,197; and the ratcable value is £1,280. The soil is various; and the principal landowners are the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Over Worton; Mr. Isaac Berridge, of Somerton, (the lord of the manor); and Mr. Edward Manning. The manor house is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Simon Huggins.

The Village of Barton Westcott is small, and about 5 miles S.W. from Deddington, and 6 N.W. from Woodstock.

The Church, dedicated to St. Edward, is an interesting edifice of small dimensions, consisting of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a west tower containing three bells and a matin bell. On the south side of the nave are two Norman arches, and the chancel-arch appears scarcely less ancient. The chancel itself is of the 15th century, with square headed windows of two lights on the sides, and a pointed arched window of three compartments at the east end. The rood screen, which retains traces of painting and gilding, and the pulpit, are of the same age. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £7., but now worth £180. per annum. The patron is the Rev. J. Seagrave; and the Rev. — Lockyer is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for about 206 acres of land. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone cross.

The Rectory House is a fine modern building, north of the church.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here.

The School is supported by subscription.

At the inclosure of the parish, 13A. 3R. 6P. of land were allotted to the poor, in lieu of the right of cutting underwood for firing. This is now divided into plats of a quarter of an acre each, and given rent free to the poor.

About an acre of land was purchased with £50., the bequests of Mr. Norwood and others, and the rent is given in bread to the poor.

Lockyer Rev. —, vicar

Farmers.

Grantham Thomas
 Hawkes Richard
 Horn George
 Huggins Simon, (and corn
 merchant) Manor House
 Simmonds Richard

Miscellany.

Abbey Alex., beer retailer
 Allen James, blacksmith
 Baker George, carpenter
 Brooks Henry, cake maker
 Buswell Richd., shoemaker
 Gillam Esther, vict., Fox

Ivings John, carpenter
 Jarvis Solomon, saddler
 Jepson Anthony, schoolmstr.
 Knibb John, saddler
 Norton Chas., mason
 Parsons Jas., carpenter
 Reeve Wm., blacksmith
 Simkins Samuel, carpenter
 Townsend Richard, baker

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

BEGBROOKE PARISH.

This is a small parish, its area being only 380 acres. The rateable value is £864.; the amount of assessed property is £1,280; and the population in 1831 was 102; and in 1841, 110 souls. The duke of Marlborough and Sir George Dashwood are the principal landowners; the latter nobleman is lord of the manor.

The Village of Begbrooke is very small, and is situated 2½ miles S.E. of Woodstock.

The Church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, consisting of west tower, nave, and chancel. The arch of the latter is a fine specimen of the early Norman style; and in the east window is a fine representation of our Saviour, in stained glass. On the south side of the chancel is another window filled with stained glass, representing the Baptism, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord. This latter is a memorial window to Thomas Robinson, Esq., formerly a resident and a liberal benefactor to this parish, who died in 1848, and to Margaret his wife, who died in 1835. In Hearne's time, a figure of St. Michael stood over the door; and near the entrance to the churchyard were the remains of a stone coffin, said to have been that of the founder; but both have long since disappeared. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Woodstock, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £107. 7s.; gross income, £170. Sir George Dashwood presents to the living for three turns, and Brasenose college for the fourth. The Rev. Ellis Ashton, D.D., is the present rector, and the Rev. R. Sutton, M.A., curate.

The Rectory House is a small building near the church.

A short distance east of the church is a neat modern mansion, the residence of lord Allan Churchill. *A Dame School* is supported by subscription.

Directory.—Lord Allan Churchill, Messrs. Frederick Pratt, Hill house; John Hughes; and Thomas Turrill, farmers; and James Hunt, vict., Sun; John Fathers, mason; and Mary Fathers, schoolmistress.

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

BLADON PARISH.

This parish comprises the hamlet of Hensington, and unites with the borough of New Woodstock and adjacent parishes, in returning one member to parliament. The acreage of Bladon is 1010; and that of Hensington 340. The population of the parish in 1831, was 585; and in 1841, 687 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,986; and the rateable value of Bladon township is £985. The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough (who is lord of the manor) and the Rev. G. W. St. John. At a place called *Round Castle*, about a mile S.E. from Bladon, are traces of an ancient fortification.

The Village of Bladon is small, and stands about 2 miles S. from Woodstock.

The Church dedicated to St. Martin, is a plain but neat edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, with a low tower containing three bells. It is situate on an eminence on the north side of the village. The living is a rectory with the chapelry of Woodstock, valued in the king's books at £16. 0s. 5d.; gross income £446. The patron, is the duke of Marlborough, and the Rev. G. W. St. John is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1766 for land.

Charities.—*Peter Hopkins* left to the poor of Bladon £3. a year, £1. 15s. thereof is paid to the schoolmistress for teaching free, six poor children; and the remainder is given to the poor.

William Hopkins by will, in 1681 bequeathed the sum of £200. to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the use of the poor. The income of this charity is about £7. 15s. per annum.

James Nixon left in 1799, £300., three per cent. consolidated annuities, the dividends to be given in bread to the poor. The dividends of £100., three per cent. consols, the total of several benefactions, are regularly received at Easter, and distributed in bread to the poor.

Caroline duchess of Marlborough, by indenture, dated 5th June 1798; founded and endowed almshouses for six poor women, in the hamlet of Hensington.

(See page 470.)

Miscellany.

Adams Joseph, baker
 Bayliss George, carpenter
 Brashour Jeremial, farmer,
 Hensington
 Brooks Ann, blacksmith
 Clifford Charlton, vict., *Marl-
 boro' Arms*
 Danbury Emmanuel, mason
 Danbury James, mason
 Dodwell Hy., plumber, &c.,
 Hensington

Green Thomas, vict., *Lamb
 & Crown*
 Harris Davidson, shoemaker
 Hunt Richard, butcher
 Innes Edward, mason, Hen-
 sington
 Johnson James, baker and
 shopkeeper
 Lord William, carpenter
 Matthews Henry, farmer
 Miles T. vict., *King's Arms*
 Morris John, vict., *Red Lion*
 (and tailor)

Morris Mark, mason and
 shopkeeper
 Nixon Thomas, farmer
 Payne Sarah, brickmaker
 Sanders Thomas, mason
 Sanders John, mason
 Slatter Gabriel, mason, boot
 and shoemaker
 Thompson George, glover,
 Hensington
 Tims Thomas, mason
 Tims Joseph, carpenter
 Webb Charles, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

CASSINGTON PARISH.

The area of this parish, which includes the hamlet of Worton is 2,990 acres, of the rateable value of £2,673. The assessed property in the parish amounts to £3,232.; and the population in 1831 was 428; and in 1841, 381 souls. The duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor; and his Grace, together with James Banting, Esq., and Sir George Dashwood, bart., are the chief proprietors of the soil.

The Village of Cassington which is irregularly built, is situate about 5 miles N.W. from Oxford. The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton railway intersects the parish.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, tower, and spire. The chancel walls support a vaulted and groined roof of stone. There is a double piscina in the chancel. On the interior walls of the tower were some curious paintings, which at the restoration of the church in 1842 were covered with white wash. In the tower is a peal of six bells. Some good monumental brasses ornament the floor, especially a cross to the memory of Roger Cheney; and another affixed to the wall, adjoining the pulpit, to Thomas Neale, who was sometime professor of Hebrew at Oxford, dated 1590. The pulpit is of stone. In the churchyard is the base of a stone cross. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's book at £12., but now worth £166. per annum. The patrons are the dean and canons of Christchurch Oxford; and the present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Forster. The vicarial tithes were commuted for about 128 acres of land; and the rectorial tithes (132 acres) belong to James Banting, Esq.

The Vicarage House is a small building in the centre of the village.

A school room, with apartments for a master, the estimated cost of which is about £350., is about to be erected here; the trustees of a charity connected with the parish having offered £150. when the incumbent has raised an equal sum. The duke of Marlborough has promised a site, and timber of the value of £20.; and the dean and canons of Christchurch have given £30.; and the vicar £10. towards the erection.

WORTON HAMLET, containing a few farm houses and cottages, is situate about a quarter of a mile distant from Cassington village.

CHARITIES.—*William Plasterer*, by will in 1711, left £20. for teaching poor children.

Jasper Mayns, D.D., left in 1672, to the poor of this parish, £100. to purchase freehold lands. There are a few cottages and nearly four acres of land also belonging to the poor; and £1. per annum is received from the

duke of Marlborough, being the rent of some land which was purchased with £20., left to the poor by *Edward Jackson* and his son; which land is now in the possession of his Grace.

An allotment of 36A. 2R. 10P. in the parish of Ensham, was set out at the enclosure of that parish, for the poor of this parish, in lieu of lands in the open field which were purchased with the bequests of Francis Greenway and others. This parish is entitled to the benefit of Henry Alnutt's charities (See Goring parish). There are two poor old men of this parish always in the hospital of Goring heath. These charities yield an annual income of about £80; out of which sum, the schoolmaster receives £10. per annum, and the remainder is spent in apprenticing boys, and in coals for the poor.

Banting Jas., Esq., Worton
Forster Rev. Thomas, vicar

Farmers.

Bushnell John
Edgington Henry
Harrison Henry
Harwood John
Hollis Martha
North Henry, Worton

Patrick John, (and miller)
Putt Stephen
Slatter Peter, Jericho farm
Smith Joseph
Toms Richard

Miscellany.

Belgrove John, carpenter
Hall John, shoemaker and
shopkeeper

Hambridge John, vict. *Barge*
(and wharfinger)
Harwood Eliz., vict., *Chequers*
James John R., land surveyor
Jardine Peter, rwy. contractor
Louch Bryant vict., *Red Lion*
North Caroline, vict., *Bell*
North Mark, blacksmith
Payne George, beer retailer
Putt Richard, butcher
Putt Thomas, baker

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

COGGS PARISH.

The parish of Coggs, which is separated from that of Witney by the river Windrush, contains 1,820 acres. It includes the hamlet of Newland, which now forms a part of the town of Witney; but Newland is rated with Coggs. The rateable value of the parish is £2,536; and the amount of assessed property is £3,657. The population in 1831 was 683; in 1841, 757; and in 1851, 814 souls. The principal landowners are G. G. Harcourt, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Leamington.

Coggs formed part of the vast possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the base brother to the conqueror, soon after the battle of Hastings. After the disgrace of Odo, and the confiscation of his possessions, Coggs was granted to William de Arsic, for the defence of Dover castle; and so late as 1327, his successors paid 52s. 6d. towards the ward of that castle, as the tenure of their estates.

Manasser, son of the above-named William de Arsic, gave the church of Coggs, with lands and tithes in several places, to the monks of the abbey of the Holy Trinity, at Fescamp, in Normandy, who sent over some of their brethren, and founded here a priory of black monks, which was dissolved

among other alien foundations in the reign of Henry V. ; and Henry VI. granted the priory to his new foundation at Eton. In the reign of James I., William Pope, earl of Downe, built a mansion near the site of the priory ; a part of the structure is still remaining, a little eastward of the church now converted into a farm house, and is the residence of Mr. John Hollis.

The manor of Coggs, passed from the De Arsic's to the Greys of Rotherfield, and was usually settled on the wives of that branch of the family, as a part of jointure. It was subsequently in the family of Lovell. The castle or baronial residence of the De Arsic's lord of Coggs, (which was the head of the barony of Arsic); is supposed to have stood on the south side of the church, where thick foundations have been dug up.

The Village of Coggs or High Coggs, is small and is distant nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Witney. "Cogges is an old Teutonic name for a ship," writes Dr. Giles, "and was a name given 100 years ago to the small boats upon the Ouse and Humber. Hence probably the word cock-boat."

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary is an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by one of the Greys of Rotherfield. It consists of nave, south aisle and chancel, with an octagonal turret, which has a conical tiled roof. On the north side of the chancel, is a chapel, used as a place of sepulture by the Blakes—the last family of importance that resided at Coggs. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Eton college; and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Gregory. M. A.

There is a neat Wesleyan Chapel here.

WILCOTT, a hamlet in this parish is a separate manor. Dr. Plot says that this was anciently the head of the barony. In this hamlet is an ancient chapel in which are the arms of the family of Pope.

Between Coggs and Witney, at the juncture of two branches of the river is an island meadow, called *Langle or Langdale*; upon which according to Wood, a man from any part of the kingdom may put his horse, and no man may say nay to him. It is free for all comers; " he continues, "whether this meade did belong formerly to the priory, I cannot tell, but I suppose it was for strangers horses that came a visiting, or perhaps on pilgrimage."

The Charities of this parish, and those of the parish of Witney are partially intercommunicative. The *School* of Coggs and Newland are endowed with £6. per annum out of Blakes charities. *Henry White*, in 1667 left £100 to the poor of Coggs, with which a close called Boy-Croft, (about 6 acres) was purchased. *William Wright*, bequeathed in 1786, £100. with which £131. 2s. 11d. stock in the 3 per cent annuities, have been purchased, and the dividends, £3. 18s. are distributed amongst the poor. In 1806, Simon Holford left £100. stock in the 3 per cents to the poor of Coggs.

Directory—(The hamlet of Newland is included with Witney, see page 585.)
Messrs. Richard Bassett, Clement-field-farm; James Brown, Spring-hill; John Hollis, Manor House; Thomas Lindsey, High Coggs; and William Smith Gill, Mill-farm.

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

COMBE LONG PARISH.

This parish comprises 1,450 acres, of the rateable value of £1,808.; its population in 1831 was 619; and in 1841, 605 souls. The assessed property amounts to £1,768. The duke of Marlborough, is lord of the manor, and owner of the greater part of the land.

The Village of Long Combe, or Coombe, is large and scattered, and distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Woodstock.

The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is partly in the Tudor style, and was erected in 1632, and repaired in 1841. It consists of nave and chancel, with a battlemented tower in which are five bells. The rood screen has been recently removed. There are fragments of stained glass in several of the windows. Here is a fine stone pulpit well ornamented; and the east end of the nave is surmounted by a bell turret. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the deanery of Woodstock, patronage of Lincoln college Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. James Thompson, D. D. the present rector of that college. The annual value of the living is £90. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

The Parsonage House, stands near the church.

The Parish School was erected, and is partly supported by the society of Lincoln college; it is a neat building. There is a small Wesleyan Chapel here.

The Poor's Stock consists of £60, the interest of which is given to the poor.

The Church Estate consists of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land and some cottages.

Barrett Rev. Wm., curate
Bumpus Mr. Thomas
Margetts Mr. Richard

Farmers.

Brain Stephen
Cross Robert
Roberts William
Simmons Joseph
Wilsden Richard
Woodward Moses

Miscellany.

Beesley Moses, mason

Brooks John, blacksmith
Busby John, statuary, stone,
and marble mason
Busby John, vict., *Bland-
ford Arms*
Collett Anthony, mason
Collett Edward, baker
Collett Thomas, mason
Collier Joseph, gardener
Collins Daniel, schoolmaster
Collins William, shopkeeper
Dix Joseph, vict., *Cock*
Fisher John, *Marlboro' Arms*
Hanwell William, carpenter
Harris Charlotte, shopkeeper

Harris James, leather dresser
Horn James, carpenter
Howes Phillip, carpenter
Knight Charles, carpenter
Leech Aaron, mason
Mansell Martin, blacksmith
Norridge George, mason
Norridge William, mason
Phipps Benjamin, tailor
Tallet William, whitesmith
Thornton William, baker
Turtell Caleb, schoolmaster
Woodward Thomas, game-
keeper
Yetman John, mason

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

DUNSTEW PARISH.

Dunstew or Duns Tew parish contains 1370 acres; and its population in 1831 was 450; and in 1841, 449 souls. The rateable value is £2,222; and the amount of assessed property is £2,924. Sir George Dashwood, bart., of Kirtlington Park is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A Roman pavement is stated to have been dug up in this parish about 160 years ago.

The Village of Dunstew is small, but pleasant, and stands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from Deddington. Dr. Plot relates at some length, the circumstance of a servant to Sir Thomas Read, who resided in the manor house, named Anne Green, who in 1659, having been convicted of the murder of her illegitimate child was hung at Oxford for half an hour; and though in order to accelerate her dissolution, she was "pulled by the legs, and struck on the breast, (as she herself desired) by divers of her friends; and after all, had several strokes given her on the stomach with the butt-end of a soldier's musket;" yet after her body was given up for dissection, symptoms of life were perceived; proper means for her recovery were successfully applied; and she retired to Steeple Barton, where she afterwards married and had several children.

The Manor House now the residence of Henry William Dashwood, Esq. is a fine mansion, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds extending to the west front of the church tower, which is partially covered with ivy. From the front of the house this tower is an interesting object. Sir Thomas Read, knt., possessed this manor in 1650; one of his descendants carried it in marriage to the Dashwood family, and the present occupier of the manor house, is the eldest son of Sir George Dashwood, bart., the lord of the manor.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a plain edifice in the mixed styles of Gothic architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, and a massive square tower in which is a peal of six bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £8. 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor; and the Rev. Archibald Malcolm is the present vicar. The vicarial tithes were commuted for about 180 acres of land.

The Vicarage House is a neat stone building in the centre of the village.

There are in this parish several bequests amounting together to £43. to be advanced on loan to the occupiers of land at interest, and to poor tradesmen, without interest. Betty Clerk Chamberlayne who died in 1819, left £5. 5s. for the use of the poor. In this parish 8 bushels of wheat are given annually to certain houses, irrespective of the pecuniary circumstances of the inhabitants. How the custom originated, or by whom the charity was left is alike unknown.

Dashwood William Henry, Esq. Manor House Malcolm Rev. Archibald, M.A.	Roberts Ann Timmas Thomas, Hill farm Ward William	Hatten John, baker Hatten Thomas, blacksmith Haynes George, carrier Mercer John, beer retailer Mole David, tailor Nichols Margaret, vict., <i>White Horse</i> Nichols Robert, tailor Wells Thomas, shoemaker
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Haynes Elizabeth Haynes Thomas Matthews Joseph Payne William, Exeors. of	Brain John, shoemaker Castle Joseph, wheelwright Gillam John, carpenter	

Letters are received through the Deddington Post Office.

EYNESHAM PARISH.

Ensham or Eynsham parish, comprises the hamlets of Barnard Gate, and Freeland, and extends over an area of 5,060 statute acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 1,858; and in 1841, 1,893. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £8,016; and the rateable value is £8,396. The Earl of Macclesfield, (the lord of the manor) the duke of Marlborough, The Rev. Robert B. Bourne, Samuel Druce, Esq. Mr. John Arnatt, Mr. G. Preston, and the Mayor and corporation of Oxford, are the principal land owners.

Eynsham, derives its name from the Saxon *Egonesham*, and was a place of considerable consequence in an early period of our national history. Camden tell us that Cuthwulfe, the Saxon, was the first who took the place from the Britons, after that important battle which decided the fate of Mercia. In the reign of king Ethelred it formed a royal villa; and here that monarch, by the advice of the archbishops of Canterbury and York held a council, in which many decrees were enacted, both ecclesiastical and civil. In the same reign Ethelmar or Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, founded and endowed a *Benedictine Abbey* here, and Ethelred confirmed the foundation in 1,005; "and signed" says Camden, "in the words of the original, the privilege of liberty, with the sign of the Holy Cross." Shortly before the conquest, Regimus bishop of Lincoln, wished to append this foundation to the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln; but the reverse ultimately took place, and the monastery of Stow, which was founded and endowed by Godiva, wife of Leofrick, earl of Chester, was annexed to Eynsham abbey, as a cell. Henry I. repaired the buildings, and renewed the confirmation of its endowment and liberties. There is a catalogue extant of the abbots, 28 in number. Miles Salley the 26th abbot, being bishop of Llandaff, held the abbey *in commendam*. Anthony Kitchen the last abbot, with his prior, sub-prior and 13 monks, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and surrendered the abbey in 1539; upon the promise of an allowance of £135. 6s. 8d. per annum. Abbot Kitchen was soon afterwards

promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff. At the dissolution, the property of the abbey, was valued at £441. 12s. 2d.; and it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North and William Darcy. Subsequent to this period, the abbey site became the property of the earl of Derby. The only remains of the building worthy of notice is a window, now used as a doorway in the vicarage garden, which is adorned with a coat of arms, and dated 1300. A small doorway was pulled down in 1843. Portions of the foundation may still be traced beneath the green-sward in a meadow a short distance to the west of the church. A considerable portion of the building is reported to have remained, though in ruins, up to near the end of the last century. In 1501, the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII. visited abbot Salley at Eynsham.

Till within the last century, a custom prevailed in this parish, by which the towns people were allowed on Whit-Monday to cut down, and carry away as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey yard, the church-wardens previously marking such timber by giving the first chop. Among the christian privileges granted to the monks of this place was a market, allowed by king Stephen, to be held in the village "on every Lord's-day."

The Village or Town of Eynsham, is of considerable extent; and is situate on the road from Oxford to Witney, Cheltenham, &c. about 5 miles E. by S. of Witney; the same distance S.W. from Woodstock; and 6 miles N.W. from Oxford. The approach to the town on the Oxford side, is over two stone bridges, the first of which, across the Isis was built by the earl of Abingdon, and is a very handsome structure. Few villages in the county are adorned with more pleasing circumstances of situation. The surrounding scenery is rural, and picturesque. The Oxford canal passes near Eynsham, in the parish of Cassington, at which there is a wharf for landing coals and merchandize.

Eynsham Hall, the seat of the dowager countess of Macclesfield, is a fine modern erection, situate in an extensive and well wooded park.

Newland House, a good commodious building in the village, is the residence of Joseph Druce, Esq.

Freeland Cottage, the residence of William Elias Taunton, Esq. is a good modern house situate in the hamlet of Freeland.

The Church dedicated to St. Leonard, is a fine Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave of five bays, with fine early pointed arches, side aisles, chancel, porch and square embattled tower at the west end of the north aisle. The latter contains a peal of five bells. The chancel contains the piscina; and the stone staircase which formerly led to the rood loft still remains, it is now used as a means of approach to the pulpit. The interior is neatly fitted up, for the

most part with open oak benches; the east and west windows of the nave are ornamented with stained glass. Near the church is a singular tapering cross or stone shaft of conspicuous beauty. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Woodstock; rated in the king's books at £15. 14s.; present gross income £177. per annum. The Rev. William Simcox Bricknell, M.A. is the vicar; and his lady Mrs. Elizabeth Nash Bricknell is the patroness. The duke of Marlborough is the lay impropriator. The rectorial tithes produce about £700. per annum; and the vicarial tithes were commuted in 1800 for about 105 acres of land. *The Vicarage House* is a handsome residence, north of the church. The above mentioned window, or doorway, and a few other fragmentary relics of the ancient abbey are preserved with great care in the garden of the vicarage.

The Rev. Thomas Symonds, vicar of Eynsham, who died on the 7th of January, 1845, compiled an MSS. history of Oxfordshire, in nine vols., which are now in the possession of John M. Davenport, Esq. of Oxford.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel* which will seat about 200 persons.

Charities. *John Bartholomew* by will in 1700, left the sum of £350. for the purchase of land, the rents to be applied to the teaching of poor children. The schoolmaster receives from this charity £25. per annum, for which 12 boys are taught free at the *National School*, erected in 1846.

John Bartholomew left also 2s. 6d. per week, to be given to 10 poor widows or widowers of this parish.

The St. Thomas Charity, comprises several benefactions, most of which have been laid out in the purchase of land. The income of this charity is about £34. which is given in bread to the poor.

Elizabeth West and John Walter, both of Appleton, left an estate, the rents and profits thereof, (now amounting to about £74 per annum) to be disposed of as follows:—one moiety to the parishioners of Witney; and the other moiety to the parishioners of Eynsham and Standlake, equally. The proceeds of this charity was also expended upon the poor.

Thomas Walker in 1789, left £100. since laid out in the purchase of £105, 16s. 5d., four per cent annuities; and the dividends are expended upon the poor of the parish.

Francis Wastie, Esq. in 1775 left the interest of £10 to clothe two fatherless children, on the 16th February yearly.

James Lord who died in 1809 bequeathed £100, the interest to be given in coals or bread amongst the poor of Eynsham, annually for ever. The sum of £5. per annum is received and distributed in accordance with the will of the testator.

Arnatt Mr. John
 Badcock Mr. William
 Bowerman Mrs. Elizabeth
 Brain Mr. James
 Brain Mr. William
 Bricknell Rev. William
 Simcox, vicar
 Cowling Mr. Joseph
 Cox Mrs. Sarah
 Druce Joseph, Esq., New-
 land house
 Druce Samuel, sen., Esq.
 Ham Mr. John
 Harrison Miss Ann
 Holloway Edward Vere, Esq.
 Jenkins Mrs. Sarah
 Lord Mrs. Lucy
 Macclesfield, Dowager Coun-
 tess of, Eynsham Hall
 Pinfold George, Esq.
 Preston George James, Esq.
 Rogers Mr. Thomas
 Sheldon Mr. John
 Shurlock M., Esq., surgeon
 Smith Mrs. Lydia
 Swann Mrs. Elizabeth
 Taunton William Elias, Esq.
 Freeland Cottage
 Wells Miss Sarah
 Wheeler Mr. Daniel

Farmers.

Adams Jane
 Arnatt Jonathan
 Blake Thomas
 Bowerman Thomas
 Brown Frederick, White
 house, Barnard gate
 Bryan John
 Bushnell George
 Day William, (& timber &
 bark merchant
 Druce Samuel, jun.
 Eltham John, jun.
 Hall Joseph, Freeland
 Lankshear Robert, Freeland
 Merry Robert, Cuckoo-lane
 Merry Richard, Barnard gate
 Pimm John
 Toner Richard Castell
 Watson John, Eynsham Park
 farm

Watts Ann
 Wildsen Robert
 Wildsen T., Barnard gate

Miscellany.

Alsworth James, shopkeeper
 Attwood Cordelia, carpenter
 Baker Willm., bookbinder
 Barton Robert, watchmaker
 Blake Geo., vict., *Red Lion*
 Blake William, shoemaker
 Bowerman John, butcher
 Breakspear Rchd., brickmkr.
 Bridges William, grocer
 Bridges Rchd., beer retailer
 Buckingham Charles, carrier
 Buckingham Richard, vict.,
 Maltster & Shovel
 Burden George, blacksmith
 Burden Jas. T., blacksmith
 Burgin Millo, flax dresser
 Burnham John, plasterer
 Bushnell Geo., corn dealer
 Cantell Charles, vict., *Royal*
 William
 Cantell Charles, tailor and
 draper
 Cantell J., relieving officer
 Clarke Albert, shoemaker
 Clarke James, plasterer
 Clarke Jeremiah, plasterer
 Constable William, baker
 Cox Augustine, baker
 Cox John, beer retailer
 Day Daniel, carrier
 Day Joseph, nurseryman
 Davis Wm. vict., *White Hart*
 Eltham John, sen., cake mkr.
 Faichin William, vict., *Bri-*
 tannia, Barnard-gate
 Ford Robert, baker
 Foster Ann, grocer & draper
 Gale Peter, drillman, Bar-
 nard-gate
 Gibbons James, grocer and
 draper
 Gibbons N., flour dealer
 Goodall Thomas, druggist,
 & china & glass dealer
 Goodwin Charles Augustus,
 brewer, Crown Brewery

Green Jonathan, butcher
 Green W., registrar of births
 & deaths, & parish clerk
 Green William, gardener
 Harper William, tailor
 Harwood John, beer retailer
 Hastings Matthew, surveyor
 Hedges Mary, baker
 Knolding William, carrier
 Lay T., plasterer, Freeland
 Lord William, vict., *Swan*
 Commercial Inn, (& wine
 and spirit merchant)
 Lockett George, plumber
 Matthews Henry, school-
 master, & Baptist minister
 Morris R., plumber & glazier
 Nash Nehemiah, cooper
 Page W., revenue officer
 Pimm George, wheelwright
 Pimm Thomas, baker
 Plummer Emma, schoolmis-
 tress, & agent to Phœnix
 fire office
 Prichett Henry, maltster
 Saunders, Frederick, florist
 Sawyer Henry, shoemaker
 Scoley Richard, vict., *Talbot*
 Sheldon Jonathan, corn-
 dealer, miller & maltster
 Shillingford William, wool-
 stapler and maltster
 Smith G., carpenter, Freeland
 Smith Mary, baker
 Smith William, baker
 Swadling Thos., ironmonger
 Swan & Blake, paper manu-
 facturers
 Taylor Richard, cake maker
 Thorley Fanny, dressmaker
 Tredwell Richard, fisherman
 Wall Josiah & Sisters, rope
 makers
 Wastie Peter, plasterer
 Watts J. drillman, Freeland
 Wheeler E., machine maker
 Whitlock Thos., shoemaker
 Wiggins William, baker
 Wilkins Thomas, saddler
 Wright John, vict., *New Inn*,
 Freeland

SUB-POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE—Mrs. Anne Foster, Postmistress.

GLYMPTON PARISH.

Glympton parish comprises 1670 acres, of the rateable value of £1,089; the assessed property of the parish, amounts to £1,161; and the population in

1801, was 125; and in 1841, 119 souls. The lord of the manor and principal landowner. is George Henry Barnett, Esq. whose seat is the fine mansion situated in Glympton Park.

The Village of Glympton, is small but very pleasantly situated on the rivulet Glyme; it is distant about 4 miles N.W. from Woodstock.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary is a small edifice consisting of nave, and chancel, with a tower at the west end in which are two bells. In the north wall of the chancel is a fine monument to the memory of Thomas Tesdale and his wife Maud, who was a woman of a very charitable disposition. Her epitaph describes her as having "lovingly anointed Christ Jesus in his poore members, at Glympton, Charlbury, Ascott," and other places. Mr. Tesdale was a liberal benefactor to Balliol college, Oxford, and the free school at Abingdon. This church has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is fitted up with open benches. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oxford; rated in the king's books at £6. 16s. 0½d. The amount of rent charge in lieu of tithes is about £230. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Thomas Nucella is the present rector.

The Rectory House, at the entrance to the village is a pleasant and genteel residence, surrounded by pleasure grounds. Near the Rectory is a very pretty waterfall.

A neat School house has been built by G. H. Barnett Esq.; and that gentleman also supports the Sunday school.

An annual rent charge of 6s. 8d. is distributed to the poor of this parish. It is received from the tenant of Ludwell farm, in the parish of Wootton, and it is supposed to have been left by the above mentioned Mrs. Maud Tesdale who died in 1616.

Directory.—George Henry Barnett, Esq. Glympton Park; Rev. Thomas Nucella, M.A. rector, and Mr. James Price. Richard Haynes, farmer, Heath farm; Thomas Bolton, farmer, New farm; Emma Stanley, schoolmistress, and James Quarterman, vict., White Swan, and carpenter and builder.

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

HANBOROUGH PARISH.

Hanborough or Handborough parish comprises 2,820 acres, of the rateable value of £3,109. In 1831 it contained 883 inhabitants; and in 1841, 1,009. The amount of assessed property is £3,126. The principal proprietors are the duke of Marlborough, (the lord of the manor,) and the rector in right of his church. This place was formerly noted for producing a variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime

The Village of Hanborough is extensive, and in two parts; one near the church which is called *Church Hanborough*; the other part about half a mile northward which is called *Long Hanborough*. The church stands about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles E.N.E. of Witney, and 5 S.W. of Woodstock. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway company will have a station here.

The Church is a handsome Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, and a spire of good proportions. The tower contains five bells. Inarched on the south side of the chancel is a brass in a wooden frame, to the memory of Alexander Belsyre, first president of St. John's college, Oxford, dated 1576. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, which is also continued across the aisles, forming two side chapels, opening through arches into the chancel. The entrance and staircase to the rood loft remain perfect. The rood loft across the nave has been removed, though it is nearly perfect in the aisles; it still retains much of its original gilding and colouring, and is enriched with carved foliage, &c. The church is fitted up principally with open benches, and is in good preservation. The outer doorway of the north porch is in the early English style; whilst the inner one is in the early Norman or Saxon style, round headed, and ornamented with rude sculpture, representing St. Peter sitting with a key in his right hand. Couched on his right is a lion, and on his left a lamb with the cross, supposed to be emblematical of the law and the gospel. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Woodstock; patronage of the society of St. John's college, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., president of that college. It is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £11. 6s. 0½d. The tithes were commuted for about 382 acres of land.

The Rectory House is a handsome modern residence, erected by the present rector, and stands in a pleasant situation N.W. of the church, from which extensive prospects may be obtained.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1837, which will seat about 150 persons. The *National School* is chiefly supported by the Rev. Dr. Wynter.

Charities.—Robert Valence, by will dated July, 1632, left £200., which was laid out in the purchase of 10 acres of land for the use of the poor. This land lets for £19. per annum.

Susannah Hart left £1. per annum to be distributed in bread to the poor.

Wynter Rev. Philip, D.D.,
rector

Farmers.

Blake William
Bullock John
Carter Richard

Goatley Sarah
Hudson George
Hudson Fanny
Long Edmund
Long John
Osborn James
Parker Edw., Arbour-house

Waine William
Walker William, (& miller)
Wilsden Charles
Woodward John
Woodward Stephen
Miscellany.
Berry Samuel, mason

Brain Thomas, tailor	Hunt William, schoolmaster	Nevill J., baker & shopkpr.
Breakspear A., brickmaker	Kingscot George, vict., <i>Bell</i>	North Charles, blacksmith
Edwards John, mason	Laith J., vict., <i>Hand & Shears</i>	Perry Obadiah, mason
Edwards James, vict., <i>Swan</i>	Lay James, beer retailer	Phipps Joseph, shopkeeper
Fletcher John, mason	Lay John, mason	Putt John, shoemaker
Franklin Benj., shopkeeper	Lay John, quarryman	Rose Jno., railway contractor
Harris Robert, shoemaker	Long Edmund, shopkeeper	Weller John, mason
Harris Thomas, shoemaker	Long Philip, carpenter	Weller Thomas, shopkeeper
Herbert James, baker	Long Walter, carpenter	Woodward Caleb, shopkeeper
Hiorns William, baker	Marshall James, carpenter	Wren Ellis, vict., <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>
Horn John, carpenter	Merry John, mason	Yatman George, mason
Humphris John, butcher	Miles and Tinsley, railway contractors	
Hunt S. A., schoolmistress		

Letters are received through the Eynsham and Woodstock Post Offices.

KIDDINGTON PARISH.

This parish which is called Nether Kiddington, comprises the hamlet of Upper Kiddington, and extends over an area of 2,450 acres. Its rateable value is £2,309; and the amount of assessed property is £1,060. The population in 1831, was 292; and in 1841, 274 souls. Mortimer Richards, Esq. the principal proprietor of the soil has a fine mansion here, which has been restored and modernised. It is situated in a park, on a gentle rise, pleasantly ornamented with wood and water. The waters of the Glyme run through it and form an interesting feature. Kiddington, or as it was anciently written *Cudenton*, or the town among the woods, is divided into two districts Nether and Upper Kiddington, by the river Glyme. Upper or Over Kiddington, is in Chadlington hundred.

The history of this parish has been ably written, by its learned rector Thomas Warton, poet-laureate, who died in 1790. Mr. Warton traces this property as far back as 780. About that time, he says, King Offa gave Kiddington and Heythrop, to the episcopal priory of Worcester, from which they were shortly wrested by the Danes; and were never restored. At the time of the Norman survey, Hascot Musard was the chief landowner, and the principal estate in Kiddington, has subsequently been in the De Salceys, (who built a house here), the Babington's, and the Brownes. The mansion was chiefly built or repaired by Sir Henry Browne in 1673, on the foundation of an old seat to which appertained a walled park.

The Village of Kiddington, as we have before observed is in two divisions, Upper and Lower. In the centre of the upper division is the ruin of an ancient parochial cross, comprising a part of the shaft and base. The mansion of Mr. Ricardo and the church are in the lower division. Kiddington is situate about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.W. by N. of Woodstock.

The *Church* dedicated to St. Nicholas is an ancient structure consisting of nave chancel, and semi-transept or south chapel. The tower contains four bells. In 1466, the emoluments of the rectory of the neighbouring parish of Asterley, being found inadequate, were consolidated with those of Kiddington by the bishop of Lincoln. The parish church of Asterley is supposed to have stood in a field, called *Chapel Breke*, in which pieces of the mouldings of lancet windows, and other fragments of ancient masonry have been turned up.* The living is a rectory in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £7. 9s. 4½d. Lord Viscount Dillon is the patron, and the Rev. John Geoffrey Browne is the rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £427.; and there are 82 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House is a neat stone building a short distance east of the church.

Near Upper Kiddington runs an ancient way from which the neighbouring hamlet of Ditchley derives its name. Warton supposes it to be British, and to have been merely intended as a boundary.

Browne Rev. John G., rector
Ricardo M., Esq. Mansion

Grantham Martha
Sanders John
Stanbridge Lucy M.

Hill William, tailor
Hunt George, blacksmith
Ivings Joseph, carpenter
Lester T., vict., *Checquers*
Newman John, butcher
Price William, shoemaker

Farmers.

Baker William
Clare John, Asterley

Miscellany.

Hill Ann, schoolmistress

Letters are received through the Eynstone and Woodstock Post Offices.

KIDLINGTON PARISH.

The area of this parish, which comprises the hamlets of Gosford and Thrupp, and the chapelry of Water-Eaton, is 5,000 acres; and its population in 1831, was 1,217; and in 1841, 1,303 souls. The acreage of the township of Kiddington, alone, is 2,550; and its population in 1841, was 1,035 souls. The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough, who is lord of the manor; Exeter college, Oxford; F. Morrell, Esq. Oxford; and the Rev. J. L. Richards, D.D. The rateable value is £5,595; and the assessed property amounts to £4,944.

The Village of Kiddington, is both extensive and handsome, and contains some very genteel residences, it is situate about 5½ miles N. by W. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic cruciform structure, consisting of nave, south aisle, transepts, and chancel, with a chapel on each side. The tower is in the centre, and contains a peal of six bells, and a sanctus bell, surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire. The chancel and tower are of early date, probably Norman, though much mutilated. In

*Asterley, which also denominates a manor, now consists of a single farm house.

the chancel are ten stalls, ornamented with various designs in carved oak ; the church is well furnished, and in excellent repair. There were several altars formerly in this church. The benefice is a vicarage with the curacy of Water-Eaton, not in charge. The patronage is annexed to the headship of Exeter college, Oxford ; and the Rev. Loscombe Richards, D.D., the present rector of that college, is the vicar. The gross income of the living is £307. The tithes were commuted in 1810 for land.

The Vicarage House is a small but neat building, south of the church.

The School for boys, girls, and infants, stands in the centre of the village, and is supported by subscription. There is a lending library attached to the school ; and there is an endowment of £2. 10s. per annum, for which two boys are taught free. There is also here a *Diocesan Training School* for schoolmistresses ; and a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

In 1672, *Sir William Morton, knt.*, founded and endowed almshouses for six poor persons, each of whom receive 9d. weekly, and 6d. every half-year. *John Tustain* gave 10s. a year for a sermon, and 10s. a year to the poor in bread. *John Morris* left 5s. a year to the poor in bread. *John and Martin May* left each 10s. a year to the poor in bread ; and *John Saunders* gave a similar sum for the same purpose. *Mrs. Conant*, who died in March, 1717, left a rent charge of £6. 15s. per annum ; £3. to be given to the minister for preaching three sermons ; £3. to the poor, in bread ; and 15s. to the parish clerk.

WATER-EATON CHAPELRY.

Water-Eaton is a township and chapelry in this parish, containing 1,630 acres, of the rateable value of £2,234. The assessed property amounts to £1,477. The number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 104. Charles Sawyer, Esq., of Maidenhead, Berkshire, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Water-Eaton consists of the fine old *Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. William Rowland, farmer, and four other farm houses and a few cottages. It is distant about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. from Oxford, and 2 E. from Kidlington.

The Church or Chapel is a neat building, consisting of nave and chancel. The interior is fitted up partly with open benches, and partly with high enclosed pews. The old manor house to which the chapel was attached, adjoins the church, and is in the Elizabethan style. It was formerly more extensive. During the civil wars, this house was the abode of lord Lovelace. Lady Lovelace was siezed by a party of the parliamentary soldiers from

Banbury ; forced into her carriage and driven to Middleton, where she was ordered out and obliged to walk back.

GOSFORD is a small hamlet in the parish of Kidlington, situate about a mile from the latter place, on the Oxford and Bicester turnpike road. Here is a flag station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North Western railway. The acreage of Gosford is 280 ; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 32. Its rateable value is £313.

THRUPP is another small hamlet in this parish. It contains 540 acres ; and in 1841 its population was 125 souls. The rateable value is £1,235. The river Cherwell, Oxford canal, and the Oxford and Banbury railway pass through the hamlet. The remains of an ancient stone cross stands here in the highway. The principal proprietors of the soil are T. Thornhill, Esq., of Wood Leys, and Mr. William Hutt, of the manor house of Thrupp.

Brimfield Mr. Samuel
Butler Fdk., Esq., surgeon
Butler Mrs. Sophia
Churchill Joseph, Esq.
Dalrymple Mr. John
Dew Miss Elizabeth
Hanwell Miss Elizabeth
Hobart Mrs. Julia
Holmes J. R., Esq., surgeon
Hutt Mr. John
Powell Mrs. Ann
Richards Rev. J. L., D.D.
Rowland Joseph, Esq.
Rowles Mr. Charles
Sayer Mr. John
Sydenham John P. W., Esq.
Symonds Mrs. Elizabeth
Whitehead Rev. Thos., curate
Young Mrs. Wm. Fitzherbert

Farmers.

Baker George, Gosford hill
Beck John, Gosford
Carter Thomas B.
Dedman John T.
Faulkner Wm., Green-road
Hall Samuel
Hunt G., Campsfield, Thrupp
Hutt William, Manor-house
Thrupp
Rose Felix
Rose Joseph N.
Rouse John
Rowles Thomas
Scroggs Wm., (& miller)
Seckham William
Simmons Stephen
Smith John
Spindler Edward

Tombs John
Wild John
Wild Richard
Woodford Geo., (& butcher)

Miscellany.

Alford Samuel, station mas-
ter at Gibraltar
Aries Eliz., vict., *Britannia*,
Thrupp
Aries Edward, blacksmith &
farrier
Aries W blacksmith, Thrupp
Ashley George, coal mercht.
Avenell K., schoolmistress
Bateman William, grocer
Beesley S., vict., *King's Arms*
Brian Robert, mason
Bucknell William, carrier
Butler L., vict., *King's Arms*
Butler John, butcher
Butler Thomas, butcher
Butler William, butcher
Capel Thomas, plasterer
Claridge Thomas, gardener
Cox Mary, schoolmistress
Dickson Richard, surveyor
Fathers David, mason
Fathers Joseph, mason
Grantham Willm., plasterer
Hanks Henry, mason
Hanwell John, baker
Haynes Hawkins, gardener
Hill John, carpenter, &c.
Hill Thomas, carpenter, &c.
Honor Thomas, plumber, &c
Hutty W., vict., *Three Horse*
Shoes, (& baker) Thrupp

Ives Benjamin, tailor
King H., plumber & glazier
King John, cowleech
Leech Philip, baker
Lipscomb Esther, laundress
Long John, shopkeeper and
beer retailer
Long Susanna vict., *Boat*,
(& shopkeeper) Thrupp
Morris Richard, carter
Musgrove Sarah, ladies
boarding school
Nichols John, shopkeeper
Nutt George, mason
Osborne Charles, mason
Parish B., vict., *Black Horse*
Ramsey Michael, grocer
Rand John, schoolmaster
Robert Julia, mistress of
Training school
Robey Henry, vict., *Old Bull*
Sammons Martha, shopkpr.
Sandal Joseph, baker
Sandal William, gardener
Scott Joseph, shoemaker
Shayler J., plumber & glazier
Simpson Richard, plasterer
Soden Joseph, blacksmith
Soden John, shoemaker
Stuchfield Chris., saddler
Tuckwell Joseph, baker
Watts Thomas, shoemaker
Weller Isaac, shopkeeper &
sub-postmaster
White Joseph, carpenter
Whitlock John, horse dealer
Wren Alf., vict., *Spotted Bull*
Wren Ellis, baker
Wren John, carpenter

WATER-EATON CHAPELRY.

Farmers.	
Hedges Thomas, Frieze farm	Miller William, (& grazier)
Hutt John, (and grazier)	Rowland William, (and gra- zier,) Manor House Sanders Richard

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

LEIGH NORTH PARISH.

The area of North Leigh parish is 2,460 acres; its rateable value is £3,232. and the assessed property amounts to £2,566. The population in 1831 was 591; and in 1841; 617 souls. The duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There is no manor house in existence.

The Village of North Leigh is in two parts, called the church and east end, and is situate about 3 miles N.E. by N. of Witney.

A Roman Villa in good preservation was discovered in this parish in 1813. In that year the Rev. W. Brown, rector of an adjoining parish accidentally observed some fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, which induced him to cause researches to be made on the spot. The foundations of an extensive building were soon traced, but further examination was deferred till 1815, when a large room and several passages were discovered, ornamented with tessellated pavements. The building which for ages past, had been entirely buried in the earth, appears to have originally formed a quadrangle of about 200 feet square. "The principal room is covered over, to prevent its receiving injury by exposure to the weather;" says the Oxford guide, "as is also a large warm bath, in excellent preservation; the flues round it remain, and likewise the pillars of the Hypocaust, as well as part of the pipe which conveyed away the water. Other baths have been found in different parts of the building. One room particularly merits the attention of the curious, its dimensions are 33 feet by 20, it has a tessellated pavement with Hypocaust under it; thus clearly discovering the method used by the Romans to heat their apartments. Near this room is another, covered, in which is preserved a quantity of wheat, turned black by age and found in one of the apartments. Several broken articles of earthenware have been discovered, amongst them a small urn very slightly damaged. The mode of laying the tessellated pavement is clearly perceptible, it totally differs from our method of paving, and is admirably calculated to preserve the rooms from the dampness of the earth. Numerous coins have been excavated, some of them silver; these are carefully preserved: the latest is a coin of the Emperor Arcadius, who died in 408.

The date of the evacuation of Britain by the Romans is 448; the remains of these buildings must therefore be at least 1400 years old; whilst the proba-

bility is that their antiquity is much greater, the Romans having been in possession of the greater portion of this country for 400 years."

A house in this parish called Horse-in-the-Hill is extra-parochial.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary is an ancient structure consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and western tower with five bells. The chancel has been restored in the Italian style. On the north side of the church is a chapel of modern erection also in the Italian style, containing several monumental tablets of the families of Perrot and Musgrave. At the east end of the north aisle, is another chapel which has a rich appearance, with an elegant roof of fan tracery; a large portion of the original stained glass still decorates the windows; and under an arch opening into the chancel, is a stone altar tomb supporting the recumbent figures (in alabaster) of a knight in armour with a short sword, and his lady, supposed to represent the lord and lady of Wilcot. This church which is chiefly in the Norman and early English styles, appears to have been of much greater extent. The living is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of the lord chancellor; and incumbency of the Rev. Isaac Gillam, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 2s. and returned at £90. 14s.; gross income £160. The vicarial tithes were commuted for 130 acres of land.

The Vicarage House is a plain building south of the church.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here.

The School is endowed with £3 per annum, for which 7 children are taught free.

The Charities of the parish, which are numerous, all form one general account; the annual value of the whole is about £50. per annum, which is distributed amongst the poor in money, bread, blankets, and in apprenticing children.

Gillam Rev. Isaac, vicar
Harrison Gregory, Esq. solr.

Farmers.

Adams Elizabeth,
Bolton William,
Brown, James, Holy-court
Cook, Richard, New-yatt
Curtis John,
Goodman William, New-yatt
Hunt William, Field-farm
Jarvis Ann, (and miller)
Jarvis Emmanuel
Lane Joseph W. Heath-farm
Lane Thomas Ellworthy,
Bridewell-farm
Langford John,

Long James,
Lord Robert,
Major William,
Shepherd Joseph, (& miller)
Shepherd Reuben.
Smith James, East-end
Steptoe John,
Walton, Thos. Wilcot-farm

Miscellany.

Adams Daniel, mason
Bond R. vict., *Harcourt Arms*
Brook Richard, blacksmith
Compton George, shopkpr.
Day J., vict., *Shepherd's All*
Dore Charles, carpenter
Faulkner John, shoemaker

Green James, cattle dealer
Goodey Geo., schoolmaster
Hicks Jesse, carpenter
Huckings David, blacksmith
Langford John, carpenter
Lardner John, mason
Lay Frs., lime burner
Long Richard, shoemaker
Lord Geo., statuary mason
stone cutter & quarryman,
Lord Mary, statuary mason
and stone cutter
Louch John, vict. *Leather*
Bottle
Sparks Eliz., beer-retailer
Sparks James, baker
Sied Edward, shop-keeper

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

LEIGH SOUTH PARISH.

The parish of South Leigh has 1,980 acres; and its population in 1831, was 320; and in 1841, 326 souls. The rateable value is £2,485; and the assessed property amounts to £3,724. Colonel C. D. W. Sibthorp, M.P. is lord of the manor, and the principal proprietor of the soil. The *Manor house*, situated near the church, is now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. William Gillett, jun.

The Village of South Leigh is small and scattered, and is about 3 miles E.S. E. of Witney.

The Church is a neat edifice dedicated to St. James, and consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and west tower containing three bells. The chancel is divided from the nave by an oak screen, which is continued across the aisle. The interior of the church is furnished partly with open oak seats, and partly with high deal pews. In the chancel is a piscina; and in this church is the pulpit in which *John Wesley* preached his first sermon. This pulpit together with the pews, and the ceiling of the chancel, &c., were the gift of John Gore, Esq. in 1712. The living is a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Stanton-Harcourt. The Rev. William P. Walsh, M.A. is the incumbent. The vicarial tithes consist of a rent charge of £16.; and about 11 acres of land. The rectorial tithes consist of a rent charge of £465. 15s. 5d., and 65 acres of land. Colonel Sibthorp is lessee of the latter description of tithe, under the bishop of Oxford.

There is a Sunday school here supported by subscription.

The Poor's Land, 10A. 2R. 17P. in Hailey; and 3 roods of land in Eynsham yield an annual income of about £16. per annum, which is distributed to the poor in coals and bread.

Farmers.

Bartlett John
 Gillett William, sen.
 Gillett William, jun.
 Homan Ann
 Mountain Walter

Putt Stephen
 Warner Charlotte

Miscellany.

Brown William, dairyman

Bond John, vict., *Sibthorp*
Arms

Green James, pig dealer
 Hollis Richard, agricultural
 implement maker, and
 wheelwright

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

NEWINGTON SOUTH PARISH.

South Newington parish contains 1,460 acres; its rateable value is £2,020; and the amount of assessed property is £2,631. The population in 1831, was 462; and in 1841, 434 souls. The rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford, are lords of the manor; and that society, together with Mr. William Hall, and the rector of the parish in right of his church, are the chief landed proprietors.

The Village of South Newington which is mean and straggling, is about 4 miles N.N.W. of Deddington.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, with nave, aisles, chancel, south porch and tower; it contains features of the Norman and the several Gothic styles. In the chancel is a piscina, and there is another in the south aisle. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up, and the whole is in excellent repair. The cover of the communion table is composed of two portions of ancient embroidered copes or chaubles, in excellent preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the K. B. at £8., and returned at £109.; gross income £231. The rector and fellows of Exeter college are the patrons, and the Rev. Henry Duke Harrington is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for land. *The Vicarage House* is a good residence.

There is a Dissenting chapel here, a small neat building. *The National School* is supported by subscription.

Bury Mr. John
Harrington Rev. Henry Duke

Farmers.

Gibbard George
Gilkes Nehemiah
Gunn William
Jaques Israel
Langham George

Timms John
Woolgrove John

Miscellany.

Bolton John, shoemaker
Charles Robert, shopkeeper
Checkley Edw., shopkeeper
Colegrove Thos., coach mkr.
Hands Richard, shoemaker

Hartley Geo., carpenter, &c.
Hartley Thomas, miller
Hatten William, baker
Hobday William, butcher
Lovett John, shoemaker.
Page Thomas, carrier
Perrin John, vict. *Pole Axe*
Robinson William, miller
Stevens Thomas, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Banbury Post Office.

ROUSHAM PARISH.

The acreage of Rousham parish is 920; the amount of assessed property £1,858; and the rateable value £1,142. The population in 1831 was 156; and in 1841, 123 souls. The lord of the manor and principal proprietor is Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq., who has a handsome seat in the parish. The mansion which is embattled, stands in a fine park and is surrounded with well arranged pleasure grounds, in which is a variety of interesting statuary. The mansion contains some fine paintings by the first masters.

The Village of Rousham is situate in a valley, near the Oxford canal, about 5 miles N.E. by N. from Woodstock. The parish is intersected also by the Oxford and Birmingham junction railway and the river Cherwell.

The Church, which is a neat and small but plain structure, is dedicated to St. Mary, and comprises a nave, south aisle, chancel, and west tower. The building exhibits vestiges of the Norman style of architecture. In the chancel is a double piscina; and at the east end of the south aisle is a chapel,

divided from the church by a painted oak screen. This chapel is now used as a baptistry; the font of white marble is of elegant design. The tower contains a fine peal of six bells. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. George Dandridge. The tithes were commuted for land, which produces a rental of about £300. per annum. The benefice is valued in the king's books at £11. 9s. 4½d.

The Rectory House is a commodious residence, east of the church.

Directory.—*Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq.*; *Rev. George Dandridge, rector*; and *Messrs. Joseph Gilks, Park-gate*; and *John King, Lower-field, farmers.*

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

SANDFORD PARISH

Contains 1,850 statute acres, of the rateable value of £2,490. The number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 534; and in 1841, 515. The assessed property in the parish in 1815 was £3,558. It includes within its boundary the hamlet of Ledwell. Mrs. Mary Ann Marshall Hacker, of Iffley, is lady of the manor; and the chief landed proprietors are Edwin Guest, Esq., of Sandford; Rev. Joseph Wilson, and M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., of Great Tew. *The Manor House* is the residence of the Rev. Jenner Marshall.

The Village of Sandford is small and irregular, and is distant about 4½ miles S.W. by S. of Deddington. Here is *Sandford Park*, in which stands the handsome mansion of Edwin Guest, Esq.

The Church is a plain structure, dedicated to St. Martin, chiefly in the mixed style of Gothic architecture. It consists of a nave, (on one side of which are three Norman arches on octagonal pillars; and on the other three early English arches on circular pillars, with moulded capitals,) side aisles, chancel, and west tower, in which are five bells. The pulpit is of stone, of Gothic design, and is very handsome. The church was restored at great expense in 1845; and the chancel has just been repaired at the expense of E. Guest, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £7. 0s. 5d.; gross income, £181. The patronage is vested in the duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hacker; and the Rev. Thomas Curme is the present vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1767.

The Vicarage House is a modern building on the south side of the church.

LEDWELL is a hamlet in this parish, consisting of 3 or 4 good houses and a few cottages. It is about a mile distant from Sandford. Here stood for-

merly a large and handsome mansion, the residence of the earl Deloraine, whose remains are buried in the parish church-yard.

CHARITIES.—Giles's charity land for the poor of Sandford, consists of about 11 acres which at the time of the enquiry let for £15. per annum. This rent is added to an allotment made to the poor, at the enclosure of Sandford in lieu of a right of cutting furze, and which now produces £19. per annum; and the whole is distributed in coals, to the poor. There is also a close of about 6½A. in Barford St. Michael, which is understood to have been given by *Henry Meads* for the use of the poor. A portion of the rent of this close is applied to the support of the parish school.

*Marked * reside at Ledwell.*

Curme Rev. Thomas, vicar	Gilkes Nehemiah, Grove Ash	*Blaby John, carpenter
Guest Edwin, Esq., Sandford Park	Harris Francis, Southfield	Blaby John, maltster
Marshall Rev. Jenner, Manor House	Hawkes Nathaniel, (& butcher)	Coleman Charles, baker
*Robinson G. N., Esq., M.D.	Hawkes Rchd., (& butcher)	Coleman Thomas, baker
Farmers.	*Hirons James	Day William, shopkeeper
*Baldwin Wm., Flight-hill	Parish John	Hall Charles, plasterer
Carter W., Grove Ash farm	Radford John	Harris John, sub-postmaster
Crump Charles, Park farm	Robins John, South-fields	Ivings James, carpenter
Franklin W. Hobbs-hole farm	Miscellany.	Miller Mary, vict., <i>Crown</i>
	Andrews Ann, miller	Mold John, shoemaker
		Stockford John, shopkeeper

Letters, are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL PARISH.

This parish contains 1,220 acres, of the rateable value of £1,650. Its population in 1831 was 148; and in 1841, 123 souls. The assessed property amounts to £1,126. William Turner, Esq. is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The railway from Oxford to Banbury passes through the parish, and there is a station on that line at Gibraltar, about one mile distant from the village. The Oxford canal and the river Cherwell also intersect the parish.

The Village of Shipton-upon-Cherwell which is small, is distant about 2 miles S.E. from Woodstock. In the village is the handsome residence of William Turner, Esq.

The Church, which has been rebuilt a few years ago, is a square structure, in the later English style, with embattled tower. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Woodstock, patronage of W. Turner, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Henry John Passand, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £11. 9s. 4½d. The tithes were commuted in 1768 for land. *The Rectory House* is a good modern building, a short distance from the church. There is an ancient stone cross in the churchyard in good preservation.

The Sunday School is supported by the rector and lord of the manor.

Directory.—*Rev. H. J. Passand, M.A., rector; William Turner, Esq.; Jas. Pope Field, farmer; and Vincent Barrett, shopkeeper.*

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

STANTON HARCOURT PARISH.

This parish, which includes within its boundary, the hamlets of Sutton and West-end, extends over an area of 3,120 acres of the rateable value of £4,388. The assessed property in the parish amounts to £4,939. The population in 1831 was 657; and in 1841, 665 souls; of which number 259 belonged to Sutton. The parish, originally called Stanton, derived the adjunct, 'Harcourt' from the ancient noble family of that name, that has been in possession of the manor for nearly seven centuries. It was granted by Adaliza, the second queen of Henry I., to her kinswoman, Millicent, wife of Richard de Camvil, whose daughter Isabel married Robert de Harcourt. The principal landowners of the present day, are G. G. Harcourt, Esq., (the lord of the manor) Percival Walsh, Esq., and Mr. George Arnatt. The Harcourt family chiefly resided here till the latter part of the 17th century; and some curious fragments of a mansion constructed by them at an early period, are still in existence. These consist chiefly of the domestic chapel, and a few chambers in a fine tower about 54 feet high; the curious old kitchen, and the gate-house, which was the most modern part, and which is now converted into a Vicarage house. The chapel occupies a part of the ground floor of the tower, and above it are three chambers; in the uppermost of which Pope finished his translation of the fifth book of Homer, and hence it is called Pope's Study. That poet passed a part of two summers in the deserted mansion, his noble friends, the proprietors of the domain, resided meantime at their neighbouring seat, called Cockthorp. There Gay was their visitor, and he was nearly the only person who presumed to break occasionally on the great translator's retirement. The ancient kitchen is on a construction of which we have only one more example remaining in England—the kitchen formerly appertaining to the abbey of Glastonbury. The walls are three feet thick, the room is square below, and octangular above, ascending like a tower. The fires were made against the walls, and the smoke, climbing up by the walls without any tunnels, or disturbance to the cooks, was stopped by a large conical roof at the top, and escaped at loop-holes on every side, which were opened and shut according to the direction of the wind. The height of the walls to the foot of the roof is 39 feet. The roof rises 25 feet in the

centre; the outer walls are surmounted by a battlement. The date of the building is not known. The kitchen is some distance from the chapel, the principal part of the mansion having stood between them. Some of the out-offices adjoining the kitchen have been converted into a farm house. The Harcourts chiefly resided here till about 1688, after which the castle fell into decay, and the greater part of it was destroyed about the year 1770.

In a field near the house, two lovers were struck by lightning in 1718,* and their epitaph, by Pope is in the parish church, as likewise one on the earl of Harcourt. A short distance from the village are three large monumental stones called the Devil's Quoits, of which the history is entirely a matter of conjecture. Wharton supposes they were erected to commemorate a battle fought near Bampton between the British and Saxons in 614.

The Village of Stanton Harcourt is large and irregular but very neat and clean, and is distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by E. from Witney.

The Church dedicated to St. Michael is a fine ancient structure, cruciform in plan, with an embattled tower containing five bells in the centre. The nave appears to be a part of the original structure. The aisle called Harcourt's chapel contains numerous and splendid memorials of the family. The living is a discharged vicarage with the curacy of South Leigh; in the deanery of Woodstock, patronage of the bishop of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Percival Walsh, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1773 for about $54\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and a money payment of £20. for Stanton

* Gay, in a letter, thus describes this melancholy event. "John Hewet was a well-set man of about 25. Sarah Drew might be called comely rather than beautiful, and was about the same age. They had passed through the various labours of the year together with the greatest satisfaction. Their love was the talk of the whole neighbourhood, for scandal never affirmed that they had other views than the lawful possession of each other in marriage. It was that very morning that they had obtained the consent of her parents, and it was but till the next week, that they had to wait to be happy. Perhaps in the interval of their work, they were now talking of their wedding clothes, and John was suiting several sorts of poppies and wild flowers to her complexion, to choose her a hat for the wedding-day. While they were thus busied (it was between two and three in the afternoon) the clouds grew black; and such a storm of lightning and thunder ensued that all the laborers made the best of their way to what shelter the trees and hedges afforded. Sarah was frightened, and fell down in a swoon on a heap of barley. John, who never separated from her, sat down by her side, having raked together two or three heaps, the better to secure her from the storm. Immediately there was heard so loud a crack, as if the heavens had split asunder! Every one was now solicitous for the safety of his neighbour, and they called to one another throughout the field. No answer being returned to those who called to our lovers; they stepped to the place where they lay. They perceived the barley all in a smoke, and then spied the faithful pair, John with one arm about Sarah's neck, and the other held over her as if to screen her from the lightning. They were struck dead, and stiffened in this tender posture. Sarah's left eye was singed, and there appeared a black spot on her breast. Her lover was all over black; but not the least signs of life were found in either. Attended by their melancholy companions they were conveyed to the town, and next day were interred in Stanton-Harcourt church yard."

Harcourt; and for South Leigh, there are 11 acres of glebe land, and a rent charge of £16.

The School is endowed with about £14. per annum. *The Poor's land* yields an annual rent of about £14. per annum; and there are three tenements which are let free to poor persons, by the parish.

Walsh Percival, Esq. Harcourt Cottage	Cox Sarah, Sutton	Buckingham P., blacksmith
Walsh Rev. William Percival, M.A., Harcourt Lodge	Hutt James, Cut Mill farm	Burchell Wm., schoolmaster
	Jones Edward Thomas	Burden James, carrier
	Lord Richard, Manor house	Castle Joseph, vict., Fox
	Pimm Joseph, West End	Dawson J., carpenter, Sutton
	Walter Robert, West End	Dawson Joseph, carpenter
	Warner Priscilla, Torwood farm	Dawson R., carpenter, Sutton
		Goodlake C., shopkeeper
Farmers.		Holloway Sph., shoemaker
Andrews George, West End		Hudson Joseph, carpenter
Arnatt George, Parsonage		Judd James, shoemaker
Blake Alfred, Sutton		Mountain W., miller & farmer
Blake Ann, Pink-hill		Pimm Richard, carpenter
Bond James and John		Pimm William, carpenter
Bond John		Potter John, shopkeeper
Breakspear —, West end		
Castle George		
Clack John, Sutton		
	Miscellany.	
	Belcher Joseph, mason	
	Blake John, vict., Harcourt Arms	
	Bond Richard, shopkeeper	
	Buckingham J., blacksmith	

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

STONESFIELD PARISH.

This parish contains 1020 acres; and its population in 1831 was 535; and in 1841, 553 souls. The amount of assessed property is £788; and the rateable value is £899. The principal proprietors are the duke of Marlborough (the lord of the manor), J. V. Harrison, and Joseph Prior, Esquires. The inhabitants are principally employed in the slate pits, of which there are several in the parish.

The Village of Stonesfield or Stunsfield is very scattered, and is distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Woodstock. A large Roman pavement was dug up here in 1713 a little to the right of the Akeman-street.

The Church, dedicated to St. James is a small structure consisting of nave, side aisles, and chancel. The tower at the west end contains five bells. In the chancel is a good decorated east window ornamented with stained glass; and a chapel at the end of the north aisle is used as a vestry. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Woodstock, valued in the king's book at £4. 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tithes commuted for about 120 acres of land. The patron is the duke of Marlborough; and the Rev. Francis Robinson, M.A., is the present rector. *The Rectory House* is a neat building south-east of the church.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* erected in 1827; and also a small chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

The Parish School for both sexes is supported principally by the rector.

The Church Land consists of 6A. 1r. 34P. of land which were allotted for the repairs of the church, at the inclosure of the parish about the year 1800.

There is in this parish a *Poor stock* of £21., the interest of which is given to the poor. *Thomas Burborough*, by will in 1809, left to the poor an annual rent charge of £2. 10s.

Robinson Rev. Francis, M.A. rector	Austin William, mason	Howes John, baker
	Baker Ann, schoolmistress	Hounslow Samuel, carpenter
	Barrett Caleb, quarryman	Hunt Elizabeth, shoemaker
	Calcutt Henry, shoemaker	Hunt Henry, shoemaker
Farmers.	Davis Abel, vict., <i>Marlborough Arms</i>	Hunt Thomas, shoemaker
Davis William	Fowler Edward, lath render	Lardner John, beer retailer
Gardner Thomas	Fowler George, lath render	Lawton Thomas, plasterer
Goddard Philip	Fowler Job, lath render	Lester Edward, cattle dealer
Lawton James	Fidler John, vict., <i>Maltster and Shovel</i>	Low Henry, plasterer
Stewart John	Griffin Thomas, mason	Osborn Michael, mason
Vincent George	Harper Edward, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Roberts Thomas, mason
Miscellany.	Holliday John, carpenter	Robinson John, shopkeeper
Andrews James, carpenter	Howes David, carpenter	Smith Joseph, blacksmith
Austin Ann, shopkeeper	Howes George, plasterer	Tidmarsh Henry, mason
Austin Herbert, vict., <i>Boot</i>	Howes Job, plasterer	Townsend Edward, carpenter
Austin James, baker		Wing William, grave stone cutter
Austin James, mason		

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

TACKLEY PARISH.

Tackley parish extends over an area of 3,040 acres; its population in 1831, was 564; and in 1841, 583 souls. The rateable value is £3,285; and the amount of assessed property £2,219. The soil of the neighbourhood varies from a stiff clay to a stone brash, and the chief proprietors are Sir George Dashwood bart., (the lord of the manor), the duke of Marlborough, William Evetts Esq, Henry Hall Esq., and the society of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. This manor belonged to the family of Nowers, and afterwards to that of Aylworth.

The Village of Tackley is small but pleasant, and stands about 3 miles N.E. by N. of Woodstock, and 9 miles N. from Oxford. There are two detached hamlets in the parish called Nethercote, and Wighthill or Whitehill. On the east of the church is *Thackley Park*, the handsome seat of William Evetts Esq. This was the seat of lady Gardiner some years since. The Oxford canal skirts this parish on the east; and it is intersected by the railway from Oxford to Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas is a Gothic structure, cruciform in shape, the nave having a south aisle. The tower which rises from the intersection of the nave and transepts is of massive proportions, and contains five bells. There was formerly a north aisle, which however has been destroyed.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb under a recessed arch, on which a large cross is engraven. In the north transept is a small piscina, and beneath one of the arches of the tower is a finely carved pew dated 1613. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Woodstock, rated in the king's books at £19. 9s. 4½d.; but now worth £742. per annum. The patronage is vested in the president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford; and the Rev. Lancelot Arthur Sharpe, B.D. is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £650. per annum. There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here; and the *National School* is chiefly supported by the rector.

John Hill, of Twyford, Bucks, by will proved in 1631; left £20. to the poor of this parish. When the late rector, the Rev. W. Morice succeeded to this living in 1810, he was informed that one half of the said £20. had been lost at a period then very remote. This loss was immediately supplied by him, and the interest is given to the poor.

Evetts William Esq., Tackley Park Sharpe Rev. Lancelot A., B.D.	Toms John, Nethercote Townsend Henry, Manor farm Walton Jane, Nethercote	Egglestone William, mason Hall Edward, baker Hall Thomas, blacksmith Hutchings Edw., shoemaker King George, carrier Lofts Mildred, schoolmistrs. Lofts Stephen, shopkeeper Maycock Rehd., vict., <i>King's Arms</i> , Nethercote Skipmore Jnthn., gardener Willett Robert, drillman
Farmers.		
Blandford C., Old man's Legs Chilton Thomas Churchill Benjamin John, Tackley court Hicks Richard, Nethercote Rogers William	Chauudy Mark, vict., <i>Gard- ner's Arms</i> , (& farmer) Edginton William, vict., <i>Sturdy's Castle</i>	
Miscellany.		

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

TEW GREAT PARISH.

Great Tew parish covers an area of 3,140 acres, of the rateable value of £3,746.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £4,105. The population in 1831 was 400; and in 1841, 459 souls. Matthew Piers Watt, Boulton, Esq, of Tew Park, is lord of the manor and owner of the entire parish.

At Beaconsfield farm in this parish, some interesting remains were discovered on the 22nd of May, 1810, by some workmen who were making a ditch for a thrashing machine. These remains consisted of a Roman burial vault in a very perfect state. A full account of it was preserved by the Rev. Mr. Nash, the then resident minister. "It measured where disturbed 20 feet in length, and in width 18; the height was 8 feet from the planking stones. It had a half circle to the north, of rough stone, 8 feet in diameter, which probably corresponded with a window of the temple that was built over it;

the ball which appeared to have finished the top was lying among the rubbish. The human remains were laid in partitions of a dissimilar width, which crossed the vault from east to west, and were built with Roman red tiles about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Many of the bones that had been covered with sand were very perfect; and the teeth of some of them were sound in the jaws. The partitions were $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and were generally about the width of our graves. These sepulchral receptacles were covered with plank tiles which had the same fresh appearance as when first taken from the kiln. The Roman altar where the sacrifices were burned, stood in the open air, 20 feet below the temple, to the south, and there were many ashes remaining in much the same state as when originally left. A Roman bath was afterwards found on the north of the temple, and was abruptly destroyed. Many pieces of large red water pipe shared the same fate. There were also found several large ornamental red jars, and coins of copper and brass, the copper much defaced, but the brass in a good state of preservation." It is to be regretted that the almost total destruction of these interesting remains followed close upon the discovery of them. A piece of the pavement however about 18 inches square is now preserved by Mr. Boulton, at his mansion in this parish.

About 200 yards from the site of this place of sepulture, in forming a road on the north east side, in 1817, a pot of Roman coins was discovered. In 1827, more ground was uncovered, and about seven feet beneath the surface, a bath, furnace, some lead pipes, and some pieces of charcoal were discovered. A court yard was also traced, with plinths of columns standing on a tessellated pavement about the width of a passage. As the direction of the ruins lay under the barn and homestead, further examination of them was prevented. Dr. Plot describes another Roman tessellated pavement, ploughed up long since in this parish.

The Village of Great Tew is one of the prettiest and most picturesque places in the county; and the village has several springs of beautiful water. In the parish is a large bone crushing mill belonging to the resident farmers, which is worked by the water power formed by these springs. The village stands about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Chipping Norton.

Great Tew Park is well timbered and some very fine views may be obtained from various parts of it. The seat of M. P. W. Boulton Esq., is situated in it; and there is here a remarkably fine silver fir tree, which may be seen from a great distance.

The Church is an ancient Gothic structure consisting of a nave of three bays, side aisles, chancel and tower. In the chancel is a triple sedilia, and a piscina, in good preservation. The tower contains a peal of eight bells. On

the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb of white marble of very elegant design, executed by Sir F. Chantrey; and erected to the memory of Mary Anne, wife of the late M. R. Boulton Esq., who died in June, 1829. At the east end of the north aisle, inarched in the wall, is the recumbent figure of a cross legged knight in armour, and another figure of a lady. Here, as well as at the end of the south aisle were formerly chantry chapels, the piscinas still remaining. This church is in most excellent repair, and is well furnished with open oak seats enriched with good carving. The approach to the church from the front of the vicarage house, along a walk of luxuriant evergreens is exceedingly pretty; and the church yard is surrounded by a fine yew hedge, which gives it a solemn and retired air. The living is a vicarage with that of Little Tew, rated in the king's books at £6. 13s. 4d.; returned at £76.; gross income £135. Improprate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1766. The lord of the manor is the patron and lay improprator; and the Rev. John James Campbell is the present vicar.

The National School is endowed with £12. per annum, and the remainder of the teachers salaries are raised by subscription, and the childrens pence. The endowment is of an early date.

The Poor's Stock consists of £34. 2s. 3d. in the three per cent consols.

Thomas Edwards Freeman Esq. and *George Stratton Esq.*, gave each £20. about the year 1795, to buy coals to be sold at prime cost to the poor. This charity has been lost through the insolvency of a person who held it.

Boulton M. P. W., Esq., Great Tew Park	Parsons John Barlow, Hook- er's well farm	Norton William, builder and stonemason
Campbell Rev. John J., vicar	Roots Thomas, Beacon's field farm	Ryman Martha & Elizabeth, shopkeepers
Paul Rev. Charles R.		Ryman Robert, butcher
		Shelton Charlotte, carpenter
		Smith Charles, land bailiff
		Spencer William, vict., <i>Falk-</i> <i>land Arms</i>
Farmers,	Miscellany.	Wright Peter, schoolmaster and sub-postmaster
Barlow John, Park farm	Adams John, smith, & agri- cultural implement maker	Wild Sarah, schoolmistress
Faulks John, Cottenham farm	Davis Thomas, tailor	
Gibson George, Ley farm	Horwood Fred., saddler	
Kimber Thomas, Tracey farm	MacFarlane Alexander, gar- dener and florist	
Nevell James, Court farm	Morris Richard, keeper	

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

TEW LITTLE PARISH.

Little Tew is a parochial chapelry to the parish of Great Tew, though in the parliamentary returns it is styled a parish. Its acreage is 1,600; and its population in 1831, was 216; and in 1841, 215 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,643.; and the rateable value £1,480. The lords of the manor

are the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford; and the principal land-owners are, the societies of Exeter and Eton colleges, and Captain Bowers. The manor-house is now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. John U. Harris.

The Village of Little Tew which is small, is distant from Great Tew about 1 mile to the S.W., and 3 miles N.W. from Enstone. There is no church in this parish, but there is a small Baptist chapel. The *National* school is supported by subscription.

The residence of Captain Bowers is a good modern building, recently erected a short distance from the village.

Bowers Captain	Harris John Urbin, Manor House Kimber Jabez Lovell Thomas Pratt Edward	} Miscellany. Atwood John, carpenter King George, shoemaker Lymas N. Thos., blacksmith Mullington John, vict., <i>Bell</i>
Farmers.		
Gardner Thomas		

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

WILCOTE PARISH.

The parish of Wilcote or Wilcott, comprises, 270 acres according to the parliamentary return; but 318 acres, according to local estimation. The number of its inhabitants in 1841, was only nine. The land is of medium quality, of which three fourths are arable and pasture, and the remaining fourth woodland. There are but two houses in the parish; the mansion and a farm house, the latter occupied by servants only. The present proprietor of the estate, (Mrs. Mary Ann Pickering) inherited it from her father, the late James Wellington Cary, Esq. The founder of this branch of the Cary family, was Mr. John Cary of Woodstock; who attained the extraordinary age of 101 years. This venerable gentleman was contemporary with, and the intimate friend of the celebrated John Evelyn, the author of *Sylva*; and was deservedly commended by Gould, a poet of that day, for his great benevolence and sterling worth. He charged the Wilcote estate, for ever, with the payment of two yearly sums: one of 10 guineas to the almshouses at Spelsbury; and another of £8. 10s. to the corporation of Woodstock. A portion of the latter gift was to be applied to the repair of the church clock, in grateful remembrance of the following event: returning somewhat late in the day from Ditchley, where he had been on a visit to his friend Sir Henry Lee, he lost his way by reason of the darkness of a dense fog, just as he entered the precincts of Woodstock park. After wandering about for some hours in imminent danger of perishing, either from the severity of the weather, or in the waters of the lake; he was at last enabled to determine his whereabouts, and reached his home in safety, from hearing the curfew toll from the church clock at Woodstock.

The eldest daughter of this Mr. Cary, married a Loveden, and through her his residence at Woodstock descended to the late Pryse Pryse Loveden, Esq. by whose executors it was lately sold to Mr. Prior, of Oxford.

There is in the old manor house at Wilcote, a remarkably fine portrait of Mr. John Cary; taken when he was in his 96th year. Mr. Cary is said to have had the honour of entertaining three kings in his house at Woodstock; and his descendants have been accustomed to exhibit, with some degree of pride, a splendidly embossed silver tankard, said to have been presented by William the Third; on the occasion of that monarch's visit to him. Mr. Cary purchased the Wilcote estate of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college Oxford, and afterwards earl of Down.

The Manor House, the seat of Leonard Pickering, Esq. is a good substantial mansion, situate in pretty park like grounds. The approach is by an avenue of venerable elms.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, stands about 4 miles N. by E. of Witney. It is a small neat edifice, having only a nave and chancel, chiefly in the decorated style. On the south is a doorway in the Saxon or early Norman style. The interior, which has a neat appearance is fitted up with pews partly open, and partly enclosed. There is a neat marble font. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of Mrs. Pickering, and incumbency of the Rev. John Buck, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £2. 13s. 4d.; and returned at £62. per annum. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £52. 10s.

Directory:—*Leonard Pickering, Esq., and Mrs. Pickering, Wilcote Manor House.*

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

WOOLVERCOTT PARISH.

Woolvercott, Woolvercote, or Wolvercote, is a parish on the borders of Berkshire, containing 1600 acres. Its rateable value is £1,528; and the assessed property in 1815, amounted to £2,381. The population in 1831, was 524; and in 1841, 470 souls. The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough, (the lord of the manor), Sir George Dashwood, and the societies of Merton and Worcester Colleges, Oxford.

There are three extra parochial places here, called, *Cutslow, Godstow* and *Kings-Weir*. Cutslow consists of two farms, called Old and New Cutslow. Thos. Gregory, Esq. is the proprietor and occupier of New Cutslow; and old Cutslow, belongs to Christ Church college, Oxford. Godstow consists of the remains of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, and the celebrated trout house of Mr. William Lipscomb, innkeeper, and wine and spirit merchant. (*For an*

account of Godstow nunnery, in which, it is said the remains of "Fair Rosamund" were interred; see page 448.) *Kings Weir* consists of but one house.

The Village of Woolvercott, which is situate at the extremity of Port-meadow, about 3 miles N.N.W. from Oxford; is divided into two parts, called Upper and Nether Woolvercott, by the Oxford canal, and a branch of the railway from Oxford to Banbury. The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton line, also pass through this village.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter is situated on the banks of the Isis, and is a small plain structure, consisting of nave, chancel and north chapel; with a tower containing five bells. The pulpit is of carved oak, and the iron bracket for the hour glass still remains. In the chapel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir John Walter, lord chief baron of the exchequer, and groom of the chamber to Charles II. The recumbent effigy of the judge in his robes, together with effigies of his three sons and three daughters, kneeling, rest on his tomb beneath a canopy. The tomb is in good preservation, the gilding and colouring remaining nearly perfect.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Oxford, patronage of Merton college, and incumbency of Laurence Eborall Judge. The gross estimated rental of the rectorial tithes is £107. 12s. 6d.; rectorial glebe land, about 74 acres. The income of the incumbent derived from land is about £80. per annum.

Near the church is a very neat school house for girls, built by subscription.

Katherine Rawson in 1706, left £200. for the purchase of lands for the use of the poor of this parish, after the payment of £1. per annum to the minister for preaching an annual sermon, and 10s. to the clerk. This charity now consists of 9 acres of meadow called the Poor's plat, which lets for £21. per annum, and after paying the sums named to the minister and clerk, the remainder is applied to the use of the poor and the National school. There is a lending library attached to the school.

Ball Howell, Esq.
Collingwood — Esq. Wool-
vercott fields
Gregory Thomas, Esq., New
Cutslow
Lipscombe Mrs. Elizabeth
Middleton Mr. Henry, New
Cutslow

Farmers.

Churchill Thomas
Dale James

Dean Joseph
Hedges Thomas
King William
Osborn Henry
Rowland John
William Richard

Miscellany.

Bustin Eliz., shopkeeper
Collett James, mason
Cox William, schoolmaster
Hedges Andrew, butcher

Keary William, shoemaker
Lipscomb William, vict.,
Trout, (& wine and spirit
merchant) Godstow
Lock Mary, butter dealer
Quarterman William, baker
Round George, vict., *White
Hart*
Rowland Edward, shopkeeper
Saxton Sarah, vict., *Red Lion*
Woodward John, vict., *Plough*
Wren Thomas, wheelwright

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

WOOTTON PARISH.

This parish, which gives a name to the large and important hundred, comprises 3,350 acres. Its population in 1831, was 1060; and in 1841, 1,129 souls. The rateable value is about £4,373.; and the assessed property amounts to £3,979. The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough, (the lord of the manor), the societies of Balliol, and Magdalen colleges, Oxford, the Rev. W. B. Lee, Sir George Dashwood, Rev. Thomas Robinson, Rev. — Hawkins and Thomas Sotham Esq. This parish extends into the town of Woodstock, and includes the hamlet of Old Woodstock.

The Village of Wootton is situated on the slope of a hill, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by W. of Woodstock. The Roman road Akeman-street, passes in the vicinity of the village. There is a remarkably fine ever flowing spring of pure water on the estate of Mr. Thomas Sotham, Spring cottage. The stone basin or reservoir which receives the water is called *Puffets well*. This water has been of benefit to persons afflicted with tender eyes. At the entrance of the village, a bridge was built in 1840, over the river Glyme, to the great convenience of the parishioners from Woodstock.

The Church stands on an eminence and is a plain Gothic structure, consisting of a lofty nave, north aisle and chancel, and a large embattled tower containing five bells. Over the south entrance is a sun dial dated 1623, with a latin inscription. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Woodstock, patronage of New college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. W. B. Lee. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1769. The living is valued in the king's books at £15. 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Rectory House, on the east of the church has been recently repaired, and in part re-built. It is a genteel residence delightfully situated in a fine garden. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1840.

The Boys School is endowed by Charles Parrott, who in 1785, bequeathed £2,300. India annuities, now amounting, from the investment of accumulations to £2,711. 9s. 1d. India annuities. The schoolmaster receives £40. per annum, and the remainder of the dividends, are expended in clothing 12 poor boys, and in apprenticing two children every year, if required, according to the will of the donor. *The Girls School* is endowed by the Rev. L. C. Lee, a late rector.

The Church Lands, now consist of a house with out-buildings, and about 40 acres of land, which let for £76. 10s. per annum; and also the rents of nine cottages. The income arising from these premises has always been expended in the repairs of the church.

Robinson Geo., Darnford park
Lee Rev. Wm., M.A., rector
Thornhill Thomas, Esq.,
Woodlays

Farmers.

Bulford, James
Campin James, (and grazier)
Downs farm
Carter William
Painter Joseph
Sotham Thomas, (& auctioneer, estate agent, accountant, appraiser, &c.) Spring Cottage

Sotham Arthur, Woodlays
Wilsden James

Miscellany.

Borwick Henry Barton, miller and seedsman
Buggins John, tailor
Buggins Thomas, carpenter
Buggins Mary, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Buggins William, blacksmith
Duffield William, shopkeeper
Freeborn Francis, tailor and shopkeeper

Hatten William, shopkeeper
Haynes Charles, plumber, &c., beer retailer
Hedges William, shoemaker
Higgins Hannah, vict., *Kilt- ingworth Castle*
Kirtlin John, shoemaker
Parker Thomas, corn dealer
Price William, shoemaker
Scarrott Sarah, vict., *New Inn*
Timbs Stephen, butcher
Willson George, baker, beer retailer, and shopkeeper

OLD WOODSTOCK.

Buckingham Charles, vict., *Rose & Crown*, (& carrier)
Charlwood Robert, vict., *Wheat Sheaf*
Charlwood Martha, shopkeeper and beer retailer

Green Wm., glove manufacturer and shopkeeper
Grimmett Rd., basket maker
Margetts Thomas Brown, wheelwright

Margetts John, beer retailer
Pentycross James, tailor and shopkeeper
White John, carpenter
Whitlock Sarah, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

WORTON NETHER PARISH.

Nether Worton is a small parish containing only 790 acres. Its population in 1831 was 94; and in 1841, 59 souls. The rateable value is £1,235.; and the assessed property of the parish amounts to £1,931. The Rev. Joseph Wilson, D.D., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The manor house is now a farm house.

The Village of Nether Worton is situate about 3 miles S. W. from Deddington.

The Church is a small neat Gothic edifice, with nave, side aisles, and a tower at the west end. In the south aisle is a handsome marble monumental tablet by Westmacott, to the memory of William Wilson, Esq., who died in 1821. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Rev. Joseph Wilson, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Wilson. The returned gross income is £40. There is no parsonage house. A dame school is supported by the lord of the manor.

Directory.—Mr William Coleman, farmer, *Black-pit farm*; Mr. John Gill, farmer and grazier, *Worton Grounds*; and Messrs. Thomas Owen and William Owen, farmers and graziers.

Letters are received through the Deddington Post Office.

WORTON OVER PARISH.

Over Worton adjoins Nether Worton parish on the south, and contains 980 acres, of the rateable value of £990. The population in 1831 was 56; and in 1841, 45 souls. The Rev. Dr. Wilson is also lord of the manor and proprietor of the entire parish.

The Village of Over Worton which is very neat and clean, stands about 4 miles S.W. by S. from Deddington. Eastward of the church is situate the pretty and interesting residence of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, commanding some extensive prospects of the surrounding country.

The Church is a very neat structure, which has been recently thoroughly repaired, and a tower and spire is now in course of erection, at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The stained glass windows are very excellent. The living is a rectory, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £6. 2s. 8½d.; gross income £209. It is in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the Rev. Thomas William Lancaster is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for land, now yielding a rental of about £120; and there are about 40 acres of glebe land. *The Rectory House* is a good modern building west of the church.

There is a small annual rent charge given in bread to the poor by Dr. Wilson. This payment is supposed to have been charged upon the estate, by a former owner.

Directory.—Rev. William Wilson, D.D.; Rev. Francis Wilson; Rev. T. W. Lancaster; Mrs. D. Wilson, and Miss Catherine Danbridge. Mr. William Coleman, Home-farm, and Mr. Joseph Gibbs, Heath-farm, farmers. Thomas Ward, carpenter.

Letters are received through the Deddington Post Office.

YARNTON PARISH.

Yarnton, called in the Domesday book Hardintone, and in ancient records Erdington and Yarington, contains 1,540 acres, of the rateable value of £2,209. The number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 299; and in 1841, 302.

The manor of Yarnton formed part of the possessions of Eynsham abbey at an early period, and it subsequently belonged to the monks of Rewley. After the dissolution it was in the Spencer family, and remained with them till the early part of the 18th century. In 1695, Sir Robert Dashwood, of Kirtlington, purchased the reversion, of the heirs of Sir Thomas Spencer after the death of lady Spencer, for the sum of £31,000.; and about 1711 he came into possession. Sir George Dashwood is the present owner of three-fourths of the parish, and the other quarter belongs to Dr. Short,

bishop of St. Asaph. The Spencer family (a branch of the family of Spencer, earls of Sunderland) erected a mansion near the church, and lived in it for generations, in the practice of unbounded liberality and hospitality. The manor house is now occupied by a farmer.

The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and the Oxford and Birmingham junction lines of railway, both run through this parish.

The Village of Yarnton which is irregular but interesting, is situate about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. by N. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands at the south end of the village, and is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture. It consists of nave and chancel, with a south aisle and south porch. The tower at the west end of the south aisle was erected at the sole expense of Sir Thomas Spencer, in 1612. A chapel, called the Spencer aisle, is the burial place of the Spencers. Among the monuments is a fine one to the memory of Sir William Spencer, the first of that family that resided at Yarnton; and another, to the second Sir Thomas Spencer, who was the last of the family. This latter bears the effigies in a standing attitude, of Sir Thomas, his lady, their son William, and their four daughters. In the south aisle of the church is an altar tomb to alderman Fletcher, of Oxford, who died in 1826, aged 87 years. This gentleman at different times enriched the windows of the church with some fine stained glass. The church is in excellent repair; and the interior is well fitted up. Over the altar are several scripture pieces in sculptured alabaster, representing Our Saviour in the lap of his Virgin Mother; the Offering of the Wise Men; the Betrayal with a kiss; and the Bearing of the Cross. These sculptures were presented to the church by alderman Fletcher. The tower contains an excellent peal of six bells. In the church yard is the base and lower part of the shaft of a stone cross, similar in character to that at Eynsham. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Woodstock, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £8. 5s. 5d. The vicarial tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £290.; and the rectorial for a rent charge of £255. There are 67 acres of rectorial glebe land. The patronage is vested in the warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford; and the Rev. Thomas Vaughan, B.D., is the present rector. *The Vicarage House* is small, and stands on the north side of the church.

The *School* which is a neat building, was erected by alderman Fletcher; about the year 1819. It is supported by voluntary subscription.

Sir Thomas Spencer by will dated 31st October, 1684, left £10 per annum; to be disposed of in the following manner: three pounds per annum to the vicar of Yarnton, for reading the morning service, on the anniversaries of the

death of Sir Thomas and his wife, in the Spencer chapel, adjoining the parish church; and the remainder to be distributed among the poor of the parish.

In this parish is an unenclosed meadow of about 150 acres, upon which certain of the inhabitants have the right of turning stock to graze, and at a certain period to mow grass.

Maephail Lieut. Col., John
Tudor Rev. R., B.A., curate

Farmers.

Hall William
Johnson Thomas
Osborn James, Mead farm
Rose Henry, Windmill hill
farm
Straunge Mary, Manor-house

Walker Ann
Walker Thomas
Walton Richard, Frieze farm
Wilsden Richard

Miscellany.

Belgrove Wm., carpenter
Foster Thomas, baker

Hall George, grocer
Hall Thomas, shoemaker
Hall William, shoemaker
Hill William, carpenter
Holt John & William, rail-
way contractors
Nevill George, tailor
Peyman Geo., vict., *Grapes*
Soden James, blacksmith &
vict., *Red Lion*

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

Binfield Hundred.

This hundred forms the south-east angle of the county, being bounded on the south by Berkshire; on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the west by the hundred of Langtree, and on the north-east by that of Ewelme. It contains 23,040 acres, and its population in 1831, was 8,607; and in 1841, 9,307 souls. The whole is in the Chiltern district, and is in general character more hilly than any other part of the county. Many of the elevations are richly clothed with beech. The parishes of which the hundred is composed, are Henley (market town)—Bix—Caversham—Harpsden—Rotherfield Greys—Rotherfield Peppard—Shiplake—and a part of Sonning (the liberty of Eye and Dunsden.)

BIX PARISH.

The parish of Bix or Bixbrand is situate on the borders of Buckinghamshire, in the northern extremity of this hundred, and comprises 3,130 acres. Its population in 1831, was 409; and in 1841, 427 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,288.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was

£2,957. The principal landowners are lord Camoys of Stonor Park (the lord of the manor), the Misses Stapleton, of Greys court, W. P. W. Freeman, Esq., of Fawley court, and Mr. Edward Sarney, of Nettlebed. The manor-house, now a farm house, stands on the southern extremity of the parish.

The Village of Bix, which is very scattered, is situate about 2½ miles N.W. from Henley.

The Church is situate in a valley called Bix bottom, about a mile north from the village. It is a plain structure consisting of nave, chancel and south porch, with tiled roof and a wooden belfry attached. It possesses some traces of Norman architecture; the chancel window is partly filled with stained glass, representing Christ turning the water into wine. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the earl of Macclesfield, and incumbency of the Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 15s. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for a rent charge of £635. 2s. 6d.

The Rectory House is a good building situated in a secluded vale, ¾ mile south of the church. The Parish school is chiefly supported by the rector.

Assington or Assenden Cross is a hamlet partly in this and partly in the parish of Henley. This place is situated at the extremity of *Fair Mile*, a broad and fine road planted on either side with elms, and having the appearance of a splendid avenue. At Assenden is a land spring which Dr. Plot mentions as one of "the most eminent of its kind in England." He says "in 1674 it ran with such violence that several mills might have been driven with the current." It is proverbial in the neighbourhood to cry, "bread will be dear when Assenden spring runs." The Henley Guide informs us, that some years ago, a little girl who was playing in the street, by the side of the stream fell in, and was carried with great rapidity, under ground, the whole length of New-street to the river; and that some men, who saw the accident ran to the river, and reached it in time to catch the child, and rescue her from a watery grave; she sustained little or no injury. J. W. N. Birch, Esq., of Henley Park, erected and supports a school here; in which divine service is also occasionally performed.

Pechell Rev. H. R.

Farmers.

Atkins James
Cottrell George
Davis Daniel and Henry
Glasspool Daniel
Hopkins William Henry
Lovegrove James

Turner Thomas, (& wheelwright) Benwell's-farm
Wells Hannah

Miscellany.

Coles Thomas, blacksmith & beer retailer

Jones Charles, vict., *Golden Ball*, (and wheelwright)
Manley J. vict., *Fox & Hounds*
Nash William Henry, parish clerk
Steel Joseph, beer retailer
Young Charles, baker and grocer
Young James, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

CAVERSHAM PARISH.

This parish lies on the banks of the Thames, on the southern extremity of the county, and comprises 5,100 acres. The rateable value is £7,312; and the amount of assessed property is £6,919. The population in 1831 was 1369; and in 1841 1642 souls. The principal proprietors of the soil are William Crawshay, Esq., (the lord of the manor,) James Winch Grave, Esq.; William Henry Vanderstegen, Esq.; George Dew, Esq.; Michael Henry Blount, Esq.; and Henry John Shepherd, Esq. About two-thirds of the parish is arable land.

The manor of Caversham in the reign of Edward I., was held by Gilbert de-Clare, earl of Gloucester; who married Joan of Acon, the king's second daughter. The Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, held it in the reign of Henry VI.

The scenery of this neighbourhood is truly beautiful, and the prospects from many parts of the parish magnificent.

The Village of Caversham, which is large but scattered, is situate about 1 mile N. from Reading; and 7 S.W. from Henley. There are several very handsome residences in the neighbourhood, the principal of which we shall briefly notice.

Caversham Park is the seat of William Crawshay, Esq. This splendid domain was originally possessed by the Craven family; and it afterwards passed by purchase to lord Cadogan, the friend and companion in arms of the great duke of Marlborough. From the Cadogans it passed into the hands of colonel Marsac, and after remaining some time untenanted, it was purchased a few years since by the present proprietor. The original mansion stood nearer the river than the present one. It was here that Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., was so splendidly entertained by lord Knowles, when on her journey to Bath, in 1613; and here, too it was that Charles I. and his children had their last interview. The king was a prisoner at Windsor, and the parliament through the mediation of general Fairfax, permitted him to visit his children here, where they then resided in the custody of the earl of Northumberland. In the reign of George I., the late princely mansion was erected by lord Cadogan. It was a large square building with two wings, and its front was embellished by the late colonel Marsac with a magnificent Corinthian colonade, which was copied from the portico of the Pantheon at Rome. An Ionic colonade, which formed the wings, was added by the present owner. But this splendid pile was accidentally burned down in the year 1850; and is now in course of re-erection. The park and grounds attached to the house comprise about 500 acres. They were laid out in their present beautiful form by Brown the celebrated landscape gardener. There were formerly in front

of the mansion, three avenues of trees, the central of which was called the queen's walk in remembrance of Anne of Denmark, and the second the king's walk in honor of Charles I.

Cane End House is the seat of William Henry Vanderstegen, Esq., Cane end, which is a separate manor and hamlet, deriving its name from the canons of Nottely in Bucks, to whom it formerly belonged. At the time of the dissolution the estate fell in the hands of the king, who sold it to the Brigham family; and an heiress of that family brought it in marriage to the Vanderstegen's in 1750.

Caversham Rise contains the mansions of Mrs. John Stephens, and George H. Montagu, Esq. Near this place the lands are called Balmar's fields, and it is traditionally stated in the neighbourhood, that they once ran red with blood. During the siege of Reading, the parliamentary army bivouac'd, and fought a skirmish on this spot, hence the popular tradition just mentioned.

Rose Hill the seat of Henry John Shepherd Esq., commands some beautiful prospects. The house has been enlarged, and many improvements made in the pleasure grounds &c., by the present owner, who purchased the estate in 1848.

The Grove, the residence of George Gordon McPherson Esq., a neat red brick building in the Elizabethan style, is pleasantly situated about 2 miles from Reading.

On Caversham Hill a mineral spring was discovered in 1803. The Rev. T. E. Williams, son of the gentleman to whom the cottage belonged when the virtues of this spring were discovered, tells us, in a clever little work, that "the water is saturated to the highest degree with iron, held in solution by the carbonic acid of gas. From a gallon of water, 32 grains of solid contents have been procured, the greater part of which seemed to be an oxyde of iron."

On the same range of hills, beyond the church, is the *Warren*; a spot which has long been famed as the resort of gipsy parties from Reading, and its neighbourhood. Caversham gives to the earl Cadogan the title of viscount.

The Church which is built of flint, is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a very picturesque structure. It stands on the brow of a hill, and the views from the churchyard are singularly beautiful and extensive. The church comprises nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower. The chancel was restored in 1847; the east window is filled with stained glass. The tower and north side of the church were destroyed in the time of the great rebellion. The upper part of the tower is formed of wood, and has a singular appearance. In the church is preserved a proclamation of king James, appointing certain days for persons diseased with the evil, to receive the royal touch. This

church formed part of the first endowment of the abbey of Nottely, in 1162. There was a cell to the abbey in this parish, and the chapel belonging to it, is supposed to have stood near the foot of the bridge. There was also a foundation attached to the church called Our Lady's chapel, to which Gilbert Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, gave the tithes of all his mills and fisheries at Caversham, and 12s. yearly for the maintenance of two lamps. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the deanery of Henley, patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Joshua Bennett, M.A. The value of the living is £116. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1845 for rent charges amounting to £1,037. 6s. 1d., of which sum, £604. belongs to Mr. B. Simmonds, and the remainder has been purchased by the several landowners and others.

The Parsonage House is a brick building, erected by the present incumbent in 1844. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, a little S.E. of the church.

There is a *District Church* to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist now in course of erection at Kidmore End. It is a handsome structure in the early English style of architecture.

There are three Schools in this parish, one at Caversham, another at Chalkhouse green, and a third at Gallows-tree common. They are all in connection with the National society.

There is a Dissenting place of worship erected in 1828, by the sect known as lady Huntingdon's connection, at Caversham Rise.

Charities.—The earl of Kildare's charity left in 1707, now consists of about 11 acres of land, the rents of which are applied to the use of the poor.

The countess of Kildare by will, in 1748, gave £100. which was laid out in the purchase of £105. 7s. 6d., Old South Sea annuities, the dividends to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children.

Crawshay William, Esq., Caversham Park	Montagu George H., Esq., Caversham Rise	Wright Mr. Cheyne Young John Wallis, Esq., Laurel Lodge
Birch Mr. John	Pearman the Misses	
Dew George, Esq., Chalk- house green	Reakes H., Esq., Spring house	Farmers.
Fox Mr. William	Shepperd Henry John, Esq., Rose hill	Belcher Charles
Gill Captain Thomas, R.N., The Lodge	Stephens Mrs. John, Caver- sham Rise	Cottrell Thomas
Grave James W., Esq., Caver- sham hill	Stewart Mr. Ramsay, Rose- hill	Fuller Josiah
Lawton Miss Emma, The Cottage	Taylor Mr. William	Fuller William Henry
Leach Mr. William	Vanderstegen William, Henry Esq., Cane-end House	Lailey Edward
Mc Pherson George Gordon, Esq., The Grove	Wilson Mr. William	Millard Edward
Monck Mrs. Mary, Rectory	Worthington Charles M., Esq., Priory	Reading John
		Smith Samuel
		Miscellany.
		Bathe Jph., grocer & tailor

Berry Eliza, saddler	Grey John, plumber, &c.	Morrell Lucy, beer retailer
Champion John, miller	Hall Charlotte, vict., <i>Griffin</i>	Palmer J., grocer and baker
Cox Daniel, wheelwright	Hancock Henry, sub-post-	Pain Samuel, beer retailer
Dormer William, builder and beer retailer	master	Painter Ambrose Philip, market gardener
Eynott George, blacksmith	Hulbert Jas., parchment mfr	Stacy James, beer retailer
Eynott Henry, blacksmith and beer retailer	Huntley Thos., biscuit mfr.	Swain John, wheelwright
Fewster T. H., vict., <i>Crown</i>	Joyce Jane, baker	Toovey Mary, schoolmistress
Fisher John, grocer	Knighton Frnes., schoolmstr.	Turner Charles, baker, Em- mer-green
Gill Stenchall, beer retailer	Leach John, brick, &c., mfr.	Turner J., grocer, Emmer-gn.
Grant Ephraim, vict., <i>Black</i>	Leach Robert, blacksmith	Turner Wm., beer retailer
<i>Horse</i> , (& coal merchant & cattle dealer)	Leach Sarah, grocer	Wells Daniel, beer retailer
	Leach William, agent	
	Lovegrove Rbt., estate agent	
	Lovejoy Geo., beer retailer	

Letters are received through the Reading Post Office.

HARPSDEN PARISH.

Harpsden-cum-Bolney parish covers an area of 1,460 acres, of the rateable value of £2,485. The amount of assessed property is £4,100.; and the population in 1831 was 238; and in 1841, 211 souls. The principal land-owners are the trustees under the will of the late Thomas Hall, Esq., (who possess the manorial rights,) and J. F. Hodges, Esq., of Bolney Court. "The fair lordship of Harpedon" says Leland, in his Itinerary, "and fair and large manor place with doubil courtes, standing in Oxfordshire, within half a mile of Henle upon Tamise, longgid to the Harpedens, gentilmen of fame, and cam to the Fosters of Barkeshire."

The lordship and manor house descended from the Harpsdens to the Fosters, of Aldermaston, and about the year 1651 it was purchased from Sir Humphrey Foster by Bartholomew Hall, Esq., ancestor of the present occupier.

Harpsden Court, the residence of Owen Hall, Esq. (a minor), originally consisted of two courts. In the reign of James I. it is said to have contained seven halls, one of which was called Beggar's hall. Three sides of the court remained until the latter end of the last century, when a great portion of it was pulled down. Enough however remains to constitute a handsome residence. A fine grove of elms, called the Bird Grove, stands opposite the house. The grounds are not extensive, but the scenery is very rural and beautiful. Dr. Plot says that "Roman coins have been found in a small circumvallation near the house."

There is no assemblage of houses that might be designated a village; the farm houses and cottages are widely scattered.

The Church, which adjoins the manor house (*Harpsden Court*), is situate about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. from Henley, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Reading. It is a

small plain building with a wooden belfry. The chancel has been lately restored by the rector, and an organ chamber and vestry added. The carved wood work of the chancel seats and altar rails, the coloured glass of the windows, the encaustic tiles of the floor, and the reredos, present a strong contrast to the meanness of the body of the church. There are some good monumental brasses, especially one to the memory of Walter Elwes, formerly rector of Harpsden, who appears on it in his sacerdotal robes; it bears date 1511. There is also in an arched recess in the south wall of the chancel, the recumbent effigy of a crusader, without date or inscription, which has evidently occupied some other situation. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Henley, patronage of All Souls college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, M.A. It is valued in the king's books at £12. 10s. 5d.; and its gross income is now £637.

The Rectory House is surrounded by lofty elms, and stands in a retired and beautiful situation about one mile west of the church.

The Rectory of Harpsden is an union of two parishes—Harpsden with Bolney. The date of the union is uncertain. The church of the parish of Bolney, which is no longer remaining, formerly occupied with its burying ground attached, the site of the present gardens of Bolney Court. A portion of this church was standing in 1722, and had then been lately misappropriated as a labourer's dwelling house. Coffins and bones have at different times been discovered in trenching the garden, and in 1751 a stone coffin and lid were dug up here; a few years back another stone coffin was found under a large yew tree. Each coffin contained a skeleton.

The ancient parish, but now the hamlet of *Bolney or Boulney*, forms the south side of the parish of Harpsden.

Bolney Court, the property of J. F. Hodges, Esq., is now in course of re-erection. The old mansion was formerly the residence of the Elwes family. It is said that it was once a monastery, and was surrounded by a moat, with drawbridges; but this report rests chiefly for support upon the fact of bones and coffins having been discovered in the gardens, which as we have just seen, was the site of the ancient parish church and churchyard.

The interest of £10. (donor unknown) is given to the poor of this parish.

Directory.—*Owen Hall, Esq., Harpsden Court; Rev. F. K. Leighton, M.A., rector, and Mrs. Charlotte Vansittart. Messrs. William Andrews, Hunt's farm; John Butler; William Collier, Upper-house-farm; Charles House, jun. Harpsden Court-farm; and William Henry Workman, Sheep-house, farmers.*

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

ROTHERFIELD-GREYS PARISH.

Greys, or Rotherfield-Greys or Grays parish, comprises 3,460 acres. Its population in 1831 was 1,145; and in 1841, 1,535 souls. The rateable value is £5,080.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £5,156. The chief proprietors of the soil are, Lord Camoys, of Stonor Park; the Misses Stapleton, of Greys Court (who also possess the manorial rights); Henry Baskerville, Esq., of Crowsley Park; and Mr. James Champion, of Nettlebed.

The parish acquires the distinctive part of its appellation from John de Grey; created baron Grey in 1297. This John was of a younger branch of the family of Walter Gréy, the powerful archbishop of York and chancellor of England, who purchased the manor and estate in the reign of Henry III. The manor continued in this family till Joan, the only daughter and heiress of Robert de Grey, carried it in marriage to Sir John d'Eincourt. The daughter of this Sir John, marrying William lord Lovell, the estate came into the possession of the Lovell's, and with them it continued until the reign of Henry VII; when, by attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was granted to Jasper, duke of Bedford. In the following reign it was granted to Robert Knollys; and it afterwards belonged to the family of Paul. Catherine Paul, an heiress, brought it in marriage to Sir William Stapleton, who was created a baronet by Charles II., in 1679. The lineal descendants of Sir William (the Missess Stapleton, aunts of the baroness Le Despencer, and the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jervis Stapleton, bart.), are the present owners.

The noble family of Grey built an extensive baronial residence here (called Grey's Court), some parts of which still remain attached to the present edifice. The ancient mansion appears to have consisted of two quadrangles. The present building, the seat of the Misses Stapleton, is of the Elizabethan period. It is delightfully situated about 3 miles west from Henley, in the midst of a beautiful and very picturesque park, from many parts of which the views are most enchanting. The park is embellished by noble forest trees, and well stocked with deer. The hall and several rooms in the mansion contain portraits of the Fane's and Westmoreland's, of which family the late lady Stapleton (mother of the Misses Stapleton), was a member; and in the windows are some armorial bearings in stained glass.

This parish is about six miles from east to west, but there is no great assemblage of houses that may be called a village. *Grey's Green* is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Henley. The view from the top of this green is magnificent.

The Parish Church is an ancient structure, in excellent repair, with a wooden turret. The chancel is very ancient, and formed the whole of the original edifice. In the chancel are fine monumental brasses in a good state of preservation, one of which is to the memory of Sir Robert de Grey, who died in 1387. Beneath a spacious recess, on the north of the chancel, is the burial place of the Knollys family. In this recess a monument of elaborate workmanship was raised by William, earl of Banbury, in 1605. Under a canopy supported by pillars of black marble, lie the effigies of Sir Francis Knollys and his lady, by whose side is the effigy of a child who died in infancy. Seven sons and six daughters, with the countess of Banbury (daughter-in-law), are represented kneeling, on two of the sides. In the upper part of the monument the earl of Banbury is represented with his lady, robed, and kneeling before a desk and open book. This monument bore no inscription originally, but a brass plate bearing an inscription was lately placed on it by Colonel Knollys, of Blount's Court. This plate is said to have been the same which was originally intended for the monument, and was found, after a search, in the parish chest among other records. In the same recess is a monument in memory of Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart. There is also one of his wife, lady Stapleton, which together with a handsome one of Sir Thomas Stapleton's eldest son, lord Le Despencer, was erected by the Misses Stapleton. There is a neat tablet to the memory of General Stapleton, second son of Sir Thomas and lady Stapleton, and several other monumental records of that family.

The font of this church is Saxon; and the bell turret contains three bells. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12s. 8½d.: it is in the deanery of Henley, and in the gift of the president and fellows of Trinity college, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. Joseph Smith, B.D. The tithes were commuted in 1843, for a rent charge of £802.

The Rectory House stands about ¼ mile N.W. from the church, in a beautiful situation, on the slope of a hill, overlooking a fine valley.

Near the town of Henley, and about 2½ miles eastward of the parish church, a *District Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1848, at a cost of about £2,500. It is built of flint and chalk with stone facings, in the pointed style of architecture, and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, with a bell gable at the west end of the nave. The chancel arch is deeply moulded; the east window is of four lights; and the open roofs of the nave and chancel are of stained oak. The side windows of the whole edifice are couplets. The *Parsonage House* adjoins the church yard on the south, and is a substantial building corresponding in style with the church. The buildings are from designs of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, architect. The patronage rests

for the first two terms with the bishop of the diocese, after which it reverts to the rector of Greys for the time being. The Rev. William Pinkney, M.A., is the present incumbent. Trinity district Infant School, built in 1850, stands on the west of the church.

The Parish School on Greys Green is a picturesque little building, erected by the Rev. J. R. Roberts, a late rector. It is supported by the subscriptions of the rector, inhabitants, and the Misses Stapleton; the latter also clothing the children. About 70 children attend the Sunday school. There is another school at Witheridge Hill, which receives a subscription from Trinity college, Oxford.

Augustine Knapp, by will dated November, 1602, left an annual rent charge of 20s. towards the clothing of poor people in this parish.

Bennett Mr. James, Grey's Hill	House Charles	Henderson W. S. P., artist
Brangwin Mr. Abraham, Grey's Hill	Piercy Alfred, Cold Harbour	Hodson William, butler to the Misses Stapleton
Crocker Mr. Henry	Plummer John	Jerrett John, baker, grocer, &c.
Elwes the Misses, Highmoor Hall	Reeves William, Highmoor	Lambourne Henry, beer retr.
Hawkins Mrs. Sarah	Sharp Henry, New farm	Leader John, beer retailer
Piercy Rev. P., Cold Harbour	Turner Robert	Norris Francis, beer retailer and rope maker
Pinckney Rev. W. P., M.A.		Pike Henry, wheelwright, &c.
Boulton Mr. George, steward to the Misses Stapleton	Miscellany.	Shepherds green
Smith Rev. Joseph, B.D.	Billing Rd., vict., <i>Maltster's Arms</i> , (& machine maker)	Sargeant Richard, mason
Stapleton The Misses, Grey's Court	Brangwin Noah, artist, Grey's Cottage	Saunders James, vict., <i>Dog and Duck</i>
Twiner Mr. Henry	Butler Edmund, beer retr.	Strange William, beer retr.
Farmers.	Cartwright Daniel, vict., <i>Sun</i>	Tranter Thomas, beer retr.
Barrett Thomas	Fitzgerald John, gardener	Tredwell Joseph, beer retr.
Frewin Eliza	Frewin James, beer retailer	West Thomas M., shopkeeper
	Harman Edward, beer retr.	Wheatley John, blacksmith
	Harris Sarah, beer retailer	Wilder William, beer retr.
		Wise Mark, gardener

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD PARISH.

This parish extends over an area of 2,300 acres. Its population in 1831, was 426; and in 1841, 439 souls. The rateable value is £2,702; and the amount of assessed property is £2,628. The principal landowners are Lord Camoys, (who is lord of the manor), J. F. Hodges Esq., Henry Baskerville Esq., and Colonel Knollys. This and the adjoining parish of Greys were formerly one, and known by the name of Rotherfield, or as it is spelt in the Doomsday book, Redrefelde. This parish acquired its additional appellation from William Pipard or Pypard who held this manor of the honour of Wallingford from the year 1225. Ralph Pipard was created a baron by writ of summons to parliament in the 25th of Edward I. (1297). From the Pipards,

the manor and advowson passed by marriage to the Botelers in the time of Edward II. The Botelers sold it to the Draytons, and from them it passed to the Stonors. Thomas Stonor Esq., was in possession of the manor and advowson in 1502. Sir Leoline Jenkins afterwards procured the advowson and bestowed it on Jesus college, Oxford.

Blounts Court, (the Manor house), the seat of Colonel Knollys, is a good mansion pleasantly situated about one mile south of the church, and 3 miles west of Henley. Dr. Plot gives a copious statement of the discovery of several oak trees, in 1675, under a pond near this mansion. It appears that the labourers, on cleaning the pond for the benefit of the soil, came to the top branches of a large tree. A pit was then dug about 20 yards over, and 50 or 60 deep; and by thus removing the soil the workmen extricated many whole oaks, whereof one stood upright and the others lay obliquely; and one was inverted, the forked end downward. Beside the trees, were quantities of hazel nuts, from within a yard of the surface to the bottom of the pit. The oaks had not any roots, and near the bottom of the pit, was found a large stag's head quite sound, and two Roman urns. Dr. Plot conjectures, that there is a silver mine beneath the spot, which was probably worked by the Romans and was closed by them when quitting this country; "first by throwing in trees, which, not lying close enough immediately to support the earth, were afterwards covered with hazels, when the nuts were fully ripe, on which they heaped earth, which, after some time, sinking below the surface of the other ground, might occasion this pond."

The Village of Rotherfield Peppard consists of a few scattered houses, about 3 miles W. by S. from Henley-upon-Thames.

The Church is a small but neat edifice consisting of nave, chancel and wooden turret in which are three bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Henley; rated in the king's books at £9. 9s. 4½d. The patrons are the principal and fellows of Jesus College, Oxford; and the rector is the Rev. Henry Reynolds, B.D. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £540.

A splendid wych-elm stands on the edge of the church yard, and has a very picturesque appearance from the road.

The Rectory House, adjoining the church yard is a handsome brick building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, built in 1849.

The Independent Chapel was erected in 1795, and a residence for the minister adjoins. A free school is supported by Miss Furnell of Reading; and there is also another school here in connexion with the church.

Augustine Knapp by will, in 1602 left a yearly rent charge of 20s. towards

the clothing of the poor of this parish. The *Rev. Eldridge Jackson* in 1696, left about an acre of land, the rents thereof to be distributed in equal portions to ten of the poorest parishioners that attend divine service at the church.

Caterer <i>Rev. Isaac</i> , (Independent)	Farmers.	<i>Burgiss John</i> , wheelwright
<i>Hitchcock Mr. Richard</i>	<i>Allaway Edward & William</i>	<i>Butler Charles</i> , beer retailer
<i>Knollys Colonel, W. T.</i>	<i>Bullock Charles</i>	<i>Lailey Jethro</i> , land steward
Blount's Court	<i>Hewer Francis</i>	<i>Pigden George</i> , blacksmith
<i>Reynolds Rev. Henry, B.D.</i>	<i>Randall Maurice</i>	<i>Rouse Thomas</i> , beer retailer
<i>Simmons Mrs. Martha</i>	Miscellany.	<i>Talbot William</i> , vict., <i>Red</i>
<i>Wilson Joseph Henry, Esq.</i>	<i>Allaway Thomas</i> , vict., <i>Dog</i>	<i>Lion</i>

Letters are received through Henley Post Office.

SHIPLAKE PARISH.

This parish lies on the banks of the Thames, and contains 3,120 acres, of the rateable value of £3,727. The amount of assessed property is £4,308; and the population in 1831 was 515; and in 1841, 565 souls. The principal proprietors are *Henry Baskerville, Esq.*, (lord of the manors of *Crowsley, Shiplake, and Lashbrook*); *G. C. Cherry, Esq.*; and *Joseph Phillimore, Esq.*

Beneath the ancient manor house of *Shiplake*, not far distant from the vicarage, was a spacious crypt with a groined roof, and two separate aisles or avenues distinctly marked. This house was pulled down about fifty years since, for the value of the materials, and the stone work of the crypt, columns, capitals and all, was disposed of as common rubbish.

At the bottom of a pond on *Binfield Heath* (a large tract of common land) in this parish, have been found many oak trees, quite firm and sound, but dyed very black. Several of these were discovered in the 17th century, and many likewise were found about fifty years since. This timber is supposed to have been thrown into the pond or dyke in which it was found by the earliest class of agriculturists, merely for the purpose of clearing the ground intended for tillage. *Dr. Plot* supposes the black dye to have been produced by a "vitriolic humour in the earth, which joining with oak, the parent of a sort of *galls*, might reasonably enough produce such an effect." Here is also a curious natural land drain, called *Swallows*, into which the waters of the land-flood flow and disappear.

The Village of Shiplake is small, the houses of the inhabitants are scattered over the parish, which is nearly seven miles in length, but very narrow. It is situate about 3 miles south of *Henley*. This neighbourhood is one of the most agreeably diversified spots in this part of the country.

Crowsley Park, or as it is termed in ancient writings *Crouchley Park*, is the seat of *Henry Baskerville, Esq.* This estate belonged to the *Aldsworth*

family. The park contains about 160 acres, and it is well stocked with deer, and finely wooded. The mansion is a brick building, with an embattled parapet and square towers, erected about the time of James II. It was purchased by the present owner in 1845, and has since been much improved. Crowsley is distant 3 miles W. of the parish church; 3 S. of Henley; and 5 N. of Reading.

Shiplake House is the residence of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., L.L.D., chancellor of the diocese, regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford; and advocate to the queen in her office of admiralty. It is seated on a fine acclivity near the river, and not far from the church. The south front of the house was erected by the present owner about 20 years ago. The views from this place are magnificent.

Holme Wood on Shiplake-hill, is the seat of the dowager lady Stanley, of Alderley. The mansion from its elevated position, commands extensive and picturesque views of the vale of Reading, and the more distant parts of Berkshire.

The Church, which is situated on an eminence, bordering on the Thames; is a Gothic structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch and tower. It contains seven stained glass windows, which were brought from the desecrated church of the abbey, of St. Bertin, at St. Omer. These windows were given to the late incumbent by a friend. The church was restored at a cost of about £1,000, about 20 years ago. The tower has an embattled parapet, and is profusely covered with ivy. The south aisle, is the oldest part of the edifice, and was probably the original church. There are some memorials in the church of the Blundens and Plowdens, both of which families, formerly possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood; also a monument to the marchioness of Antrim, and to her eldest son, the viscount Dunlace; and a plain marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. J. Grainger, a vicar of this parish, and author of the "Biographical History of England." Mr. Grainger was seized with apoplexy, while standing at the communion table in the face of his congregation; he breathed for some short time after he was carried home but never spoke again. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Henley, rated in the king's books at £7. 1s. The crown, and the dean and canons of Windsor, alternately present to the vicarage, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Drummond Rawnsley. The tithes were commuted in 1840: the vicarial for a rent-charge of £147.; and the rectorial for £650. 3s. 5d.

The Vicarage House situate a little west of the church, from the natural beauties of the situation, is one of the most desirable residences in the county.

The National School, erected in 1847, is supported in the usual manner. There are six cottages with gardens, and a small piece of land in this parish, the rents of which are applied to the repairs of the church. It is not known when, or by whom this property was given.

Baskerville Henry, Esq., Crowsley Park Phillimore Joseph, Esq., L. L.D., Shiplake House Rawnsley Rev. Drummond Stanley the dowager lady, Holme Wood Farmers. Bullock Frederick Cox Thomas, Crowsley farm	Hollis Thomas, Lashbrook Keep Sarah Simmons W., Rectory farm May James, Kingwood Simmons William, jun. Tyler John Miscellany. Hunt Thomas & John, paper mnfrs. (& in London) Patrick James, miller	Prior W., vict., <i>Bottle & Glass</i> Redford William, blacksmith Reeves William, cattle dealer and beer retailer Sadler Henry, wheelwright and builder Sadler Jph., baker & grocer Simmons Thomas Franklin, grocer & provision mcht. Slade Maria, blacksmith Walters Ernes., vict., <i>Plough</i>
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Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

SONNING (PART OF) PARISH.

This parish is partly in this hundred, but chiefly in the hundred of Sonning, Berkshire. The liberties of Sonning town, Woodley, Sandford, and Earley, are in Berkshire; and the liberty of Eye and Dunsden, are in Oxfordshire. Both divisions of the parish, lie on the banks of the Thames, which here divides the counties of Oxon. and Berks. The entire parish contains 9,450 acres; and the assessed property amounts to £9,296. The acreage of the liberty of Eye with Dunsden is 2,550; and in 1841 its population numbered 868 souls. The principal landowners in the latter liberty are Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P. (the lord of the manor); William Crawshay, Esq.; and Henry Baskerville, Esq. Here is a brick and tile manufactory belonging to Mr. G. F. Strange, of Henley. *The Hamlets* lie about 4½ miles S.W. from Henley.

A District Church was erected here, and endowed by Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P., of Holme Park, in 1841. It is in the early English style of architecture, and consists of nave, chancel, and south porch.

A Dissenting Chapel was erected here in 1835, by Mrs. Sarah Adams. A day school is held in this chapel. *A New School* was built here in 1847, which is chiefly supported by the Palmer family.

Farmers. Armstrong Thomas William Holland Thos., Bishopwood Montague Joseph Pottinger Wm., Bishopslands Willis Cornelius Miscellany. Adby James, beer retailer	Armstrong Thos., shopkeeper Brimmer Martha, vict., <i>Sun</i> Cox Thomas, carpenter Dell Joseph, beer retailer Goodchild Thos., vict., <i>Horn</i> Gregory William, beer retr. Harris Thomas, vict., <i>Bird in</i> <i>Hand</i> Hatt Daniel, baker	Hearne George, beer retr. Holloway Richd., blacksmith and parish clerk May Morgan, miller Montague Thomas, baker and beer retailer Russell Thos., beer retailer Varndall George, vict., <i>Crown</i>
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Langtree Hundred.

This hundred is situate in the south eastern extremity of the county; and its boundaries are formed by Berkshire on the south and west, from which it is divided by the river Thames; by the hundred of Binfield on the east; and that of Ewelme on the north and north-west. Its area is 21,820 acres; and its population in 1841, was 4,249 souls. The larger portion of the hundred is in the Chiltern district, at the edge of which, on the parts north of the village of Goring, runs the Icknild street. The soil of the hills is chiefly calcareous; but in the vicinity of the Thames a fine tract of sandy loam is spread at their base. This hundred contains the parishes of Checkendon—Crowmarsh-Gifford — Goring — Ipsden — Maple-Durham — Mongewell—Newenham-Murren—North-Stoke, and Whitchurch.

CHECKENDON PARISH.

Checkendon parish extends over an area of 2,800 acres. Its population in 1831, was 346; and in 1841, 398 souls. The rateable value is £2,314.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815, was £2,306. The principal proprietors of the soil are Adam Duff, Esq., (who is lord of the manor), Thomas Duffield, Esq., G. D. Donkin, Esq., Frederick Keats, Esq., George A. Wake, Esq., and the rector in right of his church. Checkendon Court, an ancient building a little N.W. from the church is supposed to be the manor house, whilst others conjecture it to have been a religious house. About one mile S.E. of the parish church is *Heath End*, the seat of Adam Duff, Esq. It is a good mansion pleasantly situated in a wood, and erected in 1851.

Brazier's House, the seat of Frederick Keats, Esq., is situated in a valley $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the church, and 4 miles S.E. from Wallingford.

The Village of Checkendon, which is small, stands close to the Chiltern hills; is distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Wallingford, 9 west from Henley and 20 east from Oxford.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul is an ancient Norman structure consisting of nave, chancel, south porch and tower, in which is a peal of six fine toned bells. There are some good monumental brasses on the floor of the chancel, to the memory of the Rede family. One bears the date 1404. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Henley, patronage of

University college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Crabtree, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £19. 9s. 4½d. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent charge of £560; and there are 160 acres of glebe land. The *Rectory House* is a handsome building situate about 300 yards from the church. It was extensively repaired by the present rector in 1825.

Hook End is a small hamlet consisting of one farm house, and a few cottages, distant about 1 mile south from Checkendon.

Charities.—*Roger Hall*, by will, in 1655 left a rent charge of 9s. a year to the poor of this place. *Henry Parslowe*, by will dated 1675, left the sum of £5. yearly out of his estate here, called Rumerlege, to purchase coats for two poor men at Woodcote, one at South Stoke, and two at Checkendon; each coat to have the letters H. P. upon them. There is a similar gift by the owner of an estate in South Stoke, termed the *Blue Gown Money* for clothing five poor women in blue frieze gowns. This parish is entitled to send four boys to the school at Woodcote founded by Mrs. Newman; and six boys to Goring school, founded by Mr. Alnutt. One poor man of this parish is entitled to a place in *Lybbe's Hospital* in Goring; and two in *Allnutt's Almshouse*, Goring.

Crabtree Rev. Wm. rector
Duff Adam Esq., Heath End

Hewett John
Sarey Charles
Saunders Henry, jun.

Harding Thomas vict., *Four Horse Shoes*
Hope Fletcher, iron founder, blacksmith, grocer, baker, and sub-postmaster
Swain Stephen, bricklayer & builder

Farmers.

Dodd Francis
East Robert

Miscellany.

Curtis Wm., beer retailer

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD PARISH.

Crowmarsh-Gifford, or as it is commonly called Long Crowmarsh, is a small parish containing only 480 acres. Its rateable value is £1,222; and the assessed property amounts to £867. The population in 1831, was 325; and in 1841, 330 souls. The chief landowners are William Seymour Blackstone, Esq., M.P., (the lord of the manor), and Robert Mayne Clarke, Esq. The manor-house is now a farm house.

The Village of Crowmarsh-Gifford is small, and occupies one side of the road, about ½ mile E. by N. of Wallingford; the other side being in the parish of Newenham-Murren. This village is separated from Wallingford (in Berkshire), by a very long bridge of 17 arches across the Thames. This place is called *Cravmares* in the Doomsday book, and at the period of that survey it belonged to Walter Gifard, from whom it doubtless, received the second part of its present appellation. "When king Stephen besieged the empress Matilda, in the town of Wallingford" says Mr. Brewer, "he surrounded

the castle of that place with a line strengthened by forts, the principal of which was at Craumerse. Prince Henry, (afterwards Henry II.) Matilda's son, hastened to the aid of his mother and is said to have thrown lines of circumvallation completely round the works of the besieger. Unable to reduce the town, Stephen consented to a parley. During the conference the king stood on the Crowmarsh side of the river, while the prince and his friends lined the opposite bank. A nominal peace was the result."

There was a hospital here in the year 1248. This parish has been included by the reform act, within the boundaries of Wallingford.

Howberry, the seat of W. S. Blackstone, Esq., M.P., is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, about one mile S.W. from Wallingford. This mansion was burnt down about a century ago, and is now being rebuilt on the same site.

Cold Harbour, the seat of R. M. Clarke, Esq., is a handsome residence, erected in 1848, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east from Wallingford. There is an annual cattle fair held at Crowmarsh, on the 2nd of August.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is of great antiquity, being built in the reign of king Stephen, and consists of nave, chancel, and wooden belfry; and a small north aisle which belongs to the Howberry estate. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Henley, rated in the king's books at £12. 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rent charge for which the tithes were commuted is £247. The patron is lord Barrington; and the present rector is the Rev. John Trollope, M.A. *The Rectory House*, a good building, at the north side of the church was erected in 1845. The parish school is partly supported by subscription. There are in this parish about two acres of land, the rents of which from time immemorial have been applied to the repairs of the church. A yearly rent charge of one guinea, is received out of the rents of the estate of Mr. Blackstone; and distributed in bread to the poor. In the parliamentary returns of 1786; *Mary Biggs* is given as the donor of this latter bequest.

Blackstone Wm. Seymour,
Esq. M.P. Howberry
Clarke Robert Mayne, Esq.
Cold Harbour
Freer Mr. William
Sloper Rev. Isaac, (Baptist)
Trollope Rev. John, rector

Farmers.

Alderman Daniel
Allnatt Charles

Miscellany.

Belcher George, shoemaker
Bryant Hy., tobacco pipe mr.
Clarke Wm. S., coal merchant

Dearlove Dd., baker & grocer
Moss Charles, grocer & tailor
Nailer Thos. beer-retailer
Smith Richard., shopkeeper
Spring Robert, tailor
Walters William, grocer
Weston James, carpenter
Wright William., vict. *Bell*.

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

GORING PARISH.

This parish lies on the banks of the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire, and comprises 4,670 acres. Its rateable value is £7,509; and the amount of assessed property is £3,802. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 933; and in 1841, 971 souls. The principal proprietors are Henry Philip Powys Esq., Samuel W. Gardner Esq., James Morrison Esq., Adam Duff Esq., and James Pearman Esq. The land is chiefly arable. This parish is intersected by the Great Western railway, on which line there is a station about one mile distant from the village.

The Village of Goring, formerly called *Little Nottingham*, is situate about 6 miles south of Wallingford, and 9 north from Reading. There is scarcely a doubt that Goring was a place of some importance, at an early period. Strong foundations of ancient structures, Roman coins, vases, pavements and barrows, have been found in its fields and gardens; and the Icknild street, which entered the county at Chinnor, may be traced into this parish at the back of Grove Barn, about 2 miles N.E. of the village. Dr. Plot confidently affirms that this road quitted Oxfordshire at Goring, near the old ferry to the south of the present bridge. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II. and valued at the dissolution at £60. 5s. 5d. per annum. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles, duke of Suffolk; and six years afterwards to Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford. From several disjointed fragments, which yet linger, it appears that it adjoined the church on the west end. A tradition exists that there is a subterraneous passage from this nunnery, to Ilvington farm, the site of a priory, about two miles eastward of Goring; but no modern discovery has been made to verify the assertion.

A medicinal spring on the banks of the Thames, near the Leather Bottle Inn, was formerly of high repute for the cure of cutaneous diseases. *Springwell*, as it is called, had its day of celebrity, but is now disregarded.

From Goring bridge, which was erected in 1837 is a pleasing view of the river; and from the hills in the vicinity are some very extensive prospects. The church spires at Oxford may be discerned on a clear day.

A melancholy loss of life took place here, at the old ferry, in 1674. The accident is related in a rare tract entitled "Sad and deplorable news from Oxfordsheir and Barksheir, being a true and lamentable relation of the drowning of about sixty persons, men, women, and children, in the lock near Goring in Oxfordsheir, as they were passing by water from Goring feast to Stately in Barksheir. Printed for R. Vaughan, in the Little Old Bailey, 1674. The accident arose from the imprudence of the

waterman, in rowing too near the shore of the lock ; where by the force of the water, the boat was drawn down the lock, and presently overturned. Except some 14 or 15, all were unfortunately drowned in the presence of hundreds of persons, then met at the feast. The pamphlet concludes by a solemn warning and prophecy, that this was one of the signs of the approach of the Day of Judgment !

There are two corn mills, a bone mill for the manufacture of artificial manure, and a brewery in this parish. One of the mills, *Cleve Mill*, is remarkable for its age and picturesque appearance.

The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a Norman structure, probably built in the reign of Henry II. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle and porch, and an embattled tower at the N.W. corner of which is a small round tower with occasional apertures. This interesting edifice was restored a few years since and is now in good repair. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Henley, patronage of Samuel W. Gardner, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, and incumbency of the Rev. William Henry Stokes, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1809 for land. Gross income of the living £146. It is endowed with £600. private benefaction ; £200. royal bounty ; and £1,200 parliamentary grant. *The Parsonage House* is commodious and pleasantly situated, a little east of the church.

There is a *Dissenting Chapel* of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, built in 1793, which will seat 300 persons, and to which a school was built and attached in 1850. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* at Goring-heath, erected in 1815.

Gathampton or Gate-hampton is the name applied to a portion of this parish, which is supposed about the 12th century, to have been a place of some consequence, as the foundations of former buildings have frequently been discovered there. It is the property of James Morrison, Esq., who purchased the estate of the trustees of the Dayman family in 1845.

Goring Heath is another district of this parish which was once a barren tract. Here are *Almshouses* for 12 poor men, founded and endowed in 1724, by Henry Alnutt, Esq., of the Middle Temple. This institution consists of a neat chapel, a chaplain's house, 12 houses for the almsmen, a boys school, and a kitchen, which is the apartment of the nurse, with bed rooms over it. The 12 poor men are chosen as follows : six from Goring parish ; one from South Stoke ; two from Checkendon ; two from Cassington ; and one from Ipstone. Besides the house, each almsman has a garden, firing, clothing, medical attendance, and 6s. 6d. per week. The chaplain says a portion of the prayers every day ; the litany on Wednesdays and Fridays ; and the appointed services

on saints' days and holydays; on Sundays the full morning service without a sermon, and in the evening, the prayers with a sermon. There are 27 boys educated at Goring Heath boys school, and some are educated at Ipstone, Cassington, Checkendon and South Stoke, for which £10. a year to each parish is paid out of the funds of this charity. At the age of 14 all the boys who desire it, are apprenticed with a premium of £20., and £2. for an outfit on leaving school. In 1833, a school for 31 girls was also added, and the children are from the same parishes as the boys. The boys and girls are clothed. The annual rental of the property bequeathed by Mr. Alnutt for the endowment of these charities, has very much increased; it now amounts to £1,173. 19s. 8d. per annum. After the necessary expenses the clear income to be applied to the purposes of the charity, is about £911. per annum.

Richard Lybbe, Esq., of Hardwick, by will dated December 1714, endowed almshouses for four old men, which he had built at Goring with a rent charge of £26. per annum clear of all taxes, and the rent of 18 acres of tithe free land. The latter now yields a rental of £38. per annum, and the poor men receive each 5s. per week besides the tenements. Two of the almsmen must be from Goring and two from Whitchurch, and Checkendon.

The Poor's money, the gifts of several persons amounts to £76. 7s. 6d., the interest of which is given to the poor. Two poor men of Goring are entitled to a coat each from the bequest of Thomas Cresswell.—*See Whitchurch parish.*

At the time of the inclosure of this parish, in the year 1810, a close containing about 20 acres of furze land was allotted to trustees, for the use of the poor, for the purpose of cutting furze upon it. This land lets for £16. per annum.

*Marked * reside at Goring Heath.*

Baker Mrs. Elizabeth
 *Foster Mr. William
 Howes Rev. J., (Calvinist)
 Pearman James E., Esq.,
 Hyde House
 Powys Rev. Richard Thomas,
 chaplain to the Almshouses
 Stokes Rev. William Henry,
 incumbent of Goring
 Wace Rev. Richard Henry
 Whitfield Mr. Thomas

Pittam William Charles, (&
 brewer & maltster)
 Stephens William Samuel,
 Gatehampton
 Taylor Mark, (& manufac-
 turer of artificial manures)
 Whitehouse William

Miscellany.

Andrews Noah baker,
 Blackall Jas., schoolmaster
 Blackall W., beer retailer
 Burgess J., schoolmistress
 Burgess John, carpenter and
 wheelwright
 *Burgess J., wheelwright &c.
 Butler John, grocer & sub-
 postmaster
 Clare Joseph, vict., *Leather
 Bottle*, (& wheelwright)

Critchfield Wm., vict., *Cathe-
 rine Wheel*, (& blksmith)
 Crocker Robert, butcher
 Dafters Joseph, saddler and
 beer retailer
 Dodd James, miller
 Ford John, builder
 Frewin Thomas, beer retailr.
 Herbert James, vict., *Miller
 of Mansfield*
 Higgs William, butcher
 Ilbury John, beer retailer
 Lorder Richard, wheelwright
 Shingleton Richard, vict.,
Queen's Arms
 Tyer George, railway station
 master
 Ward Frdk., baker & grocer
 *Whitfield J., baker & grocer

Farmers.

Berry Charles
 Foster James
 Foster John, Cold Harbour
 Hewett John
 Pittam John, (and corn mil-
 ler), Cleve mill

Letters are received through the Reading Post Office.

IPSDEN PARISH.

Ipsden parish lies on the banks of the Thames, in the vicinity of the Chiltern hills, and contains 3,340 acres, including the hamlet or liberty of Little Stoke, or Stoke Row. Its population in 1831, was 582; and in 1841, 610 souls. The assessed property amounts to £4,117; and the rateable value is £3,312. The principal proprietors of the soil are William Barrington Reade, Esq. (lord of the manor); and the trustees of the Ramsbotham family. In Herald's Visitations, in the British Museum, the family of Vachell is mentioned, as living at Ipsden in the middle of the 16th century. This family became united by marriage to the Reades. In 1593, Mr. Vachell forfeited two thirds of his estate as a popish recusant. The Inquisition is in the possession of W. B. Reade, Esq., in a wooden box of curious papers. Among the latter is the marriage settlement of Edward Reade, Esq., and Jane, daughter of Thomas Acton, Esq., of Bockleton, Worcestershire, which gives a statement of the property as settled on Edward Reade by his grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade of Dunstew. Also, a lease of the queens two parts in the manor of Ipsden, with royal seal &c.; and several old deeds of the time of Edward III.; also an old deed which cannot be deciphered, bearing the royal arms, and supposed to be of Mr. Vachell's time. In Coates history of Reading, there is a full account of the family of Vachell.

Ipsden House, the seat of W. B. Reade, Esq., is pleasantly situated near the village.

The Village of Ipsden, which is small and picturesque, is about 9 miles W. N.W. from Henley; and 6 S.E. from Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch; in the north wall are part of the arches remaining, to show that there was formerly a south aisle. The columns of the chancel arch, and the chancel windows are of Purbeck marble. The windows of the church are in the perpendicular style; the timber work of the roof is principally in the decorated; and the chancel is in the very early English style. The benefice is a perpetual curacy annexed to North Stoke; in the presentation of St. John's college, Cambridge; and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Twopeny, B.D. The great tithes, commuted in 1847, belong to the patrons, and amount to £900. per annum; and the vicarial tithes amount to about £165. per annum. *The Parsonage House* is a pleasant and commodious residence, about 300 yards S.E. of the Church.

Stoke Row is a hamlet in this parish, which with portions of the parishes of Newnham-Murren and Mongewell; have recently been constituted an ecclesiastical district.

The *District Church*, which was erected in 1846, is a handsome structure with a tower on the north side, in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. John, Baptist; in the patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge; and the Rev. James Arrowsmith, M.A. is the present incumbent.

The *Parsonage House*, erected in 1851, stands a little west of the church, and is in the Elizabethan style.

The *Independent Chapel* erected in 1815, is a plain brick building.

Emery and Headlam's charity to the poor of Ipsden, yields about £12. 10s. per annum.

Middleton Joseph, Esq., Well Place	} Farmers.	} Miscellany.
Reade William Barrington, Esq., Ipsden House		
Twopeny Rev. Richard, B.D.		
	Abear John Burton Dodd William Gardner Barzellei, Scott's fm. Heath John, Homer farm	Alnatt Edwin, blacksmith Goodenough Thos., beer retr. Munton Thomas, vict., <i>Black Horse</i> , (and farmer) Poor George, boot and shoe maker, Scott's Common Wilder John, grocer & baker

STOKE ROW.

Arrowsmith Rev. James	} Miscellany.	} Moran M., supert. of police Pembroke Joël, beer retailer Whichello Martha, earthen-ware, &c. manufacturer
Farmers.		
Reeves William		
Simmons George		
	Farmer William, blacksmith Giles James, carpenter Hope Geo., grocer & farmer Marks Richard, shoemaker	

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

MAPLE-DURHAM PARISH.

This parish, which is commonly called Mapley Durwell, contains 4,040 acres, nearly the whole of which belongs to Michael Henry Blount, Esq., the lord of the manor. The population in 1831 was 536; and in 1841, 481 souls. The rateable value is £4,109.; and the assessed property amounts to £3,958. About three-fourths of the parish is arable.

This place has been in the possession of the Blount family since the year 1581. *Maple-Durham House*, the seat of M. H. Blount, Esq., is a large and venerable mansion of the Elizabethan age, untouched by innovation. It stands on an extensive lawn; and in front is an avenue of noble elms more than a mile in length. The large drawing room contains several family portraits, one painted as early as 1592. Here is a portrait of Mrs. Martha Blount, the friend of Pope; and there is also a painting in oil, of the great poet himself. This noble mansion, which was erected in 1583, was fortified during the civil war, by Sir Charles Blount, in aid of the royal cause. Sir Arthur Aston, the governor of Reading, superintended the fortifications in person; and the situation of the house rendered it a post of importance. It

was courageously defended for some time, but at length compelled to yield to overpowering numbers. During the attack, many of the parliamentary soldiers were much injured by the bursting of their own petard. The mansion contains a neat domestic chapel, in which the Rev. John Ringrose, the Catholic pastor of Reading officiates. The gardens and shrubberies are laid out with much skill and taste; the scenery of the neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque.

The Village of Maple-Durham is romantically situated on the banks of the Thames, about 4 miles N.W. by N. from Reading.

The Church stands near the river, in the midst of lofty elms. It is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and a low embattled brick tower. The south aisle is the burial place of the Blount family; and in it are several handsome monuments. Skelton, in his Oxfordshire, tells us that the present and preceding lords of the estate being members of the ancient faith, the privilege of burying their dead according to their usual forms of burial are still performed in the church. The organ, with a costly communion service of gold, and the clock in the tower, were presented by king William IV.; and his majesty, and the Right Hon. the Rev. lord Augustus FitzClarence, the present vicar, gave each upwards of £100. towards the building of the National School, which was erected in 1830. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Henley, valued in the king's books at £12. 10s. The society of Eton college have possessed the patronage of the living since the time of the foundation of their institution in 1441.

The tithes were commuted in 1841 for a rent charge of £798.; of which sum £735. belongs to the vicar, and the remaining £63. to the dean and canons of Windsor. There are also 47½ acres of glebe land.

The Vicarage House is a good residence, a little north of the church.

Almshouses for six poor persons were founded in the village in 1613, by Charles Lyster, Esq. The poor inmates receive each a small weekly payment, and some fire-wood annually. The government of this charity has always been vested in the Blount family.

The interest of £27. (£20. of which was given by William Smallwood; and £7. by Mr. Benwell,) is distributed among the poor of the parish.

Blount Michael Henry, Esq., Maple Durham House	Cottrell Henry Harrison Thomas	Harvey John, vict., <i>Pack Saddle</i>
FitzClarence the Right Hon. the lord Augustus, vicar	James William Smith William	Jenner William, vict., <i>Pack Horse</i>
Hutchins Rev. Geo., curate	Snelling Thomas	Mc'Quhae James, steward to M. H. Blount, Esq.
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Smith Stephen, miller
Allaway John	Beechey John, vict., <i>Queen's Arms,</i> (and baker)	Webb Thomas, blacksmith and sub-postmaster
Collier Edward		

Letters are received through the Reading Post Office.

MONGEWELL PARISH.

Mongewell or Mungewell parish is situate on the banks of the Thames, and contains 1650 acres of the rateable value of £1,487. The amount of assessed property is £1,925.; and the population in 1831 was 162; and in 1841, 202 souls. Sir Robert Price, bart., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor of the soil. Mongewell House, (the manor house,) a little north of the church, was formerly the seat of the bishop of Durham; and is now occupied by Mrs. Palmer. The mansion stands in extensive and well arranged grounds.

The Village of Mongewell is distant about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south from Wallingford. Between this place and Nuffield is an ancient embankment and vallum called Grime's Dyke. The Icknild-street crosses this embankment, near Woodhouse farm.

The Church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a small structure consisting of nave, chancel, and south porch. In the interior are some monuments to the memory of the Saunders family. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the lord of the manor. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 9s. 4½d. The tithe rent charge is £281. 16s. 4d. *The Rectory House* is a good building east of the church.

Directory.—*Mrs. J. Palmer, Mongewell House; Messrs. Robert Clarke, Joseph Kingham, and James Giles Painter, Woodhouse, farmers. Richard Gill, vict., Crooked Billett.*

NEWNHAM-MURREN PARISH.

This parish comprises 1680 acres. Its rateable value is £2,231.; the assessed property amounts to £1,599. and the population in 1831 was 249; and in 1841; 254 souls. The principal landowners are Charles Hedges, Esq. (the lord of the manor), H. H. Gibbs, Esq., Thomas Deane, Esq., and Mr. James Champion. *The Manor House*, the seat of C. Hedges, Esq. is a good plain building at the east end of the village. The manor formerly belonged to the Paule family; and by the marriage of Catherine Paule with Sir William Stapleton, bart., in 1724 it passed to the latter family, and was sold in 1797 by Thomas lord de Despencer.

The Village of Newnham is small and stands about 1 mile S.E. of Wallingford.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary is a small structure, having a nave, aisle and chancel, with a bell gable and two bells. It was lately restored at an expense of about £500. The chancel is in the Norman style with an hagiog-cope in the wall. The living is a chapelry, annexed to North Stoke, and endowed with the great and small tithes of Newnham parish. These tithes were commuted in 1847 for £600. The Rev. R. Twopeny, B.D. is the incumbent.

William Emery, by will in 1690, devised a cottage and some land to the poor of this parish. At the time of the commissioners enquiry, this charity yielded £6. 15s. per annum. The rent of half an acre of ground in this parish is applied in aid of the church rate, but it is not known how it came to the parish.

Hedges Charles, Esq. Manor House	Deane George, English House	Clare Joseph, wheelwright
Saunders Mr. John	Fuller Charles	Cox Jonathan, agent
Wells Mr. John		Cox Thomas, farrier
		Cresswell Nathaniel, butcher
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Deely John, shoemaker
Bisley Anthony	Allnatt James, blacksmith	Hancock Thos., vict., <i>Queen's Head</i>

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

STOKE NORTH PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1090 acres ; its population in 1831 was 199 ; and in 1841, 160 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1250. ; and the rateable value is £1,234. Sir Robert Price, bart., is lord of the manor ; and the principal landowners are the Rev. Deacon Morrell, Sir R. Price and Mr. John King.

The Village of North Stoke stands on the banks of the Thames, about 2½ miles south from Wallingford. It is very neat, compact, and pleasant.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome structure consisting of nave, chancel, porch and tower, with three bells. The building is of flint rock with stone facings. The nave is of decorated work ; and the chancel of elegant early English. The capitals of the pillars are very handsome, and in excellent preservation ; and the shafts are of Purbeck marble. The east window is an insertion in the perpendicular style ; a few fragments of stained glass are in some of the windows ; and several ancient encaustic tiles remain in the pavement. This is the mother church of Newnham and Ipsden. The living is a vicarage with the chapelries of Ipsden, and Newnham-Murren, in the Deanery of Henley. *The Rectorial House*, now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. John King, belongs to St. John's college, Cambridge, who are the impropiators of the great tithes. In Ipsden, North Stoke, and Newnham, there is a separate day school and Sunday school for each parish, supported by voluntary contributions. All the children in each parish are taught reading and writing gratuitously.

The dividends upon £166. 13s. 4d. three per cent consols, left by Thomas Dodd in 1802, are expended upon the purchase of bread to the poor.

Braddulph Colonel Edward	Farmers.	Allnatt W., (& shopkeeper) Bennett Charles Dodd Thomas King John, Rectory House	Miscellany.	Barnshaw J., sub-postmaster Butler James, beer retailer Clarke Joseph, miller Higgs Martha, beer retailer and shopkeeper
Elton James, Esq., North- Stoke Cottage				
Longden Miss Harriet				
White Mr. Thomas				

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

WHITCHURCH PARISH.

Whitchurch parish, also on the banks of the Thames, extends over an area of 2,070 acres, 300 of which are in Berkshire. Its population in 1831 was 745; and in 1841, 843 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,805; and the rateable value is £4,293. The chief proprietors of the soil are Samuel W. Gardner, Esq.; Henry P. Powys, Esq.; and the rector, in right of his church.

At the time of the Doomsday survey, the manor of Whitchurch, then called Witecerce, was a portion of the lands held of the king by Milo Crispin. In the reign of Edward III. (1336), Nicholas de la Beche obtained a grant in fee of this manor. In succeeding ages it belonged to the Lybbe's and Whistlers; and in the latter part of the last century the estates and manorial rights were purchased by Samuel Gardner, Esq. (grandfather of the present proprietor), who constructed the present mansion called Coombe Lodge, and laid out and planted the grounds. The last court-baron was held at the manor house (now a farm house) in Whitchurch, on the 4th of May, 1792. The present proprietor succeeded his father (who died in Italy, in 1837), and took possession of the said lands and manorial rights on his attaining his majority in 1842.

The Village of Whitchurch is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the Thames, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Reading. It is separated from Pangbourn, in Berkshire, by a light bridge, built of oak in 1793, which is now about to be removed and a new bridge erected. From this bridge there is a fine view of the magnificent scenery of the neighbourhood. Dr. Wallis, one of the professors of Gresham college, and a celebrated mathematician and grammarian, had his residence here for some time.

Coombe Lodge, the seat of Samuel W. Gardner, Esq., is a fine majestic building in the Ionic style of architecture, with corresponding wings, situate about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W. by N. from the parish church, and 6 N.W. from Reading. The mansion is protected on the north by hills rising behind it, and it commands some fine prospects to the south. Respecting the improvements effected here by Mr. Gardner, the purchaser of the estate, the editor of the

Beauties of England and Wales says "He found a spot nearly level, somewhat subject to encroachments from the Thames, and quite devoid of wood, the great essential of the picturesque. All that art could do has been effected. His plantations thicken round, and promise soon to embower his walks, and to impart relief and shade to his spacious residence. In the meantime he has a rich spread of scenery at no great distance, to recompense for protracted expectation. The meander of the Thames in the neighbourhood, assumes the tranquil semblance of a lake, on the glassy bosom of which stands reflected a weighty mass of foliage, on the Berkshire side of the water. Beyond is a gay and countless succession of hills, smiling in cultivation, or affluent in wood and natural verdure."

Hardwick House, the seat of Henry Philip Powys, Esq., is a large antiquated mansion, about 5 miles N.W. from Reading. So early as the reign of Richard II. this mansion belonged to the Hardwick family. From the Hardwick's it passed by purchase to the Lybbe's; and in 1730 it was carried in marriage by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Richard Lybbe, Esq., to Philip Powys, Esq., youngest son of Sir Thomas Powys, of Lilford, Salop. The south front was erected by Anthony Lybbe, Esq., soon after the restoration of Charles II. The mansion was frequently attacked and pillaged by the parliamentary forces during the civil wars. Tradition asserts that it was visited by queen Elizabeth during one of her progresses. In 1839 the house underwent considerable repairs and alterations, and the general appearance of the house was restored to its original character. Near the bridge is a delightful villa, the residence of R. Pigou, Esq.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the river, and is an ancient Gothic structure with a wooden spire, in which are five bells. The interior consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle. The chancel was restored in 1851. It contains monuments to the Lybbe, Whistler, Powys, and Gardner families; and one to the second son of the present rector. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Henley, rated in the king's books at £16. 2s. 8½d.; gross income £456. The tithes were commuted—that portion of the parish north of the Thames in 1806, for land; and the 300 acres south of the Thames in 1839, for a rent charge. The lord chancellor is the patron, and the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, erected in 1835, is a good building east of the church. The south front faces the Thames, which glides majestically by. The pleasure grounds are tastefully laid out.

About 1½ mile north of the village, a Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1849.

The National School, built by subscription, is a very neat building.

Collens End is a hamlet in this parish containing an inn, and a few scattered

houses. The inn was once honoured with the presence of king Charles I., whilst he was confined at Caversham Lodge. He rode here, it is stated, under the escort of a troop of horse; and bowls being then a fashionable amusement, he forgot for a time his sorrows, and amused himself with the exercise on the bowling green of the hamlet. The site of this bowling green is now an orchard a short distance from the inn. A small island in the Thames, called Whitchurch Tollhouse, is extra-parochial. The toll-collector for the Thames commissioners reside in the only house on this island.

CHARITIES.—*Augustine Knapp*, in 1602 left an annual rent charge of 20s. towards clothing the poor of this parish. *John Whistler* bequeathed in 1626, 52s. per annum for ever to be distributed in bread. *Thomas Cresswell*, by will in 1726, left nearly 11 acres of land “to provide five cloth coats for three poor ancient men of Whitchurch, and two of Goring.” The poor’s allotment is 6A. 1R. 8P. There is a place in *Lybbe’s Hospital* at Goring, for one poor man from this parish.

Farmers.		
Fowler Admiral Robert M. Froy Mrs, Catherine Gardner Samuel W., Esq., Coombe Lodge Hanson Mr. Edward Moore Rev. Edward, M.A. Palmer Mrs. Amey Palmer Mr. Joseph Pigou R. R., Esq. Smith Miss Ann Smith Robert, Esq., surgeon Powys Henry Philip, Esq., Hardwicke house Wilkinson Mr. William Williamson Mr. Thomas	Curtis George, Manor-house Fewster Richard N., Copy- hold farm Whitfield James, Smithers farm	Guttridge William, vict., <i>Charles I.</i> , Collens End Hicks John, sub-postmaster Holmes John, blacksmith Hone Frs., baker & grocer Palmer Maria, baker & grocer Pheby Joseph, beer retailer Robinson Geo., baker & grocer Simonds Henry A., brewer Stevens John, vict., <i>Bridge Inn</i> Vize William, carrier Walters James, butcher Waters William, beer retailer Whitfield John, beer retailer Whitfield Thos., blacksmith Wotton Geo. Hy., joiner &c.
Miscellany.		
	Ashley Edward, vict., <i>Swan</i> Bailey C. B., vict., <i>Royal Oak</i> Booth Edward, upholsterer Briant Richard, builder Briant Robert, builder Chapman John, shoemaker Cordery Wm. C., bricklayer Cross John A., tailor Green Charles, beer retailer	

Letters are received through the Reading Post Office.

Lewknor Hundred.

Is bounded on the north by the hundred of Thame; on the east and south by the county of Buckingham, and on the west by the hundred of Pirton. Its area is 19,780 acres; and its population in 1831 was 5096; and in 1841, 5416 souls. It is partly in the Chiltern division. The soil is various, but generally productive. The Roman way, Icknild-street enters near the village of Chinnor, and marks as it proceeds, the commencement of the Chiltern elevations. The parishes in the hundred are Adwell—Aston-Rowant—Britwell—Salome—Chinnor—Crowell—Emmington—Kingsey (part of)—Lewknor—Sydenham, and Stokenchurch, with their chapelries, townships and hamlets.

ADWELL PARISH.

Adwell is a small parish comprising only 500 acres, of the rateable value of £360. The assessed property amounts to £795. The population in 1831 was 48; and in 1841, 46 souls. J. W. N. Birch, Esq. is the lord of the manor and chief landowner. The parish is about equally divided between arable and pasture land.

The Village of Adwell is small, and is situate about 2 miles S.E. from Tetsworth. Here is Adwell House the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Fane.

About half a mile S.E. from the village is a large tumulus called *Adwell Cop*, with some remains of an entrenchment. It is not near any Roman road, therefore Dr. Plot supposes it to have been constructed either by the Britons or the Danes; he is inclined to think it a relic of the latter people and to have been formed about the year 1010, when they burnt Oxford. There is much wood in this neighbourhood.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul is a small ancient structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a low square tower containing two bells. The living is a discharged rectory in the patronage of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. William Lewis Buckley. It is rated in the king's books at £4. 13s. 4d. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £126.; viz. £117. to the rector, and £9. to the dean and canons of Windsor. *The Rectory House*, opposite the church, is an ancient building, now in the occupation of a labourer.

Directory.—Mrs. E. Fane, *Adwell House*; Mr. William Taylor, *Adwell Lodge*; and Mr. William Lee, *farmer*.

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

ASTON-ROWANT PARISH.

This parish includes the townships of Chalford and Kingston-Blount, and comprises 2,980 acres. Its population in 1831 was 946; and in 1841, 885 souls. The rateable value is £3,092.; and the amount of assessed property is £1,948. There are about 320 acres of woodland which pay no rates; except those levied for the maintenance of the highways. The principal landowners are Sir Henry John Lambert, bart. (the lord of the manor); Samuel Turner, Esq.; T. H. Parker, Esq.; John Brown, Esq.; and the baroness Wenman.

In 1692, some Roman remains were discovered in Kingston-field, in this parish, at a short distance from the Icknild-street.

The Village of Aston-Rowant is small, and is situate about 6 miles south of Thame. Near the village is the mansion of Sir Henry John Lambert, bart., called *Aston House*.

This nobleman is the son of the 4th baronet, by the daughter of ———White, Esq.; he was born in 1792; married in 1821, the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, grand-daughter of the first lord Foley. He succeeded his father in 1802. The first baronet was an opulent London merchant, who supplied the treasury with large sums of money in 1710.

Heir—his son, Hon. Edward Francis, born in 1822.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, situated about the centre of the village; and consisting of nave, chancel, and two small projecting aisles, with a square embattled tower, having pointed minarets at each of the four angles. The tower contains five bells. The church was extensively repaired in 1839. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.. The curacy of Stokenchurch was formerly annexed to this vicarage. The living is rated in the king's books at £16. 18s. 11d.; and its gross income is now about £180. per annum. Rectorial and vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar were commuted in 1832.

The Vicarage House is a large brick building, east of the church.

The National School was erected and opened in 1844.

CHALFORD TOWNSHIP contained a population in 1841 of 58 souls. Its acreage is included with the parish. It has a small village or hamlet which consists of two farm houses, and a few cottages, situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Aston and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of Postcombe. One of the farm houses is the manor house. William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq. of Baldwin Brightwell, is lord of the manor.

KINGSTON BLOUNT is another township in this parish. *The Village*, which is large and respectable stands about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Thame, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Aston-Rowant. The rateable value and acreage are included with the parish.

Kingston Stirt, is a small hamlet in this township, situate about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Kingston-Blount, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Sydenham.

Cobcote, Copcote, or Copcourt is a hamlet about 2 miles west of Aston, containing two farm houses, one of which is in this parish, and the other in that of Lewknor.

Charities.—*Thomas Westbrooke*, by indenture dated April, 1635, left an annual rent charge of 15s. per annum to the poor of Aston. *The Church lands* let for £4. 16s. per annum. There are nearly 13 acres of woodland, called *Hillocks*, from which the poor gather firing. The sum of £20. (donor unknown) is in the hands of a private person, and the interest is given to the poor. The sum of 25s. yearly, is paid to the poor out of certain woodlands, but the origin of the payment cannot be ascertained. *Mary Elizabeth James* of Aston, by will dated 21st April, 1809, left a legacy, consisting now of £1,163. 10s. stock $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, to the poor of Aston parish.

Peter Crispe, in 1606, "gave to the poor folks of Aston-town and Cobcote, the sum of £50. to continue in a stock for ever." *Wastie's* charity is 15s. per annum; and *Croke's* charity is a rent charge of 20s. per annum. The latter belongs to the poor of the division of Kingston.

There is half an acre of land called *Half-acre Baulk*, the rent of which is given away to the poor of Chalford, yearly, about christmas. The origin of this charity is unknown.

ASTON - ROWANT AND CHALFORD.

Lambert Sir Henry John, bart., Aston House Stephens John, Esq. Williams Rev. Robert, M.A. Farmers. Abbott George Beamesley William	Deverell John, Copcote Field Mary, Manor house, Chalford. Guy John Jourding Samuel White Thomas, Chalford	Miscellany. Appletree William, vict. <i>Old Chequers</i> Hodges William, shopkeeper Roadley E. A., schoolmistress Webb William, vict., <i>Lambert Arms</i>
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Letters are received through the Watlington Post Office.

KINGSTON BLOUNT.

SUB-POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE: Mrs. Hannah Webster, postmistress.

Brown Arthur, Esq., Kings- ton Grove Brown John, Esq., Kingston House	Hatton Mr. George Farmers. Braziel Wm., Kingston-Stirt	Hatton William, (& agent) Stone Charles Watkins William
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Miscellany.

Britnell Sophia & Ann, vict.,
Red Lion, (& farmers)
 Carey Robert, blacksmith
 Chapman J., butcher & fmr.
 Coote Thomas, beer retailer
 Chester John, shoemaker
 Croxford Jph., chairmaker
 Ditton Samuel, chairmaker
 Eustace John, blacksmith

Hailey Thomas, beer retailer
 Kingston Stirt
 Harding William, wine and
 spirit merchant
 Hatton Henry, carrier
 Hessey George, shoemaker
 Hester James, baker & grocer
 Hill Henry, vict., *Cherry
 Tree Inn*, (and farmer)

Hill James, beer retailer
 Jones William, coal dealer
 Oakley Moses, baker
 Sheen John, corn factor
 Siery William, jun., builder
 Siery William, bricklayer
 Waklin Richard, wheelwright
 Waklin Robert, wheelwright
 Webster Hannah, draper and
 grocer

BRITWELL OR BRIGHTWELL-SALOME PARISH.

This parish forms a detached portion of the hundred, situate between the hundreds of Pirton and Langtree. It contains 730 acres of the rateable value of £718. The assessed property amounts to £1,099.; and the population in 1831 was 216; and in 1841, 223 souls. William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Mr. Richard Newton, and Mr. Henry Dix are the principal landowners.

The Village of Britwell-Salome is small, and is distant about one mile S.W. from Watlington.

The Church is a small edifice, with a bell-cot for two bells. The living is a rectory in the patronage of lord Carrington, and incumbency of the Rev. —Boardman. The tithes were commuted in 1844 for a rent charge. The living is rated in the king's books at £6. 19s. 2d.

Badcock Mrs. Maria
 Boardman Rev. —
 Coles Mr. Richard
 Orpwood Mr. James

Berry William
 Hutton James
 Hutton Samuel
 Stopes John

Ralph Wm., vict., *Red Lion*
 Russell Josiah, shopkeeper
 Stanley Thomas, shopkeeper
 Stephens J., ironfounder, &
 Stephens J., baker & grocer

Farmers.

Alexander Ann

Miscellany.

Hutton William, carpenter

Letters are received through the Watlington Post Office.

CHINNOR PARISH.

This parish is situate on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and comprises with the liberty of Henton 2,760 acres, according to the parliamentary returns, and 2,309 according to local estimation. The population in 1831 was 1,009; in 1841, 1308; and in 1851, 1257 souls. The rateable value is £2,771.; and the amount of assessed property is £2,277. The land is excellent, and in a high state of cultivation, and the principal landowners are Samuel Turner, Esq.; and the Rev. William Augustus Musgrave. The latter is the lord of the manor. The enclosure of the common fields took place in 1839.

The Village of Chinnor, is seated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre around it, and give it a very picturesque

appearance. It is distant about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Thame. Lace, and Windsor chair making is carried on here to a considerable extent; there was formerly a meeting here every fortnight, of the lace workers of the neighbouring villages, and purchasers from different parts, which was called the Lace feast.

The Church, is a large ancient structure in the Norman style, consisting of nave, two projecting aisles, having clerestory windows above, a spacious chancel with parapets, and a square roofed tower at the west end, in which there is a peal of excellent bells. The living is a rectory in the patronage of Sir James Musgrave, bart; and incumbency of his brother the Rev. W. A. Musgrave. It is valued in the king's books at £26. 0s. 5d.; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £640. 3s. 1d. *The Rectory House* is a large square building, surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds.

The Independent Chapel, is an old building near the centre of the village; the *Methodist Chapel*, is a small brick building of recent erection. *The British School* was established in 1850.

HENTON liberty comprises 1,060 acres, which with its population is included in the return for the parish. It is situate about one mile north of Chinnor, and contains about 20 ancient farm houses. *The Manor House*, near the centre of the village, was erected in 1836; on the site of a large moated building. The president and fellows of Magdalen college, Oxford, are lords of the manor, and owners of the entire liberty.

OAKLEY, is a hamlet in this parish, situate between Chinnor and Crowell.

CHINNOR.

Musgrave Rev. W. A., rector	Cock Thomas, saddler	the British school
Tait Rev. Thos. H., curate	Darville Thomas, carpenter	Maunder Chas., beer retailer
Wykeham A., Esq.	Eustace John, road surveyor	Neighbour Robt., corn dealr.
Farmers.	Fletcher John, wheelwright	Neighbour W., general mcht.
Fuller Thomas	Fortman John, beer rtlr., & chair mkr., Sprigg's Alley	Prickett Thomas, grocer &c.
Hill Marshall	Gray Thomas, tailor	Saunders Abel, beer retailer
Keen Thomas	Hammond Bjn., beer retailer	Saw Thomas, blacksmith
Stockwell Isaac	Heybourn William, grocer,	Simmonds J., basket maker
Stockwell William	cheesemonger, bacon curer	Smith David, shopkeeper
Stone John, Spriggs Alley	china and glass, & British wine, &c. dealer	Smith Thomas, blacksmith
Miscellany.	Humphreys John, grocer, and ironmonger	Stephens Geo., beer retailer and poulterer
Allday William, shoemaker	Hopcroft Henry, tailor	Stevens J., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>
Barlow John, beer retailer, Sprigg's Alley	Howlet John, chair maker, Spriggs Alley	Stockwell Isaac, draper
Batten George, miller	Jarvis John, shoemaker	Stockwell James, baker
Blake Eliz., vict., <i>Crown</i>	King Thomas, beer retailer, and chairmaker	Stone James, carrier, Sprigg's Alley
Britnell Lancelot, baker	Little Benjamin, master of	Thorp W., chemist & dentist
Busby John, plumber, &c.		Way James, shoemaker
Carter J. vict., <i>Kings' Head</i>		Wheeler George, shoemaker
		White James, carrier &c.

HENTON LIBERTY.

Farmers.

Allnutt Thomas
Allnutt William
Bailey John
Cadle Thomas
Douglas Henry

Fastnege Daniel
Stevens Arthur
Stevens Heden
White William
Neighbour William

Miscellany.

Curryer Thomas, beer retrl.
Eustace Frdk., blacksmith
Rogers Wm., beer retailer
Stevens Hy., general dealer
White W., general dealer

OAKLEY HAMLET.

Miscellany.

Bartlett Richd., chair maker
Bass John, carrier
Cossell Thomas, chair maker
Crowdy George, cooper

Eustace James, vict., *Wheat-Sheaf*, (& railway contractr)
Eustace William, farmer
Folley Edward, bricklayer
Fortnan Thomas, beer retrl.
Howlett George, shoemaker

Howlett James, butcher
Howlett Jthn., chair turner
Hester John, Cooper
Keen Edmund, farmer
Witney George, chair turner

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

CROWELL PARISH.

Crowell parish contains 1,160 acres, the rateable value of which is £802. The assessed property of the parish amounts to £1,013.; and the population in 1831, was 159; and in 1841, 169 souls. The baroness Wenman, the earl of Abingdon, and James Campion, Esq., are the principal landowners. The manorial rights belong to the baroness Wenman.

The Village of Crowell consists of about six farm houses and a few cottages, and is distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. of Tetsworth and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Thame, at the foot of the Chiltern hills.

The Church is a small ancient building having a nave and spire, with a low wooden tower, in which are three bells. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the baroness Wenman; rated in the king's books at £7. 9s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Rev. James Beauchamp, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £249. 9s. 1d.

There is in this parish a piece of land called the *Poor's close*, containing about four acres, the rents of which are distributed to the poor.

Beauchamp Rev. James
Britnell Mr. Jonah

Farmers.

Beasley John

Bennall Jesse
Britnell John
Britnell John, Sprigg's Alley
Heyborn John
Hill Abel

Sulston John

Miscellany.

Robinson Thomas, vict.,
Catherine Wheel
Randall Cooper, wheelwright

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

EMMINGTON PARISH.

Emmington or Ammington parish comprises 1,230 acres. The population in 1831, was 80; and in 1841, 97 souls. The amount of assessed

property is £1,011. Phillip Thomas Herbett Wykeham, Esq., of Tythorp House, is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the soil.

The Village of Emmington, consists of three farm houses and a few cottages, situate about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. by S. of Thame.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a roofed tower, which from being in the shape of a parallelogram, and having no archway, door, or any entrance from the exterior, presents rather a singular appearance. The church is in a very dilapidated state. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. W. A. Musgrave, rector of Chinnor. It is rated in the king's books at £11. 0s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £172. *The Rectory House*, now occupied by a labourer, is a very old neglected building.

Directory.—Messrs. *George North, Joseph North and Thomas North, farmers.*

Letters are received through the Tetsworth and Thame Post Offices.

N.B.—THERE IS A SMALL PORTION OF THE PARISH OF KINGSEY IN THIS HUNDRED, BUT THE GREATER PART IS IN THE HUNDRED OF ASHENDON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

LEWKNOR PARISH.

This parish includes the chapelry of Postcombe, and comprises 4,690 acres. The rateable value is £2,228.; and the amount of assessed property is £5,641. The population in 1831, was 709; and in 1841, 847 souls, of which number 226 belonged to Postcombe. The chief proprietors are Sir Richard P. Jodrell (the lord of the manor), and the society of All Souls' college, Oxford. The manor-house is an ancient building, (now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. William Goulder,) a short distance west of the church; *Nethercote House* formerly the seat of Sir R. P. Jodrell, and now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Betts farmer, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the village.

The Village of Lewknor is small but very ancient, and is distant about 3 miles W. from Tetsworth; $5\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Thame; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. from Watlington.

The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a fine ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, and tower. The chancel was re-built and beautified in 1846, by the society of All Souls' college, who are the patrons of the living. The tower contains a peal of six bells. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Ackhampstead (Bucks) and Postcombe, rated

in the king's books at £11. 17s. The tithes were commuted in 1810 for a rent charge of £188.; and the glebe land is worth £130. per annum. The Rev. Edward Brietzskie Dean, D.C.L. is the present incumbent. *The Vicarage House* is a large commodious residence, in front of which are some venerable trees. The *National Schools* with residences for the teachers, stand near the church, and are attended by about 100 children. Mr. Joseph Quarterman is the master, and Mrs. Hollier, mistress.

POSTCOMBE is a small hamlet situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Lewknor. There is no church, chapel, or school here, though it is a chapelry to the vicarage of Lewknor.

Cadmore, or Lewknor-up-hill, is a small hamlet in this parish.

William Deane by will dated March 1664, bequeathed to the poor of the entire parish a rent charge of £5. per annum. *Lady Edmonds* left a rent charge of £3. 9s. 8d. to the poor of this parish, but this sum has since been considerably reduced. There is also the sum of £15. (poor money) in private hands, for which 12s. per annum is received and given with the other charities to the poor.

LEWKNOR.

Christie Rev. C. H., M.A.
Davis Mr. Charles
Dean Rev. E.B., D.C.L.

Farmers.

*Marked * are at Cadmore End.*

*Agar Francis
Betts T., Nethercote house
Carter George
*Curtis William
Deverell Caleb, Copcourt
Filbee Francis

Filbee William, Morecourt
Goulder William, Manor-hs.
Kimber Francis, (& butcher)
*Steptoe James
*Tapping John
*Trafford William
*Williams Thomas
*Withers Jabez

Miscellany.

Barnett John, blacksmith
Coates Abm., shopkeeper

Crowdey Thos., chairmaker
Fletcher William, corn-dealer
and carrier

Hawkins James, vict., *Old
Leather Bottle*, (& farmer)
Jones Edden, beer retailer,
King George, wheelwright
Neighbour Rd., grocer &c.
Neighbour Rd., shoemaker
Quarterman Joseph, master
of National School
Quarterman R., shoemaker

POSTCOMBE CHAPELRY.

Miscellany.

Bowers Hy., beer retailer
Croxford Geo., vict., *Feathers*
Croxford James, blacksmith

Chamberlain E., shopkeeper
Finch William, butcher
Gonn Joseph, carpenter

Green Samuel, baker
Green William, farmer
Jones Geo., beer retailer
Neighbour Robert, farmer

SYDENHAM PARISH.

Sydenham or Siddenham parish contains 1,650 acres, of the rateable value of £1,761. The population in 1831, was 423; and in 1841, 438 souls. The assessed property of the parish amounts to £2,586. The baroness Wenman is lady of the manor, and chief proprietor of the land.

The Village of Sydenham which is rather scattered is situate $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Thame.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure in the early English style, with a low square wooden belfry rising from the centre of the edifice. The belfry contains four bells. The benefice was formerly a curacy to the vicarage of Thame, but it has recently been constituted a separate and distinct vicarage. It is in the presentation of the trustees of the late Thomas Slatter, Esq., M.D.; and the present incumbent is the Rev. William Douglas Littlejohn. The tithes were commuted in 1821 for 69 acres of land, which now lets for £90. per annum.

The Parsonage House, erected in 1846 by private subscription, aided by a grant from queen Anne's bounty, is a stone building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and stands at the south end of the village.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1844, but there is no stationary minister.

The National School, near the church, is a neat Elizabethan building, erected by subscription in 1850, on ground given by the baroness Wenman.

Robert Munday left a house and 30 acres of land in the open fields of Kingston-Blount, to the poor of this parish. This property was exchanged in 1832 for about 16 acres of land in Sydenham, which now lets for about £20. per annum. The rents are given to the poor at Christmas.

Littlejohn Rev. W. D., vicar	Hollier William	| Grimsdale W., blacksmith Holland James, grocer, &c. Holland John, beer retailer Holland Richard, beer retr. Hollier John, beer retailer Pearce Aaron, vict., <i>Four</i> <i>HorseShoes</i> , (& general dr) Quarterman Jas., schoolmr.
	Tompkins Robert	
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Croton Stephen	Alcock William, miller	
Croxford William	Berry William, baker	
Deverell Thomas	Beston Phillip, vict., <i>Sun</i> ,	
Goodwin William	(and butcher)	
Holland John		

Letters are received through the Thame and Tetsworth Post Offices.

STOKENCHURCH PARISH.

The acreage of this parish according to the parliamentary return is 4,080; but according to local estimate it is 4,308. Of this number 1,178 acres is woodland, and 332, common not yet enclosed. The population in 1831, was 1,290; and in 1841, 1,334 souls. The rateable value is £2,832.; and the assessed property amounts to £3,002. Arthur Brown Esq., of Kingston Grove, is the lord of the manor; and John William Fane, Esq., Philip Wroughton, Esq., and Sir R. P. Jodrell, are the principal landowners.

The Village of Stokenchurch is large and scattered, and is situate about 6 miles N.E. from Watlington, and 17 E.S.E. from Oxford. A fair for horses is held here on the 10th of July.

The Church, is a small ancient structure in the mixed style of architecture,

and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It consists of nave, chancel, north wing, and a small bell-cot for three bells. The benefice was formerly a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Aston-Rowant, but it has recently been constituted a separate and distinct living. The patronage is vested in the lord chancellor, and J. W. Fane, Esq.

The tithes were commuted in 1844, for a rent charge of £135. *The Parsonage House* is a large brick building, erected in 1846, by subscription, aided by a grant from the church building society.

The Independent Chapel is a large brick building situated near the centre of the village. The minister is the Rev. Charles Hyatt.

The School is endowed with £17. per annum, for which 12 poor children are taught free. These 12 children are also clothed, and two of the number are apprenticed every year.

Charities.—*Francis Deane*, by will in 1674, left to the poor, an annual rent charge of 30s.

Bartholomew Tipping, in 1675, bequeathed a yearly rent charge of £41. 0s. 6d., chiefly for the use and benefit of the school. The above mentioned school endowment is derived from this charity. *Newell's* charity, a rent charge of £4. per annum is given in bread to the poor. *Burrow's* charity is 14s. per annum. *Thomas Mason* left in 1711, a rent charge of £2. 8s. to purchase coats for poor men. This charity not having been received at one period, for several years, the sum of £5. per annum has been paid for some years past by the proprietor of the estate, upon which it is charged. *Hitchcock's* charity, £3., and *Simmond's* charity £1. 10s. per annum, are also distributed to the poor.

Edis Thomas, Esq., surgeon
Hyatt Rev. C. (Independent)
Mayo Rev. Job, curate

Farmers.

Bowden Richard
Bennal John
Dutton John
Foars Charles
Fowler Charles
Goddard George S.
Goddard Thomas
Hargrave George
Hessey William
Hodge George
Nott —
Spriggs Charles
Trafford William
Tranter Edward

Williams Thomas

Miscellany.

Ackerman T., blacksmith
Ayres Wm., beer retailer
Barney C. vict., *King's Arms*
Barney George, tailor
Barney John, wheelwright
Blackwell Joseph, butcher
Cottrel R., vict., *Fleur-de-lis*
Fenner Thomas, grocer and
general dealer
Friday Henry, baker
Holmes George, surveyor &
schoolmaster
Hunt Robert, chair maker &
timber dealer
Holmes Wm., plumber, &c.

King Henry, timber dealer &
farmer

Laners Henry, beer retailer
Lovelock Alice Ann, vict.,
Coach and Horses
Painter John, miller
Robinson W. vict. *Barley Mow*
Rose Henry, beer retailer
Stockwell J., grocer & draper
Stoneham J., grocer & draper
Strange Silas, blacksmith
Strange William, grocer &
chair maker
Styles James, chair maker
Tranter James, carrier and
beer retailer
White Wm., vict, *Red Lion*
Witney John, beer retailer
White Henry, butcher

SUB-POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE: Mr. William Holmes, Postmaster.

Pirton Hundred.

Pirton hundred is bounded on the north and east by the hundreds of Thame and Lewknor; on the south east by Buckinghamshire; and on the south west and west, by the hundred of Ewelme. It contains 14,190 acres; and its population in 1831 was 3,319; and in 1841, 3,525 souls. It is divided nearly into equal parts by the Icknild-street. To the south east of the Roman road is a succession of hills, the basis of which is chalk, while on the north west the country is comparatively flat, and the soil miscellaneous, but usually inclining to a clay. The elevations above the Icknild way, in its whole progress across the country, consist of ranges of meagre down land, chiefly used as sheep walks. The hundred comprises the parishes of Ibstone (part of)—Pishill—Pirton—Shirburn—Stoke-Talmage—the parish and market town of Watlington, together with the parishes of South Weston and Wheatfield.

IBSTONE (PART OF) PARISH.

Ibstone or Ipstone is situate partly in this hundred and partly in that of Desborough, Bucks. The entire parish contains 1380 acres, of which number, only 370 are in Oxfordshire. The population of the entire parish in 1831 was 313; and that of the Oxfordshire portion in 1841 was 170 souls. The amount of assessed property is £807.; and the rateable value is £627. The society of Merton college, Oxford, are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

The Village of Ibstone is small, and stands about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Henley.

The Church is a small building dedicated to St. Nicholas, consisting of nave, chancel, and square tower. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of Merton college, and incumbency of the Rev. F. Rowden, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rent charge in lieu of tithes is £173. 15s. *The Rectory House* is a small ancient building in the village, now used as a farm house.

Directory.—Rev. F. Rowden, rector; Philip Wroughton, Esq., Ibstone House; John Cox and William Keene, farmers; Martha Loveday, dressmaker; Joseph Robinson, vict., Crown; Richard Robinson, beer retailer and carrier; Jane Sheard, schoolmistress.

Letters are received through the Stokenchurch Post Office.

PISHILL PARISH.

Pishill, Peshill, or Pushill, as it is variously styled, contains 1,180 acres. Its population in 1831 was 170; and in 1841, 147 souls. The rateable value is £411.; and the amount of assessed property is £2,136. The greater part of the parish is woodland. Lord Camoys is lord of the manor and owner of the entire parish.

The Village of Pishill is situated in a vale, 5½ miles N.N.W. from Henley.

The Church is a small mean building with a tiled roof. The living is a perpetual curacy united with that of Nettlebed. The tithes were commuted in 1838, for a rent charge of £39.

<p>Farmers. Capon Samuel Davis John Henwood William Lovegrove William</p>	<p>Miscellany. Avery John, shoemaker Cleaver William, shopkeeper Heath Edward, vict., <i>Crown</i> Jones Thomas, shopkeeper</p>	<p>Lovegrove Jas., brick &c. mfr. Lovegrove Wm., beer retailer Steel Jas., vict., <i>Horse Shoe</i> Wheatley Geo., shopkeeper and beer retailer</p>
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Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

PIRTON PARISH.

This parish, which gives name to the hundred, and includes a few hamlets, extends over an acreage of 5,140 acres. The amount of assessed property is £454.; and the rateable value is £1,055. The principal proprietors are the earl of Macclesfield, Hugh Hammersley, Esq., lord Camoys, and the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

The Village of Pirton, is distant about ¾ mile north of Watlington. *Pirton House*, the seat of Hugh Hammersley, Esq., is a large irregularly built ancient mansion, situate about 100 yards from the west end of the church, and surrounded by a moat. John Hampden the patriot lived in this mansion.

H. Rose, M.A. author of a philosophical essay for the reunion of languages, printed at Oxford in 1674, was born in this parish.

The Church, is a small building with nave and chancel, and a wooden tower containing a peal of five bells. In the interior are some ancient monuments, and a few brasses. The living is a vicarage, with that of Standelph, rated in the king's books at £17. 9s. 4½d.; gross income £249. In the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford; incumbency of Rev. Thomas Vavasour Durell, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1850, for rent charges. *The Vicarage House* is an ancient building near the church.

HAMLETS.

At *Assenden* hamlet in this parish, are almshouses for ten poor persons, founded by Sir Francis Stonor in 1620. There is a school here, erected a

few years since, by lord Camoys. In this hamlet is a land spring which only appears after a continuation of wet weather, and then sometimes overflows all the adjacent lowlands. (*See page 703.*)

Stonor Park, the seat of lord Camoys, is three miles in circumference. It is well stocked with deer, and the surrounding woods and plantations form one of the most beautiful and picturesque views in the county. Leland thus describes this place, "Ther is a fayre parke, and a warren of conies, and fayre wood. The mansion place standyðth clymyng on a hill, and hath two courtes buildyed with tymbre, brike, and flynte. Sir William Stonor, now pcessor of it, hath augmented and strengthened the house. The Stonors hathe longe had it in possession." The mansion, which stands upon a fine elevation, consists of a handsome front, composed of brick, with two projecting wings. The Stonor family being members of the ancient faith, there is a domestic chapel in which divine service is performed according to the rites of the catholic church.

Stonor gave name to the ancient family, whose descendant still possesses the estate. Of this family was Sir John Stonor, chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Edward III.

Thomas Stonor, the third baron Camoys, is son of Thomas Stonor, Esq., by the daughter of Henry Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, Lancashire. He was born in London in 1797; married in 1821 the daughter of Peregrine Edward Townely Esq., of Towneley Hall, Lancashire. This peerage had been in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI., when the second baron died a minor; it was called out in 1839, in favour of the present peer, who claimed as great grandson maternally of the eldest of the co-heirs of the second baron.

Heir—his son, the Hon. Thomas Edward, born at Stonor, in 1824.

Clare Hamlet consists of about a dozen scattered houses, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Pirton. There is a land spring here which rises between the hamlet and Stoke-Talmage, from which there has lately been put down pipes for the conveyance of water to the different farms, at the expense of the earl of Macclesfield.

Christmas Common Liberty lies on the Chiltern hills, about 2 miles south of Watlington. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built there in 1824.

Golden Hamlet consists of one farm house and one cottage, about 2 miles west from Pirton.

Standhill Hamlet consists of two farm houses about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile apart, and known as Standhill and Lower Standhill.

Marked 1, reside at Assendon; 2, at Clare; and 3, at Christmas Common.

Camoy's the Rt. Hon. Lord,
Stonor Park
Durrell Rev. Thos., Vavasour
Hammersley Hugh, Esq.

Farmers.

1, Bullock Ann
Cooper Alfred
Cooper Frederick
Cooper Thomas
2, Dickens James
2, Gulliver Thomas

Hicks William, Goulder
3, Kingham Josiah
Litchfield William, Goulder
2, Rose Henry
1, Sharp James
2, Stephenson Frederick
Stephens John
Treadwell John, Standhill
2, Walton Thomas
1, Wells James

Miscellany.

Butcher James, beer retailer
Cotterall Jane, blacksmith
1, Dearlove Ann, schoolmistrs
Dimmock John, ironfounder
Eldridge James, shopkeeper
Hathaway Wm., wheelwright
3, Holland Sarah, beer retr.
1, Langford Edw., beer retr.
1, Langford Joseph, agent
1, Leaver John, vict., *Crown*
1, Powell Joseph, grocer, &c.
3, White Isaac, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

SHIRBURN PARISH.

The parish of Shirburn or Shirbourn comprises 2,230 acres. Its population in 1831, was 325; and in 1841, 338 souls. The rateable value is £2,138; and the amount of assessed property is £904. The earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor and chief proprietor of the soil.

Shirburn Castle, the seat of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Macclesfield is here. It is a fine castellated edifice, with towers at each angle, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The approaches are over three draw-bridges; and the principal entrance is guarded by a portcullis. In the 51st of Edward III. (1378), Sir Wariner de L'Isle, obtained permission to build a castle here, (where his ancestor, of the same name, had a charter of free warren), and leave to enclose 100 acres of woodland for a park. The castle subsequently belonged to the Quartremain's, and Fowler's, and in the time of Henry VIII. to the Chamberlains. At the beginning of the 18th century, the castle and manor were purchased by Thomas earl of Macclesfield. The park now contains about 70 acres; and the pleasure grounds are arranged in an agreeable and chaste style.

Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme Parker the 6th earl of Macclesfield, and present proprietor of Shirburn Castle, is the eldest son of the 5th earl, by his 2nd wife, the youngest daughter of William Breton Wolstenholme, Esq., of Holy Hill, Sussex, (now dowager countess). He was born in London in 1811; married 1st in 1839, the youngest daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq. of Stoke Rochfort, Lincolnshire, (she died same year); and 2ndly in 1842, the 2nd daughter of the 2nd marquis of Westminster. He succeeded his father in 1850. The first peer was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain in 1718. *Seats.*—Shirburn Castle, Oxon.; and Buckfastleigh, Devon. *Heir.*—His son George Augustus viscount Parker, born in London in 1843.

Shirburn Lodge, now the residence of the Rev. J. L. Roberts is a large square brick building, situated on one of the boldest acclivities of the Chiltern range, and surrounded with wood.

The Village of Shirburn which is small and mean, is about 1 mile N.E. of Watlington.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Aston, patronage of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. James Beauchamp, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £10. 16s. 0½d., and returned at £125. 18s. 7d. The tithes were commuted in 1841. There is no vicarage house. The school is supported by the earl of Macclesfield.

Macclesfield the Right Hon. the Earl of, Shirburn Castle	Farmers. Green John Hargraves John Hollier William Styles Robert	Miscellany. Gore John, gardener Quartermaine J., blacksmith Wheeler Wm., carpenter
Roberts Rev. J. L., curate of Pirton, Shirburn Lodge		

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

STOKE-TALMAGE PARISH.

This is a small parish, containing only 720 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 107; and in 1841, 101 souls. The assessed property amounts to £1,588; and the rateable value is £1,038. The principal landowners are the earl of Macclesfield (the lord of the manor), and lieutenant-colonel Fuller.

The Village of Stoke-Talmage is small, and stands about 6 miles S. of Thame.

In this neighbourhood are the remains of Standolph chapel, a building which has been for several centuries diverted from its original purpose, and appropriated to the use of a farmer.

The Church is a small mean edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and a low tower. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 17s. 1d.; gross income, £225. The earl of Macclesfield is the patron, and the rector is the Rev. Cranley Lancelot Kerby, B.C.L. Tithes were commuted in 1811.

Directory.—Rev. C. L. Kerby; James Dickens, James Lovelock, and Job Treadwell, farmers; Ann Appletree, vict., Red Lion; and John Tebby, baker and shopkeeper.

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

WESTON SOUTH PARISH.

This is another small parish, its area being but 570 acres. Its population in 1831 was 118; and in 1841, 104 souls. The rateable value is £725; and the assessed property amounts to £841. The principal landowners are Samuel Cooper, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and the earl of Macclesfield.

The Village of South Weston which is small, is distant 3 miles S. by E. of Tetsworth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Watlington.

The Church dedicated to St. Lawrence is a small ancient structure having nave and chancel, with a low tower. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Aston, valued in the king's books at £9. 2s. 6d. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for a rent charge of £170; and there are 27 acres of glebe land. It is the gift of Queen's college, Oxford; and the Rev. Thomas Bowser Harrison Thompson, is the present rector. *The Rectory House* is a small neat building erected in 1845, by the patrons of the living. The Sunday school is supported by the rector.

A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in the village in 1830.

Richard Carter, Esq. a citizen of London who died in 1774, gave £100. in the 3 per cent consols, the dividends to be given to the poor of this parish.

Farmers.

Hester Jane
Loosley George
Loosley Joseph

Loosley Richard
Webb Henry

Miscellany.

Smith Eden, beer retailer

Taylor Charles, miller
Webb Richard, baker
Young George, miller

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

WHEATFIELD PARISH.

Wheatfield or Whitfield parish contains only 540 acres, of the rateable value of £894. The assessed property amounts to £1,084. The population in 1831, was 105; and in 1841, 99 souls. The Rev. Charles Vere Spencer is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the soil.

The Village of Wheatfield consists of a few farm houses and cottages, and is pleasantly situated about 2 miles S. of Tetsworth, and 4, N.E. of Watlington.

The Church is a small ancient structure consisting of nave and chancel, with a bell-cot. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Aston, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10d. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Edward Fanshawe Glanville, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £230. 12s. 2d. *The Rectory House*, which stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the church is a large commodious building, in a fine situation.

Near the west end of the church, stood formerly the seat of lord Spencer, which was destroyed by fire some years since. Some of the out-offices still remain.

Directory.—Rev. E. F. Glanville; Miss Jane Saunders; Messrs. Simon Green, William Hutt and Stephen Hughes, farmers; and Elijah Hurst, constable & keeper,

Letters are received through the Tetworth Post Office.

Ploughley Hundred,

On the east side of the county, is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Buckinghamshire and a part of the hundred of Bullington; on the south by the hundred of Bullington; and on the west by that of Wootton. The river Cherwell separates it from the hundred of Wootton. Ploughley hundred contains 59,520 acres; and its population in 1831 was 14,050; and in 1841, 14,389 souls. The aspect of the country is in general flat, or relieved only by downy expanses little conducive to pictorial effect. The soil of the higher land is shallow, but tenacious; the stone-brash pervades a large portion of the other districts. The Oxford canal runs along the whole of the western side of the hundred.

This hundred comprises the market town of Bicester, and the parishes of Ardley—Bletchington—Bucknell—Charlton-upon-Otmoor—Chesterton—Cottesford—Finnere—Fringford—Fritwell—Goddington—Hampton-Gay—Hampton-Poyle—Hardwicke—Heath, or Hethe—Heyford Lower—Heyford Upper—Islip—Kirtlington—Launton—Lillingstone Lovell—Middleton Stoney—Mixbury—Newton-Purcell—Noke—Oddington—Shelswell—Somerton—Souldern—Stoke-Lyne—parts of Stratton-Audley and Stowe parishes—Tusmore—Wendlebury and Weston-on-the-green.

ARDLEY PARISH.

The parish of Ardley or Audley-Stretton comprises 1,440 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,445. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £1,583; and the population in 1831 was 170; and in 1841, 168 souls.

The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough (the lord of the manor), and the Rev. John Ballard.

On the south-west side of the village is the foundation of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of king Stephen.

The Village of Ardley which is small, is situate about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Bicester.

The Church is a modern structure except the chancel and tower. It consists of nave and chancel, and on the north side of the latter is a sepulchral recess. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester, rated in the king's books at £5. 12s. 8½d. The duke of Marlborough is the patron, and the Rev. John Lowe, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for a corn rent of about £300.; and there are about 56 acres of glebe land. *The Rectory House* is a neat building N.W. of the church.

Directory.—Rev. John Lowe; Henry Hawkins, vict., Fox and Hounds, and farmer; Rd. C. Gardner, vict., Horse and Jockey; Robert Boddington, John Hall, and Chas. Williams, farmers; Thomas Eaglestone, mason, and Timothy Harris, shoemaker.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

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 FOR THE TOWN AND PARISH OF BICESTER SEE PAGE 485.

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 BLETCHINGTON PARISH.

Bletchington parish comprises 2,540 acres of the rateable value of £3,362. The amount of assessed property is £3,580.; and the population in 1831, was 641; and in 1841, 638 souls. The principal landowners are Lord Valentia, (the lord of the manor), George R. Walker, Esq., and the rector. The manor was long vested in the family of D'Amorie.

The Village of Bletchington or Blechington is neat and compact, and contains some good residences. It is distant about 4 miles E. by N. from Woodstock. The shock of an earthquake was felt here in 1665. In this parish is situated the Gibraltar, or Woodstock road station, on the Oxford and Birmingham Junction railway.

Bletchington Park, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Valentia is a fine square mansion situate in a small but pleasant park. Arthur Annesley, the 9th viscount Valentia, is son of the late Arthur Annesley, Esq., of this place, by the daughter of admiral Sir Charles Hardy. He was born at Bletchington, in 1785; married in 1808, the daughter of Henry O'Brien, Esq., of Blatherwick

Park, Northamptonshire; was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Oxon in 1845; succeeded his kinsman, the last earl of Mountmorris in 1844, in the viscounty and barony only, being the lineal descendant of the 6th son of the 1st viscount, and all intermedial heirs having become extinct after flourishing for 200 years. The titles of the present peer were originally conferred upon Sir Francis Annesley, knt, whose eldest son was advanced to the English earldom of Anglesey, but this earldom was lost by the disputed legitimacy of the 6th earl's son, the English house of lords, deciding against the legitimacy of the claimant, whilst the Irish house of lords decided in his favour. The earldom therefore became extinct while the heir under the Irish decision, succeeded to the Irish titles, and was subsequently created earl of Mountmorris. This senior line, whether legitimate or not, is now extinct, and the present peer has become head of the house, as the eldest surviving representative of the first viscount. *Seats*.—Bletchington Park, Oxon.; Camolin Park, Wexford; and Arley Hall, Staffordshire.

Heir.—His grandson Arthur, born at Inveresk near Edinburgh, in 1843. He is son of the Hon. Arthur Annesley, by the daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, Esq., of Clanronald.

Heathfield House the seat of George R. Walker, Esq., is a good modern residence pleasantly situated on a lawn, about half-a-mile south of the village.

The Church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a plain structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and a low tower surmounted by a spire turret. The tower contains five bells. A good piscina which had been blocked up has lately been opened; and in it was found a well-executed image of the Infant Saviour in swaddling clothes. The pulpit and open seats are of the time of James I. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester; valued in the king's books at £12. 9s. 4½d. The advowson escheated to the crown in the reign of Henry III., by way of forfeiture, incurred by two brothers, Richard and William Graville, and was given to Queen's college, Oxford, by Edward III., at the request of the founder. The Rev. Thomas Dand, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge, which with the glebe land, produces about £450. per annum.

The Rectory House is a good residence, with a delightful garden, commanding some extensive prospects.

There are *Almshouses* here for four persons or families, founded and endowed in 1620, by Leonard Power. The income arising from the endowment, together with the rents of the *Poors' Lands* amount to about £50. per annum. This sum is expended upon the inmates of the almshouses and the poor of the parish.

Dr. Daniel Fairclough (better known by his paternal name of Featly), a polemic writer of some eminence, was born at Bletchington. He was the son of John Featly, cook of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He suffered much in the civil contests of the 17th century, and died of dropsy, supposed to be the consequence of long imprisonment, in 1644.

Valentia Right Hon. Lord,
Bletchington Park
Dand Rev. Thomas, M.A.
Walker George R., Esq.,
Heathfield House

Farmers.

Bartlett Henry
Butler William, The Grove
Gregory R., Diamond farm
Harper Charles
Hatwell James
Holliday James
Peake John

Rogers Samuel
West Thomas

Miscellany.

Baker Martha, shoehnistress
Bartlett H., vict., *Red Lion*
Bartlett Nathl., carpenter
Bullock Benjamin, vict.,
Black's Head, (& schlmstr.)
Campion William, tailor
Colby James, shoemaker
Eaglestone Edward, mason
East Robert, butcher
Joyce John, sen., baker

Joyce John, jun., baker
King Elizabeth, blacksmith
Kirtland George, baker
Kirtland George, shoemaker
Kirtland James, shopkeeper
Mills George, wheelwright
Rogers Thomas, corn-dealer
Rymall Frances, vict., *Gib-*
ralter station Railway Inn
West Edward, miller, Ens-
low mill
West Mary, shopkeeper
Young Joseph, butcher
Young William, butcher

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

BUCKNELL PARISH.

Bucknell parish contains 1,670 acres; its population in 1831, was 274; and in 1841, 287 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,390; and the rateable value £1,963. Miss Trotman is lady of the manor and chief proprietor of the soil.

The Village of Bucknell, which consists of two or three farm houses and a few cottages, is situate about 2½ miles W. by N. from Bicester.

The Manor House, near the church, formerly the seat of the Trotman family, is now the residence of T. T. Drake, Esq.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly of the 13th century. The tower, between the nave and chancel is of early Norman architecture, with a story in the perpendicular style added at the top. The nave and clerestory are of the 15th century; and the entire structure is in excellent repair. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6s. 0½d.; in the patronage of New college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William M. Master, B.C.L. The tithes were commuted in 1779, for about 340 acres of land. *The Rectory House*, has been recently re-built, by the present rector. The school is supported by Mrs. Drake.

Samuel Trotman, Esq. of Bucknell by will dated May, 1684, gave £20. and other members of the Trotman family gave £20. more; and the interest of the whole is given to the poor.

The Rev. Samuel Gauntlett, D.D., by his will dated 8th April 1820, left £300. three per cents, the dividends thereof to be distributed to the poor.

Drake T. T., Esq.
Master Rev. W., B.C.L.

Kinch Ann, Bucknell lodge
Kinch Joseph, Bucknell lodge
Savin Sarah
Spittle Thomas

Miscellany.

Alley John, blacksmith
Betcher John, carpenter
Golden Richard, butcher
Savin Catherine, baker

Farmers.

Kilby Matthew

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

CAVERSFIELD PARISH.

Caversfield parish, though locally situated in this hundred, is a detached part of Buckinghamshire; and lies partly in Ploughley hundred, but chiefly in the hundred of Buckingham, Bucks. It includes part of Market-end township, the returns of which are given with Bicester. The acreage of the parish is 1,200; of the rateable value of £1,628.; and the amount of assessed property is £1,487.

The Village of Caversfield consists of a few scattered farm houses and cottages, with *Caversfield House*, a handsome modern mansion, the seat and property of the Rev. Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., who is lord of the manor, principal proprietor of the soil, and warden of Merton college, Oxford. The village is situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small, plain, ancient structure, with nave chancel, and roofed tower. There was formerly a south aisle. The interior contains some memorials of the families of Langston, Moyle, and Bard. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Bicester, valued in the king's books at £6.; gross income, £64. The lord of the manor is the patron, and the Rev. Charles Marsham, M.A., incumbent. *The Parsonage House* is now used as a farm house.

Directory.—Rev. R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., *Caversfield House*, and Merton college, Oxford; Messrs. William Page and Robert Lepper; and the *Executors of the late Felix Palmer*, farmers.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR PARISH.

This parish comprises the hamlets of Fencot or Fewcott, and Murcott, and contains 1,810 acres, of which number 750 belongs to the hamlets. The population in 1831 was 658; and in 1841 the same number of persons. The amount of assessed property is £2,892.; and the rateable value of Charlton is £1,405.; and of the hamlets, £1,139. Sir E. H. P. Turner is lord of the

manor; and the society of Oriel college, Oxford, and William Cole, Esq., are the chief proprietors. A small stream, called the river Ray, runs through the parish, and joins the Cherwell at Islip.

Otmoor is the name given to a district of about 4,000 acres in this neighbourhood. This great common was formerly a dreary waste, but was enclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1815.

The Village of Charlton is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, about 6 miles south of Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 13th and 14th centuries, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and a high square tower containing five bells. Between the nave and chancel is a richly carved rood-screen and loft. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester; rated in the king's books at £21. 9s. 4½d. The presentation is in Queen's college, Oxford, and the Rev. George Riggs, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes of Charlton were commuted for a rent charge of £313. 10s., and there are 65 acres of glebe land; and the tithes of Fencott and Murcott were commuted for £316. 13s. *The Rectory House* is a good commodious residence, of recent erection.

The *Wesleyan's* and *Baptist's* have each a small chapel here.

Fencott and Murcott are two hamlets close to Charlton, and nearly adjoining each other. They each consist of a few farm houses and cottages. The dean and chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor. There is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel* at Murcott. In cutting a drain at Fencott, a few years since, Roman pottery was discovered.

The rents of three cottages in Charlton, which were purchased with the gifts of several persons, are now distributed to the poor. Mrs. Yates and Mr. Lowrey's charity's now consist of a small allotment of land. The poor's close for the hamlets, consists of one acre of land on Otmour, purchased with £60., the gifts of archbishop Lamplugh, Dr. Yates, and others.

Marked 1, reside at Fencott, and 2, at Murcott.

Riggs Rev. George, M.A.

Farmers.

- 1, Arnatt William
- 1, Collett John
- 2, Collett Richard, sen.
- 2, Coates John
- Curtis Edmund
- 1, Higgs Dinah
- 2, Higgs William
- Holt John
- Honour Job

- 2, Honour Sarah
- Hoperoft Thomas
- Hoperoft William
- 2, Howkins William
- 1, Kimble Thomas
- 1, Lambourn Christopher
- 1, Lambourn Thomas
- Morris John
- Osborn George
- 2, Palmer John
- Pinfold John
- Powell John
- Priest John

- Rudford Stephen
- Rogers James
- 2, Savin Thomas

Miscellany.

- Bottrill James, baker
- Bustin Charles, butcher
- Carter Christopher, vict.,
- George & Dragon*
- Clack John, gardener
- Clements Wm., shoemaker
- 2, Collett Rd., jun., beer rtr.

Cousins John, shopkeeper	Honour John, carpenter	Neal Edmund, jun., mason
Cross William, blacksmith	Kirtland Martha schoolmistrs	Preston Job, tailor
Groom Frederick, shoemaker	Kirtland Wm., blacksmith	Radburn Richard, miller
Haskins Alfred, wheelwright	Metcalf Theop., beer retailer	Scrivenor Edw., land agent
l, Hatwell Bjn., vict., <i>Ball</i>	Morris Samuel, shopkeeper	Turner James, tailor
Higgs Thomas, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Neal Edmund, sen., mason	Walton Thomas, confectioner

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

CHESTERTON PARISH.

This parish comprises the village of Great Chesterton, and the hamlet of Little Chesterton, which together contain 2,850 acres. The assessed property amounts to £3,104; and the population in 1831, was 382; and in 1841, 393 souls. The chief proprietors of the soil are, the earl of Jersey, (the lord of the manor), and the society of New college, Oxford.

The Village of Great Chesterton is small, and stands on a branch of the river Ray, about 2 miles, W. by S. from Bicester. The hamlet of *Little Chesterton*, is about half-a-mile to the south of Great Chesterton. The Oxford and Bletchley railway passes through the parish.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary is an ancient structure, consecrated in 1238. It consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and a square tower containing four bells. There are the sedilia and piscina in the chancel, and a part of the rood-screen still remains. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bicester, valued in the king's books at £7. 8s. 9d. The patrons are the warden and fellows of New college, and the Rev. William Fortescue is the present incumbent. The vicarial tithes were commuted for about 166 acres of land. *The Rectory House* is a neat building recently erected. A dame school in the parish is supported by the countess of Jersey.

*Marked * are at little Chesterton.*

Clark George Rochford, Esq.	Sims Jos., Weston Park farm	Blackmore Geo., blacksmith
Fortescue Rev. William	Tanner Edward, senior		Buckle John, vict., Red Cow
Farmers.	Tanner Edward, junior	Butler Edward, carpenter
*Hall William	*Tredwell Jeffery	Harris William, baker
Jakeman Isaac	Tredwell John	Wren William, carpenter
Jakeman John	Miscellany.	Wren William, shoemaker
Phillips William	Beesley Phillip, vict., <i>Blue</i>	
	<i>Ball</i>	

Letters are received through Bicester Post Office.

COTTESFORD PARISH.

This parish contains 1,520 acres of the rateable value of £932; its population in 1831, was 163; and in 1841, 187 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,374. J. E. Roasby, Esq., (the lord of the manor), and the trustees of the late John Ramsey, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

The Village of Cottesford is very small, and consists of the mansion, the neat Vicarage house, two good farm houses, and a few cottages. It is situated about 6 miles north from Bicester.

The Church is a mean but ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the society of Eton college, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., provost of that college. The Rev. David Erskine Dewar is the curate. The benefice is rated in the king's books at £6. 13s. 4d.; gross income £357. The tithes are about to be commuted, now that the common is likely to be enclosed. The rector supports a small school. Part of this parish is called *Juniper Hill*.

Directory.—Rev. D. E. Dewar; J. B. Parry, Esq., *Cottesford House*; James Smith, and Richard Wood, farmers; John Gough, blacksmith; and Thomas Harris, baker, *Juniper hill*.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

FINMERE PARISH.

This parish, which contains 1,650 acres, lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, at the N.E. corner of Oxfordshire. The rateable value is £1,796.; the assessed property amounts to £1,513; and the population in 1831 was 373; and in 1841, 387 souls. The duke of Buckingham is lord of the manor; and his grace, together with William M. Warner, Esq., John Hall, Esq. and Mr. John Painter, are the principal landowners. The Buckinghamshire railway passes through the parish.

The Village of Finmere, is good and respectable, and stands 8 miles N.E. of Bicester.

The Church is a small neat edifice dedicated to St. Michael, consisting of nave, chancel, and west tower. The latter contains three bells. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the duke of Buckingham, and incumbency of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, B.D. It is valued in the king's books at £8. 9s. 4½d., and returned at £126. 6s. 4d.; gross income £346.

The Rectory House is a small plain building, near the church. A dame school, and Sunday school, are supported by the rector.

CHARITIES.—*The Rev. Richard Ells* left a little close, now forming part of the gardens of the rectory house, and the rents are expended in apprenticing children. *William Keate* left a rent charge of 25s. yearly to the poor. *The poor's plot* (12 acres) lets for £16. per annum. *William Baker* of Rowsham, by will in 1770, left £100. the interest to be given to the poor, except the sum of 2s. 6d., per annum to the parish clerk, for keeping his tomb in the

churchyard clean. The parish clerk receives from the rector 15s. annually, in right of some land left in 1760, by the Rev. Thomas Long, rector of Finmere.

Clarke Chas., Esq., surgeon Clarke James, Esq. surgeon Palmer Miss Mary, Rectory House	Letts Samuel Widmore Painter Henry Payne John Shepherd Thomas Tredwell Ann	Bayliss William, carpenter Coleman Corlett, butcher Cousins John, blacksmith Greaves Robert, vict., <i>Red Lion</i> Hearn Luke, butcher Leper Richard, horse dealer
Farmers.		
Barrett William Dagley Thomas	Miscellany. Aris Joseph, blacksmith	

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

FRINGFORD PARISH.

The area of Fringford parish is 1,580 acres; its population in 1831, was 358; and in 1841, 390 souls. The rateable value is £1,313; and the assessed property amounts to £1,766. The principal landowners are J. H. S. Harrison, Esq., (the lord of the manor), E. Rousley, Esq., and the earl of Sidmouth. A branch of the river Ouse runs through the parish.

The Village of Fringford is small, but contains several good farm residences. It stands about 5 miles N.N.E. of Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is of the 12th and 13th centuries, and consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower containing three bells. The benefice is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Dawson Roundell, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £12. 16s. 0½d. The tithes were commuted. The rector has about 220 acres of land, and a rent charge of about £137.

The Rectory House is a neat building situate in the village.

The interest of £15. left by Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. Addington, is given to the poor.

Roundell Rev. H. D.	Waters George S., (& miller)	Kirby John, blacksmith Laughton Jane, schoolmistrs Mansfield David, mason Mansfield George, shopkpr. and carriage manufacturer Price John, vict., <i>Butcher's Arms</i> . Sirett William, baker Timms William, mason
Farmers.		
Baylis Thomas King John Mansfield John Parrott Edward Simons Thomas, Manor farm Tubb Henry, Glebe farm	Miscellany. Avis Richard, gardener Brassett John, shoemaker Butler Patrick, carrier Harris Hester, shopkeeper Judd Thomas, shoemaker	

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

FRITWELL PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,230 acres; its population in 1831, was 494; and in 1841, 524 souls. The assessed property amounts to £3,080; and the

rateable value is £1,625. The chief landowners are Mrs. Ramsey, of Crough-ton House, and William Willes, Esq., of Astrop House. The latter is lord of the manor. *The Manor House* is a venerable old Elizabethan edifice, now the residence of C. H. Bill, Esq.

The Village of Fritwell, which is rather extensive and respectable, is distant about 6 miles N.W. by N. from Bicester.

The Church is a fine old edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and west embattled tower containing three bells. The chancel arch is very ancient, and the porch is of Saxon architecture. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bicester, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. William Rawlings, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £7. 9s. 4d., and returned at £110. The vicarial tithes are commuted for 80 acres of land; and the rectorial for 175 acres.

The Vicarage House is a neat building in the village. There is a small *Dissenting Chapel* here.

The Parish School, which through the kindness of the vicar, is held in a room fitted up for that purpose on his own premises, is supported by sub-scription. The sum of 40s. per annum, left by *William Hiccock*, who died in 1638; and an annual sum of 20s. left by some unknown donor are dis-tributed to the poor of the parish.

Adams Mr. Edward
Bill Charles Henry, Esq.
Hyde Mr. D'Arcy
Kirby Mr. Thomas
Rawlings Rev. William
Webb Mrs. Ann
Wood Mr. George

Farmers.

Adams Richard
Greaves Richard
Jones Allen

Kirby Jeremiah
Rogers Samuel
Scott Edward

Miscellany.

Bennett John, vict., *Bear*
Bennett John, mason
Butler Eliz., vict., *George
and Dragon*
Coggins William, baker
Cox Enos, grocer
Heath Eliz., tailor

Johnson Robert, baker
Johnson Samuel, mason
Kirby Edward, blacksmith
Plumb Wm., blacksmith
Scott Richard, baker
Tebby Charles, carpenter
Tebby D., vict., *King's Head*
Tebby John, shopkeeper
Tebby John, carpenter
Tebby Thomas, butcher
Webb Henry, maltster
White Joseph, wheelwright

Letters are received through the Bicester or Deddington Post Offices.

GODDINGTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1,030 acres, the rateable value of which is £961. The amount of assessed property is £2,957; and the number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 118; and in 1841, 117 souls. The lords of the manor and chief proprietors of the soil are the trustees of the late John Ramsey, Esq.

The Village of Goddington consists of a few straggling farm houses and cottages, situate about 5½ miles N.E. from Bicester.

The Church is a small neat edifice, having nave, chancel, and a square tower. The interior is furnished with open seats. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester; valued in the king's books at £7. 18s. 9d.; but now worth £334. per annum. The patronage is vested in the college of Corpus Christi, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for 210 acres of land. The present rector is the Rev. T. T. Haverfield. *The Rectory House* is now occupied as a farm house. A *Sunday School* is supported by the rector.

Directory.—Messrs. Robert Nichols, Moat farm; Josiah Jones, Tithe farm; John Roots, Poodle farm; and Robert Watts, Hall farm. Elizabeth Austin, Glebe farm.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

HAMPTON-GAY PARISH.

This parish contains 620 acres, of the rateable value of £698. The amount of assessed property is £1,356; and the population in 1831 was 86; and in 1841, 74 souls. The principal landowners are Charles Venables, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and lord Valentia. *The Manor House*, the seat of Charles Venables, Esq., is a fine old Elizabethan building. In this parish are extensive paper mills on the Cherwell, belonging to Messers Towle and Barton.

The Village of Hampton-Gay consists of the mansion, one good farm house and a few cottages.

The Church, is a small structure, rebuilt in 1767. It is endowed with the interest of £700. out of which the minister receives £20. per annum. The surplus is applied to the repairs of the church. There are no tithes for the support of the minister. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. George Spring is the present incumbent. The living is a perpetual curacy. There is no Parsonage house.

Directory.—Charles Venables, Esq., Mr. John Lester, farmer, and Messrs. Towle and Barton, paper manufacturers.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

HAMPTON-POYLE PARISH.

The two neighbouring parishes of Hampton derived their distinctive appellations from the families of Gay, and Poyle to whom they formerly belonged. The parish contains 830 acres; its population in 1831 was 156, and in 1841, 141 souls. The rateable value £1,088; and the assessed property amounts to £1,498. The chief landowners are lord Valentia, and Tyrell Knapp, Esq.; and the manorial rights of the lordship are claimed by both of these proprietors. The manor house is now a farm house.

The Village of Hampton-Poyle is very small, and stands about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E.S.E. of Woodstock.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary is an ancient structure, and has been recently repaired by the instrumentality of the present rector. It consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel. The west gable is surmounted by a bell-cot of recent erection. The edifice is partly in the early English and partly in the decorated style of architecture. In the interior are two recesses, and two monumental effigies of the Poyle family. These effigies, a cross-legged knight in armour, and his lady, retain some of their original colouring, though they were for many years buried in the churchyard; and for a considerable time afterwards exposed to the action of the weather. Their removal from their original situations in the church is attributed to the soldiers of the commonwealth. The present rector caused them to be replaced in the church, and he intends having them restored. In the south aisle is a brass to John Poyle, who died in 1424, and Elizabeth, his wife. There are still remaining several old open seats. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester, valued in the king's books at £6. 2s. 8½d.; gross income, £250. It is in the gift of the society of Queen's college, Oxford, and the present rector is the Rev. Joseph Dodd, M.A. The tithes are commuted.

The Rectory House is a neat building, a short distance east of the church. The school is chiefly supported by the rector.

Dodd Rev. Joseph, M.A.	Smith Stephen West William	Surman Daniel, shoemaker Wheeler William, shopkeeper Jackman J., machine maker Surman Mary, schoolmrs.
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Cave John Harris Joseph	Giles Thomas, vict., Bell	

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

HARDWICK PARISH.

Hardwick, together with the parish of Tusmore comprises 990 acres; its population in 1831 was 80; and in 1841 the same number. The amount of assessed property is £391. Miss Ramsey is the lady of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Hardwick consists of one farm house and a few cottages. It is situate about 5 miles north of Bicester.

The Church is a small plain ancient structure, consisting of nave and chancel. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of Miss Ramsey, and incumbency of the Rev. T. Prater. It is rated in the king's books at £5; gross income £92.

TUSMOOR, or TUSMORE parish is annexed to Hardwick. The trustees of

the late John Ramsey, Esq., are proprietors of the whole parish. There are only three houses here—the mansion and two farm houses. There is no church.

Tusmore Park is the residence of the Hon. Percy Barrington. The mansion is handsome and modern, bearing the date of 1770; and the park in which it is situated is well wooded, and very picturesque. It is situate about 6 miles N. by W. of Bicester.

Directory.—Hon. P. Barrington, *Tusmore Park*; Joseph Eden, farmer, *Tusmore*; and Sarah H. Hawkins, farmer, *Hardwick*.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

HETHE PARISH.

Hethe or Heath parish comprises 1,300 acres of the rateable value of £905. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 414; and in 1841, 380. The amount of assessed property is £1077. J. H. S. Harrison, Esq., of Shelswell Park, is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

The Village of Hethe, which is quite a respectable one, is situate about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Bicester. The upper part of the river is separated from the lower, by a small stream which flows into the Ouse. *Hethe House* the residence of Daniel Coggs Webb, Esq., is a neat plain building.

The Church, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. George, is a small building, though consisting of nave, side aisles, and chancel. The nave is in the perpendicular style, having a clerestory. The chancel is ancient, but has been much disfigured by the mode in which it has been repaired at different times. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Bicester; rated in the *Liber Regis* at £7. 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. The patronage is vested in the lord chancellor; and the present rector is the Rev. John Russell Shurlock, M.A. The church formerly belonged to the monastery of Kenilworth. The tithes are commuted for 160 acres of land. *The Rectory House* is a modern structure west of the church.

A handsome *Catholic Church or Chapel*, stands just out of the village. It is neatly fitted up, and the altar piece is very fine. The Rev. Joseph Robson, is the present pastor. There is also a small Wesleyan chapel in the village. An annual sum of £4. is given to the parish officers of Hethe by the occupier of a farm in the adjoining parish of Hardwick, which is applied in the distribution of fuel or money to the poor resident parishioners. It is understood that this payment is in lieu of the right, which the parishioners of Hethe formerly had, of cutting fuel upon the waste lands of Hardwick.

A *National School* is now being built upon a piece of ground given by the lord of the manor.

Shurlock Rev. J. R., rector	Austin John, shoemaker	Hore Jane, straw hat maker
Robson Rev. Joseph, Catholic Priest	Bonner J. shopkpr & butcher	Jones Richard, baker
Webb D. C., Esq., Hethe Hs.	Bull George, shopkeeper	Mansfield Wm., shoemaker
	Bull Thomas, shoemaker	Peake George, carpenter
	Carter Robert, carpenter	Price John, painter, &c.
	Cleaver James, tailor	Rouse John, shoemaker
	Crow George, tailor	Slatter Thomas, shopkeeper
	Crutchley Chas., vict., <i>Whitmore Arms</i>	Taylor James, cooper
	Dagley James, baker	Taylor Mary Ann, draper
	Fathers Dinah, dressmaker	Watts Francis, carrier
	Fathers John, slater & plaster	Watts Kitty, shopkeeper
	Heyden Edmd., wheelwright	Winfield Jph., beer retailer

Farmers.
 Baylis Thomas Wells
 Bonner James
 Collingridge Thomas

Miscellany.
 Ansar John, saddler

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

HEYFORD LOWER PARISH.

Lower Heyford, or Heyford Purcell including the hamlet of Calcutt comprises 1,650 acres. The population in 1831, was 541; and in 1841, 562 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,503.; and the rateable value is £2,613. The principal proprietors are the society of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, the earl of Jersey, and the vicar in right of his church.

The Village or Town of Lower Heyford is situate about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. of Deddington, and about equal distance between Oxford and Banbury. This place has always commanded an extensive trade, owing to its proximity to the Cherwell, and the Oxford canal; but since the opening of the Oxford and Rugby railway, which passes near the village, the trade has considerably increased.

A Corn Market on Mondays projected in 1845 by Mr. W. Wing, and since carried out with spirit, has done much to raise the character of the place. There are likewise six cattle and sheep fairs held during the year, viz., January 25th, March 29th, April 26th, May 31st, July 26th, and September 27th. The railway company have a station here, and there is an excellent wharf on the canal, belonging to Mr. Richard Coggins, so that the town affords abundant facilities for the transit of passengers, and agricultural produce. There are also here annual exhibitions of agricultural roots, and cottagers productions, when prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. This parish, with the neighbouring ones of Upper Heyford, Kirtlington and Tackley, are remarkable for producing barley of a very superior quality for malting purposes.

The Church, which is an ancient edifice of mixed architecture, consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and a good west tower in which are five bells. The staircase and entrance to the ancient rood loft still remain in good preservation.

There was formerly a chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle; and another in the north aisle. The living is a rectory in the presentation of Christ Church, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. George David Faithful, B.D. It is valued in the king's books at £10. 13s. 1½d. The tithes were commuted for land, which with the ancient glebe land, amount to 464 acres.

The Rectory House is a good plain building, on the south side of the church. There are two small *Dissenting Chapels* here.

Calcutt or Colcut is a hamlet consisting of two or three farm houses and a few cottages, situate about 1½ mile S.E. of the village.

Charities.—*Abigail Merry, alias Malpas* left a yearly rent charge of 29s. to the poor of this parish. *Susannah Bruce*, in 1706, bequeathed the interest of £10. to which a like sum was since added by a subscription from the inhabitants, and the interest of the £20. *The Poor's Land* (32A.) yields a rental of about £30. per annum. Four boys are taught free to read at the school for the interest of £50. left for that purpose in 1826, by Mr. Thomas Rose.

*Marked * reside at Calcott.*

Faithful Rev. George D.

Farmers.

*Auger James
Coggins Richard, (and corn
and coal merchant, whar-
finger, &c.)
Coldcott Hy., Manor house
Creek Edward and Francis,
(and millers)
*Cheeseman George
Grantham John, (and coal
merchant)
*Maycock George
*Waite Richard

Watts Charles, (& maltster)

Miscellany.

Auger Francis, boatman
Belcher Henry, blacksmith
Coggins Bjn., vict., *Red Lion*
Cooper George, butcher
Cooper Thomas, butcher and
corn merchant
Dew Mary, carpenter and
shopkeeper
East Thomas, baker
Foster John, grocer &c.
Franks Joseph, carpenter
Grantham John, boatman

Grantham William, boatman
Hayward James, carrier
Hethe Henry, tailor
Hore Mary, ladies boarding
school
Hore Mary, vict., *Bell*
King William, maltster
Markham John
*Oakes Ann, vict., *Horse and*
Jockey
Packwood William, tailor
*Partlow William, baker
Pryke Samuel, keeper
Smith John, shoemaker
Strickley Ann, baker
Wardrup John, mason

Letters are received through the Woodstock Post Office.

HEYFORD UPPER PARISH.

This parish which adjoins Lower Heyford on the north, is also intersected by the Cherwell, Oxford canal, and Oxford and Rugby railway. Its acreage is 1,300; the rateable value is £2,041.; the amount of assessed property is £1,275.; and the population in 1831, was 326; and in 1841, 337 souls. The society of New college, Oxford, (the lords of the manor), Mr. Edmund Creek, the earl of Jersey, Mr. Richard Adams, and Mr. John George; are the principal landowners.

The Village of Upper Heyford or Heyford Warren is situate on the slope of a hill, about 6 miles N.W. by W. from Bicester. The Manor House is the residence of Mr. Edmund Creek. There is a foss and vallum in the eastern part of this parish, which Camden says, was perhaps first raised as a boundary between the Mercian and West Saxon kingdoms, and the whole, or part of it was called *Aves*, a corruption of *Offa's ditch*.

The Church is a small structure with a west tower, the major part having been pulled down in 1769, in order to save the expense of re-building it. In the chancel is a very ancient sarcophagus, on the lid of which is a figure in the attitude of prayer; and close to the pulpit, which is dated 1618; there is an hour glass quite perfect. The living is a rectory in the gift of New college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Innes Baker. It is valued in the king's books at £13. 16s. 0½d. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £466. 5s. 11d., and there are 27 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House is a good plain building situate in the village. There is a small Wesleyan Chapel in the parish.

Baker Rev. William Innes
Izzard Mrs. Ann
Perkins Mrs. Elizabeth

Izzard John
Pearson George King

Dew Mary, shopkeeper
Edmunds Richard, boatman
Fathers Henry, mason
Fathers Robert, mason
French Henry, carpenter
Haynes Joseph, shoemaker
Kilby George, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*, (& blksmith)
Plumbe Edward, blacksmith
Walton John, mason
West Henry, carpenter

Farmers.

Abraham Sarah
Abraham Thomas
Austin William
Creek Edmund, Manor house
George John
Hore Sarah

Miscellany.

Allen Elizabeth, miller
Allen Mary, beer retailer
Andrews Eli, sub-postmaster
Belcher John, carpenter
Berry Edward, beer retailer
Brain Charles, shoemaker
Cooper John, corn dealer

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

ISLIP PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,680 acres; its rateable value is £2,984.; the amount of assessed property is £3,638.; and the population in 1831 was 645; and in 1841, 674 souls. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Westminster, who are also lords of the manor; and John Stevens, Esq.

Islip is mentioned as one of the villis or manors of queen Emma, and it is memorable as the place which afforded birth to her son, king Edward the Confessor. The palace of his father, king Ethelred, is supposed to have stood on the north side of the village; and the supposed remains of the foundations of this palace were discovered here by Mr. Dunkin, the historian of Bicester. Edward the Confessor gave the town and manor of Islip, which he styles 'a small village,' and spells *Githslepe*, to the monks of the abbey of Westminster.

The chapel in which it has been supposed he was christened, stood at a small distance from the church, and was called the king's chapel. This building was maintained in decent preservation by the monks of Westminster, till their dissolution in 1540; and was not desecrated till the usurpation of Cromwell. In the 18th century it was converted into a barn; and before the year 1783, every lingering fragment of it was destroyed. The font belonging to this chapel, and in which it is said king Edward was baptized, was preserved until the year 1660, in an old barn in the yard of the Red Lion Inn, the supposed remains of the chapel. In that year it was purchased and removed to Kiddington, where it remained for many years, in the garden of the mansion there, in the possession of the Browne family. It is now in the garden of Mr. William Paxton, of Layton farm, near Bicester. (See page 493.)

The block of stone in which the basin of immersion is excavated, is unusually massy. It is octangular in shape, and the outside is adorned by tracery work. The interior diameter of the basin is 30 inches, and the depth 20. The whole, with the pedestal which is of a piece with the rest, is 5ft. 5in. high, and bears the following inscription:—

This sacred Font Saint Edward first receavd.
From Womb to Grace, from Grace to Glory went
His virtuous Life. To this fayre Isle beqveth'd.
Prase . . . and to vs but lent.
Let this remaine, the Trophies of his Fame,
A King baptized from hence a Saut became.

Then is inscribed.—‘This Fonte came from the king's chapell in Islip.’ Though this relic is evidently an ancient piece of workmanship; yet Warton's opinion is, that “the tracery and construction do not agree with the rudeness of art in so barbarous a time as that of Edward the Confessor.”

The Village of Islip is large and compact, and is situate $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Oxford. Here is a station on the Oxford and Bletchley line of railway. In the manor-house, Isabel of France resided for a short time in 1326, while concerting measures for the dethronement of her husband, Edward II. *The Manor House* is now the residence of John Rowland, Esq.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a good structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a handsome square pinnacled and embattled tower, containing five bells. The chancel was erected by the celebrated Dr. South, in 1680; and a part of the old rood-screen remains. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester, rated in the king's books at £16. 13s. 6½d. It is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster; and the Rev. William Buckland, D.D., dean of Westminster is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £492.; and there are about

present noble proprietor of this estate is son of the fourth bart., by the daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Newnham. He was born in 1786; married in 1815, the eldest daughter of Sir W. Rowley, bart.; succeeded his father in 1828, and is a deputy-lieutenant of the county. The first baronet was son of alderman Dashwood, of London, who in the reign of Charles II. joined in farming the revenues of Ireland.

Heir.—His son Henry William, born in London, in 1816, and married in 1845 the only daughter of John Drinkwater, Esq., of Sherbourne House, Warwickshire.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, side aisles, and chancel, and a centre tower, the upper story of which was pulled down about 50 years ago. At the east end of the south aisle is the sepulchral chapel of the Dashwood family. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bicester, gift of St. John's college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. James Guillemard, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £11. 9s. 4d., and is now worth £358. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1811, for land. *The Vicarage House* is a modern building.

The School is endowed with about £40. per annum, and Mr. Henry Gilbert is the teacher.

There two charities, called *Wicker's and Slatter's* charities: the former consists of 3 or 4 acres of land; and the latter the interest of £5., both of which sums are distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

Dashwood Sir George, bart., Kirtlington Park	Young William	Kirtland John, blacksmith
Guillemard Rev. Jas., M.A.	Miscellany.	Lee Matthew, wheelwright
Minn James, Esq.	Clements Fred., shoemaker	Morris Richard, shopkeeper
Rogers the Misses Caroline and Rachel	Collingridge James, relieving officer	Powell Thomas, tailor
Farmers.	Eaglestone Thomas, mason	Rogers Thomas, beer retailer
Enser James	East Charles, baker	Searsbrook James, saddler
Godden Protezy	Enser Richard, shopkeeper	Trafford Henry, shopkeeper
Rogers G., Northbrook farm	Gilbert Henry, schoolmstr.	Wakefield Geo., shopkeeper
Enser Richard Curtis, (and miller,) Enser's mill	Hawting Anth., wheelwright	Wakefield Philip, beer retr.
Trafford Ann	Herbert Edward, carpenter	Walker Joseph, blacksmith
	Jones Charles, carrier	Walklett Francis, butcher
	Jessett John, shoemaker	Walklett Thomas G., vict.
		<i>Dashwood Arms</i>
		Walklett William, butcher

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

LAUNTON PARISH.

This parish extends over an area of 3,550 acres; its population in 1831 was 570; and in 1841, 619 souls. The rateable value is £3209.; and the assessed property amounts to £5,294. The dean and chapter of Westminster have been it is said, lords of the manor, from the time of Edward the Con-

fessor; and R. S. Brown, Esq., Richard Wootton, Esq., and the rector, are now the principal proprietors. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer.

The *Village of Launton* is large, but irregularly built, and stands about 1½ mile E. by N. from Bicester.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower in which are five bells. The interior is neatly fitted up with open benches. In the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. The fine east window has been recently restored. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Bicester, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. The patron is the bishop of London, and the present rector is the Rev. James Charles Blomfield, M. A. The tithes were commuted in 1810 for about 460 acres of land; besides which there is a rent charge of £135. The *Rectory House* is a good modern building.

There is a neat *Independent Chapel* which will seat about 200 persons: it was built by subscription in 1850, on ground given by Mr. William Jones, of Launton. There is a School in connexion with this chapel, which is conducted on the British system.

A neat *National School* has recently been erected. It is chiefly supported by the rector, aided by a government grant of £15. Mr. Elisha Grimsdale and Mrs. Grimsdale are the present teachers.

Ashby John, Esq.
Blomfield Rev. J. C.
Browne George T., Esq.
Carrick Mr. William
Wootton Richard, Esq.

Farmers.

Bonner John
Botfish Joseph
Cole William
Cross William
Fenemore John
Fenemore Richard
Fenemore William

Flory Thomas
Golder John
Jackson Robert
Jones William
Malins Samuel
Webb Edwin, (& baker, &c.)

Miscellany.

Botley John, shoemaker
Carter William, shoemaker
Coles Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Coles James, butcher
Coles John, baker

Freeman Richard, butcher
Freeman Saml., beer retailer
Grimsdale Elisha, schoolmr.
Heath Thomas, tailor
Harris Saml., beer retailer
Parrott Edwd., vict., *Bull*
Parrott George, carpenter
Sansom Henry, shoemaker
Smith J., brewer & maltster
Smith Mary, blacksmith
Sturch Wm., beer retailer
Timms James, shopkeeper
Young John, baker
Young Thomas, tailor

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

LILLINGSTONE LOVELL PARISH.

This parish, though belonging to this hundred is locally situated in the hundred and county of Buckingham, and comprises 1,280 acres. The population in 1831 was 159; and in 1841, 140 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,542. At the time of the Norman survey, this parish was divided into two manors held by proprietors under the king. In the 7th Edward I. (1279) the manors had passed into the families of D'Anesi, or Dautesy; at which time the parish was called Lillingstone Dautesy from the name of

the proprietor. Skelton says that it was called Lillingstone Major in the 13th century, and the adjoining parish on the south west (now Lillingstone Dayrell,) Lillingstone Minor. Thomas Ferrars died possessed of the manor in 1352; and it afterwards came into the possession of Alice Ferrars, the favorite of Edward III. About the year 1366 William Lovell, of the baronial family of Minster Lovell, obtained "a grant of free warren over all his manor and lands in Lillingstone Dautesy". In 1431 John, the 10th lord Lovell, became possessed of the estate, and in 1456 he obtained a patent to be chief forester in the adjoining forest of Whittlebury. At his death the manor came into the hands of Francis lord Lovell, the favorite of Richard III, who being slain at the battle of Stoke in 1488, his estates were escheated to the crown. In 1546 the king gave the estate and manor to Sir Nicholas Wentworth and his heirs for ever, in exchange for certain lands near Towester in Northamptonshire, and in 1682 they passed by marriage to John Cresswell, who took the name of Wentworth in addition to Cresswell. Wm. Wentworth Cresswell died suddenly in 1784, bequeathing the manor and estate to his brother-in-law Major Drake for life, with remainder to his cousin the Hon. Edward Onslow. Whilst the estate was in the possession of Mr. Onslow, it fell into neglect,—the ancient family mansion erected in the time of Henry VIII was pulled down, and much ornamental timber was destroyed: while the deer park was broken up and converted into fields and meadows. In 1821, the estate, including the whole of the parish (except about 40 acres of glebe), and a part of the adjoining parishes of Lillingstone Dayrell and Leekhamstead became the property of James Boyle Delap Esq., of Stoke Park near Guildford, by purchase. He died in 1850, and left it by will to his widow for her life.

The Manor House is the occasional residence of Sir Hugh Hore, bart.

The Village of Lillingstone Lovell is situate midway between Buckingham and Towcester, being about 5 miles from either town.

The Church, is dedicated to St. Mary. The body of the building is of the date of Edward II. or III. The tower is more ancient probably of the time of Henry III. At the east end of the north aisle, formerly a chantry chapel, is a double piscina and seat for the priest, and at the east end of the south aisle is a similar piscina and seat. The aisles are separated from the nave by 3 pointed arches on each side, supported upon octangular columns, with plain capitals. In 1777, the church was entirely repaired with foreign oak, in a handsome manner. The window and doorway of the rood-loft yet remain. There are 3 monumental brasses in the floor, of the 15th century, and several monuments of the lords of the manor, and others who were buried in the church. There are 4 good bells, (recast in 1693), and a smaller one.

The benefice is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9s. 4½d.; the lord chancellor is patron, and the Rev. William Lloyd, M.A., is the present incumbent. The rent charge in lieu of tithes is £183. 13s. *The Rectory House* is a pretty residence near the church, which from its elevated position commands an interesting view of the village and neighbouring country. A dame school was erected by subscription, with a residence for the mistress in 1850.

Charities.—Sir Peter Wentworth in 1675, bequeathed to this parish, and to that of Wolstan in Warwickshire conjointly, the sum of £300., the interest to be applied to apprenticing two poor children from each parish yearly, or as often as may be. And to the parish of Lillingstone Lovell a further sum of £100. the interest to be given to the poor on St. Thomas' day. The apprenticing charity now yields £18. per annum; and the St. Thomas,' £6.

Hore Sir Hugh, bart.
Lloyd Rev. William, M.A.

Loveridge William, Bradley-
hill farm

Friday Pleasant, sub-post-
master and shopkeeper
Frost Willm., vict., *Plough*
Key Esau, shopkeeper
Peregrine George, gardener
Poole Thomas, carpenter
Tarry John, carpenter

Farmers.

Cardwell George

Miscellany.

Baldwin James, tailor
Chaplin Robert, carrier

Letters are received through the Buckingham Post Office.

MIDDLETON-STONEY PARISH.

This parish comprises 2,530 acres; the assessed property amounts to £2,311.; the rateable value is £1,660.; and the population in 1831, was 307; and in 1841, 309 souls. The earl of Jersey is lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

The manor was part of the estates of the Longespes, earls of Salisbury; and from them it passed in marriage to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. The latter earl obtained from Edward I., the grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair; but both have long since fallen into disuse. Near the church stood a castle supposed to have been erected on the ruins of a Saxon work. In the reign of king John, it belonged to the Camvils; and remained many years after most other castles in the county were destroyed.

The Village is remarkably pretty, many of the cottages erected by the countess of Jersey, having a rustic porch and garden, which gives them a neat and pleasing appearance. It is situate about 3¼ miles W.N.W. of Bicester.

Middleton Park, the seat of the earl of Jersey, is near the village.

The present noble mansion was erected on the site of a building destroyed by fire, in 1753. The gardens and grounds are laid down with much taste.

George Child-Villiers, the present earl of Jersey, is son of the 4th earl, by

the daughter and heir of the bishop (Twysden) of Raphoe. He was born here in 1773; married in 1804, the eldest daughter of the 10th earl of Westmoreland; succeeded his father in 1805; and assumed the name of Child in 1812, on his wife inheriting the estate of her maternal grandfather Robert Child, Esq. He was lord Chamberlain in 1830, and 1834; and was master of the horse to the queen, from September 1841, to July 1846. His inferior titles are baron of Hoo; and viscount Grandison. *Residences*.—38, Berkeley square, London; Osterley Park, Middlesex; and Middleton Park, Oxon.

Heir.—His son George Augustus Frederick, viscount Villiers, M.P., born in London, in 1808; married in 1841 the daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, bart. Has been M.P. for Cirencester since 1844.

The Church stands in Middleton Park, and is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected by one of the Norman lords of the castle. It is dedicated to All Saints', and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and a square embattled tower, in which are five bells. A sepulchral chapel, has been added on the north side for the family of earl Jersey. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bicester, patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Pretyman, M.A. It is rated in the king's books at £12. 16s. 0½d. The rent charge for which the tithes have been commuted is £390. *The Rectory House* is a handsome residence within the village.

There is a Free and Infant school, likewise one for 5 boarders, which with the free schools at Chesterton and Somerton are supported by the countess of Jersey; the boarders being selected from each school, and afterwards placed out at service.

Jersey Rt. Hon. the Earl of	Miscellany.	Turney Charles, farmer
Pretyman Rev. Richard M.A.		Varney John, tailor
Prater Rev. Thomas, M.A.		Wheeler Thomas, baker
Samman Mr. —		Williams Jph., shoemaker
Underwood Mr. William		Wood Joseph, vict., <i>Jersey</i> Arms, (& posting-house)
	Coggins George, mason	
	Coggins James, butcher	
	Hall Mary, blacksmith	
	Norman C., sub-postmistress	
	Stephens John, schoolmaster	

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

MIXBURY PARISH.

Mixbury parish contains 2,630 acres of the rateable value of £2,338. The amount of assessed property is £1,790.; and the population in 1831 was 387; and in 1841, 391 souls. S. Batson, Esq. and J. H. S. Harrison, are the principal landowners.

The Village of Mixbury is small, pretty and sequestered, and is situate a little south of the river Ouse, which divides it from Northamptonshire, about 8½ miles N. by E. of Bicester, and 3½ S.E. of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints' consists of nave, south aisle and chancel, with a west embattled tower in which are three bells. It has been recently restored at a great expense, the whole of which, with the exception of £280. was borne by the late rector, the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, B.D. The chancel, which is lined with oak panelling, is paved with encaustic tiles, and the altar is very fine. The church is furnished with neat open benches, and the general appearance of the interior is pleasing and elegant. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bicester, rated in the king's books at £15. 9s. 4½d. The bishop of Rochester is the present patron, and the Rev. George Horsley Palmer, M.A. is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £100.; and there about 50 acres of glebe. *The Rectory House* is an excellent modern residence. A very neat school-house adjoining the church-yard, was erected at the expense of the late rector. The school is supported by the present rector.

Fulwell and Willason, are two farm houses commonly called hamlets, in this parish.

Directory.—Rev. W. J. Palmer, B.D., and Rev. G. H. Palmer, M.A. W. Barnes, Cold harbour; John Painter, Fulwell; Robt. Paxton, Willaston; Eliz. Watts, Monks-house; and John Woods, farmers. Robert Kirby, blacksmith, and George Walker, baker.

Letters are received through the Brackley Post Office.

NEWTON PURCELL PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,330 acres; its population in 1831, was 131; and in 1841, 118 souls. The amount of assessed property is £840. J. H. S. Harrison, Esq. of Shelswell Park is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

Newton-Purcell is a small village consisting of two parts about ½ mile apart, called Newton-Purcell and Newton-Morrell. It is situate about 6 miles N.E. by N. of Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, which was extensively repaired externally and internally, about 35 years ago at the cost of J. H. S. Harrison, Esq., who is patron of the living. It contains several memorials of the Harrison family. The living is a rectory with that of Shelswell; rated in the king's books at £3. 15s. 5d. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Meade, B.A.

The Rectory House is a neat building, recently erected.

Directory.—Rev. John Meade; William Crawford and Henry Foster, farmers; and Charles Tyrrell, lace dealer.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

NOKE PARISH.

The parish of Noke contains 1,260 acres. Its population in 1831 was 187; and in 1841, 153 souls. The rateable value is £1,154.; and the amount of assessed property £1497. The chief proprietors are the duke of Marlborough (the lord of the manor) and the trustees of a charity in Berkshire.

The Village of Noke is small and secluded, and is distant about 5 miles N.N.E. from Oxford.

The Church is a small plain building dedicated to St. Giles, consisting of nave and chancel, this latter had formerly a north chapel which has been pulled down. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19s. 7d. The duke of Marlborough is patron, and the Rev. John Carlyle, incumbent. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £42. 12s.; and there is an old modus of £13 per annum. This parish pays £26. per annum, tithes, to Islip. *The Rectory House* is a small residence west of the church.

Mrs. Bradshaw's charity yields £3. 6s. 8d. per annum, which is given to the poor.

Directory.—Rev. John Carlyle; John Jones, Willm., Rogers, Manor-house, Wm. Tipping, James Treadwell, and John Ward, farmers; Wm. Jones. vict., Plough; Thomas Smith, blacksmith; and Benjamin Steel carpenter.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

ODDINGTON PARISH.

This parish lies on the river Ray, and comprises 1,410 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,346. The assessed property amounts to £2,176; and the population in 1831, was 176; and in 1841, 126 souls. The chief proprietors are Charles Sawyer, Esq., (the lord of the manor) and Staples Brown, Esq.

The Village of Oddington is distant about 6½ miles S. by W. of Bicester, and 8 N.E. of Oxford. There are two mineral springs in this parish: one on a farm belonging to Mr. Brown, and the other near the church. A Roman road passes from Charlton to Beckley.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small plain edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and west tower in which are three bells. In the church is a curious brass of the date of 1500, in memory of Radulph Hamsterly a former vicar of this parish. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bicester, valued in the king's books at £12. 16s. 1½d.; gross income about £407. The tithes were commuted in 1791 for a corn rent. The patronage is vested in the society of Trinity college, Oxford; and the Rev. Philip Serle, B.D., is

the present rector. *The Rectory House* is a commodious residence, built by the present rector.

A Day and Sunday School is supported by the lord of the manor and the rector, jointly.

Directory.—*Rev. P. Serle, B.D.; Rd. Dodwell, Wm. Haynes, Ann Tredwell, Wm. Tredwell, Rd. Willett, and James Wise, farmers; Edgar Haynes, baker, and Joseph Price, beer retailer.*

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

SHELLOWELL PARISH.

Shelswell is a small parish, containing only 470 acres, the rateable value of which is £799. The assessed property amounts to £705.; and the population in 1831 was 49; and in 1841, 43 souls. John Harrison Slater Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor and proprietor of the entire parish.

Shelswell Park is the seat of Mr. Harrison. The park is very fine, and the mansion is a handsome building. .

The Village of Shelswell consists of two good farm houses and a few cottages, about 5½ miles N. by E. from Bicester.

There is no *Church*, but the living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Newton-Purcell.

Directory.—*John Harrison Slater Harrison, Esq., Shelswell Park; Wm. Foster Ladler, and Thomas Stockley, farmers*

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

SOMERTON PARISH.

This parish embraces an area of 2,130 acres, of the rateable value of £2,465; its population in 1831 was 392; and in 1841, 329 souls. The assessed property in the parish amounts to £3,437. The earl of Jersey is lord of the manor and chief proprietor of the soil. This manor was possessed by the Arsic family. In the reign of king John, the estate was forfeited to the crown by Robert de Arsic, who sided with the barons against that king. A part however was retained by the family, of whom it was bought by Grey archbishop of York. That prelate gave it to Robert Grey, of Rotherfield, and his heirs, who held it by the service of keeping Dover castle. It afterwards formed part of the large possessions in this county, of Jasper duke of Bedford.

The Village of Somerton which is a very respectable one, and contains some good farm houses, is situate about 3 miles S.E. from Deddington.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a pinnacled west tower with five bells, and a nave, side aisles, and chancel. The south aisle is entirely separated from the church by an oak screen, and is called the Fermor aisle, being the place of sepulture of the ancient family of that name, who had possessions at Tusmoor; it contains some very fine monuments. The altar of this church was formerly adorned with sculpture, representing the Last Supper, &c. This curious relic which is $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, still remains, though part of it has been moved from its original position. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income, £225. The Rev. Robert Cox Clifton is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1765.

The Rectory House is a neat modern edifice, on the north side of the church.

Archbishop Juxton, who attended the unfortunate king Charles I. on the scaffold, was rector of this parish. His coat of arms is carved in oak on the front of one of the pews.

Thomas Fermor, Esq., by will dated June, 1580, devised the "castle yard in Somerton, and the chapel," together with a rent charge of £10. per annum, for the support of the parish school. There is another school for both sexes supported by lady Jersey.

Clifton Rev. Robert Cox	Wakelin William	Hore Hannah, baker and shopkeeper
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Hore John, schoolmaster
Berridge Isaac (and surveyor and estate agent)	Adams Thomas, shoemaker	Hore W., miller and farmer
Godwin William, Troy farm	Bonner Joseph, butcher	Johnson Reuben, carpenter
Godwin John	Collinridge John, vict., (and farmer and brewer) <i>Railway Tavern</i>	Plumbe Samuel, blacksmith
Smith James	Godwin Eliz. Wood, miller	Pullen Thomas, gardener
Smith Samuel		Taylor Thomas, tailor
		Weaver Daniel, wheelwright

Letters are received through the Deddington Post Office.

SOULDERN PARISH.

The area of Souldern parish is 2,270 acres; its population in 1831 was 599; and in 1841, 604 souls. The rateable value is £3,023.; and the amount of assessed property £2,877. The principal landowners are R. S. Cox, Esq.; the trustees under the will of the late Richard Gough, Esq.; and Henry Westcow, Esq. The Cherwell flows through the parish, and there are quarries of plank stone in this and the adjoining parish.

The Village of Souldern is pleasantly situated on the south side of Aynho park, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. from Deddington.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curious old structure, and consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and west tower containing four bells. In the

chancel is a slab to the memory of the Rev. Jeffrey Shaw, who died suddenly whilst reading the second lesson of the service, on the 17th of November, 1776; it is said, he was previously forewarned by a deceased college friend, that his end was near. The tower is early Norman, having walls of considerable thickness, but inclines from the perpendicular. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14s. 2d.; gross income, £480. It is in the patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge; and incumbency of the Rev. Lawrence Stephenson, D.D., late fellow of that college, and lecturer on algebra. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £418. 3s., and there are 122 acres of land in Fritwell, also in lieu of tithes belonging to this living.

The Rectory House at the side of the church, is a very interesting specimen of the parsonage houses of the English clergy of days gone by.

The School is endowed with £7. per annum out of Mrs. Westcar's charity. The school house, a neat building, was erected in 1816, at the expense of William and James Mynn, Esquires. In addition, Mr. James Mynn has recently given a piece of land and two cottages adjoining the school, for residences for the teachers.

Charities.—The poor's allotment yields an annual rental of about £5. *Thomas Dodwell* gave in 1794, a yearly rent charge of 30s. for clothing two poor persons. He also left four 3d. loaves per week, to be given to four widows. The sum of £2. 3s. 4d. is received every year for the poor, from the proprietor of the Aynho estate. This is part of a rent charge mentioned in the marriage settlement of W. R. Cartwright, Esq., dated 8th of April, 1784. *Elizabeth Westcar*, of Hill house, in this parish, by will dated June, 1820, left to the poor certain legacies, which were laid out in the purchase of stock, since converted into £544. 8s. 6d., four per cents.

Stephenson Rev. Dr.
Lawrence
Crook Mr. Henry
Gough the Misses Emma,
Sarah, and Louisa
Hill Mrs. Elizabeth
Hughes Mr. Seth
Kilby Mr. Spencer
Southam Mr. Thomas

Farmers.
East William
Hurlston John and James

Jones Thomas
Lewis William
Mayo Joseph
Rodnight Edward

Miscellany.

Bates Thomas carrier
Bates William, carpenter
Bignal Elizabeth, stationer
Blizzard John, shoemaker
Bliss William, miller
Boddington Ann, sub-pstmrs.
Boddington J., nurseryman

Bonner John wharfinger
Clifford John confectioner
Cottrell John, carpenter
Fathers George, mason
Fathers William, mason
Gibbard George, vict., *Fox*
Merry Thos., miller & baker
Neale Samuel, vict., *Crown*
Parker Michael, farrier
Plumb John, blacksmith
Scott Henry, wheelwright
Tanner Thomas, shopkeeper
Wormington G., drill maker

Letters are received through the Brackley Post Office.

STOKE-LYNE PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Bainton and Fewcott, and comprises 3,730 acres. The rateable value is £3,375.; the amount of assessed property is £4,548.; and the population in 1831 was 493; and in 1841, 601 souls. The principal landowners are E. H. Cole, Esq., lord of the manor; J. H. S. Harrison, Esq; Mr. William Mansfield; and the Rev. Robert B. Marsham.

The Village of Stoke-Lyne is small but scattered, and is distant 4 miles N. W. of Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure of mixed architecture, consisting of nave and chancel, with a square tower on the south side. The porch which is on the west side of the tower is Saxon, has a rude figure carved out of stone over the entrance. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Rev. R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Marsham, M.A. The glebe land is 214 acres; and there are some grass tithes, which amount to £57. per annum. There is no vicarage house.

BAINTON is a hamlet about one mile S.E. from Stoke-Lyne. Here is *Swift's House*, the seat of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. It is a handsome modern mansion. Sir Henry Peyton, the 2nd baronet is son of the 1st baronet, Sir Henry Dashwood (who assumed the name of Peyton on the death of his uncle), by the eldest daughter of Sir John Rous, bart. He was born at Narborough Hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk, in 1779; married in 1803, the daughter of Thomas FitzHugh, Esq., relict of James Bradshaw, Esq., of Portland Place; succeeded his father in 1789; and was M.P. for Cambridge from 1802 to 1806. The first baronet received that title as heir and representative of his uncle, Sir Thomas Peyton, who enjoyed a baronetcy conferred in 1666. *Residences*—19, Grosvenor Place, London; *Swift's House*, Oxon.; and *Doddington*, Cambs. *Her*—His son Henry, born in London, in 1804.

FEWCOTT is another hamlet in this parish. It is situate about 1½ mile N. W. from the mother village. *Bayard's Green* is a name given to a portion of this hamlet. This was one of the three places appointed by king Richard I. for the first authorized tournaments that were held in England. A second tournament was held here in the 33rd of Henry III. (1249.)

Peyton Sir Henry, bart.,
Swift's House

Farmers.

Borton Edward, Fewcott
Borton John
Borton Wm., Fewcott
Franklin Richard, Bainton
Holliday J., Bayard's Green

Jones Allen, Bayard's Green
Mansfield Thos., Bainton
Mansfield W., Heath Breyd
Mansfield Wm., jun.
Rogers Samuel, Round-hill
Stuckbury Ann, Fewcott
Tredwell John, Bainton

Miscellany.

Baughan John, vict., *Crown*,
(and wheelwright)
Boddington Sampson, shop-
keeper and beer retailer
Borton William, carpenter
Bedford Mary, shopkeeper
Bonner Ann, shopkeeper
Kirby Alex., blacksmith

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

STOWE (PART OF) PARISH.

The hamlet of Boycott, containing 340 acres of the parish of Stow, belongs to the hundred of Ploughley, though locally situated in Buckinghamshire. The entire parish comprises 3,120 acres. The hamlet of Boycott contains one farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Denchfield, and a few cottages. It is situate about half-a-mile from Stowe House, the magnificent mansion of the duke of Buckingham. The marquis of Chandos is lord of the manor, and the rateable value of the hamlet is £334. The number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 35.

STRATTON AUDLEY PARISH.

This parish lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and comprises 2,810 acres, 30 of which are in a detached portion of the county, locally situated in this hundred. The rateable value is £2,705; and the amount of assessed property is £3,518. The population in 1831 was 360; and in 1841, 319 souls. The land of the entire parish, with the exception of two farms belonging to Christchurch college, Oxford, is owned by the trustees under the will of the late Sir John Borlace Warren, for his son the Hon. William Vernon, who at the decease of the baronet was still in his minority. The *Manor House*, is an old and spacious building, standing in pleasure grounds north west of the village. T. T. Drake, Esq. has a full hunting establishment fixed at the old Rectory, to which stabling and kennels have been added. The hounds kept here are hunted during the season in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Village of Stratton Audley is small and irregular, and a few of the houses are in the neighbouring parish of Caversfield, Buckinghamshire. It is situated about 3 miles N.N.W. from Bicester. Traces of a Roman road, site of camp, &c., are visible in the parish.

The Church is a small plain structure, dedicated to St. Catherine, with nave, aisles, chancel, and western tower. The interior is adorned with a splendid monument in memory of Sir John B. Warren who died in 1688. At the base is the figure of a noble looking man, upon whom the shadow of death is falling, and on either side, with heads in grief bowed down, stand two female figures, each bearing a skull in one hand. The whole is in marble, and is exquisitely sculptured. Among other tablets in honour of the Warren family, is a modern one to another baronet of similar name, who was admiral of the White, member of the privy council, K.C.B., &c. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Bicester, patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev.

Edward Claydon, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1780 for land, in quantity about 400 acres. The patrons of the living are also the impropiators. The gross income of the incumbent is about £90. per annum.

The Parsonage House is a handsome white brick building, recently erected on the south of the church. There are about 18 acres of glebe attached to the living. The foot of a stone cross remains in the church yard. The school is supported by subscription.

Claydon Rev. Edward, M.A., Earp Samuel
Ward, Mr.—, schoolmaster King Alfred

Farmers.

Attenbrow Baylis
Attenbrow George
Coles Elizabeth
Coles James

Lepper William
Merry Mark, (& butcher)
Palmer Felix
Saul John, (and miller)
Sirett Martha
Ward John

Miscellany.

Cattell Alexander, shoemaker
and shopkeeper
Cattell William, baker
Cherry William, blacksmith
Freeman J., vict., *Red Lion*
Gibbs Wm., vict., *Plough*
Ward John, baker

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

WENDLEBURY PARISH.

This parish contains 1,050 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,160. The assessed property amounts to £2,035; and the population in 1831 was 196; and in 1841, 214 souls. L. Coker, Esq., is lord of the manor and one of the chief proprietors. In this parish, about 1½ mile S.S.W. from Bicester are slight traces of the Roman station *Ælia Castra* (Alchester), the fancied British *Alauna* of Richard of Cirencester. There are no grounds of evidence for the supposition that this was ever a British city. Camden seems of opinion that the name of the place merely signifies *Old Town*; but the author of an MS. at the end of Kennet's antiquities, would derive the appellation from Alectus, who slew the emperor Carausius, and usurped his honours. Dr. Stukeley warmly supports this latter notion; but Gough is of opinion, "that the frequent use of the name of Aldchester, for Roman stations in England, is a full confutation of the notion that this peculiarly belonged to Alectus."

Alchester, as a Roman city was of a square form and divided by four streets. Many Roman coins, and other remains of that people have been found here at various periods.

The Village of Wendlebury is situate about 2½ miles S.W. from Bicester.

Wendlebury House, the residence of John West, Esq., is an excellent mansion, situate near the village.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Giles, is a modern structure, cruciform in shape, with a flat ceiling. The tower contains four bells. The structure with the exception of the tower was rebuilt in 1761. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bicester, valued in the king's books at £11.

9s. 4½d. The dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. Walter Lucas Brown, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for about 200 acres of land.

The Rectory House is a good building, recently erected.

The School was built by subscription, and is supported by subscription.

At the enclosure of the common in 1800, about 2½ acres of land were allotted to the poor in lieu of an ancient charity, called *Brownrig's charity*. The rents are given to the poor.

Brown Rev. Walter Lucas,
Jones Thomas, Esq.
West John, Esq., Wendlebury
House

Jones John
Kilby Matthew
North William
Tanner John
Tyrrell Richard

Miscellany.
Bottrill Joseph, baker
Darvil Stephen, shopkeeper
Gillam Joseph, shopkeeper
Hinks Henry, carpenter, &c.
Morton Henry, shopkeeper
Thornton John, vict., *Plough*
Trafford Ann, vict., *Red Lion*

Farmers.

Foster Richard King

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,980 acres; its population in 1831, was 494; and in 1841, 504 souls. The rateable value is £2,340.; and the amount of assessed property £3,139. The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. The fine old *Manor House*, of the latter end of the 16th century, is now undergoing a thorough repair.

The Village of Weston, which is small and irregular, is distant about 4½ miles S.W. by W. from Bicester.

The Church dedicated to St. Bartholomew is a plain modern structure, with a square tower which belonged to the original building. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bicester; rated at £28; and returned at £125. The patronage is vested in the earl of Abingdon; and the Rev. Andrew Hughes Matthews, B.D., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £230; and there are 30 acres of glebe land.

The Vicarage House is a neat modern building.

Matthews Rev. A. H.

Farmers.

Harris Charles, (& grazier)
Hawkins Henry
Rowles Thomas

Rowles William

Miscellany.

Egglestone Emmanuel, mason
Goble Edw., (miller & baker)
Goodson Wm., shopkeeper

Hicks John, sub-postmaster
Hicks Joseph, baker
Howes Henry, vict., *Ben Johnson's Head*
Tombs Richd., vict., *Chequers*
Williams John, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

Thame Hundred

Lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, on the south side of the county, and is partly separated from Bullington hundred on the west, by the river Thame. The area of the hundred is 10,580 acres; and its population in 1831 was 4,734; and in 1841, 4,844 souls. The streams connected with the Thame are numerous, and the pasture land is exceedingly fertile. At the time of the Doomsday survey, Thame appears to have formed part of the hundred of Dorchester. The lordship is now vested in the earl of Abingdon. The hundred consists of Attington, the market town of Thame, and the parishes of Great Milton, Little Milton, Tetsworth, and Waterstock.

ATTINGTON.

Attington or Addington is an extra parochial liberty, containing 560 acres, divided into two farms, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east from Tetsworth. The amount of assessed property is £840.; and the rateable value is £651. The proprietors of the land are Sir Edward Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Goode, and the baroness Wenman. The greater part of the land is in pasture.

Directory.—*Esther Webb, and James Deverall, farmers.*

GREAT MILTON PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlet of Chilsworth, and extends over an area of 2,650 acres. The amount of assessed property is £5,665.; and the rateable value of Great Milton township is £2,079.; the acreage of the same township is 1,550. The population of the entire parish in 1831, was 782; and in 1841, 737 souls. The population of Great Milton township in 1841, was 615 souls. M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., of Great Tew, (the lord of the manor), and C. S. Ricketts, Esq., are the chief proprietors of the soil. The manor house is now used as a farm house. In 1840, an act was obtained for enclosing lands in this parish. Leland observes that there was here, "many yeres syns, as he heard say, a priore of monkes, a selle, as one told him, to Abingdon. The house of the priore was, by likelihood, wher, the farmer's house is now, hard by the church yard, for ther appear foundations of great buildings." This priory was granted to Richard de Louches and is a prebend of Lincoln.

The Village of Great Milton, which is respectable and extensive, is situate about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.S.W. of Thame. The poet Milton is supposed by some

to have been born in this village; but this supposition is erroneous, as he was born in Bread-street, Cheapside, London. *Great Milton House* is the residence of Mrs. Sheppard.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building, consisting of the usual parts, chiefly in the decorated style. The chancel contains the sedilia and piscina, and the east window is adorned with stained glass, presented by Mrs. Sheppard. There is a very fine monument to the Dormer family; behind it is a double piscina, marking the site of an ancient mortuary chapel or chantry. The tower is lofty and embattled, with pinnacles or minarets at the four angles. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, and in the patronage of the bishop of that diocese. Until the recent ecclesiastical alterations, it was a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Henry Ashhurst, M.A. The living is rated in the king's books at £15. The tithes are commuted.

The Vicarage House is a good plain edifice, situate in the village. There is a small *Methodist Chapel*.

CHILSWORTH hamlet, though forming part of this parish, is situate in the hundred of Bullington, and contains 1,100 acres, and in 1841 its population was 93 souls. Its rateable value is £1,889. The principal landowners are Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Sheppard, and J. H. Ashhurst, Esq.

John Jony Kent, by will, in 1813, left stock to the poor, the dividends of which amount to nearly £50. per annum.

Ashhurst Rev. Jas. H., M.A.	Stevens Edwin W., Manor	Harper James, plumber
Edwards Mrs. Jane M.	House	Holley Joseph, miller
Sheppard Mrs. Eliz. Ann	Surman Charles	Mackrory Edw., carpenter
Smith Thomas, Esq., surgeon	Surman Joseph	Mackrory Francis, vict., <i>Bull</i>
(and at Wheatley)	Turril Henry	Read Stephen, saddler
	Turril Richard	Sanders Thomas, blacksmith
		Shurrock George, butcher
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Tanner Joseph, carpenter
Bull Keziah	Barton Edward, carpenter	Trindall Wm., baker & miller
Crundall Richard Smith,	Bates John, vict., <i>King's Arms</i>	Tyler Henry, beer retailer
Chilsworth	Brooks Rowland, shopkeeper	White Mary, shopkeeper
Casemore Geo., Chilsworth	Brooks Thomas, shoemaker	Wise William, carrier
Gale James, Chilsworth	Casemore Joseph, schoolmr	Woodward John, tailor
Gunston William	Cabbage Wm., blacksmith	Janaway Joseph, carpenter
Harris Henry	Dawson Ann, vict., <i>Bell</i>	Justice James, baker
Meeks Thomas	Greenhill John, vict., <i>Red</i>	
Orpwood William, Chilsworth	<i>Licn</i>	

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

LITTLE MILTON PARISH.

Little Milton was formerly a township in Great Milton parish, but it now forms with the hamlet of Ascott a separate ecclesiastical district or parish. It comprises 1,660 acres, of which number 370 acres constitute the hamlet.

The population in 1841 was 511 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,817.; and the rateable value is £2,375. M. P. W. Boulton, Esq. is lord of the manor.

The Village of Little Milton is small, and is distant 8 miles S.E. from Oxford. In this parish was found an ancient British coin, which Dr. Plot (who gives an engraving of it in his Natural History of the county) supposes to be a coin of Prasutagus, king of the Icenii, mentioned by Tacitus. It is "adorned with two faces on the obverse, and an illshapen horse with a wheel beneath him on the reverse."

The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a neat edifice consisting of nave and chancel, erected in 1844. The interior is fitted up with open seats. The Rev. Hardwick Shute, M.A., is the present incumbent. The parish school is chiefly supported by the incumbent.

The Rev. Maurice Griffith, in 1673, gave to the poor of Little Milton the sum of £10., which with other money given for the poor, now amounts to £25. stock, 5 per cent. navy annuities.

Ascott is a single farm, in the occupation of Mr. Edward Lane Franklin.

Briaris Miss Mary /
Shute Rev. Hardwick /
Winter, Mrs. Catherine /

Farmers.

Cooper Samuel /
Franklin E. L., (& land agent
and surveyor) Ascott /
Gale Edward John /
Frewin Alfred

Frewin Charlotte
Hitchman John /
Matthews John /
Matthews Joseph

Miscellany.

Benwell Henry, carpenter
Benwell John, miller /
Betts Rd., beer retailer and
general dealer

Briaris Thos., schoolmaster /
Coster Wm., blacksmith /
Hodgkins John, horse dealer
Hurst Eliz., beer retailer
King Job, grocer, &c. /
Moores Eliz., vict., *Plough* /
Perkins Peter, shopkeeper /
Keading Mary, baker & carrier
Scaldwell Edw., carpenter
Spokes Thos., vict., *Lamb* /

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

TETSWORTH PARISH.

This parish contains 840 acres; and in 1831, its population was 530; and in 1841, 523 souls. Its rateable value is £2,411.; and the assessed property amounts to £3,016. Miss Weston, of Weston on the Green, is lady of the manor, and the chief proprietors are Thomas Coyens, Esq., Rev. C. V. Spencer, Miss Weston, Mr. Henry Skrine, Rev. A. H. Mathews, and the earl of Abingdon. The greater part of the land is in pasture and woodland.

The Village of Tetsworth, which is large, ancient, and respectable, is situate on the high road from London to Oxford, about 12 miles E.S.E. from Oxford, and 4 S.W. from Thame. Previously to the formation of railways, no less than 26 coaches passed daily through Tetsworth; now the wheels of but one solitary coach, are only heard to rattle through its streets. *The Royal Oak*,

one of the principal country inns in the kingdom, has been pulled down, and a private residence erected upon its site; the *Swan* another good inn, is converted partly into the post office, and partly into a warehouse.

The Church consisting of a nave, chancel, and a low wooden tower, is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Giles. It stands on elevated ground on the south side of the village, and has a very mean appearance. The living which was formerly a curacy to Thame, has been recently constituted a vicarage. The incumbents are appointed by the trustees of the late Dr. Slatter, as at Thame, on condition of their being high calvinists. The Rev. John Wintherington Peers, M.A., is the present vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £216. (belonging to the prebendary of Thame; £5. 8s. to the rector of Wheatfield; and £115. to the vicar of Thame. *The Vicarage House* erected in 1846, is a large square stone building, pleasantly situated in neat gardens and pleasure grounds.

The Independent Chapel, which stands at the east end of the village, is a small stone building erected in 1823. It will seat about 100 persons. The Rev. James Young is the present minister.

The National School for both sexes, situate in the centre of the village is a small stone building erected in 1847, by voluntary contribution. About 90 children attend these schools; each child pays 2d. per week, and the deficiency in the teachers salary is made up by subscription. The present master is Mr. Abiel Whichello.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE : Mr. William Lindars, Postmaster.

Churchill Mrs. ✓
Peers Rev. J. W., M.A., vicar
Stanley William, Esq. ✓
Young Rev. J., (Independent)

Farmers.

Casemore Mary ✓
Cornish Joseph
Freeman George
Green Thomas, (and vete-
rinary surgeon) ✓
Harding Richard
Hemmings Isaac
Hutt John
Latham John
Lindars Joseph
Morton John

Sheen George
Witney Edward

Miscellany.

Berry Edward, shopkeeper
Betts John, boot & shoemaker
Chamberlayne Henry, wheel-
wright
Cook John, shoemaker
Daniels Edmd., wheelwright
Dene Jane, schoolmistress
Ellis William, tailor & draper
Griffin John, vict., *Lion*
Jones Mary, boarding and
day school
Latham E., wheelwright
Lindars Wm., vict., *Swan* ✓

Marshall William, butcher
Morton John, vict., *King's
Arms* ✓
Nutt Charlotte, vict., *Crown*
Parcellow James, bricklayer
Poulton William, saddler, &c.
Shrimpton Ann, baker
Shrimpton George, grocer
&c., and agent to the *Atlas*
Insurance Co. ✓
Shrimpton James Fleet,
corn factor ✓
Tidmarsh James, blacksmith
Tiler William., basket maker
Whichello Abiel, master of
the National school
Witney Thomas, vict., *Royal
Oak Tap*

WATERSTOCK PARISH.

This parish contains only 660 acres; of the rateable of £1,361. The population in 1831, was 142; and in 1841, 127 souls. The assessed property amounts to £1,444. John Henry Ashhurst, Esq., the present high sheriff of the county, is lord of the manor and owner of the entire parish. The river Thames winds round part of the parish.

The Village of Waterstock is small, neat and secluded, and is situate about 5 miles west of Thame, in an isolated part of this hundred, but locally in the Bullington hundred. Near the village is the handsome mansion of J. H. Ashhurst, Esq.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, which latter contains a monument to Sir John Croke, one of the judges in the reign of Charles I., with an inscription by Sir Matthew Hale, (date 1641.) There is a small west tower with 3 bells. A window in the aisle contains several shields of arms in stained glass, of the Ashhurst's and their different alliances. The church has recently undergone repair. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Gibbes Walker Jordan. It is rated in the king's books at £10. 16s. 0½d. Tithe rent charge £250.; glebe, 13 acres. *The Rectory House* is a neat residence. The school is supported by subscription, and receives £5. per annum from the Ironmonger's company, as trustees of a fund originally designed to release prisoners from Barbary. This parish is entitled to the privilege of sending two poor men and two poor women to an almshouse at Studley in Bucks.

Directory.—J. H. Ashhurst, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Jordan; and James Orpwood and Robert Parsons, farmers.

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

Bullington Hundred.

This hundred is bounded by a part of Berkshire, the city of Oxford, and a part of the hundred of Wootton on the west; the hundred of Ploughley on the north; Buckinghamshire on the east; and parts of the hundred of Dorchester, Thame, Ewelme and Pirton on the south. There is a detached portion of the hundred locally situate in the hundred of Ploughley, on the borders of Buckinghamshire. The area of this hundred is 46,630 acres; and its population in 1841, was 13,297 souls. The soil of the arable land varies very much; sand, stonebrash and clay, being often found in the same parish. This district is particularly rich in meadow and pasture, in consequence of an abundance of water from the Thame and several minor streams. The parishes of which the hundred is composed are, Albury—Ambrosden—Baldon-Marsh — Baldon-Toot — Horton and Studley (chapelry)—St. Clements—Cowley — Cuddesden — Wheatley — Elsfeld — Forest-hill — Garsington—Headington—Holton—Horsepath—Iffley—Littlemore—Marston — Merton — Nuneham-Courtney—Piddington—Sandford—Shotover (extra-parochial)—Stanton St. John—Stow-Wood—Waterperry, and Wood-Eaton.

ALBURY PARISH.

Albury or Aldbury parish includes the hamlet of Tiddington, and comprises 1,250 acres; of which number 700 belong to the hamlet. The amount of assessed property in the entire parish is £2,453.; the rateable value is £1,779.; and the population in 1831, was 239; and in 1841, 244 souls. The earl of Abingdon is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Albury consists of two farm houses and a few cottages, situate near the road from Oxford to Thame, about 9 miles S.E. of the former, and 4 N.W. from the latter place.

The Church, dedicated to St. Helen is a neat structure consisting of nave, and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells, at the western end. It was re-erected in 1830, at the sole expense of the earl of Abingdon, who is patron of the living. The interior is fitted up with open oak benches. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2s. 8½d. The tithes have been commuted. The glebe land of Albury is about 24 acres; and that of Tiddington 442 acres. The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, brother

to the patron, is the present rector. *The Rectory House* is a good commodious building, commanding some fine views of the surrounding country.

The Parish School is held in Tiddington. The master receives £10. yearly for instructing 12 poor boys. This sum was left in 1737 by lady Mary Bertie.

TIDDINGTON is a hamlet in this parish, comprising 700 acres, which are included with the parish. The rateable value is nearly £644.; the assessed property amounts to £908.; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 207. The earl of Abingdon; Pembroke college, Oxford; and the rector in right of his church, are the chief proprietors.

The Village is distant $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west from Albury.

Adjoining this parish, is the hamlet of *Drayton or Draycott*, containing one farm (240 acres), and a few cottages, locally situated in this hundred, yet forms part of the parish of Ickford in Bucks.

Marked 1, reside at Albury; and the remainder at Tiddington.

1, Bertie Hon. & Rev. Frdk.	Latham John, Drayton	Brooks John, shoemaker
Edwards Mrs. Sophia	Malin William	Brooks Richard, blacksmith
Tyrrell the Misses M. & A.	1, Way James	Hester T., vict., <i>Fleur-de-Lis</i>
	Woodbridge John, (& dlr.)	Holdway Wm., vict., <i>Three</i>
		<i>Pigeons</i>
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Ilbury George, carpenter
Clisby William	Beckett James, gardener	Walker William, butcher
1, Hester Charles		

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

AMBROSDEN PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets of Arncott and Blackthorn, and embraces an area of 3,210 acres, lies in a detached portion of this hundred, locally situated in the hundred of Ploughley. The township of Ambrosden contains 920 acres, the rateable value of which is £867. The assessed property amounts to £773; and the population in 1831, was 183; and in 1841, 181 souls. Sir Edward Turner is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Ambrosden is situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by S. of Bicester. The name is supposed by bishop Kennet, who formerly held the vicarage, to be derived from Ambrosius Aurelius, the celebrated British chief, who encamped here during the seige of Alchester by the Saxons. Here are slight remains of the ancient mansion, Ambrosden Hall.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a small structure said to have been built in the reign of Edward I. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Bicester, rated in the king's books at £11. 17s., endowed with £200. royal bounty, and £200. private benefaction. It is in the gift of

lady Page Turner, and incumbency of the Rev. Dempster George Dryden, M.A. Tithes commuted for a rent charge—vicarial £114. 8s. 6d.; rectorial £82. *The Vicarage House* stands south of the church.

The Church lands belonging to this parish, yield an annual income of £39.

ARNCOTT is a hamlet, and according to the parliamentary return, a chapelry in this parish. It contains 2,010 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,308. The amount of assessed property is £1,240; and the population in 1831, was 314, and in 1841, 331 souls. The chief proprietors are William Holloway, Esq., (the lord of the manor), Mr. Richard Harper, and the Rev. Dr. Marsham. There is no church. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1814, for 111 acres of land. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

The Village, which is small and scattered, is about 1 mile south of Ambrosden. It is in two parts called Nether, and Over Arncott.

BLACKTHORN is another hamlet, formerly a chapelry in this parish. Its area is 2,280 acres; the population in 1831, was 417; and in 1841, 380 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,179; and the rateable value is £2,258. The principal proprietors of the soil are James Morrell, Esq., (the lord of the manor), J. M. Carter, Esq., Edward King, Esq., Sir E. Dryden, and Mrs. Nasmyth.

The Village stands about 1 mile east of Ambrosden. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1776, for land—vicarial 75 acres, and rectorial 383 acres. There is a small *Independent Chapel*.

AMBROSDEN.

Dryden Rev. Dempster Geo.

Farmers.

Abbott William
Hadland Sarah
Hickman Thomas

Jelfs Charles
Reynolds William
Shouler William

Miscellany.

Eldrege James, carpenter

Sharpe Thomas, wheelwright
Taylor William, shopkeeper
Turner Edward, blacksmith
Whale Thos., vict., *Turner's Arms*

ARNCOTT.

Turril Mr. Thomas
Winslow Mr. John

Farmers.

Barnes John
Barnett William
Blake Moses
Cross John

Darvil Job
Deeley Samuel
Gardner Joseph
Heydon William
King Henry
Newhill Josiah
Norris George -
Sare William

Shouler John

Miscellany.

Ashby Henry, miller
Brooks Thomas, shoemaker
Coombs Thomas, carpenter
Deeley Thomas, vict., *Plough*
Kimbell Robert, baker

BLACKTHORN.

Farmers.
Allen William
Croxtone William
Griffin Ann

Hopcroft William
Hazel John
Jones James
Jones Thomas

Kirby Elijah
Kirby John
King Edward
Tubb William

Waine Thomas, sen. Waine Thomas, jun. Wheeler Richard Walker Thomas	Miscellany. Ayres James, shopkeeper Griffin Job, beer retailer Herring Rowland King John, baker and miller Kirby Moses, carpenter	Shaw George, butcher Shaw John, carrier Stanton Job, blacksmith Watts Jesse, shopkeeper Wiggins William, shoemaker
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Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

BALDON - MARSH PARISH.

This is a small parish, containing only 570 acres, of the rateable value of £989. The assessed property amounts to £1,152.; and the population in 1831 was 318; and in 1841, 360 souls. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is Sir Henry Willoughby.

The Village of Baldon-Marsh is situate about 5½ miles S.E. from Oxford.

The Church is a small edifice, consisting of nave, north aisle, chancel, and curious tower, the upper part of which is octagonal in shape. The living is a rectory, within the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Dorchester; rated in the king's books at £6. 13s. 4d.; gross income, £105. Patron, Sir Henry Willoughby; incumbent, Rev. Hugh Pollard Willoughby.

Elizabeth Lane, who died in 1771, endowed the school with a house, orchard, and close of between 3 and 4 acres, that 6 boys and 6 girls may be taught free. The sum of 20s. per annum, is received by the poor of this parish, from Wilmot's Charity. *Mrs. Elizabeth Hanks*, late of Oxford, and a native of this parish, left in 1846, one share in the Oxford and Coventry Canal company, the interest (then worth £10. per annum) to be given to two poor widows; and should the interest exceed £20. the surplus to be given to the parish school.

Broadwater Mrs. Sarah Smith Mr. Thomas Thomson Guy, Esq., (and at Oxford)	Weston Edward	Hanks Samuel, tailor Howse Thomas, wheelwright Jones J., vict., <i>Seven Stars</i> Lowe Mary C., shopkeeper Newell Michael, blacksmith Thame Job, beer retailer Weston John J., shopkeeper Weston John, jun., butcher White Job, saddler
Farmers. Clarke Richard Lowe Richard	Miscellany. Arthur Thomas, carrier Betteridge T., shoemaker Bridcutt M., schoolmistress Clarke J., relieving officer Gardner William, poulterer	

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

BALDON - TOOT PARISH.

The area of this parish is 2,010 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,576. The amount of assessed property is £1,656.; and the population in 1831 was 272; and in 1841, 269 souls. The principal landowners are Queen's college, Oxford (the lords of the manor), and Sir Henry Willoughby. The manor house is now occupied by Mr. John Fruin, farmer.

The Village of Baldon-Toot is small and sequestered, and is distant 5 miles S.E. from Oxford. A small hamlet in this parish is called Little Baldon.

The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small edifice, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and south transept. The living is a vicarage, not in charge; in the patronage and incumbency of the vicar of Baldon-Marsh.

The sum of £2. per annum is received by the poor of this parish from Wilmot's Charity.

Directory.—*John Fruin, and William Fruin, farmers; Joseph Fiddler, gardener; Joseph Fruin, baker and butter factor; Thomas Fruin, beer retailer; William Gardner, butter factor; ——— Harper, vict., Crown; and Joseph Harper, gardener.*

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

BECKLEY PARISH.

This parish is partly in this hundred, and partly in that of Ashendon, Bucks. It includes the chapelry of Horton and Studley, and the entire parish contains 4,370 acres. Its population in 1841, was 763 souls. The amount of assessed property in the entire parish is £1,684. Beckley township contains 1,910 acres of the rateable value of £1,458; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 345. The earl of Abingdon, (the lord of the manor), and the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, are the chief proprietors. Various fragments of Roman pottery have been found in this parish, chiefly upon the farm, now in the occupation of Mr. J. S. Cannon. *Beckley Park*, has been divided into farms.

Beckley is an irregularly built village, situate about 4 miles N.E. of Oxford, on the Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary is a good structure, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and a tower in the centre, containing five bells. There was formerly a chapel at the end of the south aisle. The benefice is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Studley annexed; valued at £8; and in the parliamentary returns at £58; gross income £114. The tithes of the township of Beckley were commuted in 1828, for land—rectorial, 88 acres; vicarial 87; in Otmoor—rectorial glebe, 29 acres; vicarial, 63. The Rev. George Theophilus Cooke is the present incumbent, and the advowson belongs to his family.

The Vicarage House is a handsome modern building.

HORTON AND STUDLEY, are two hamlets which jointly form a township and chapelry in this parish. A great part of the township is in Buckinghamshire. The rateable value of Studley, Bucks., is £739; and of Studley, Oxon., £1,458. The acreage of the entire township is 2,460; and the amount of assessed property is £2,388. The principal landowners are, the lady of the late Sir

Alexander Croke (who owns the manorial rights), and the earl of Abingdon.

Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £102. 6s. 7d. *The Village of Studley*, which nearly adjoins that of Horton, is situate about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Oxford. *The Church* was suffered to fall into decay many years since. The Chapel now used for divine service, by permission of lady Croke, is part of the old priory, which is incorporated with the present mansion, called *Studley Priory*, and the seat of lady Croke. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Beckley. The present officiating clergyman is the Rev. Philip Bliss, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. The tithes are commuted. In the hamlet of Horton, is an hospital or almshouse, for 8 poor people, founded and endowed by Sir George Croke, in 1640. Each alms-person receives 2s. per week, and a coat or gown of broad cloth is given them every alternate year; in the other year 2 shirts or 2 shifts. Each person also receives £1. worth of wood yearly, for fuel. The inmates are selected from the parishes of Chilton, Waterstock, and Beckley, alternately.

The School is supported by subscription, and is endowed with £3. 9s. 4d. per annum, out of Margaret Weatland's charity, to the parish of Stanton St. John.

Cooke Rev. George Leigh
Cooke Rev. Geo. Theophilus

Farmers.

Badger John
Butler William
Cannon Joseph Sims
Chapman Daniel

Miscellany.

Auger Francis, blacksmith
Field James, shoemaker
Field J., vict., *Abingdon Arms*
Higgs John, poulterer
Hutt James, shoemaker
Langston Thomas, baker

Newhill Richard, blacksmith
Peesley William, wheelwright
Richards Ann, butter dealer
Spence Chas., schoolmaster
Steel Joseph, carpenter
Turner Thos., vict., *New Inn*
Willis Samuel, maltster
Whitehead Jas., shoemaker

STUDLEY CHAPELRY.

Croke Lady Alice, Studley
Priory

Farmers.

Budd Thomas
Bulford Thomas, sen.
Bulford Thomas, jun.
Cannon Michael

Coates Henry
Coates John
Coles Benjamin
Cox James
Franklin Edward
Hall Edward
Hatwell John
Mears John

Miscellany.

Auger John & Wm., masons
Burrows James, vict., *King's Arms* (& timber merchant)
Hillsden Joseph, blacksmith & shopkeeper
Soanes William, baker
Steel Thomas, carpenter

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

ST. CLEMENT'S PARISH.

This parish forms the eastern suburb of Oxford, from which city it is divided by the river Cherwell, and contains 580 acres, with a population of 2,138 souls. It is comprised in the parliamentary borough of Oxford, consequently the inhabitants of this parish are qualified to vote, for members of parliament for that city.

The parish was anciently called Bruggeset. Several parcels of land in Bruggeset, Headington, and Cowley were given to the priory of St. Frideswide at an early date; the manor house which was called Shipton or Scipton, and afterwards Boll-Shipton, served as a refuge for the monks, when their priory was partly destroyed by the Danes. The remains of this manor house were pulled down with some other houses in 1642 (when Oxford was garrisoned by the royalist forces), for the purpose of forming a bulwark on this side, which was built across the street, a little to the east of the old church. The soil being a stiff clay, many attempts have been made to bore through it for water, but in vain. In 1833, pumps were erected by public subscription, and the inhabitants are now supplied with water conveyed to these pumps by pipes, from the spring on Headington hill. Dr. Plot imagined he traced in his time, the remains of a Roman road, on Headington hill, and across to Marston lane by Holywell, and in the direction of St. Michael's church, Oxford. On Headington hill is a large and well known elm, planted by Josiah Pullen, vice-president of Magdalen hall, who died in 1714, and after whom it is called Joe Pullen's tree.

FOR AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH, ST. BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL, ALMSHOUSES AND SCHOOLS, SEE HISTORY OF OXFORD; AND FOR THE NAMES OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH, SEE THE CITY OF OXFORD DIRECTORY.

COWLEY PARISH.

Cowley parish contains 940 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 558; and in 1841, 606 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,828. The chief proprietors of the soil are the societies of Christ Church, and Oxford colleges, Oxford. The parish is now being enclosed.

Cowley or Church Cowley is a neat village situate about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E. of Oxford. Besides Church Cowley, there are two other villages here, called *Temple Cowley*, (from a preceptory of the Knights Templars which formerly stood here); and *Middle Cowley*. The latter hamlet belongs to the parish of Ifley. *Rose Hill* is a neat hamlet in this parish, situate on an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Cowley; and $\frac{2}{2}$ S.E. of Oxford. This place commands an excellent view of Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. James is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave and chancel with a low tower containing five bells. The living is a perpetual curacy; returned at £73.; but now worth about £90. Patrons, the dean

and canons of Christ church, Oxford; incumbent, Rev. R. M. Benson. The present bishops of St. Asaph, and Ripon were incumbents of this parish. The tithes are leased by the dean and canon of Christ church, to Mr. Fisher. The Parsonage is a neat ivy covered building.

There is a very neat *Methodist Chapel* at Rose-hill. Henry Leake, Esq., formerly of Iffley, but now of Maidenhead, gave £200. towards its erection.

In this parish is a large *Diocesan Training School*, under the superintendance of Mr. John M. C. Bennett.

The National School is a neat stone building near the church yard, erected in 1834, and supported by subscription.

The remains of St. Bartholomew's hospital are in this parish. (See page 284)

Thomas Westbrooke, by will, in 1650, gave to the poor of Cowley £15. with which a rent charge of 15s. per annum was purchased. *Francis Wastie, Esq.*, by will, in 1774, left £10. to four poor widows of this parish. The interest, 10s. is given accordingly.

*Marked 1 reside at Church Cowley; and the remainder at Temple Cowley—
See also the Oxford Directory.*

Bennett Mr, John M. C., head master of Cowley Diocesan School	Hurst John Hurst Rachael Pether Henry, St. Bartholo- mew farm	Gardner William, tailor Greening William, butcher Greening Richard, bucher Hawes R., vict., <i>Oxford Arms</i> Hodges John, mason Hodgkins Edwd., beer retrl. King Wm., beer retailer Lee Wm., beer retailer Leonard Brjn., schoolmaster Ludlow Henry, tailor Ludlow William, vic., <i>King of Prussia</i>
Benson Rev. R. M., (M.A.) Bazley Rev. Daniel. Buckle Mrs. Ann Gibbons Miss Mary Gibbs Mr. Joseph Slatter Mrs. \	Quarterman John Quarterman Philip White John	
Talmage Mrs. Martha \		
	Miscellany.	
	Banclari Vincent, vict., <i>Old Swan</i> Blay James, carpenter Burgess Joseph, baker and beer retailer Burrin John, mason Casey William, mason Casey Thomas, mason Field William, gardener	Pether John, carpenter Ray William, classical and mathematical academy, Rose Hill Tomes Eliz., schoolmistress Williams John, plumber
Farmers.		
1, Deane John Hodgkins Charles Hodgkins David Hurst Edward 1, Hurst Sarah Hurst William		

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

CUDDSDEN PARISH.

Cuddesden parish, which includes the hamlets of Chippinghurst, Denton, and the chapelry of Wheatley, covers an area of 2,700 acres. Its population in 1831, was 1,460; and in 1841, 1,483 souls. The amount of assessed property is £6,506. Cuddesden township comprises 860 acres, and in 1841, it contained 305 inhabitants. The earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor,

and chief proprietor. *The Manor House* is now a farm house in the occupation of Mr. William Chillingworth.

Cuddesden is a small village situate on the side of a hill, from which it commands extensive views of the surrounding country. It is distant $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. from Oxford.

Cuddesden Palace, the episcopal residence of the bishops of Oxford, is a fine commodious mansion situate about 7 miles S. by E. of Oxford, near the course of the river Thame. The original building with a chapel in it, was erected by Dr. Bancroft at the instigation of archbishop Laud, and finished in 1635. During the civil war of Charles I., Colonel William Legg, then governor of Oxford, fearing that this palace might be used as a garrison by the parliamentarians, burnt it to the ground; its ruins remained untouched, till Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, re-built it at his own cost. The exterior was completed in 1679; and the interior shortly after. The same apprehension which led to the destruction of the palace, caused Sir Thomas Gardiner to destroy his own house on the south side of the Church. (*For some particulars of the present bishop of Oxford, see page 348.*)

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine edifice, cruciform in shape, with a massive tower in the centre, in which are six bells. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the agony in the garden, the crucifixion, and the entombment of our Lord. The other windows of the chancel, contain the arms of several bishops of the see. The bishop's seat and the stalls for the clergy are of carved oak. The church has recently been thoroughly restored at a cost of about £1,400. The bishop at his own expense put a new oak roof upon the chancel. The interior of the edifice is fitted up with open seats, and its general appearance is singularly chaste, and beautiful. The benefice was formerly annexed to the see of Oxford, but by an order in council, dated May 15th, 1852, her Majesty has been pleased to ratify a scheme of the ecclesiastical commissioners for severing the vicarage from the see. It is rated in the king's books at £17. 0s. 5d. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £325.; and there are 15 acres of glebe. The Rev. Alfred Pott, M.A., is the present vicar. There is a school west of the church supported by subscription.

CHIPPINGHURST is a hamlet, containing one farm house, and a few cottages, situate about 1 mile south of Cuddesden. Its acreage is 140; and its population in 1841, was 18 souls. The executors of the late Mrs. Greenwood possess the manorial rights.

DENTON is another hamlet to Cuddesden. It comprises 730 acres; in 1841, it had 163 inhabitants. *The Village* consists of the good residence of

the Rev. W. Sneyd, and a few detached farm houses and cottages, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cuddesden. The principal landowners are the earl of Macclesfield, and Queen's college, Oxford. Though this hamlet belongs to Cuddesden, its tithes are appropriated to Wheatley.

WHEATLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

Wheatley or Whateley is a chapelry in the parish of Cuddesden, containing 970 acres of the rateable value of £2,138. Its population in 1831, was 976; and in 1841, 997 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,295. The earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor; and Messrs. Hall and Tawney of Oxford, are the chief landed proprietors.

The Village of Wheatley, which is of considerable extent, is situate in a valley, completely embedded amongst a group of hills. It is distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. of Oxford, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Cuddesden. *a new Church built 185*

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain modern edifice, with a west tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly subordinate to the vicarage of Cuddesden, but now quite independent of it. The gross income of the incumbent is £300. per annum. The patron is the bishop of Oxford; and the Rev. Edward Elton, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Parsonage* is a good residence of recent erection.

There is a neat *Independent Chapel* here, which was opened October 6th, 1842.

CHARITIES.—*Dr. Moss*, bishop of Oxford, by will in 1811, endowed a school which was established here for the entire parish of Cuddesden. It is in connection with the National society; and the endowment consists of £1,500. stock, 3 per cent. consols. *John Child, Esq.*, by deed in 1640, left to the poor of the parish a yearly rent charge of £4. *Thomas Westbrooke*, in 1630 left £15. to the poor of Wheatley; the interest, 15s. per annum is still received. The town meadow, or town land of Wheatley, yields an annual rental of about £25. The sum of £5. per annum is received for the poor, out of the rents of Simon's close. *Dame Elizabeth Curzon*, about 1688 gave £100., the profits thereof to be disposed of for the apprenticing, and schooling of poor children of Wheatley. Another, sum of £100. was given by Mr. Sims of Wheatley, and both were laid out in 1773 in the purchase of land which now yields about £16. per annum. *Dr. Cyril Jackson*, in 1816, gave £100. in pursuance of the wishes of his brother *Dr. Wm. Jackson*, the late bishop of Oxford, to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Wheatley. With the addition of about £31. given by Mr. Downes, the sum was laid out in the purchase of £166. 13s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols.

CUDDLEDEN.

Marked * reside in that part of Cuddesden which forms part of the village of Forest Hill.

- ✓ Pott Rev. Alfred
- ✓ Sneyd Rev. Walter, Denton
- ✓ Wilberforce Rt. Rev. Samuel D.D., Lord bishop of Oxford, Palace

- Chillingworth William, Manor House ✓
- Gale John ✓
- Mountain James, Denton ✓
- White Elizabeth, Denton ✓

- Howard H., carrier, Denton
- * Phillips William, baker
- Rankine, — schoolmaster ✓
- Stone Charles, carrier ✓
- * Trinder T., vict., *King's Arms* ✓
- Waterman Charles, builder ✓
- Wildgose Robert, vict., *Three Compasses* ✓
- Young Jph., butcher, Denton ✓

Farmers.

- ✓ Biggs Wm., Chippinghurst

- Miscellany.**
- Cooper John, baker & shpkr ✓
 - Hayward Charlotte, baker ✓
 - Holly Joseph, miller ✓

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

WHEATLEY.

- ✓ Collingwood Felix F., Esq.
- ✓ Davis Rev. Charles M. Cordy, (Independent)
- ✓ Elton Rev. Edward, M.A.
- ✓ Guy Mrs. Mary
- ✓ Hatten Edward, Esq.
- ✓ Hideman Mrs. Catherine
- ✓ Juggins John, Esq.
- ✓ Juggins Miss Ann
- ✓ Lee Richard, Esq., surgeon
- ✓ Smith John, Esq., surgeon

Farmers.

- ✓ Bracher William (& grazier)
- ✓ Cooper Martha (& brick mkr)
- ✓ Davis James (& coal dealer)
- ✓ Gardner Alfred
- ✓ Gardner George
- ✓ Moores William
- ✓ Ring John (and maltster)

Miscellany.

- ✓ Allsop Thomas, plumber
- ✓ Ayres John, blacksmith
- ✓ Booth Alfred, grocer and draper, and dealer in ready made clothes
- ✓ Buckland Wm., carpenter
- ✓ Burrows Thomas, hawker
- ✓ Casemore John, corn dealer
- ✓ Castle Thomas, butcher & fmr.
- ✓ Chapman Robert, plumber, glazier and painter

- ✓ Coleson James, mason
- ✓ Coleson Thomas, mason
- ✓ Cooper Martha, ladies school
- ✓ Cripps George, miller
- ✓ Cullam Wm., wheelwright
- ✓ Davis Hannah, vict., *King's Arms*
- ✓ Davis Richard, mason
- ✓ Davis Thomas, mason
- ✓ East William, saddler
- ✓ Edmonds Thos., coal dealer
- ✓ Elderfield Isaac, vict., *Bell*
- ✓ Frampton Joseph, cooper
- ✓ Froud John, carpenter and builder
- ✓ Gardner Mary, vict., *Crown*, (commercial inn and post-ing house)
- ✓ Harper John., vict., *Plough*
- ✓ Hayward John, baker
- ✓ Hodges John, vict., *Sun*
- ✓ Hunt Thomas, shoemaker
- ✓ Hitchman Robert, superintendent of police
- ✓ Johnson John, carrier
- ✓ Knapp James, wheelwright
- ✓ Lambert Wm., mason and quarryman
- ✓ Lovelock William, grocer, draper, provision merchant, dealer in British wines, & registrar of births, deaths, and marriages

- ✓ Mott John, shoemaker
- ✓ Munt Isaac, general dealer
- ✓ Newhill Howell, schoolmstr.
- ✓ Putt William, shoemaker
- ✓ Robbins E., timber dealer
- ✓ Robbins J., vict., *White Hart*
- ✓ Rogers Joseph, baker
- ✓ Rogers Robert, wheelwright
- ✓ Rogers Wm., wheelwright
- ✓ Rose Geo., butcher & farmer
- ✓ Saul Wm., vict., *Chequers*
- ✓ Sawyer John, blacksmith
- ✓ Sheldon Rachel, blacksmith
- ✓ Slaymaker William, mason
- ✓ Slaiter James, tailor
- ✓ Slaiter Richard, tailor
- ✓ Slaiter Samuel, tailor
- ✓ Spicer H., butcher & dealer
- ✓ Stacey John, baker
- ✓ Stanley John, mason
- ✓ Steel John, nurseryman
- ✓ Sullivan Michael, general dr.
- ✓ Tombs John, vict., *King & Queen*, (and tailor)
- ✓ Town P., earthenware dealer
- ✓ Waine Wm., brewer
- ✓ Walker Robert, gardener
- ✓ Ward Richard, tailor
- ✓ Whiting Richd., wheelwright
- ✓ Williams Thos., wheelwright
- ✓ Wilson John, schoolmaster
- ✓ Yates David, carpenter

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE :—Mr. William Lovelock, Postmaster. ✓

ELSFIELD PARISH.

The acreage of the parish of Elsfeld is 1,200; the rateable value is £1,250.; the amount of assessed property is £1,238.; and the population in

1831 was 185; and in 1841 the same number. Colonel North, of Wroxton abbey is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

The Village of Elsfield or Eldsfield is small, but very clean and neat, and is situate about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.E. from Oxford. This village gave a surname to a wealthy family, one of whom, Gilbert de Eldsfield, attained much celebrity in the reign of Edward I. The manor was afterwards in the families of Hore and Pudsey

The Church, which is small, has recently undergone extensive repairs, and has now a neat appearance. The benefice is a vicarage, endowed with £200. royal bounty, and in the patronage of the lord of the manor. It is valued in the king's books at £6. 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income, £215. The Rev. Richard Gordon, M.A., is the present incumbent.

The Vicarage House is a handsome modern erection, on the south side of the church.

Brett's charity for the poor of Elsfield and Marston, yielded at the time of the commissioners enquiry an annual rental of £9. 15s.

Directory.—Rev. Richard Gordon; Mrs. Ann Butler; John Herbert Parsons, Esq.; and Messrs. John Greaves, William Tredwell, Henry Harris, and Martin Tagg, farmers.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

FOREST-HILL PARISH.

This parish contains only 650 acres, of the rateable value of £775. The assessed property amounts to £1,504.; and the number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 142; and in 1841, 149. The principal proprietors are the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford (the lords of the manor); Baker Morrell, Esq.; and Mrs. Biscoe. *The Manor House* is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Edward Parrott. /

The Village of Forest-Hill is situated on an eminence, about 5 miles E. by N. of Oxford. It is rendered interesting by its connexion with the poet Milton; his first wife being the daughter of Richard Powell of this place. The scenery of the neighbourhood is extremely fine, and may be supposed to have lent imagery to some of the sublime descriptions of nature, contained in that great poet's productions. A part of this village is in the parish of Stanton St. John; and a part in that of Cuddesden.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the summit of the hill, and is rendered picturesque by the yew trees in the yard, and the ivy which overhang the walls. It consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with bell gable at the west end. The edifice is now undergoing extensive repairs. The

living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Islip; certified to value, £25.; returned at £23.; but now worth £85. per annum. It is endowed with £200. private benefactions; £600. royal bounty; and £500. parliamentary grant. The advowson belongs to Lincoln college, and the incumbent is the Rev. Charles Francis Wyatt, M.A., *The Parsonage* is a good modern residence near the church.

The children of this parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the school at Stanton St. John, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Holford.

*For the names of persons residing in that part of the village situate in the parish of Stanton St. John, see those marked * in the directory of that parish.*

Wyatt Rev. Chas. F., M.A.	Parrott Edward, Manor Hse.	Philips Wm., baker
	Tagg James	Soames Samuel, hurdle mkr.
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Trinder Thos., vict., <i>King's Arms</i> , (& machine maker)
Blake Thomas	Humphris Rd., carpenter	Wray Joseph, harness maker
Bolton John	Humphris Rt., carpenter	

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

GARSINGTON PARISH.

This parish extends over an area of 2,230 acres; the rateable value of which is £2,783. The assessed property amounts to £4,333.; and the population in 1831 was 597; and in 1841, 591 souls. The principal proprietors are F. Morrell, Esq. (the lord of the manor); Queen's college, Oxford; and the representatives of the late Rev. Dr. Drake. *The Manor House* is now occupied as a farm house.

Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, built a house here in a quadrangular form, for the accommodation of his students, when the plague prevailed at Oxford. They twice took refuge in this building, and on both occasions performed the same exercises of learning and devotion as when in college.

In the 28th of Edward I. (1296), John de la Mare was summoned to parliament as baron of Garsington.

The Village of Garsington which is very irregularly built, is about 5 miles S.E. of Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine well-proportioned edifice, consisting of the usual parts. The tower contains a peal of six bells. In the chancel is a piscina, and the windows are decorated with stained glass. The church has recently undergone extensive restorations. The interior is fitted up with open seats. The benefice is a rectory, annexed to the headship of Trinity college; and the Rev. Thomas Masterman is the curate. The tithe

rent charge is £447.; glebe land about 22 acres. Living rated in the king's books at £14. 19s. 9½d. This church formerly paid a pension of 40s. to the priory of St. Frideswide. *The Rectory House* is a good building in the style of the last century.

The School, supported by the rector, is a neat building, erected at the expense of the late incumbent, the Rev. James Ingram, D.D. Mr. Abraham Hewish and Mrs. Hewish are the teachers.

Westbrook's Charity, 15s. per annum, is given in bread to the poor; and the dividends on £100., 3 per cents. reduced, left by *Samuel Malbon*, are given to the poor every Christmas day.

Masterman Rev. Thomas
A'Bere Mr. John
West Mr. Richard

Farmers.

Aldworth Sarah
Aldworth Thomas
Clinkard Richard
Cooper William
Harper Richard
Hall Susan

Holloway George
Holloway Mary
Quatermain Richard
Smith Thomas jun.
Stowe John

Miscellany.

Cooper William, baker
Druce John, blacksmith
Druce William, blacksmith

Hewish Abraham, schoolmr.
Mortimer Wm., shoemaker
Seller Wm., shoemaker
Sheldon Wm., butcher
Turrill Joseph, carpenter & builder
Turrill Mary, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Turrill W., vict., *Red Lion*
Woodward Elias, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

HEADINGTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1,780 acres, the rateable value of which is £4,980. The amount of assessed property is £4,148.; and the population in 1801 was 1,388; and in 1841, 1,668 souls. The Rev. Dr. Whorwood is lord of the manor; and the principal landowners are George Baker Balachey, Esq.; John Matthews, Esq.; William Peppercorn, Esq.; James Holmes, Esq.; and Miss Latimer.

The Village of Headington is pleasantly situated on an elevation, about 2½ miles E.N.E. of Oxford. Headington was the seat of a royal palace in the time of king Ethelred, and it is traditionally believed to have been chosen by several of the Saxon monarchs as a nursery for their children, on account of the peculiar salubrity of the air. In a field called Court Close, considerable foundations are said by Dr. Plot to have been remaining in the 17th century. At the time of the Doomsday survey, Headington belonged to the king; and in the 25th of Henry II. (1179) it was constituted a barony, and given in fee farm to Thomas Bassett.

The high road from Oxford to Headington is broad and steep, and a fine terrace walk was constructed by the general subscription of the university, in the early part of the last century. This excellent foot-path reaches to the

summit of Headington hill, and commands from different points, fine views of Oxford. It was near the top of this hill, according to popular story, that a student from Oxford was attacked by a wild boar, from the adjoining forest of Shotover, when he escaped by cramming a volume of Aristotle down the throat of the savage beast. (See page 124.) Besides the village of Headington, there is a respectable hamlet called *Headington Hill*, near to which is the *Warneford Lunatic Asylum*. (See page 321.) A stone cross formerly stood on Headington hill.

About half-a-mile S.E. of Headington is a large hamlet called *Headington Quarry*. Here is a stone quarry of considerable extent and utility. The stone dug is chiefly of the two sorts termed free-stone and rag-stone. Of this stone the more substantial parts of many structures in Oxford are composed; but it is too coarse and porous for the ornamental divisions. It has been also used in building many elegant bridges. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Snow.

Barton is a small hamlet, situate about half-a-mile E. by N. from Headington; and there is a *new village* about to be erected in this parish, a short distance from the toll bar, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Oxford.

Headington Manor House, the seat of John Matthews, Esq., is a good commodious mansion, pleasantly situated in prettily arranged pleasure grounds.

The Parish Church, which is situated in the mother village, is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Andrew, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a low massive embattled tower in which are six bells. In the church yard is the lofty shaft of an ancient stone cross. A neat font was presented by Mr. Richard Finch, who died in 1802. The living is a vicarage, not in charge; valued at £121.; gross income, £118. Patron, Rev. T. H. Whorwood; incumbent, Rev. C. Pring. The tithes were commuted for land.

There is a *District Church* at Headington Quarry, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was recently erected at a cost of about £2,000., raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £200. from the Church Building Society. It consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a spire and south porch. The Rev. John James is the present incumbent. There is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel* there.

Catherine Mather, by will in 1805, left the interest of £400., for teaching poor children in this parish.

The National School, which is of recent erection, is a neat Gothic structure, with a residence for the teachers in the centre. The average number of children in attendance of both sexes is about 180. The building was erected by subscription, aided by a government grant; and its site was given

by Charles Tawney, Esq. The school is very ably conducted by the present teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Bird.

The Headington Poor Law Union embraces an area of 42 square miles, and comprehends the following 22 parishes or townships:—Beckley—Cowley Chippinghurst—Cuddesden—Denton—Elsfield—Forest-Hill—Garsington—Headington—Holton—Horsepath—Horton-cum-Studley—Iffley—Hockmoor—Marston—Shotover—Stanton St. John—Stowwood—Studley (Bucks.)—St. Clement, Oxford—St. Giles, Oxford—St. John Baptist, Oxford—Wheatley, and Wood-Eaton.

The Union Workhouse will accommodate 250 inmates. The average number of paupers for the past year was 72; and the average weekly expense of each was 2s. 0½d. The chairman of the board of guardians is the Rev. Dr. Wynter; Thomas Cripps, Esq., vice-chairman; medical officers, William Rusher and Richard Lee, Esqs.; Mr. H. R. Haskins, clerk; Mr. John Thomas Smith, governor; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hester Smith, matron.

Marked 1 reside at Headington Hill, and 2 at Headington Quarry.

Appleton Mr. Joseph
Ballachev George B., Esq.
Brunner Wm., Esq., solicitor
Butler William H., Esq.
Champaine Colonel, Rookery
Clarke Mr. James, road surveyor
1, Cox Mr. Samuel
Davenport The Misses Rhoda and Maria
1, Dickson Rev. Henry
Hampton Mr. John B.
2, Hedges Mr. John
2, James Rev. John
Hanwell Miss Mary, ladies' boarding school
Latimer Digby, Esq.
Sturman L., Esq., solicitor
Matthews John, Esq., solicitor, Manor House
Musgrove Mr. John
1, Smith Mr. John
Tawney Charles, Esq.
Undershell W. W., Esq.

Farmers.

Brian Robert, Barton
Burrows W. South Field farm
Edgington Richard, Barton
Hedges Henry, Barton

Kirby Alexander, Bullington Green farm
Pether Richard & Henry, Wood farm
Scarlett Wm., Mather's farm

Miscellany.

1, Badcock, B., land surveyor
Beesley Adam, beer retailer
Bell Charles, revenue officer
Bird John Poston, master of National school
Bleay Wm., beer retailer
Burrows Henry, shopkeeper
Cooper John, shoemaker
Coppock George, vict., *Crown and Thistle*
2, Coppock George, jun. beer retailer
2, Coppock John, brick meht
Coppock Thomas, baker
Coppock Robert, shopkeeper
Coulling George, farrier
East Robert, gardener
Gibbs Richard, poulterer
Godfrey Charles, baker
Godfrey James, wheelwright
Godfrey Thomas, butcher
2, Goodgame Charlotte, vict., *Chequers*

2, Goodgame S., quarryman
Gurden Wm., beer retailer
Haynes George, carpenter
2, Hedges W., beer retailer
Howes Richard, blacksmith
Hunt Charles, tailor
Jeffcoat Charles, baker
Jewett Hy., wood engraver
Jewett Orlando, wood engrv.
Knowles Thomas, builder
Lindars R., vict., *Britannia*
Medcalf John, blacksmith
Moody Edwin, grocer
Neighbour J., land surveyor
North Job, gardener
Phillips G., carrier, Barton
1, Phillips Joseph, gardener
Powell M. vic., *Black Boy*
Reynolds W., wood engraver
Smith Edward, wheelwright
Smith John T., union master
Snow Thomas, quarryman
Stanley Elizabeth, beer rtr.
Taylor R., gardener, Barton
Teague George, carpenter
Townsend J., grdnr., Barton
Tew Job, vict., *White Hart*
Wallis George, wheelwright
Waring James, sub-postmtr.
Wilkins William, butcher

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

HOLTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1,680 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 277; and in 1841, 289 souls. The rateable value is £2,225; and the amount of assessed property is £3,419. Mrs. Biscoe, is lady of the manor, and owner of the entire parish.

Holton Park, is the seat of Mrs. Biscoe. The old mansion was encompassed by a moat, but the present modern edifice occupies a different site.

The Village of Holton is exceedingly pretty, and is situate about 6 miles east of Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure consisting of nave, chancel and transepts. It contains several marble tablets, and some ancient monumental brasses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19s. 2d. The gross estimated rental of the land in lieu of tithes is £420; and there are 25 acres of glebe land. The patronage is vested in Mrs. E. D. Biscoe; and the present rector, is the Rev. Thomas George Tyndale, M. A. *The Rectory House*, is a neat modern residence a little north of the church.

The School is endowed with land, which now yields an annual rental of £8. This land is supposed to have been purchased by a legacy of £200. left by *Dr. Rogers*, who was rector of the parish in 1665.

Directory.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dorothy Biscoe, *Holton Park*; William Earle Tyndale, Esq., *Holton Cottage*; and Rev. Thomas George Tyndale, rector. Messrs. George William Fruin, Joseph Chapman, and Robert Parrott, farmers; Edward Cox, baker; Edward Robbins, miller; Thomas Slaymaker, quarryman; and Mary Wing, schoolmistress.

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

HORSEPATH PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,310 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,307. The assessed property amounts to £1,555; and the population in 1841 was 306; and in 1851, 330 souls. Baker Morrell, Esq., of Oxford, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Horsepath stands on the slope of a hill, secluded by trees, about 4 miles E. by S. of Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing five bells at the west end. The chancel was rebuilt in 1840. In the south transept is a piscina, indicating the former existence of an altar. The whole edifice has recently been restored, and the interior furnished with neat open benches, which gives to the whole an air of

solemnity. In the porch is an ancient holy water stoup, of large size and singular shape. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. F. M. Knollis, D.D. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £135. 14s. 11d., Gross income of the vicar, £91. per annum. The Rev. Thomas Acton Warburton, is the curate.

The Vicarage House is a plain but neat residence, adjoining the church yard. The celebrated bishop Horne was once incumbent of this parish.

The School is attended by about 70 children of both sexes, who are taught free, and receive each a suit of clothes at the expense of the Rev. F. M. Knollis, upon payment of the small sum of 20 pence.

Thomas Westbrooke, by will in 1630, left £20. to the poor of this parish; the interest, 20s., is now paid annually. *Richard Deane*, left £9. for the same object; the sum of 9s. a year interest is given to the poor for it.

Knollis Rev. F. M., D.D.
Warburton Rev. T. A., B.A.

Farmers.

Ely James
Gibbs James
Harris Samuel
Herman Bernard

Hinton George

Horn John

Horn Thomas

Neighbour William

Pether William

Surman Thomas

Tanner Benjamin

Miscellany.

Hunt Robert, blacksmith

Kimber Wm., vict., *Queen's*

Head

Moore Jas., vict., *Chequers*

Silman George, baker

Smith Joseph, shoemaker

Stow Henry, cowleach

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

IFFLEY PARISH.

Iffley, anciently called Givetelei, i.e. gift field, comprises the hamlet of Hookmore street, and the liberty of Littlemore, and contains 1,500 acres, of the rateable value of £1,480. The amount of assessed property is £2,852. Though the liberty of Littlemore is included with Iffley, it is a separate district for all ecclesiastical purposes. Iffley township contains only 410 acres; Littlemore 1,090. The population of the former place in 1841, was 764; that of the latter 194 souls. The manorial rights belong to the Donnington hospital, Berks.; and the principal landowners are Mr. Henry Walsh; Mrs. Marshall Hacker; Mr. William Hurst; Mr. William Packer, and Mr. Thomas Smith, all of Iffley; and the Donnington hospital. *The Manor House* which is now occupied by Mrs. Nowell, is on the south side of the church.

The Village of Iffley is romantically situated on the banks of the Isis, about 2 miles S.E. by S. of Oxford. Iffley water-mill, which is very ancient, has a very picturesque appearance.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, ranks among the greatest architectural curiosities of England; and presents some of the purest, and most perfect

specimens extant, of the enriched Saxon or early Norman architecture. It consists of nave and chancel, with a massive embattled tower in the centre; it is supposed to be co-eval with Kenilworth, on the black monks of which, it was conferred about the year 1139. The church is entered on both sides by Saxon doorways, ornamented by columns, the shafts as well as the capitals of which are richly carved. The west front is extremely fine, and remains nearly as it stood a century before Westminster abbey was erected. The tower contains a peal of six bells. In the church yard is the base and shaft of a stone cross; and a very ancient yew tree. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the archdeacon of Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. W. W. Woolcombe, B.D. The advowson formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Kenilworth. The tithes were commuted for land at the time of the inclosure of the common. *The Rectory House* near the church is occupied by Mrs. Hacker.

The Baptist Chapel is a neat stone building erected in 1807, by subscription—Mr. Pascoe, chemist, Oxford, subscribing the handsome sum of £100.

The School, for 15 boys and 15 girls, was endowed in 1820, by the Rev. Thomas Nowell, with four shares of £100. each in the Oxford canal. This bequest became void in mortmain, but Mr. Richard Twopeny, who was entitled to the said shares, with the testators other personal property, gave the sum of £1,300. three per cent. consols to the school, in lieu of the shares.

Mrs. Alice Smith, of Ifley, by will in 1678, bequeathed certain charities for the poor of Ifley and Littlemore, and for apprenticing children; which yielded, at the time of the commissioners enquiry, £103. per annum. *Stephen Field's* charity, left in 1727, for the poor of Ifley and Littlemore, now yields £7. 10s. per annum.

Hookmore-Street, commonly called *Middle Cowley*, is a hamlet in this parish.

Markeil 1, are in Littlemore Liberty, and 2 at Middle Cowley.

Bartlett Wm. Plato, Esq.
 Bridgwater Andrew, Esq.
 Bryan Rev. Edw., (Baptist)
 Buckle Mrs. —
 Cooper Rev. Edw. Philip
 Crawley Charles, Esq.
 Evetts Mrs. —
 Floyd Mr. William
 Greening Mrs. W.
 2, Greening Mrs. E.
 Hacker Mrs. Mary A.
 Hern Mr. James
 2, Hurst Mr. J.
 King Mr. William
 Parker William, Esq.
 Parsons John, Esq.
 Pullen Rev. E. (Asylum)

Slatter Rev. J., (Academy)
 Slatter Mrs.
 Spiers Richard, Esq.
 Towell Mr. John
 Undershell John, Esq.
 Waddell Christopher, Esq.
 Wallington Mr. William
 Walsh Henry, Esq.
 Warne Mr. Joseph

Farmers.

1, Allen George
 1, Allen Richard
 Buswell Richard
 Deane John
 2, Greening Edward
 Hatten John

1, Haynes Edward
 1, Haynes James
 2, Hurst Richard
 2, Hurst Stephen
 2, Hurst William
 Ludlow John
 1, Smith John
 Smith Thomas

Miscellany.

Barnes Thomas, blacksmith
 Bartlett Ann, ladies' school
 Blay William, carpenter
 2, Blay Robert, carpenter
 2, Bolter F., vict., *Compasses*
 Brine William, schoolmaster
 2, Burrin John, mason
 Collett John, grocer

Collins Thomas, miller	2, Johnson, John, gardener	Palmer John, mason
Eox William, sheep dealer	2, Johnson Wm., gardener	Pether John, beer retailer
French John, butcher	1, Lee William, butcher	2, Pether Richard, butcher
2, Greening Job, butcher	Leach James, vict., <i>Tree</i>	Pulcher Eliz., gardener
Hamilton Richard, shoemkr.	Martin James, shoemaker	Roberts John, corn dealer
Haynes John, baker	Martin William, shoemaker	2, Russell Wm., butcher
Humphries William, tailor	and sub-postmaster	Smith William, gardener
Humphries Richard, carpnt.	Nutt Joseph, mason	Sparks Wm., shoemaker
2, Jannaway Josiah, whwght.	Oakley William, parish clerk	White John, baker
2, Johnson Brjn., gardener	and sexton	

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

LITTLEMORE PARISH.

Littlemore or Littlemoor parish contains 1,090 acres. The amount of assessed property is £,1253.; the rateable value £1,254.; and the population in 1831, was 452; and in 1841, 194 souls. The principal landowners are Charles J. Waddell, Esq., and Mrs. Greening. Littlemore was formerly a liberty belonging to the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, but it has been recently constituted a separate ecclesiastical district, or parish.

The Village of Littlemore, which is neat and rural, is distant about 3 miles S.S.E. from Oxford. In this parish was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before the time of Henry II., and suppressed in 1524, by cardinal Wolsey. It was called the Mynerchery. "Near Sandford" says Dr. Rawlinson's MSS., "was a nunnery termed Mincheree, perhaps from Minchon Ree, Minchon signifying a nun." The seal of the nunnery, a man in a gown with flowing hair was found by a farmer in 1762. At the suppression, the revenues of the nunnery were valued at £33. 6s. 8d. per annum.

The Church is a neat modern edifice, consisting of a body and chancel, with a small tower, or bell turret. The interior is extremely beautiful. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of Oriel college, Oxford, and Charles Crawley, Esq.; incumbency of the Rev. George W. Huntingford, M.A.

The nuns had their private chapel and burying ground, on the north side of their convent, and there is reason to suppose a church or chapel to have existed here, for the use of the inhabitants of the liberty, on or near the site of the present church. In digging the foundation, 22 bodies were found all lying east and west. *A Parsonage* is now being built.

Near the entrance to the church yard is a neat National school of recent erection. The site was purchased, and the building erected by the Rev. John Henry Newman, late vicar of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford.

Here is the Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Oxford and Berks, the city of Oxford, and the boroughs of Abingdon and Reading. The number of patients admitted into this asylum in the past year (1851) was 114. On

the 31st December, 1851, the asylum contained 347 patients; and during that year 25 male and 35 female patients were discharged; and 17 males and 16 females died. The receipts for the year, including £1,365. 4s. 7d. balance in the treasurer's hands from the previous year's account, was £8,879. 10s. 6d.; and the expenditure was £6,797. 16s. 5d.; leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £2,081. 14s. 1d. Mr. William Ley is the superintendent, and Mr. J. J. Andrews, house steward, &c.

Barnes Mrs. Ruth	Farmers.	Clinkard John, vict., <i>Golden Ball</i>
Barnes Mr. Thomas	Buswell Richard	Costar Eliz., dressmaker
Crawley Charles, Esq.	Haynes James	Durbridge James, gardener
Greening Mr, Robert	Haynes William	Evans Thomas, beer retailer
Huntingford Rev. George	Hurst John	Haynes Wm., wheelwright
W., M.A.	Smith John	Humphris Richd., carpenter
Trevelyan Rev. George	Miscellany.	Palmer Thomas, mason
Thompson Mr. W., & High street, Oxford	Bethiss William, carpenter	Panting John, mason
Waddell Christopher J., Esq.	Brownsell Robert, vict., <i>George</i>	Roberts John, coal dealer
	Carter Henry, gardener	Roberts Edw., beer retailer
	Clayton Willm., shoemaker	Whitlock Thomas, baker

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

MARSTON PARISH.

Marston parish comprises 1,290 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,499. The assessed property amounts to £3,013.; and the population in 1831 was 364; and in 1841, 396 souls. The principal landowners are the Rev. T. H. Whorwood (the lord of the manor); Mr. John Cannon; Mrs. Mary Rippington; and Mr. R. W. Gilbert.

The Village of Marston which is small, is situate about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.N.E. of Oxford. A branch of the Croke family resided long at the manor house of this place, and took an active part on the side of the parliament in the civil war. Of this family was the careless and eccentric Charles Croke, who passed the prime of life in wandering about the world, with little fortune and with no pursuit. He published an account of these rambles under the name of Rodolphus, in a book entitled "Youth's Inconstancy," printed in 1667.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a pleasing structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, west tower in which are five bells, and a south porch. In the chancel is a plain piscina, and a monumental tablet to one of the Croke family. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, rated at £26.; returned at £27. 8s. 6d., gross income £195. Patron, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood; incumbent, Rev. Richard Gordon, M.A.

The Vicarage House is a good edifice of recent erection, near the church.

The Parish School is a neat and picturesque building, recently erected by subscription, and opened by the lord bishop of Oxford. It is built of

Headington stone, with Bath stone facings and quoins, and is situate near the church.

There is annually given to the poor of this parish a sum of money, called Forest money, the origin of which we could obtain no information. It accrues from the rent of an estate of about one hundred acres, extra-parochial, and adjoining the liberty of Elsfield. This land is let from time to time, for the benefit of the proprietors of Marston and the poor, by a committee appointed for the purpose, and by whom a certain portion of the rent is assigned to the poor, according to an ancient scale of division, which appears to have been long acted upon.

There is in this parish a piece of bushy land, containing about 26 acres, on which 12 of the poor have a right of common for a cow. We could not discover the origin of this right, and it is doubtful whether it can be referred to any charitable foundation; these 12 cow commons are, however, always enjoyed by 12 poor persons, of whom the parish clerk is one.

Harris Mr. Henry
Loder Mrs. Sarah
Rippington Mrs. Mary
Sims Mrs. Martha
Sims Mrs. Anna Maria
White Mrs. Lucy

Farmers.

Cannon John
Cannon William
Honour Robert
Lambourn William

Loder Rt., (& bacon factor)
Rippington Henry
Rippington Mark
Rippington Richard
Sims James
Steel William, vic, *Three
Horse Shoes*

Miscellany.

Badger Frederick, blacksmith
Bryan Mary, dairy woman
Cantwell S., dairy woman

Castle Thos., vic., *White Hart*
Cummins Francis, shoemaker
Evans Richard, dairy man
Fathers John, mason
Fathers Joshua, mason
Gurden Thos., shoemaker
Haynes Richard, dairy man
Hewlett T., relieving officer
Jones William, mason
Leake William, shopkeeper
Mathews Alice, dairy woman
Roberts William, shoemaker
Smith Richard, wheelwright

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

MERTON PARISH.

Merton parish comprises 1,990 acres, the rateable value of which is £1824. The assessed property amounts to £2,747.; and the number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 234; and in 1841, 230. The chief landowners are Sir Edward H. Page Turner, bart., and Exeter college, Oxford. The ancient manor-house near the church, is converted into a farm house. It is said, the pretender was concealed some days in this house, when in England in 1754.

The Village of Merton is small, and is distant 3 miles S.W. from Bicester, and 10 N.E. from Oxford, in a detached part of this hundred.

The Church, dedicated to St. Swithin is a fine structure, having a nave, south aisle, chancel, and west tower. The north aisle has been demolished; and the spire, by which the tower was surmounted was taken down about a century ago. There are the sedilia and piscina in the chancel. The benefice

is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Bicester, patronage of Exeter college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. R. G. Stupart, M.A. The Rev. Charles Tudor, M.A., is the officiating curate. The living is valued in the king's books at £8.; and returned at £114. The tithes have been commuted. In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient stone cross. *The Vicarage House* is a neat modern building. There is a dame school in the parish.

The road, 2 miles in length, which joins the village of Merton to that of Ambrosden, was made by Sir Geoffrey Page Turner, bart.

Directory.—Rev. Charles Tudor; Messrs. George Cave, James Harris, Christopher Tirrell, Thomas Tirrell, Joseph Child, Wm. Reynolds, and Mrs. Emma Wheeler, farmers. John Brooks, and Wm. Brooks, shoemakers; and Thomas Crawford, shopkeeper.

Letters are received through the Bicester Post Office.

NUNEHAM-COURTNEY PARISH.

Nuneham, or Newenham-Courtney parish comprises 1,740 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,882.; the amount of assessed property is £3,408.; the population in 1831 was 314; and in 1841, 351 souls. The principal landowner is G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq., M.P., the lord of the manor.

At the time of the Doomsday survey the manor belonged to Richard de Curci; afterwards to the family of Riparys, or Redvers, from whom it is supposed to have passed in marriage to Robert de Courtenay, baron of Okehampton, in 1214. It was subsequently in the families of Pollard, Wright, and Robinson; and in 1710, it was purchased with the advowson, of David earl of Wemys (who married the daughter of Sir John Robinson, bart.), by Simon, first lord Harcourt, lord chancellor of England, for £17,000.

Nuneham Park, the seat of G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq., contains 1,200 acres, and is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. Perhaps the talent of Brown, who assisted in the arrangement of the grounds was never displayed to greater advantage. The view from various parts of the drive, which conduct to the chief objects of interest in the park, are extremely fine. The beautiful conduit which formerly stood at the Carfax, Oxford, forms a conspicuous object in the grounds, by the side of the river Isis. This fine piece of masonry was presented to lord Harcourt, by the university in 1787. (*See page 290.*) The gardens contain 38 acres, and were laid out (with the exception of the flower garden,) by Brown. The fine mansion, which is situated on the slope of a hill, contains a splendid collection of paintings.

The Village of Nuneham-Courtney, which is situate about 5 miles S.S.E. of Oxford, is very neat, and was entirely built by the Harcourts.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints' is a small but pleasing structure in the Grecian style of architecture, erected at the expense of Simon, earl of Harcourt, in 1764. At the west end is a semi-rotunda of Ionic columns; on the north side is a fine arcade of similar columns, with a dome rising from the centre. The benefice is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 6s. 0½d.; gross income £485. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. James Baker, is the present rector.

The Rectory House is a good modern residence, situate in a neat garden.

The School is endowed with £40. per annum, left by the late archbishop Harcourt.

A rent charge of 20s. per annum was left to the poor of this parish by a Mr. Combes. Mrs. Elizabeth left £40., the interest to be given to poor widows; the poor receive the sum of 20s. yearly from Leonard Wilmot's charity.

Harcourt George G.V., Esq., M.P., Nuneham Park	Fruin John, Upper farm	Bettridge James, shoemaker
Baker Rev. James, Rectory	Mattingly Wm., Lower farm	Cadell George, carpenter.
Trumper Mr. Edward	Turner Wm., Nineveh farm	Hutchinson William, school master
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Jones W., baker & shopkeeper
Bravington Robert	Ansell C., vict., <i>Harcourt Arms</i>	Stiles Richard, mason
		White James, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

PIDDINGTON PARISH.

The area of this parish, which lies in a detached part of the hundred is 3,140 acres. Its rateable value is £1,985.; the assessed property amounts to £3,043.; and the population in 1831 was 422; and in 1841, 427 souls. The lord of the manor is Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, and the principal land-owner is Sir Edward Turner.

The Village of Piddington which is small, is situate at the foot of Muzzle-hill, about 5 miles S.E. from Bicester.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a low west tower in which are three bells. The chancel contains the sedilia and piscina. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the parishioners, and incumbency of the Rev. John Cleobury, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1757 for a rent charge of £300. Here is a *Sunday School* supported by the minister.

Chilling Place is the name given to a farm house in this parish, on the extreme edge of the county,

John Hart, of Cotsford, by will in 1664, left a rent charge of £3. per annum for ever, to be paid for binding "one honest, godly boy, yearly to some good trade." *The Poors Money* consists of £20., the interest of which, 20s., is given to the poor annually.

Cleobury Rev. John, M.A.

Farmers.

Bottrel William
 Brown Charles
 Brown Thomas
 Fenemore Joseph
 Freeman John
 Gibbons James
 Greaves Thomas

Griffin James
 Griffin Michael
 Hickman Sarah
 Holt John
 May Thomas, Gravel Pit farm
 Parrott Edward
 Parrott John
 Parrott William
 Sulston Andrew
 Sulston John
 Turrel John

Walker John

Miscellany.

Dumbleton Sarah, shopkeeper
 Gibbons Thomas, carrier
 Horwood Thomas, shopkeeper
 Marlow John, tailor
 Maycock J., vict., *Seven Stars*
 Parrott William, wheelwright
 Sulston Richard, carrier
 Wiggins James, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Brill Post Office, Buckinghamshire.

SANDFORD PARISH.

The area of Sandford parish is 1680 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,358; the amount of assessed property is £3,558. The population in 1841 was 304 souls. The principal landowners are the duke of Marlborough (the lord of the manor), and James Morrell, Esq. The Manor house is now occupied by Mr. R. A. Allen, farmer. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Isis.

The Village of Sandford stands on a gentle ascent at the distance of three miles from Oxford, on the road to London through Henley. In this parish was a preceptory of Templars, first founded by Maud, wife of king Stephen, in the adjacent village, now called Temple Cowley. Edward I. granted to the Knights Templars, and their successors for ever, free warren in all their lands at Sandford. The house at the dissolution came to the Powell family. A granary and barn attached to the manor house, appear to be the remains of some religious establishment.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small curious Norman structure, consisting of nave, chancel and tower. The living is a discharged vicarage; rated at £7. 0s. 5d.; gross income £181. Patron, the duke of Marlborough; there is no incumbent at present; but the Rev. P. Cooper of Ifley officiates. There are no tithes. An elegant piece of sculpture, representing the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, was discovered in the church some years since, and is now inserted in the wall at the north side of the altar. This parish receives annually a rent charge of £5., supposed to arise from the gift of *Mrs. Elizabeth Isham*, to the poor.

Mahieu Mr. Aman
 Martin Mr. John, Sandford
 House, & corn merchant

Farmers.

Allen Richard

Burgess William, maltster &
 vict., *King's Arms*
 Fry Joseph

Miscellany.

Boucher Wm., beer retailer

Deane John, vict., *Catherine
 Wheel*
 Gibbons Henry, baker
 Roberts Jas., shoemaker
 Roberts Thos., baker and
 shopkeeper
 Scott John, paper maker

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

SHOTOVER.

Shotover, containing 900 acres, is an extra-parochial district, situate about 4 miles S E. from Oxford. It was formerly a royal forest, and consists chiefly of Shotover-hill, which is 599 feet above the level of the sea. The rateable value is £927.; the assessed property amounts to £934.; and the population in 1831 was 149; and in 1841, 177 souls. Shotover, with Stowwood, was originally a grant from the crown to the Tyrrell family. The last of that family, in the reign of George I., left the estate to baron Augustus Schutz. It was rendered freehold by purchase from government, and is now the property of the representatives of the late G. V. Drury, Esq., a descendant of the ancient German family of Schutz.

Shotover House, the residence of Mrs. Earle, was erected by Sir Timothy Tyrrell, bart., in the reign of James I.; and with its gardens, fine avenues, terraces, and noble timber, is a princely abode. The hill commands extensive views over four surrounding counties. Shotover has been rendered celebrated as the place selected by queen Elizabeth to meet the authorities of the university of Oxford, on her visit to that city; on that occasion, she gave an extempore reply to a previously-prepared address of the authorities. In this neighbourhood, so frequently trodden by the greatest of England's epic-poets, resided for some time Mickle the translator of the *Lusiad*.

Directory.—Mrs. Ann Earle, *Shotover House*; John Gardner, James Ring, Sarah Sheldon, and Richard Way, farmers; and John Stanley, mason.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

STANTON, ST. JOHN PARISH.

This parish extends over an area of 3,290 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,707. The amount of assessed property is £3,486; and the population in 1831, was 470; and in 1841, 510 souls. The warden and fellows of New college, Oxford, are the lords of the manor, and principal landowners. The manor house is now used as a farm house.

The Village of Stanton, St. John stands about 5 miles E.S.E. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist is a good building, consisting of the usual parts. The tower contains five bells. In the chancel is a piscina, and an inarched tomb. The effect of the chancel is marred by an unsightly ceiling of plaster. There are some good old open seats in the church, though it is principally fitted up with plain deal pews. The benefice is a rectory, in the gift of New college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Stonhouse, B.C.L. It is rated in the king's books at £16. 9s. 4½d., and is now worth £287. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1777 for about 299 acres of land.

The Rectory House is a good modern residence, surrounded with pleasant grounds and shrubberies. Woodperry is a small hamlet in this parish.

The school was endowed by Dame Eliz. Holford with £500., which having accumulated to £1,550. old south sea annuities, now produces a dividend of £46. per annum ; for which sum, 50 children of this parish and that of Forest-Hill, are taught free.

Margaret Wheatland, by will dated 1740, bequeathed after the decease of her husband, £800., the profits arising therefrom to be given to the poor of this parish. Dr. Pink, warden of New college, by will in 1647, left £110. the profits or interest thereof to be employed in the binding of poor children apprentices. Lawrence Squibb's charity for supplying the poor with prayer books, &c., consists of £100. stock, 3 per cents reduced. Mary Mathers, in 1766, left £50. 3 per cent consols, the dividends to be given to the poor.

Those marked * reside in that portion of this parish which forms a part of the village of Forest Hill.

Chapman Miss Mary
Shayler Mr. Joseph
Stonhouse Rev. John, rector
Wilson Rev. John, Woodperry

Farmers.

Bassett Edward
Butler John
Harris John, Woodperry
Higgins John

Hinton John
Sheldon William
*Spindler John

Miscellany.

Aldhouse John, schoolmaster
Allum John, shoemaker
Beesley Chas., vict., George
Broughton, Hy., shopkeeper
Clark John, baker
Gibbs Thomas, wheelwright

*Green William, shopkeeper
Hall Thomas, miller
Jones William, vict., Star,
Commercial Inn
*Merriman Francis, vict.,
White Horse
Mortimer J., vict., Chequers
Pendry Joseph, blacksmith
Roberts Rd., road surveyor
*Slaymaker Joseph, mason
Walter Joseph, cattle dealer

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

STOW-WOOD PARISH.

This parish contains only 640 acres, of the rateable value of £340. The assessed property amounts to £640.; and the population in 1831, was 26; and in 1841, 33 souls. The manor belongs to the Crown.

The Village consists of two farm houses, and two public houses, situate about 4 miles north of Oxford. There being no church here, the inhabitants attend that of Beckley.

Directory.—John Cave, and Robert Cave, farmers; William Collett, vict., Royal Oak; and Henry Bray, butcher and vict., Red Lion.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

WATERPERRY PARISH.

The area of this parish, including the hamlet of Thomley is 2,620 acres, of the rateable value of £2,459. The assessed property amounts to £5,034;

and the population in 1831, was 243; and in 1841, 270 souls. Joseph Warner Henley, Esq., one of the members for the county, is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor. The family of Curzon which formerly resided at the manor house, took an active part on the side of Charles I. in the civil war.

Waterperry House is now the seat of J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P. The mansion is a fine modern building, situate in park like grounds.

The Village of Waterperry, which is small and retired, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Thame.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands in the demesne, close to the mansion house, and consists of nave, south aisle and chancel. The tower is partly covered with ivy, which gives the edifice a picturesque appearance. Many members of the Curzon family are commemorated by brasses, and by paints in the windows. Inarched in a wall of the aisle, lies the effigy of a knight templar, on whose shield appears a bendlet, between six fleurs de lys. In the church is likewise an ancient monumental stone, said to have been brought from Oseney abbey. In the chancel is a neat monument by Chantry, to Mrs. Anna Maria Rooke Greaves, wife of George Greaves, Esq., and daughter of Joseph Henley, Esq., She died in March, 1819, The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the lord of the manor. It is rated in the king's books at £8. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income about £60. per annum.

The Vicarage House is a modern building, in the village. *The Infant School* is supported chiefly by Mrs. Henley.

Thomley Hamlet is partly situated in this parish, and partly in Buckinghamshire. It consists of one farm house, and a few cottages.

Directory.—J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., *Waterperry House*; John Basset, James Dew, William Stalworthy, William Pullen, (Thomley,) and Mary Tubby, farmers; and Hannah Braggins, shopkeeper.

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

WOOD-EATON PARISH.

This parish comprises 920 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 86; and in 1841, 62. The rateable value is £762.; and the assessed property amounts to £1,050. Major Richard Weyland is lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

The Mansion, now the seat of Major Weyland, was the residence of Sir Richard Tavernor, (a layman,) who obtained a license under favor of the protector Somerset, to preach. In 1676, on removing some old foundations, two British coins were found here; also Roman urns have likewise been discovered in this neighbourhood.

The Village of Wood-Eaton which is small and picturesque, stands in a well-wooded country, about 4 miles N.N.E. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a neat edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and west tower. The chancel contains some good oak stalls. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Cuddesden, rated at £10. 0s. 10d.; in the presentation of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A. The tithe rent charge is £149.; and there are about 10 acres of glebe. *The Rectory House*, is a good residence near the church yard. A small school is supported by the rector and Major Weyland.

Directory.—Major Richard Weyland; Rev. Thomas Clarke; John Weyland, Esq.; and Messrs. Edmund Alley, and Thomas Cooper, farmers and graziers.

Letters are received through the Oxford Post Office.

Ewelme Hundred.

The hundred of Ewelme or Ewelme, which extends over an area of 29,150 acres, is bounded on the west and south west, by parts of Berkshire and the hundred of Langtree; on the east and south east by the Pirton and Binfield hundreds; and on the north by parts of the hundreds of Dorchester and Thame. The population of the hundred in 1831, was 6,225; and in 1841, 6,643 souls. Nearly every possible variety of soil may be found in this hundred. The parishes are, Bensington or Benson—Berrick-Salome—Brightwell-Baldwin—Chalgrove—Cuxham—Easington—Ewelme—Great-Haseley—Newington—Nuffield—Swincombe—Warborough—and—Warpsgrove.

BENSINGTON PARISH.

Bensington, or Benson parish, which is partly in this hundred, and partly in the hundred of Dorchester, includes the hamlets of Preston-Crowmarsh, Roke and Fifield, and extends over an area of 2,800 acres. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,329; the rateable value is £5,230.; and the

population in 1831, was 1,266; and in 1841, 1,254 souls. The principal landowners are the Misses Stapleton of Grey's Court, who also possess the manorial rights; lady Keith; R. A. Newton; Richard Powell, Esq.; and Magdalen and Exeter colleges, Oxford.

The Village of Benson which is considerable, is situate on the banks of the Thames, about 2 miles N.E. of Wallingford. Here was an ancient British town, said to have been taken from the original inhabitants by Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, in 572. The West Saxons erected a castle for its defence, and held the place for two centuries; but it was at length reduced by Offa, the powerful king of the Mercians, who defeated his rival sovereign in a sanguinary contest. Dr. Plot mentions an "angle of king Offa's palace near the church," by which he probably alludes to a bank or trench to the west of the church, which seems to have been of a square form. Hearne, says that bones of men and horses, and old spurs and weapons have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

The Church, dedicated to St. John, stands near the bank of the Thames, a short distance from the village, and is of great antiquity. It consists of the usual parts in a Gothic edifice. The tower is modern, and contains a peal of 8 bells; and on digging its foundation about 70 years back, a stone coffin was found, which some were willing to believe had formerly been enriched by the bones of king Offa; but that warlike monarch was buried in a chapel near the town of Bedford. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, and exempt from visitation; in the patronage of Christ Church college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. S. H. Cooke, M.A. The annual value of the living is £180. Tithes commuted in 1837; the great tithes, the property of the patrons, for £1050., and the small for £157. 10s.

The Rectory House is a plain building, east of the church.

The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists have each a place of worship.

Here are *Schools* conducted on the *National* and *British* systems, both erected in 1851.

Preston-Crowmarsh, or Crowmarsh-Battle, one of the hamlets, was held of William the Conqueror by the abbey of Battle, near to which the battle of Hastings was fought. The hamlet contains one farm house, a corn mill, and a few cottages.

Fifield hamlet is locally situate in the hundred of Dorchester. Here is a very ancient *Manor House*, which has been lately modernized, and is supposed to have been formerly a strong fortress or a religious establishment. The walls are of immense thickness. It is now the seat of Robert Aldworth Newton, Esq., the lord of the manor of Fifield.

Roke, or Roak, is a hamlet partly in this parish, and partly in those of Berrick-Salome and Ewelme. Magdalen college, Oxford, claims the manorial rights.

The lands left for repairing and maintaining the parish church, yield about £70. per annum.

John Merryweather, by will, in 1632, left £100. which was expended in the purchase of land for the poor of this place.

Marked 1, are at Preston-Crowmarsh, and 2, at Roak.

Alnat William, Esq.	Miscellany.	Gubb —, mstr. of British school
Cooke Rev. S. H., M.A.	Archer John B., carrier	Harding William, vict., <i>Sun</i>
Corcellis H., Esq., solicitor	1, Argyle Chas., beer retailer	2, Hewitt James, shoemaker
Corcellis Mr. Nicholas Caesar	Atkins Jas., vict., <i>Castle Inn</i> ,	Hodgkins Ann, horse dealer
Costar Mrs. Churchfield	(& posting house)	Horn Josiah, shoemaker
Eyre George, Esq., solicitor	Bailey John, baker & grocer	2, Howard George, beer retlr.
Greenwood Mr. Wm. Read	Bailey Albert, coach builder	1, Hughes James, vict., <i>Swan</i>
Hoar James, Esq.	2, Bailey James, grocer	Hutchings Thomas, coal dr.
Mart Miss Johanna	Bird Joseph, blacksmith	Keene Edward, tailor
1, Maynard William, Esq.	2, Brazier Samuel, mason	Napper Harriet, schoolmstr
Monk Mrs. Mary	Brooke William, butcher	Newell Richard, beer retailer
Newton Robert Aldworth,	1, Brown Richard M., miller	Palmer James, shoemaker
Esq., Fifeild House	Burgis James, maltster and	2, Parks John, wheelwright
1, Newton Mr. William	corn dealer	Pearce Richard, shoemaker
Powell Mr. Richard	Burgis John, grocer and	and beer retailer
Quarterman Mr. John	tallow chandler	Polley John, baker & farmer
Saunders Mr. Alfred	Coles Thomas, draper, &c.	Polley Thomas, beer retailer
Saunders James, Esq.	2, Cook James, beer retailer	Rickson John, beer retailer
Shrubb Mr. John	Cook Wm., beer retailer	Sawyer Thomas, grocer
Stevens Mrs. Mary	Costar Richard, vict., <i>Crown</i>	Sims Charles, blacksmith
	Crook Ann, vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Smith John, blacksmith
	Driver J., national schlmsts.	Warner Wm., harness maker
	Frewin Elizabeth, vict., <i>Three</i>	West James, plumber, &c.
	<i>Horse Shoes</i>	West James, hair-dresser
	Frewin Hy., upholster, &c.	Whichello Ralph, butcher &
	Gabb E. J., British schoolmr.	beer retailer
	Goodey W. B., sub-postmstr.	Whichello Richard, butcher
	Green Edmund, baker and	Woodbridge William, baker
	corn dealer	Wright Henry, master of
	Green Hy., S., land surveyor	national school

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

BERRICK-SALOME PARISH.

This parish contains 1,090 acres; its population in 1831, was 134; and in 1841, 164 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,125; and the rateable value is £858. The chief proprietors of the soil are the societies of Magdalen and Lincoln colleges, Oxford, the lords of the manor.

The Village of Berrick-Salome is distant about 4 miles N.E.E. from Wallingford.

The Church is a very ancient building, with a wooden tower containing six bells. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of the dean and canons

of Christ church, Oxford; and annexed to the vicarage of Chalgrove. The Rev. F. Lawrence is the incumbent. The united livings amount to £276. per annum.

The Church lands, at the time of the commissioners enquiry, let for £5. 10s. per annum; and at the same time, the sum of £4. 14s. 4d. per annum was received for the poor, from the charities of Dr. Wall and Mrs. Markham, at Chalgrove. *Mary White*, by will in 1729, left an annuity of 30s. per annum, to the school of this place; and a like sum to the school of Britwell Prior.

Directory.—*The Misses Weller; Richard Bonner; Edward Belcher; John G. Hutchings; John Cooper; Thomas Spyer; and Thomas Weller, farmers; Mrs. Molyneaux, grocer; J. Gale, wheelwright; and J. Costar, blacksmith.*

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

BRIGHTWELL BALDWIN PARISH.

This parish contains 1,660 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,591. The assessed property amounts to £2,148.; and the population in 1831 was 332; and in 1841, 312 souls. William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq. is lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

The Village is small, and is distant 6 miles N.E. from Wallingford, and 3, S.W. from Watlington. In the latter part of the 17th century, Dr. Plot, says "there has not been any such thing as an ale-house, a sectary, or suit of law commenced within this parish, in the memory of man." After thus commenting on the religious sobriety of the inhabitants of this place, Plot, contrasts them with the people of the neighbouring town of Watlington. *See page 567.*)

Here is *Brightwell House* the handsome mansion of W. F. L. Stone, Esq.

The Church consisting of nave, chancel and south aisle, with a square tower, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The tower contains 5 bells. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. George Day, M.A. It is valued in the king's books at £18. 16s. 6½d.; gross income £518. The tithes were commuted in 1802. *The Rectory House* is a large building.

Cadwell (one farm) is a liberty or tything, situate about 1 mile north of Brightwell.

The *Benson Charity* estate yielded at the time of the enquiry, an annual income of £10.; and at the same period the sum of £4. 7s. per annum, was received from *Paul's charity*. These two sums are expended on the poor of the parish.

Day Rev. George, M.A.
Stone W. F. L., Esq., Bright-
well House

Farmers.

Bulford William, Grove

Coates James
Collins Thomas
Haddox William
Saunders Thomas
Young Samuel H.

Miscellany.

Gardner Joseph, vict., Lord
Nelson
Huggins Wm., blacksmith
Scott Mary, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

CHALGROVE PARISH.

Chalgrove parish, including the liberty of Rofford, comprises 2,120 acres; the population in 1831, was 549; and in 1841, 691 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,641.; and the rateable value £3,123. Among the principal landowners are the societies of Merton and Magdalen colleges, Oxford, and M. J. Blount, Esq. *The Manor House* is a large ancient building now used as a farm house.

Chalgrove or Chalgrave is a small village situate about 4 miles N.W. from Watlington. On the 5th January 1727, during a violent tempest, the steeple of the village church fell to the ground. The tower contained five bells which were all broken, but no person was hurt.

On *Chalgrove Field*, a battle was fought on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1643, between the royalists and parliamentarians, which proved fatal to the bold and popular Hampden. In the early part of the action he was struck on the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which broke the bone. He was conveyed to Thame, where he lingered in great agony for nearly three weeks, and then died. A monument commemorative of this sanguinary conflict, and in memory of the patriot Hampden, was erected by subscription near the spot upon which he received his death wound, in the two hundredth anniversary of the event, (June 18th, 1843.)

The Church is an ancient structure. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Berrick-Salome; rated at £10. 5s. 5d.; now worth £276. per annum. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford; incumbent, Rev. Robert French Lawrence, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1841.

The Vicarage House is a large brick building near the centre of the village.

Charities.—*The Church Estate* yields an annual rental of £43. *Joan Chlnal*, by will in 1646, left to 4 poor widows or ancient maids, of this place for ever, 4 gowns of cloth of the value of 18s. each. *The Benson charity estate*, purchased with the bequests of Dr. Wall, and Mrs. Markham, now yields £9. 6s. per annum. *John Hart*, in 1664, left a yearly rent charge of £3. for the binding of one poor boy to some good trade. *Rev. Francis White*, gave the interest of £100. to the poor children of this place. *Mary Smith*, in 1718, left 20s. per annum, viz. 10s. to be given to the minister for preaching a

sermon; and 10s. to the poor. *The Poor's Land*, (2 acres in Berrick-Salome) lets for £2. per annum.

Laurence Rev. R. F.

Farmers.

Billings Gabriel
Billings John
Brown William
Cannon Augustus
Crook John
Hatt Richard
Hatt Thomas White

Nichols Thomas
Stevenson Ferdinand
Stone Charles
Woodhead Thomas

Miscellany

Coates Abraham, shopkeeper
Crowdey Ann, vict., *Crown*
Dowdell Alfred, baker

Hatt Richard, maltster, &c.
Hall Richard, butcher
Hathaway James, carpenter
Knight William, miller and
beer retailer
Painter Geo., baker & grocer
Peel Edward, beer retailer
Smith Richard, butcher and
shopkeeper
White Joseph, vict., *Red Lion*

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

CUXHAM PARISH.

Cuxham is a small parish containing only 520 acres, of the rateable value of £977. The assessed property amounts to £1,149; and the population in 1831, was 207; and in 1841, 222 souls. The society of Merton college, are lords of the manor, and principal landowners. The manor house, near the church, is now a farm house.

The Village of Cuxham which is small, is distant about 2 miles N.W. of Watlington.

The Church is a small ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture. The tower contains 3 bells. The living is a rectory, rated at £9. 10s. 5d.; in the gift of Merton college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Rowden, B.D. The tithes were commuted in 1848, for a rent charge of £192.; and there are 26 acres of glebe land.

The National School, near the church was erected in 1849.

Rowden Rev. Francis, B.D.

Farmers.

Carey Jno., (& sub-postmaster)
Gale Joseph
Hicks John, (and miller)

Hicks William
Moore Joseph

Miscellany.

Brown James, baker & miller

Burnham Jas., horsebreaker
Crook Mary, beer retailer
Newell Henry, blacksmith
Remington Jas., grocer, &c.
Trinder John, vict., *Half Moon* (and carpenter)

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

EASINGTON PARISH.

This is another small parish, containing only 380 acres. The rateable value is £293.; the assessed property amounts to £265.; and the population in 1831 was 13; and in 1841, 24 souls. Mr. Thomas Greenwood is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil.

The Village of Easington consists of 5 houses, and is situate about 4 miles S.W. by S. of Tetsworth, and 4½ N.W. of Watlington.

The Church is a small edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, and a bell-cot for two bells. The benefice is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 12s. 6d.; and returned at £80. The bishop of Lincoln is the patron, and the rector is the Rev. Isaac Fidler, M.A. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £55. 16s. 6d., and there are 6½ acres of glebe land. *The Rectory House* is a small residence, near the church.

John Hart, in 1664, left a rent charge of £5. per annum for apprenticing poor children in this parish.

Directory.—Rev. J. Fidler; Mr. Thos. Greenwood, and Mr. J. Greenwood.

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

EWELME PARISH.

This parish, which is distinguished by giving a name to this hundred comprises 2,170 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,984. The amount of assessed property is £3,140.; and the population in 1831 was 619; and in 1841, 663 souls. The chief landowners are, the earl of Macclesfield, (the lord of the manor) Messrs. John Franklin, Octavius Franklin, Esq., Joseph Bond, and William Franklin.

The name of this parish is spelt in ancient writings *New-Elme*. Leland thinks that the appellation was derived "from a great Pool afore the Manor-Place, and Elmes growing about it." The Saxon word, Ewelme, signifies the head of a stream, or Water-head, and that the latter is the real derivation of the name, is proved from its being called in old writings in the latin language, Aquelma. In the Domesday book this parish is styled Lawelme; and at the period of that survey Gilbert de Gand was owner of the manor. It subsequently became part of the property of the Chaucers. The last male heir of that family was Thomas, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. His daughter carried it in marriage to William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, who rebuilt the church; and erected a spacious palace here, about the year 1424, and afterwards founded two charitable institutions. Ewelme continued in the possession of the de la Poles, until the reign of Henry VIII. when William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk was executed for high treason, and it was escheated to the crown. The king now constituted Ewelme, an honour, by adding to it several other manors, among which was that of Wallingford, before an appendage to the duchy of Cornwall. The lordship remained in the crown until 1817. It now belongs to the earl of Macclesfield. The palace, or as it was called, the manor place, was a magnificent structure, moated round, and situated "in the valley of the village." The remains of the mansion were used as a prison during

the civil war of the 17th century. Margaret of Anjou was confined a prisoner here for a number of years. Henry VIII. spent his honeymoon here with Jane Seymour; and latterly, prince Rupert occupied it during his sojourn in this part of the county. The only remains of the house is the banqueting hall, now made into the present manor house; the park is converted into a farm.

The Village of Ewelme which is situated about 2 miles from the Chiltern range of hills, is rural and sequestered, and the views from the neighbourhood are very fine. An ancient mansion near the church, was formerly the residence of Sir Edward Cope, bart., and afterwards of Sir Hildebrand Jacob. The grounds of this mansion were once adorned with long avenues of venerable lime trees. The manor house is now the residence of Captain Ormsby. There is a fine spring forming a sheet of water called the king's pond, at the foot of the hill on which the church is built, which empties into the Thames. About the centre of the village is a chalybeate spring, once in great request with valetudinarians. The Ikneild-street passed near Ewelme; and several coins and two urns have been found in the parish. One of the urns contained coins from the time of Trajan. Ewelme is distant about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. by E. of Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, stands on elevated ground, and is a handsome structure consisting of the usual parts. On the south side of the chancel is a beautiful monument to the duchess of Suffolk; and here is also the tomb of her parents, Thomas Chaucer, and his wife, Matilda. The rectory of this parish with a canonry of Christ church, was annexed by James I. in 1606, to the regius divinity professorship, at Oxford. The living is rated in the king's books at £21. 10s. 5d.; gross income £590. The Rev. William Jacobson, D.D., is the present rector. Michael earl of Suffolk (brother of the above mentioned William de la Pole), who fell at the field of Agincourt, was buried at Ewelme at the public expense, a large number of bishops and abbots having been summoned by royal mandate to celebrate his obsequies.

The Wesleyans and the *Primitive Methodists* have each a place of worship here. An hospital or almshouse for 13 poor men and 2 priests, was founded and endowed here in the reign of Henry VI. by *William de la Pole* duke, and *Alicia* duchess of Suffolk. On this they bestowed the name of *God's House*. One of the priests was to be master of the hospital, and the other of the grammar school. The hospital was valued in the time of Henry VIII. at £20. per annum. King James I. appointed the regius professor of divinity at Oxford, governor or master of the institution; but the right is now claimed by the earl of Macclesfield, as owner of the lordship of Ewelme. The estab-

ishment still consists of a master, grammar master, and 13 poor men. The Almshouse comprises 13 tenements forming a quadrangle with a common hall, and apartments for the master and grammar master. The annual income of this charity is now £593. per annum. A room in the almshouse has been appropriated for a school on the national system. The same noble benefactors likewise endowed a free school in the village. *The poor's money* consists of £53. 11s. 9d., 3 per cent consols.

Cummins Captain	Franklin Octavius	Glanville John, beer retailer and grocer
Eyre Peter, Esq.	Franklin William	Green John, baker & grocer
Gillham Rev. Thos. Henry	Powell George	Greenwood Thos. B., miller
Ormsby Captain		Hathaway John, wheelwright and machine maker
White Rev. Glyd, curate of Mungewell	Miscellany.	Hewitt Richard, blacksmith
	Bond James, vict., <i>Lamb</i> (& carrier)	Hope John, baker & grocer
Farmers.	Garlick Thomas, vict., <i>Grey-hound</i> , & butcher	Jacob James, shoemaker
Bond Joseph,	Garlick Eliz., boarding schl.	Pore Edward, shoemaker
Deverill Thomas	Glanville Geo., beer retailer and blacksmith	Tuck Edwin, tailor
Franklin John		White Amos, blacksmith
Franklin Joseph		

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

HASELEY GREAT PARISH.

Great Haseley parish, includes the township of Little Haseley, the hamlets of Latchford and Lobb, and the liberty of Rycote, and comprises 3,140 acres.

The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 749; and in 1841, 786 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,446; and the rateable value is £4,265. The earl of Macclesfield and M.P.W. Bolton, Esq., are the chief proprietors. The name of this parish seems compounded of the Saxon *Hæsele*, and the British *Ley*; signifying a wild uncultivated spot, over-run with hazels or nut-trees. The Conqueror gave Great Haseley to Milo Crispin, and it subsequently passed to the Bassets, some of which family were barons of Headington. After various transmissions the manor became vested in the Pipards, which family constructed a spacious manor place near the church. In a field on the N.W. side of the village a Roman urn was ploughed up in 1723.

The Village of Great Haseley, stands 3 miles west of Tetsworth, and 5 S.W. of Thame.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large structure consisting of the usual parts. The tower is embattled and contains a peal of six bells. In a recess on the north side is a monument to the memory of John Blackall, Esq., dated 1709; and on the north side of the chancel, is an altar tomb, bearing the effigy of a knight in armour, his feet resting upon a lion. On the south side of the church are remains of a small chapel or chantry. The living is a rectory annexed to the deanery of Windsor, rated at £30. The tithes were

commuted in 1842, for £689. 10s. 5d.; and there are 90 acres of glebe which let for £118. per annum. The elegant, but ill-fated Leland, was once rector of this parish. *The Rectory House* is a handsome building erected in 1849. On pulling down the old Rectory house, old lofty arched windows appeared, inside walls of six feet thick, and behind a fire place formed in one of them was a number of ecclesiastical encaustic tiles, about the date of Henry III.

A small *Independent Chapel* was erected, in the centre of the village in 1836.

The School is endowed with £31. per annum, out of the charity estates left to the poor of this parish by Luke Taylor, in 1647. At the time of the commissioners enquiry, these estates yielded £309. per annum. The sum of £1. 6s. 8d. a year is paid to the poor of this parish, out of the Wormsley estate; donor unknown.

Little Haseley is a small village situate about 1 mile south of Great Haseley. Population in 1841, 127.

Latchford is a hamlet distant about 1 mile east of Great Haseley. In Leland's time Mr. Barentine had here "a fair mansion house, walks *topiarü operis*, orchards and pools." *Lobb* is another small hamlet in this parish.

Ricot or Rycote is a liberty situate about 2 miles S.W. of Thame. According to Leland, this place "longid to one Fulco de Ricote." It then came to the Quartremains. Richard Quartremain "built a goodly chapel of ease without the manor place of Ricot, and founded there two chauntry priests. This foundation was begun in the reign of Henry VI, and endowed in the reign of Henry IV." The property afterwards came to the earls of Abingdon, and the mansion house has been demolished. James Lord Norris, baron Norris of Ricot, had the earldom of Abingdon superadded to that title, both which honours his descendant now enjoys. *Ricot Park* is an extensive domain, adorned with an alternation of wood and water. The mansion had the honour of twice receiving queen Elizabeth. Once she was conducted here by lord Williams and Sir Henry Bedingford, when on her way to Woodstock as a prisoner; and on the second occasion she voluntarily visited the seat on quitting Oxford in 1592.

Birkett Rev. William
 Dry Rev. A. ✓
 Muirhead J. P. Esq., Haseley Court

Farmers.

Atkinson Jas., Peg's farm ✓
 Banwell John, Latchford ✓
 Dodwell John, Lobb ✓
 Hester John, Haseley Court farm ✓

King William, Rycote ✓
 Lewin Henry, Latchford ✓
 Major George ✓
 Shrimpton John (& dealer) ✓
 Shrimpton Samuel ✓

Miscellany.

Billings Gabriel, beer retailer and machine maker ✓
 Cooper William, vict., Plough (and mason) ✓

Crandell William, tailor
 Coghill Wm., shopkeeper, &c. ✓
 Gillett Joseph & Son, auctioneers, surveyors, &c. ✓
 Home —, milliner ✓
 Home Thos., registrar, &c. ✓
 Hurst Ann, blacksmith
 Jordan Edwin, vict., Crown, (& plumber, &c.) ✓
 Mitchell John, shoemaker ✓
 Parslow John, shopkeeper ✓

Rose Henry, butcher ✓	Shrimpton R., carpenter &c.	Trindall S., baker & grocer ✓
Rough Wm., beer retailer ✓	Shrimpton W., carpenter &c.	Terry John, carrier ✓
✓ Shrimpton T., baker & farmer	Slatter Thomas, shoemaker	White H., shopkeeper & dr. ✓

Letters are received through the Wheatley Post Office.

NETTLEBED PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,120 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 618; and in 1841, 690. The amount of assessed property is £2,516; and the rateable value is £1,529. The principal landowners are, lord Camoys (the lord of the manor) Edward Sarney, Esq., and the Rev. W. T. Hopkins.

Oliver de Sandford held lands here by the sergeantry of the office of Spigurnell, or sealer of the king's writs in chancery.

The Village of Nettlebed, which is large and important, is seated on an eminence, about 5 miles N.W. from Henley. The principal street has a remarkably clean and neat appearance; and the houses are well built. The Windmill hill, a spot about half-a-mile N.E. of the village, is said to be the highest ground south of the Trent, being 950 feet above the level of the Thames. In the village is a saw mill, for cutting brush boards for the London market; and here too are manufactured by steam power, every description of sanitary stone-ware pipes, and pipes for agricultural purposes, as well as tiles for roofing, &c. *Joyce Grove* near the village, now the residence of Thomas Ommaney Pipon, Esq., was honoured with a visit from William III.; and queen Anne also once dined there. Small fairs are held at Nettlebed on the Monday after the feast of St. Luke, and on October 18th. This is one of the polling places for the county.

The Church is a handsome structure erected in 1846, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The tower contains six bells. The living is a perpetual curacy with that of Pishill; returned at £35; but now worth about £130. per annum. It is in the gift of the representatives of the late Rev. Thomas Lee Bennett; and incumbency of the Rev. James Hazel, M.A. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £280.

There is an *Independent Chapel* in the village.

Soundess House, the seat of Edward Sarney, Esq., is said to have been once the residence of Nell Gwynne. The estate formerly belonged to the Taverner family, and the celebrated Dr. Wallis lived here. Near the mansion is a square formed of yew trees, near to which was formerly a tower and flag staff. Windsor castle can be seen from this place with the naked eye.

Champion Mr. Henry James,
Chance Cottage
Hazel Rev. James, M.A.
Jeston Thomas Ward, Esq.,
surgeon, Woodbine cottage
Lamb Mr. James
Penlington William Rowland
Esq., surgeon
Pipon Thomas O., Esq.
Sarney Edward, Esq., Soun-
dess House
Willis Ralph, Esq.

Farmers.

Butler Richard

Glasspool Richard
Sarney Edmund

Miscellany.

Betteridge Adam, shoemaker
Betteridge A. harness mkr., &c
Champion James, auctioneer,
Nettlebed House
Champion William Samuel,
grocer, draper, & druggist
Chapple Harriet, grocer
Fox Thomas, blacksmith
Freeman Thomas, butcher
Gardner E. vict., *Red Lion*
Goodwin John, bricklayer
Goodall Edwin, shoemaker

Hobbs Thomas, horse dealer
Jiles Henry, vict., *White Hart*,
(and baker & grocer)
Phillips Stephen, builder
Lewis James, painter, &c.
Rogers James, butcher
Saunders John, vict., *Nag's*
Head, (and bricklayer)
Saunders Solomon, beer retr
Smeed George, vict., *Bull*
Strange Richard, farrier
Thompson William, saw and
flour mills, potteries, &c.
Wood Catherine, grocer
Woolhouse James, sub-post
master and shoemaker

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

NEWINGTON PARISH.

Newington parish, comprises the chapelry of Britwell-Prior, the liberty of Berrick-Prior, and the tythings of Brookhampton, and Great Holcomb. The area of the whole is 3080 acres; the amount of assessed property is £4,581; and the population in 1831 was 470; and in 1841, 471 souls. The rateable value is about £2,400. The principal landowners are Captain Pechell, M.P., lord of the manor, and W. F. L. Stone, Esq.

The Village of Newington, which is small is distant about 9 miles S.E. of Oxford.

Newington House, the seat of T. G. White, Esq., is an ancient mansion in which is a fine mantel-piece designed by Inigo Jones.

The Church is an ancient structure with nave, chancel, and square tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Britwell Priory; formerly a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, but now in the diocese of Oxford, gross income £450. The advowson belongs to the bishop of Oxford, and the present rector is the Rev. Septimus Cotes. Tithes commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £226. 5s.

The Rectory House is a good substantial building, partly of an ancient date, and partly built by Dr. Moss, in 1794.

BRITWELL-PRIOR is a chapelry in this parish, situate about 2 miles from Watlington; rateable value about £700.; and in 1841, contained a population of 52 souls. Here is an ancient house supposed once to have belonged to a religious establishment. W. F. L. Stone, Esq., Richard Newton, Esq. and — Champion, Esq. are the principal landowners.

The Chapel stands close to what is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle. The living is a curacy annexed to Newington.

Brookhampton, Great Holcomb, and Berrick Prior, are small hamlets in this parish.

Mary White, by will, in 1729, left an annual rent charge of £1. 10s. for putting to school three poor children of Berrick Prior. Under the Berrick inclosure act, in 1810, about two acres of land were allotted to the poor, in lieu of their claim to cut furze upon the common. The Church land of Newington, is less than an acre.

Cotes Rev. Septimus White Thomas Gilbert, Esq., Newington House Winter T., Esq., Britwell Hs.	Franklin Edward Hamp Henry, (& dairyman) Newton Rd., Britwell-Prior Shrubbs E., Great Holcomb Smith Ann, Brookhampton Stopes John, Britwell Prior	Hawes Thomas, beer retailer and shoemaker Hawes B., baker & beer rtr. Lester William, tailor Lowe W., carpenter & grocer Rice James, land steward Turrill John, vict., & mason, Brookhampton
Farmers.	Miscellany.	
Eyre Thos., Little Holcomb Frampton Henry	Cobb John, schoolmaster	

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

NUFFIELD PARISH.

Nuffield or Tuffield parish covers an area of 2,280 acres. The amount of assessed property is £1,730.; and the population in 1831, was 197; and in 1841, 216 souls. The chief proprietors of the soil are lady Langham; Magdalen college, Oxford; Mrs. Butler, Mr. Thomas Deane; Mr. John Franklin, and Mr. E. H. Hulton.

The Village of Nuffield is small, and is distant 7 miles N.W. by W. of Henley, and 4, E. by S. of Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small ancient structure, with a square tower. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 16s. 10½d.; gross income £424. It is in the patronage of lady Langham; and incumbency of the Rev. William Toovey Hopkins. The tithes are commuted.

The Rectory House is a modern erection, near the church.

Mary Spier, in 1697, left a rent charge of £5. per annum, for apprenticing poor children.

Directory.—Rev. Wm. Toovey Hopkins; Thomas Deane; Thomas Cozens, and Absalom Benwell, farmers; and John Willis, vict., Crown.

Letters are received through the Nettlebed Post Office.

SWYNCOMBE PARISH.

Swyncombe, or Swincombe parish contains 2,320 acres; the amount of assessed property is £1,801.; and the population in 1831 was 285; in 1841,

399; and in 1851, 427 souls. The principal landowners are the Rev. Charles Edmund Ruck Keene (the lord of the manor), and Henry Horn Hulton, Esq.

The Village of Swyncombe is formed by three hamlets, called Cookley Green, Park Corner, and Russell's Water, and is pleasantly situated in the range of the Chiltern hills, about 7 miles E. by N. of Wallingford.

Swyncombe House, the seat of the Rev. C. E. R. Keene, is a fine mansion, recently erected in the Elizabethan style.

The Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a small but neat flint structure, with a small bell-niche. It consists of a nave, chancel, and apse. The windows contain armorial bearings of the lords of the manor, from the time of the conquest till the middle of the last century. The benefice is a rectory, valued at £7. 9s. 4½d., and in the gift of the lord chancellor. The present rector is the Hon. and Rev. Henry Alfred Napier, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £415.

There is a *National School* in the parish.

Directory—Rev. C. E. R. Keene, *Swyncombe House*; Hon. and Rev. H. A. Napier; Messrs. Henry Hewer; George King; Griffiths Dixon, and Henry Saunders, farmers.

Letters are received through the Nettlebed Post Office.

WARBOROUGH PARISH.

Warborough or Wardborough parish, including the hamlet of Shillingford, contains 1,940 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 681; and in 1841, 537. The assessed property amounts to £2,744.; and the rateable value is £3,699. The principal owners of the soil are the Misses Stapleton, Grey's Court, ladies of the manor, and the society of St. John's college, Oxford. The parish is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the north and west by the Thame.

The Village of Warborough, which is considerable is situate about 3 miles N. from Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a nave and chancel, with a chantry chapel on the south side; and a handsome square embattled tower built in 1666, containing six bells. In the interior is an ancient circular lead font. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a peculiar in the diocese of Oxford. The patronage is vested in the society of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and the Rev. Herbert White, B.D., is the incumbent. The annual value of the living is £350. Tithe rent charge £668. *The Parsonage House* is ancient, but has been much altered.

There is a *Friend's Meeting House* in the village; and a *National School* in the parish.

SHILLINGFORD is a hamlet in this parish, and Shillingford Bridge connects the counties of Oxford and Bucks. *William Beeseley*, bequeathed a rent charge of £5. per annum to the poor of this parish.

Bealby Mrs. Mary
 Beesley Mrs. Elizabeth
 Candwell Henry, Esq.
 Ebsworth R., Esq., surgeon
 Green James, Esq.
 Minchin William, Esq.
 Saunders Mrs. Martha
 Saunders Mrs. ———
 White Rev. Herbert

Farmers.

Beesley Henry
 Beesley John

Beesley Thomas
 Shrubb James
 Swell & Gammon
 Tubb Benjamin

Miscellany.

Barley John, grocer & baker
 Beesley Joshua, mason
 Coles Priscilla, vict., *George*
 Coles William, wheelwright
 Cousins James, blacksmith
 Davis Henry, vict., *New Inn*
 and coal merchant

Eldridge Richd., blacksmith
 Gibbons Thomas, grocer
 Greenaway J., vict., *Six Bells*
 Hill Edw., butcher
 Mullis T., vict., *Nag's Head*
 Payne William & Thomas,
 brewers, Shillingford
 Shepherd Henry, baker
 Townsend William, vict.,
 Tripp S., beer rtr. & butcher
 Tubb James, maltster
 Waterman John, draper
 Wiggins William, grocer

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

WARPSGROVE PARISH.

This parish contains only 460 acres, the rateable value of which is £548. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 36; and in 1841, 23. The assessed property amounts to £780. Hugh Hammersley, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Warpsgrove, is distant about 3½ miles east of Stadhampton. There is no church in the parish; the parishioners usually attend the churches of Easington and Great Haseley. The living is a rectory, rated at £2. 11s. 10½d. and in the patronage of the lord chancellor. The tithes were commuted for a yearly payment of £20.

Directory.—*William Atkinson, and James Bryant, farmers.*

Letters are received through the Tetsworth Post Office.

Dorchester Hundred.

At the time of the Norman conquest this hundred was very much more extensive than at present. When the country was divided into hundreds, Dorchester constituted a splendid and powerful see; and the bishop, for the convenience of his courts, might cause the hundred to be rendered so comprehensive as to embrace the chief of his local property. After the removal of the see to Lincoln, it is not improbable that the bishop of the newly formed diocese requested the formation of a fresh hundred, that of Thame, for his own accommodation. Dorchester hundred now contains 11,280 acres; and its population in 1831 was 3,257; and in 1841, 3,571 souls. The river Thames separates this hundred from that of Ewelme on the south-east, and the hundreds of Bullington and Thame form its boundaries on the north and east, and the county of Berks. on the south and west. There is a detached portion of the hundred locally situated in the hundred of Langtree. The parishes of Dorchester hundred are part of Bensington, (Fifield) Chiselhampton—Clifton—Hampden—Culham—Dorchester—Drayton—Stadhampton—and South-Stoke.

CHISELHAMPTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1,210 statute acres, the rateable value of which is £1,150. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £1,725.; and the population in 1831 was 126; and in 1841, 153 souls. The principal land-owner is Charles Peers, Esq., the lord of the manor.

The Village of Chiselhampton is seated on the bank of the river Thame, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Oxford. Here is *The Lodge*, the handsome residence of Charles Peers, Esq. It is a square red brick building, with stone porch, pilasters and pediment, surrounded by some tastefully laid down pleasure grounds. A branch of the D'Oyley family were long seated in this village.

The Church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a small modern structure. The living is a curacy, consolidated with that of Stadhampton, a peculiar of Dor-

chester, not in charge. Its annual value is about £50. The Rev. William Parker Perry, M.A., is the present incumbent. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor.

Directory.—Charles Peers, Esq., Chiselhampton Lodge; Messrs. Vincent, William Wells, Robert Wells, James Bonner, John Turner, John Quartermain, and Rd. Whitmill, farmers; and Sarah Nichols, vict., Coach & Horses.

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

CLIFTON-HAMPDEN PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1,030 acres; the population in 1831 was 288; and in 1841, 297 souls. The rateable value is £1,595.; and the assessed property amounts to £1,348. The chief proprietor is H. H. Gibbs, Esq., the lord of the manor. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Thame.

The Village, which is small, is situate about 3½ miles E.S.E. of Abingdon.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, beautifully situated on a cliff, at a bend of the river Thame. It was restored a few years since by the patron (Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.) in pursuance of the wishes of his father, the late George Henry Gibbs, Esq. In the chancel is a fine monument to the memory of that gentleman. The living is a perpetual curacy, worth about £180. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Joseph Gibbs, M.A.

Leonard Wilmot, in 1608, left an annual rent charge of 20s. to the poor of this parish.

Gibbs Rev. Joseph, M.A. incumbent	Latham Robert C.	Crake Jesse, Great House Academy & gentlemen's boarding school)
Belcher Mrs. Elizabeth	Paxman Jas., (& seedsman)	
Crawley Mrs. Mary	Paxman Noah, (& seedsman, & threshing and drilling machines let for hire)	Eason Thomas, blacksmith
Farmers.	Miscellany.	Hitchman Joseph, shoemkr.
Jones Thomas	Casey Richard, mason and beer retailer	Kimberly C., machine man
Latham James, Fullamore farm		Ody Israel, carpenter, vict., Plough, (& sub-postmaster)
		Whitlock Frdk., baker & grocer

Letters are received through the Abingdon Post Office.

CULHAM PARISH.

The parish of Culham, which lies on the bank of the Thames, comprises 1,680 acres. The assessed property amounts to £4,794.; and the rateable value is £4,039. In 1831, the number of its inhabitants was 404; and in 1841, the same number. The land belongs chiefly to Sir George Richard Petchell (the lord of the manor), and John Shawe Phillips, Esq.

The Village of Culham is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S. by E. of Abingdon. The Abingdon road station of the Great Western line of railway is in this parish.

Culham House, the seat of J. S. Phillips, Esq., is a handsome brick building.

The Church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a small Gothic edifice and cruciform in shape. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, and worth about £100. per annum. The patron is the bishop of Oxford; and the vicar is the Rev. Robert Walker.

The Vicarage House is a neat modern residence, at the east end of the village.

In this parish is situated the new *Diocesan Training School*. (See page 348.)

There is in this parish a sum of £20., the interest of which is distributed to the poor, but the origin of it is not known. *The Poor's allotment* set apart at the enclosure of the commons in 1813, consisted of 18A. 35P. It was sold for the sum of £1,800., which was invested in the funds, and the interest is given to the poor.

Holford Mr. Thomas
Phillips John Shawe, Esq.,
Culham House
Walker Rev. Robert

Farmers.

Badcock Benjamin, Rye farm
Harris Joseph, Warren farm
Munday Mary A., Manor fm.
Thomson Wm., Zouch farm

Miscellany

Billingsley Edw., blacksmith
Bradbury John, coal merch.
and brewer
Cheer Edward, carpenter
Dandridge Robert, vict.,
Waggon and Horses
Gibbons Joseph, baker and
shopkeeper

Horley J., vict., *Sow & Pigs*
Horley William, tailor
Playfair Peter, vict., *Railway*
Hotel
Porter William, mason
Pratt Charles, schoolmaster
Reed Henry, blacksmith
Winterbourn George, vict.,
Nag's Head

Letters are received through the Abingdon Post Office.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester parish, including the hamlets of Burcott and Overy, extends over an area of 2,450 acres; 900 of which constitute the township of Dorchester. The population in 1831, was 866; and in 1841, 1,078 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,646., and the rateable value is £3,763. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is the earl of Abingdon.

Dorchester is termed by *Bede Civitas Dorcinia*. By Leland it is called *Hydropolis*; a name, says Camden, of his own inventing, but proper enough; *Dour* signifying in Britain, water. The circumstance of situation warrants this fanciful character of epithet; it being seated near the junction of the Thame, and Isis, about 8 miles S.E. by S. from Oxford. The town is of great antiquity and was formerly a city and market town, though now reduced to the dimensions of a humble rural village. The river Thame is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, completed in 1815. The old bridge, which

was then demolished, was erected in the reign of Edward III. The site of Dorchester was formerly a Roman Station, (supposed to be Civitas Dorcinia) of some extent and importance. In the 7th century St. Birinus was sent from Rome, by pope Honorius to convert the West Saxons, and here it is said he first preached the gospel to them; after baptizing Cinegils, the king of that people, at which ceremony, Oswald, king of Northumberland, attended as God-sib or Godfather; the two kings, according to Bede, gave the bishop this town for the foundation of an episcopal see, in honour of the event. The see comprised the two large kingdoms of the West Saxons, and Mercians; and twenty successive bishops sat here in great splendour. Seven bishoprics were at length taken out of it; still the see continued the largest in England, till about the year 1,086, when bishop Reginus removed it to Lincoln. This city was the seat of council with several monarchs, during the periods of its wealth and dignity; but it suffered much from the incursions of various contending parties. Besides the cathedral, there were formerly three parish churches, and an abbey of Augustine canons founded by Birinus, in 635. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall. Hearne traces its whole progress "from *Wally*, half-a-mile north from the church by the abbey spring called Collwell, at the same distance from the town, where he places a fort. On the east is the village of Warborough. The walls run between Overy; thence south, where the great road now is, quite to the present town, and so on to the Dyke Hills." From the middle of the 12th century this town rapidly declined in importance; and Leland and Camden describe it in their time as destitute of trade, and reduced to the character of a village. On the south side of the present church stood a castle of which every fragment has now disappeared. A circular field, to the south of the town is supposed by Brown Willis, to have been an amphitheatre; and nearly contiguous is a farm house called *Bishop's Court*, and the *Gyld* which occupies the site of the bishop's palace. *Dyke Hills*, an extensive embankment near the village, are supposed by some to be the remains of a Roman camp; whilst Dr. Stukeley fancies them a British Cursus; other writers ascribe them to the Mercians. Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, from Julius Cæsar to Heraclius, and many other relics of that people have been found here in abundance. In a garden behind the church, a small gold ring, inscribed with the year of Birinus consecration, 636, was dug up in 1736. A small altar for prayer, not for sacrifice, it having no focus, was dug up in 1731; and a part of a crosier was found in the bed of the river Thame within the last fifty years. Many of the antiquities found here bear the marks of fire, which some suppose, says Gough, to have occasioned the removal of the see to Lincoln.

In 1140, Alexander, the munificent bishop of Lincoln, founded here an abbey

of black canons, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birinus. At the dissolution it was found to be endowed with £219. 12s. per annum. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Ayshfield. The market has long been discontinued, but there is an annual pleasure fair here on Easter Tuesday. Chaucer, the poet, is said to have had a residence here. The river Thames was made navigable from Burcott, (in this parish) to Oxford, by act of parliament in 1624.

The Church, which was originally a Cathedral, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is a handsome, lofty, and spacious structure. A great part of it was originally the abbey church, to which was united the parochial place of worship. It now consists of nave, side aisles, a large chancel, and a low square embattled tower containing six bells. The pillars and arches are lofty, and well proportioned, and its windows magnificent. Two of the windows have some curious paintings on glass; the stone medallions of one represent the genealogy of the line of Jesse. The font supposed by Stukeley and Gough, to be the only one of the kind in the world, is said to be of the time of Birinus. It is of cast lead, and on the sides, the twelve apostles are represented, each sitting in a separate stall. There are several extremely ancient monuments in the church, and in the chancel is the tomb of the founder, St. Birinus. The whole of this fine edifice has become much delapidated; but the praise-worthy efforts of the present incumbent have done much towards its restoration. In consequence of the former privileges of the abbey, Dorchester church retained a peculiar jurisdiction over eleven parishes, besides being exempt from episcopal visitation. The living is a curacy, in the gift of the trustees of Mr. Fettiplace, and incumbency of the Rev. William Fountaine Addison. *The Parsonage House* being much decayed, is about to be re-built.

The Catholic Church, which is dedicated in honour of St. Birinus, was erected by John Davey, Esq., and given by him to the Society of Jesus, commonly called Jesuits. It is a very elegant edifice, and consists of nave and chancel, which are separated by a finely carved oak rood screen; and a south porch. The altar which is of stone, is supported by sculptured figures of the Evangelists. The east window, of three lights, is filled with stained glass, representing the Nativity, Crucifixion, &c., of our Saviour; the stained glass of the south window in the chancel, represents St. Birinus baptizing Cinegils, king of the West Saxons, and that of the north window, the Pope commissioning St. Birinus to preach the gospel in England. At the west end of the church is a full-length figure of the saint with a gilt crozier. The interior of the church is fitted up with open seats; the roof is open, and the whole edifice is finely decorated, and has an elegant appearance. The Rev. Robert Newsham is the present pastor.

The Presbyterians have also a chapel here. A grammar school was founded here two centuries ago, by John Fettiplace, Esq., of Swinbrooke, it is endowed with £10. per annum, and is conducted on the National system.

Burcott is a small village containing a few farm houses, and *Burcott House* the seat of Henry Hannam, Esq.; which is situated in a pleasant park on the bank of the river Isis. The rateable value of the hamlet is £1,108; and the chief proprietors are the earl of Abingdon, and H. Hannam, Esq.

Overy is a hamlet in this parish, though locally situate in the hundred of Ewelme. Its rateable value is included with Dorchester, which village it closely adjoins.

Hungerford Dunch, by will in 1680, left £200. to the poor of Dorchester; with this sum 6 or 7 acres of land were purchased, and the rents are distributed amongst the poor.

Sir George Fettiplace, in 1743, left £10. a year, to be given in bread to the poor of this parish.

Leonard Willmot, bequeathed a yearly rent charge to the poor of the hamlet of Burcot. Two sums of 5s. each (donors unknown) are distributed with Willmot's charity.

Marked 1, reside at Burcott.

Addison Rev. William Fountaine, M.A.	1, Wallis Jonathan	Godwin Samuel, shoemaker
Aveling Wm. Henry, Esq.,	Wallis Jph., (& corn mercht.	Goodey William, vict., <i>White</i>
Cherrill Mr. James	1, Whitehorn Richard	<i>Hart</i> , (& butcher)
Cherrill Vincent, Esq., Overy	Wilkins James	Green Hy., grocer & baker
Cobb Mrs. Ann		Higgins Charles, baker
Cobb Mrs. Mary	Miscellany.	Howes James, blacksmith
1, Cripps Mr. John	Bannister George, butcher	Howes J., vict., <i>Fleur-de-Lis</i> ,
Davey John, Esq.	1, Beasley G., vict., <i>Chequers</i>	and (blacksmith)
1, Hannam Henry, Burcott	Berry William, mason	Jemmet William, grocer and
House	Bunting Francis, grocer	bacon factor
Newsham Rev. R., Catholic	Burridge John, shoemaker	Jordan John, wheelwright
Saltmarsh Mr. Chas., Prior	& beer retailer	Jordan William, wheelwright
Saunders Mrs. Margaret	Cadell Wm., vict., <i>Chequers</i>	Lewis W., veterinary surgeon
Scott Mrs. Mary	Cherrill T., miller, Overy	Lowe Joseph, vict., <i>Castle</i>
Slade William, Esq.	Cobb James, vict., <i>George</i>	Saywell T., carpenter, Overy
Walker Mr. Thomas	Cobb William, mason	Simpson S., sub-postmaster
Wilmott Mr. Henry	Cobb Thomas, baker	Shrimpton G., woollen draper,
	Coleing George, baker	tailor and hatter
	Coles Thomas, draper	Taylor Thomas, baker
	Cox Wm., corn merchant	Wichello Thos., vict., <i>Crown</i> ,
Farmers.	Croxford William, vict.,	(& wheelwright)
Cook William	<i>Plough</i> , (& butcher)	Wiggins M. A., Ladies School
Davey George, Overy	Davis George, schoolmaster	Wigley William, Shoemaker
Davey John, Overy	Drake John, river surveyor	Wilkins Thomas, plumber
1, Franklin John	Durbridge John, vict., <i>Queen's</i>	and glazier
Latham Joseph Christopher	<i>Arms</i>	Wilkins William, plumber and
Shrubbs James, (& miller)		glazier
Swell Henry		

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

DRAYTON PARISH.

The acreage of Drayton parish is 820; its rateable value is £1,747.; the amount of assessed property is £1,758; and the population in 1831, was 333; and in 1841, 327 souls. The principal landowner and lord of the manor is the earl of Abingdon.

The Village of Drayton is seated on the western bank of the Thame, 2 miles from its confluence with the Isis. It is about 5 miles north of Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small edifice with nave, chancel, and belfry. The benefice is a curacy, not in charge; returned at £40. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford; incumbent, Rev. Joseph Boughton Coley, M.A. Value of the living about £60. per annum. Rectorial tithes commuted for £290.

The Parsonage House, is a neat newly built residence south of the church.

Mary Spyer, by will in 1697, left a rent charge of £5. for apprenticing poor children of Drayton.

Directory.—Rev. J. B. Coley; Messrs. Abraham Deane, Henry Betteridge, William Betteridge, John Smith, and Edward Wise, farmers; Stephen Collett, carpenter, James Horn, shopkeeper, James Russell, shopkeeper and beer retailer, William Townsend, blacksmith & vict., Three Horse Shoes, & Robt., Webb, baker.

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

STADHAMPTON PARISH.

This is a small parish, containing only 530 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,323. The assessed property amounts to £1,282; and the population in 1831, was 313; and in 1841, 384 souls. The chief owners of the soil are William Jones, Esq. (the lord of the manor), John Cripps, Esq., and Oriol college, Oxford. *The Manor House* is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Butler. The parish is bounded by the river Thame,

The Village of Stadhampton is situate about 8 miles S.E. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice, consisting of nave, chancel and pinacled tower. The living, which is a donative curacy, is consolidated with that of Chiselhampton. The annual value of the united living is about £150. Patron, Charles Peers, Esq.; incumbent, Rev. William Parker Perry, M.A.

The Parsonage House is a good building, adjoining the church yard.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here. *The School* is supported by C. Peers, Esq.

Mrs. Mary Peers, in 1818, endowed the school with £100. in the 3 per cent consols.

Mrs. Sarah Stevens Peers, by will in 1818, left £10. per annum to the school and £10. to be set apart to accumulate.

Perry Rev. William Parker	Palmer Elizabeth	Cooper Joseph, vict., <i>Crown</i>
Chapple Miss Louisa	Parsons Robert	Costar Thomas, blacksmith
Webb Mrs. Mary	Wiggins Joseph	Moody George, carrier
		Osborn Robert, shopkeeper
		Richmond Kate, ladies school
		Turrill John, butcher

Farmers.

Bobart William Eaton
Butler Richard, Manor House

Miscellan7.

Ash Manuel, sen., butcher
Ash Manuel, jun., butcher

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

STOKE-SOUTH PARISH.

The parish of South Stoke includes the liberty or chapelry of Woodcote, and contains 3,440 acres. It is a detached portion of this hundred, and is encompassed by the hundred of Langtree. Its population in 1831, was 751; and in 1841, 907 souls. Of this latter number 405 belonged to South Stoke, The amount of assessed property in the entire parish is £3,090.; and the rateable value is £4,945. The principal landowners are the dean and canons of Chrish church, Oxford, Mr. Isaac King, Adam Duff, Esq., Mr. William Ferguson, and Mr. George Haines. The Manor house is a good building, on the north side of the church yard. Near it is a spring, the water of which has the appearance, but not the taste of milk. Mr. Isaac King, as lessee under the dean and canons of Christ church, is lord of the manor.

The Village of South Stoke, which is small and compact, is situate on the margin of the Thames, between that classic stream, and the Great Western railway. It is distant 4 miles S. by W. from Wallingford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch and tower. In the latter are five bells. The edifice is in the perpendicular style. The living is a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Woodcote; in the deanery of Henley; and incumbency of the Rev. Philip Henry Nind, M.A. It is valued in the king's books at £12. 16s. 0½d. and returned at £130. per annum. The patronage is vested in the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The parish is now being inclosed; and the tithes are in process of commutation.

The Vicarage House is a plain building, a short distance south of the church.

The Independent Chapel in the village, was erected in 1820, and will accommodate about 150 persons.

CHARITIES.—*Dr. Griffith Higgs*, in 1659 left £5. a year to the poor of South Stoke, and for that purpose directed his executors to lay out £100. in land of £5. yearly value, and to charge the land with the payment of £5. a year, to be laid out as follows, namely: £3. part thereof, to be distributed yearly amongst six poor families of South Stoke below the hill, and the remaining £2. among six

poor families of Woodcote and Exlade, by half-yearly payments, in the particular manner directed in the will.

Dr. Higgs also left £600. for the maintenance of a free school here. Land was purchased with this sum, which now yields an annual rental of £18., for which the schoolmaster teaches ten poor children free.

Augustine Knapp in 1602, left a rent charge of 20s. per annum towards clothing the poor of this place. *Henry Parslow*, by will, in 1675, charged an estate at Checkendon with the payment of £5. to provide five coats for five poor men, one at South Stoke, two at Woodcote, and two at Checkendon; and he directed that the vicar of South Stoke should have 10s. for preaching a sermon on the Monday before All Saints, and the clerk 1s.; and that each man who should receive the coats should have 1s., and the two churchwardens who should buy the coats, 1s. each. There is in this parish the sum of £40. belonging to the poor, but it is not known when or by whom it was left or given. The interest of this money is given to the poor. One poor man of this parish is entitled to a place in Alnutts almshouse, on Goring heath, and a certain number of boys participate in the benefits of Mr. Alnutts other charities there. The owners of an estate in this parish, have for a great number of years, annually given to three poor women of this parish, and two of Checkendon, a quantity of blue cloth to make gowns. There is no reason to conclude that these gifts arise from a charge upon the estate. They are merely voluntary donations.

Baker Mrs. Elizabeth	Fulbrook Thomas	
Curtis Mrs. Ann	King Richard P, Manor Hs.	Fulbrook James, schoolmstr.
Fell Rev. George, curate,	Panter Thomas P.	Goodenough James, sub-post-
Vicarage	Panter Benjamin	master
King Mr. Isaac, Manor House	Spearink Thomas	Higgs John, carpenter
Panter Mr. Charles	Woodward Richard	Panter Joseph, vict., <i>Cross</i>
Panter Mr. James		<i>Keys</i>
	Miscellany.	Wormsley Charles, baker,
Farmers.	Clare Thomas, grocer, wheel-	grocer & beer retailer
Clare Thomas	wright & beer retailer	

Letters are received through the Wallingford Post Office.

WOODCOTE CHAPELRY.

Woodcote or Woodcott, is a liberty and chapelry in the parish of South Stoke, the acreage and valuation of which are included with the parish.

The Village which is irregularly built, lies close to the Chiltern hills, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, S.S.E. from Wallingford, and 3 S.W. from South Stoke. There is a fair for sheep, &c., held here on the first Monday after the 16th November.

Woodcote House, formerly called Rollins or Rawlings, is the residence of the Rev. Phillip Henry Nind, the incumbent of the parish. It is a handsome building situated on an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was re-built on the site of the old one in 1845, at a cost of £1300. The style of architecture is Anglo Norman; and

the interior consists of chancel, nave, and south porch. It contains 250 sittings, mostly free. The living is a curacy annexed to South Stoke. The School was founded, and endowed by Mrs. Ann Newman, with £10. per annum, and a house and garden for the schoolmaster; six children of South Stoke, and four of Checkendon are entitled to be taught free.

Ferguson William, Esq., Folly
Nind Rev. Philip Henry,
Woodcote House

Farmers.

Bitnead Edward
Claxson John & Richard
Fullbrook Urban Edward
Haines George

Lewis Henry, (and brick and
tile manufacturer)
Ward Henry
Wilson William

Miscellany.

Bitmead A., vict., *Greyhound*
Bond William, butcher
Butler John, beer retailer
Coling Joseph, shoemaker

Haines Henry, baker & grcr.
Hope Joseph, wheelwright
and beer retailer
Leppard Thomas, carrier
Lewis David, schoolmaster
Lewis Richard, beer retailer
Messenger Timothy, vict.,
Red Lion, (& carpenter)
Province John, blacksmith
Talbot John, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Henley Post Office.

Chadlington Hundred.

This hundred is bounded on the west by parts of the counties of Gloucester; on the east by the hundred of Wootton; on the south by Bampton hundred, from which it is divided by the river Windrush; and on the north by the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury. The area of Chadlington hundred is 67,540 acres; and its population in 1831, was 14,976; and in 1841, 15,392 souls. A considerable portion of this hundred, on the south east, is engrossed by the forest of Whichwood or Wychwood. The remaining tracts are chiefly barren of wood, and of the soil, denominated stonebrash. The parishes comprised in the hundred are Ascott-under-Wychwood,—Bruerne, (extra parochial);—Chastleton—part of Charlbury parish—Churchill—Compton Little—Cornwell—Enstone—Fifield—Fulbrook—Heythorpe (part of),—Idbury—Kingham—Minster Lovell—Northmoor—the market town of Chipping Norton—Hook Norton—Great Rollright—Little Rollright—Salford—Sarsden—Shipton-under-Wychwood—Spelsbury—Swerved—Swinbrook and Taynton.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD PARISH.

Ascott-under-Wychwood, or Ascott-Doiley lies on the borders of Wychwood forest, and contains 2,540 acres, 1701 of which are rateable. The population in 1831, was 419; and in 1841, 463 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £1,995.; and the rateable value is £2,424. The principal landowners are lord Churchill (the lord of the manor), Mrs. Hacker, and Mr. Peter Harris. *The Manor-house*, situate on the north side of the village is now a farm house.

Wychwood Forest.—The name of Whichwood or Wychwood is derived, according to Dr. Silver, from the Wiccii, who composed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and occupied the exact spot now covered by the forest. Dr. Giles' definition of a forest, is, "that it is a portion of woody grounds and pastures, set apart for wild beasts and fowls, of forest, chase, or warren, and preserved for the use of the sovereign." Wychwood forest, which abuts on this, and several of the neighbouring parishes, is a tract of land, about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth. It was enlarged by king John, and enclosed with a fence. It was in this forest that Edward IV. while hunting, met with Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Gray, whom he made his queen. Many of our English kings, took much delight in hunting in this forest, and during their temporary stay, they generally had their residence at Witney. The coppices of Wychwood forest are its most profitable production. Of these there are 34; 18 of which belong to the crown; 12 to the duke of Marlborough; and 4 to certain individuals. The coppice wood belonging to the crown is usually cut at 18 years growth, and that appertaining to the duke at 21.

The Village which is long and scattered is about 6 miles N.E. from Burford.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient edifice in the Norman style of architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and a tower containing five bells. In the chancel are the three stone seats for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. The living is a perpetual curacy not in charge; in the patronage of the vicar of Shipton-under-Wychwood, and incumbency of the Rev. Frederick Edwin Lott. It is rated in the king's books at £8. 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £70.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* which was erected in 1816. *The Parish School* is partly supported by lord Churchill.

The Poor's Estate consisting of several lands and tenements, now yields an annual income of £45. This sum is expended upon the poor. About an acre of land near the bridge of Ascott, called the *Lower Green* was in 1819, given tithe free by lord Churchill to the use of eight poor families in this parish. This acre now lets for £2. per annum.

Gibbs Mrs. Amy
Harris Mr. P., College House
Kinsey Mr. George
Lardner Mr. Richard

Farmers.

Chaundy David
Chaundy Thomas & Peter
Gomm George
Hatty Richard
Kearsey Joseph

Lardner Limborough, Manor
house
Townsend Anthony
Timms William
Yapp George

Miscellany.

Bunting S. H., schoolmaster
Dunn Charles, blacksmith
Gomm Edward, grocer
Hill John, wheelwt. & smith

Holyfield Thomas, miller
Jackson Thomas, shoemaker
Morris John, vict., *Churchill Arms*
Morris William, baker
Moss Joseph, wheelwright
Moss Richard, shoemaker
Perkins John, vict., *Swan*,
(& baker & maltster)
Vennell William, grocer and carrier

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

BRUERNE (VILLE).

This is an extra-parochial liberty containing 3,510 acres. It is situated about 5 miles north of Burford. The population in 1831, was 41; and in 1841, 46 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,973. It was a house of Cistercian monks, founded by Nicholas Basset, in 1147, in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary. The yearly revenues at the dissolution were £124. 10s. 10d.; The site was granted by James I. to Sir Anthony Cope. The house now standing was partly destroyed by fire in 1780, and is occupied as a farm house. There are no vestiges of the religious establishment.

Directory.—*Mr. William Huckvale, farmer; Grange.*

CHARLBURY (PART OF) PARISH.

Charlbury is partly in this hundred, and partly in a detached portion of the hundred of Banbury. It includes the market town of Charlbury, and the hamlets of Fawler and Finstock, which are in Banbury hundred, and for which see page 637; and the chapelries of East Chadlington, and Short-hampton, and the hamlet of Walcott, which are in this hundred.

CHADLINGTON EAST CHAPELRY.

East Chadlington includes the tithing of West Chadlington, and contains 3,300 acres, of the rateable value of £3,316. The population in 1831 was 681; and in 1841, 654 souls, of which number 448 belonged to West Chadlington. J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P. (the lord of the manor); the society of St. John's college, Oxford; and the vicar, in right of his church, are the chief landowners. *The Manor House* is now used as a farm house. At the west end of this township is an entrenchment, in which human bones have been discovered. It is supposed to have been a Roman camp.

The Village of Chadlington, which is very scattered, is distant about 4 miles S.S.E. from Chipping Norton.

The Church is an ancient structure, in good repair, dedicated to St. Mary, and consisting of nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and tower. In the latter is a peal of six bells. The chancel was partly rebuilt in 1849. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Charlbury, not in charge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

The Baptist Chapel, erected in 1840, is a good stone building capable of accommodating about 250 persons. The minister is the Rev. Thomas Eden.

The School, erected in 1847, is supported by J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.

The Church Estate lets for £32. per annum. *Constable Close*, in the parish of Spelsby, lets for a few shillings per annum; which together with 6s. per annum called *Straw money*, received from the lessee of the great tithes, is applied with the rent of the church estate to repairing the church. Half the

rent of an estate in Essex, called the Orset, is received and distributed to the poor of Chadlington. The sum received from this charity in 1851 was £59. 9s. 10d.

SHORTHAMPTON CHAPELRY.

This township and chapelry includes the hamlets of Chilson, Pudlicott, and Walcott, and contains 1,010 acres, of the rateable value of £1,739. The population of Shorthampton in 1841, was 287 souls. The lord of the manor and chief proprietor is lord Churchill.

The Village of Shorthampton consists of two farm houses and a few cottages, and is situate about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chipping Norton, and 2 S.E. from Charlbury. There are two extra-parochial places in this chapelry, called the Ranger's Lodge and the Waterman's Lodge. *The Ranger's Lodge*, situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Charlbury, is the seat of the dowager lady Churchill; and the *Waterman's Lodge* is now occupied by a cottager. Cornbury, or Wychwood Park with a part of Wychwood forest, containing together 1,910 acres is also extra parochial. Here is a fine old baronial mansion surrounded by a park ornamented with wood, and well stocked with deer. The park contains 638 acres. It is the seat of lord Churchill; it has been also called Blandford House, and is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Charlbury. (See page 638).

The Church or Chapel is a small ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel and south porch, situated on the banks of the Evenlode. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Charlbury.

The Hamlet of Chilson consists of two farm houses and several cottages, and 400 rateable acres. W. J. Birch, Esq. is lord of the manor.

Pudlicott or Pudlicote is another small hamlet in this chapelry.

Pudlicott House, the seat of William John Birch, Esq., was erected in 1810, by Mr. Gorges, and purchased in 1822 by Jonathan Birch, Esq., from whom it descended to his son, the present proprietor in 1848. The mansion is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Evenlode, 3 miles west of Charlbury. A handsome avenue of evergreen oaks leads to the front of the house. Pudlicott hamlet consists of nearly 500 acres.

Walcott or Walcote is also a hamlet in the chapelry of Shorthampton. It consists of but one farm house, which once formed the south east portion of the splendid seat of the Jenkinson family, ancestors of the earl of Liverpool.

CHADLINGTON CHAPELRY.

Eden Rev. Thomas (Baptist)	} Farmers.	Huckin George	
Gibson Mrs. Elizabeth		Abraham Robert, Lower Court	Lodge David
Vibert Rev. John, curate of		Collett Charles	Roberts Thomas
Chadlington and Short-		Fletcher William	Searle William
hampton		Gardner Hannah M.	Vokins James
	Hambidge John, Downs	Ward John	

Woollams Daniel	Hands Thomas, butcher	Johnson P., vict., <i>Horse Shoe</i>
Miscellany.	Hill George, carpenter and wheelwright	Miles John, blacksmith
Coleman John, blacksmith	Hill John, carpenter and wheelwright	Oakey Henry, baker
Coles Thomas, maltster, baker, and mealman	Holloway Samuel, tailor	Townsend Thos., shoemaker
Collett Frederick, vict., <i>Sandy's Arms</i>	Johnson John, blacksmith and shopkeeper	Watton John, p'umber, &c.
		Wells Thomas, butcher
		Willis William, saddler
		Yearp George, shoemaker

SHORTHAMPTON CHAPELRY.

	Farmers.	Miscellany.
Birch William John, Esq., Pudlicott House	Baskett James, Chilson	Green Reuben, grocer and baker, Chilson
Churchill The dowager lady, Ranger's Lodge	Freeman Edward	Robinson Joshua, beer retailer, Chilson
	Green Jonah	Townsend Rd., rate collector
	Lay John F., Walcote House	
	Taylor John, Chilson	

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

CHASTLETON PARISH.

Chastleton or Chastledon parish comprises 1,640 acres; the amount of assessed property is £3,202.; the rateable value is about £1,900.; and the population in 1831 was 238; and in 1841, 239 souls. The principal proprietor of the soil and lord of the manor, is J. H. W. Jones, Esq.

Chastleton House, the seat of John Henry Whitmore Jones, Esq., is a venerable mansion with a square embattled tower at each angle. The estate is finely stocked with timber. Here is a large circular barrow supposed by Plot to have been cast up by the Danes, in memory of the dead, after the great battle which he thinks was fought here in 1016, between Canute, and Edmund Ironside, when the former suffered a severe defeat; but this opinion is probably erroneous. The Sceorston or Shirestone near which the battle was fought is believed to have been in Wiltshire.

The Village of Chastleton is situate about 5 miles N.W. of Chipping Norton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, with a tower. The living is a rectory in the gift of Sir Richard Westmacott, and incumbency of the Rev. Horatio Westmacott. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 0s. 2½d. The tithes were commuted for £518.

The Rectory House stands about a mile from the church.

The interest of £10. left by *Mrs. Bridget Corpson* in 1739; and the interest of £100. bequeathed in 1753 by *Milcah Greenwood*, is given to the poor of the parish.

Jones J. H. W., Esq., Chastleton House	Biggerstaff William	Miles James
Westmacott Rev. H., M.A.	Bye Richard	Miscellany.
Farmers.	Gardner James	Bartlett James, tailor
Bartlett Richard	Harbidge John	Whiting James, shoemaker
	Harbidge William	
	Hitchman William	

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

CHURCHILL PARISH.

The area of this parish is 2,850 acres; the rateable value of which is £3,172. The assessed property amounts to £4,869; and the population in 1831, was 633; and in 1841, 651 souls. The principal landowners are the Rev. Thomas Oakley, and J. H. Langston, Esq. Sir J. C. Reade is lord of the manor.

The Village of Churchill on the river Evenlode, is distant about 2½ miles S.W. of Chipping Norton. This parish is principally remarkable as the birth-place of Warren Hastings.

The Church is a handsome modern structure, with a tower, dedicated to All Saints. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16s. 0½d.; gross income £198. Patron, J. H. Langston, Esq.; incumbent, Rev. Charles Barter. The tithes were commuted for land.

This parish has been possessed for many years of a sum of £120. secured on mortgage of the tolls of certain turnpike roads. The interest is given to the poor. The interest of £100., left in 1803 by *William Harvey*; and that of £100., given in 1812 by *Joseph Harvey*, are also distributed to the poor.

About 12 poor girls of this parish, have the privilege of attending the school at Sarsden, founded and endowed by Anne Walter. *The Boys School* was erected and is supported by J. H. Langston, Esq.

Barter Rev. Charles, vicar
Marah Rev. W. H., curate

Farmers.

Clements Stephen
Crossley John
Crossley Joseph
Davis John

Edwards Thomas
Hathaway Justinian
Porter Humphrey
Taylor Thomas

Miscellany.

Beesley Jeremiah, schlmstr.
Jennings Thomas, grocer

Lardner Thomas, butcher
Lardner William, baker, &c.
Miles Thomas, blacksmith
Pokins Richard, tailor
Rose Joseph, vict., *Chequers*
Skay John, shoemaker
Taylor J., miller & farmer
Watts Thomas, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

COMPTON LITTLE PARISH.

Though the greater part of this parish is in Gloucestershire, and consequently not within our province, yet we deem it necessary to give the following particulars respecting it. J. H. W. Jones, Esq. is lord of the manor; and among the chief proprietors are Messrs. James and Henry Hambidge; J. H. Langston, Esq.; Messrs. Rd. and Wm. Davis; and Mr. W. S. Hitchman. The rateable value of the parish is £1,609.

The Village of Little Compton is situate in a wooded dell, and consists of four farm houses, a brewery, and several cottages. It is distant 4½ miles N.W. by N. of Chipping Norton. *The Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. James Hambidge, is a fine old Elizabethan building. Archbishop Juxon is said to have been concealed in this house for some time, from the enemies of king Charles I. One room in the house is worthy of notice, for

its ancient carved wainscotting. The residence of Mr. W. S. Hitchman, is a good modern building, commanding a fine prospect of the surrounding country.

The Church is dedicated to St. Denis. The tower which contains five bells stands in the centre. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of Christ church college, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Shaw Hillier. The tithes were commuted for about 300 acres of land. There is a tomb in this church to lady viscountess Fane, who occupied the manor house, after archbishop Juxon. There is no Parsonage House.

Archbishop Juxon, in 1663 left £100. in the three per cents. to the poor of this parish.

Directory.—*William Simkin Hitchman, Esq.*; *Messrs. James Hambidge, John Rouse, James Wells, and Charles Fletcher, farmers*; *Henry Lardner, brewer, &c.*; *Wm. Stanbridge, vict., Red Lion*; *Ambrose Thornt, grocer, John Mace, tailor*; and *James and William Mace, blacksmiths.*

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

CORNWELL PARISH.

Cornwell parish contains 820 acres, the rateable value of which is £954. The assessed property amounts to £1,223.; and the population in 1831, was 110; and in 1841, 97 souls. The principal owner of the soil is Miss Penyston.

The Village of Cornwell, which is small is distant about 3 miles west of Chipping Norton. Here is the handsome mansion of Miss Penyston.

The Church is an ancient structure in good repair. The benefice is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4s. 2d.; gross income £150. It is in the gift of the lord chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Barter. The tithes were commuted for land.

Directory.—*Miss Frances Penyston*; & *Messrs. Barnes, & J. Checkley, farmer.*

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

ENSTONE PARISH.

Enstone parish comprises the hamlets of Chalford, Cleveley, Enstone-church, Enstone-Neat, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Radford. Its area is 4,850 acres; the rateable value is £8,280; the amount of assessed property is £6,856.; and the population in 1831, was 1,172; and in 1841, 1,121 souls. The chief proprietors of the soil are viscount Dillon (the lord of the manor); Oriel college, Oxford; Mr. John Jolly; Christ Church college, Oxford; James Banting Esq.; Rev. E. Marshall; Mr. Nathaniel Parsons, and Mr. Philip Hickin. The soil is chiefly a stone brash, and about two thirds of the parish is ploughed land.

Church Enstone, the principal village, stands on a slight eminence near the river Glyme, about 15 miles N.W. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a very ancient edifice consisting of nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and a tower in which are six bells. The doorway is handsome, and there are some very good transition Norman piers and arches in the interior, and several other remarkable antiquities—as an original altar, reredos, part of the rood loft, &c. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage, in the deanery of Chipping Norton. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Jordan, M.A. It is valued in the king's books at £9. 14s. 4d. The rectorial tithes, the property of Christ Church college, were commuted for a rent charge of £1,244.; besides which, there are 53 acres of glebe. The vicarial tithes, for a rent charge of £300; and there are 25 acres of vicarial glebe. *The Vicarage House* is a plain building S.E. of the church. The rectorial glebe is famous for its large granary or barn, which according to a latin inscription on it, was built in 1382 by Walter Wenforton, abbot of Winchcombe, at the petition of Robert Manor, bailiff of this place.

The National School, erected in 1836 is supported by subscription.

Neat Enstone or Road Enstone is a hamlet distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Church Enstone. It is called *Neat Enstone* from the herds of neat cattle that were formerly depastured on its open fields and commons; and it derives the name of Road Enstone from the circumstance of the high road to Birmingham and Worcester, running through it. Church Enstone and Neat Enstone are partly united by some new houses, which have been recently erected between them. Some famous water works were recently destroyed here, originally constructed by Thomas Bushel, servant to lord Bacon, and which were visited with much pomp by Charles I. and his queen, while resident in the neighbourhood in 1636. There is a small *Methodist Chapel* at the latter village, erected in 1811. The population of Church Enstone in 1841 was 237; and that of Neat Enstone 378 souls.

Chafford hamlet consists of 3 farm houses, a bone mill and 10 cottages, situate about 3 miles W. of Enstone, and 3 E.S.E. of Chipping Norton.

Clevely hamlet which stands one mile S.E. from Enstone, consists of a public house, two corn mills, and a few cottages. The *Baptists* have a place of worship here.

Gagingwell is a hamlet of three farm houses, a public house, and a few cottages. It is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Enstone. In the centre of this hamlet is a very old stone cross.

Lidstone hamlet is situate in a valley, near the river Glyme, about 3 miles E.S.E. of Chipping Norton. It consists of 3 farm houses, a corn mill, and about 20 cottages.

Radford is similar in size to the last mentioned hamlet; and stands about

2½ miles east of Enstone, and 5 N.W. of Woodstock. Here is a small *Catholic Chapel*, erected in 1841; also a residence for the priest, and a school for boys and girls all of whom are taught free. The Rev. Edward Walter Winter is the present pastor.

There is an estate for charitable uses belonging to this parish, which with Martin's charity yields above £140. per annum. This charity is of a very ancient date.

Bowden Miss Mary, Radford	Steel Joseph	Chapman Sophia, mistress of Catholic school, Radford
Jolly Mr. John	Taylor James, Clevely	Claridge R., miller, Clevely
Jordan Rev. John		Collins William, mason
Oakley Rev. Thomas	Miscellany.	Dowdeswell Isaac, saddler
Winter Rev. E. W., (Catholic priest) Radford	Adkins John, shopkeeper	Draper W. & T., blacksmiths
	Arthur John, vict., <i>Talbot</i> , commercial inn and post-ing house	Gardner Thos., tailor
Farmers.	Arthur John, vict., <i>Marshall's Arms</i>	Griffin Edwd., vict., <i>Harrow</i>
Baylis Mark, (and artificial manure manufacturer,)	Austin Thomas, grocer, &c.	Hall Thos., blacksmith
Chalford bone mill	Baker Thomas, vict., <i>Bell</i>	Hunt Wm., carpenter
Baylis Wm., Chalford	Baughan Daniel, vict., <i>Malt Shovel</i> , (and wheelwright) Clevely	Jefferies Wm., collar maker
Berry John	Bennett A. K., mistress of the National school	Jefferies Samuel, tailor
Blackwell Joseph	Bennett F. sen., shoemaker	Jones Robert, baker
Brown John	Bennett E. jun., shoemaker	Jones Wm., boot & shoe mkr..
Claridge Richard, senior, Lidstone	Bennett John, grocer	Kibble Wm., grocer and boardingschool keeper, &c.
Drinkwater Richard	Carter Hannah, vict., <i>White Hart</i> , (and farmer) Cuck-ald Holt	Knight Wm., vict., <i>Swan</i>
Goodrick William, (and miller baker) Lidstone-mill	Cattell Edward, vict., <i>Litchfield Arms</i>	Lester Susannah, miller and baker, Radford
Harrison James, Lidstone		Messer John, plumber, &c.
Hodges Richard, Chalford		Taylor Stephen, vict., <i>Crown</i> , (and carrier)
Holton Nicholas, Lidstone		Martin John, miller, Clevely
Parsons Nathaniel, Radford		Wells W., butcher & beer rtr.
Sanders William, Gagingwell		

SUB-POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, Mr. William Kibble, Postmaster.

FIFIELD PARISH.

Fifield is a small parish, the acreage, according to the parliamentary return is 810; but according to local admeasurement 1148 acres; 223 of which is woodland. The population in 1852 was rather more than 200. The amount of assessed property is £808. The chief proprietors are lord Dynevor (the lord of the manor), and some resident yeomen.

The Village of Fifield is situate about 4½ miles N.N.W. of Burford. The river Evenlode skirts part of the parish; and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway passes at the lower end.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of chancel, nave, south porch, tower, and spire. The chancel, tower, spire, and porch are Early English. The chancel has two lancet windows on the north side, and two two-light windows on the south side, with a massive arch. The east window of three lights is decorated with flowing tracery, and some fragments of

painted glass (date 1320—1340). These are to be replaced by a window of the same pattern, painted by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The porch has a stone roof-arch rib, and handsome finial. The tower, which is octagonal from the ground, has three bells. The nave was restored in 1840, but two of the decorative windows were happily retained. Its east gable has an Early English bell-cot and sanctus bell. The living is a perpetual curacy. Patron and impropiator, the bishop of Carlisle, as chancellor of Sarum. Lessee, Mr. Cooper. Tithes commuted in 1848 for a rent charge of £267. 10s. *The Parsonage House* was rebuilt in 1838.

Adjoining the parish, if not within it, is the site of Bruerne abbey. (*See page 837.*)

Jane Bray, by will in 1715, left 20s. a year to the poor of this parish. *Mary Countess Talbot*, in 1783, left £100., the interest to be given in clothes to the poor of Fifield.

Directory.—*Rev. John M. Talmage*; *Joseph Spencer, Esq.*; *Messrs. Thomas Harbidge, and Marmaduke Matthews, farmers*; *William Henry Nunney, shoemaker, grocer, and sub-postmaster*; *Leonard Clifton, vict., 'Merry Mouth'*; and *William Davis, carpenter and grocer.*

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

FULBROOK PARISH.

This parish contains 1,670 acres; and its population in 1831 was 361; and in 1841, 368 souls. The rateable value is £2,281.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £2,145.

The Village of Fulbrook is nearly one mile N.E. by N. from Burford.

The Church, dedicated to St. James is a small ancient structure, with a square tower. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Burford.

<p>Farmers. Jones Chas., vict.; <i>Carpenter's Arms, (& timber merch.)</i> Jones Richard Mace Charles Mace John Minchin S., Westhall-hill</p>	<p>Stratton Abraham Taylor John Townsend J., Westhall-hill</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Miscellany.</p> <p>Bayliss Rd., vict., <i>Dolphin</i>, (and baker)</p>	<p>Bayliss Wm., shoemaker Cripps Wm., shoemaker Rogers Thomas, mason Silvester John, shopkeeper Willis John, nurseryman, Westhall-hill World John, mason</p>
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Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

HEYTHORPE PARISH.

This parish including the hamlet of Dunthorpe, comprises 1,710 acres. It is situate partly in this, and partly in the hundred of Wootton. The population in 1831, was 123; and in 1841, 198 souls; of which number 106 belonged to Dunthorpe. The rateable value of the parish is £1,326.; and the amount of assessed property £1,010. The earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

In *Heythorpe Park* stood a splendid mansion, once the seat of the earl of Shrewsbury, which was burnt down on the 24th of February, 1831. It was then occupied by the duke of Beaufort. The ruins still remain.

There is *no Village* in this parish. Heythorpe township consists of the parish church, a Catholic chapel, and a farm house, within the limits of the park, which is situate about 3 miles E. by N. of Chipping Norton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas is a small but venerable building, consisting of nave and chancel. It contains several memorials of the Talbot family. The south doorway is in the Saxon, or early Norman style, and the chancel arch, is of the same character. The edifice has been recently repaired, chiefly at the expense of the rector. The interior has an impressive appearance, and the church-yard is tastefully laid out. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Chipping Norton, patronage of the earl of Shrewsbury, and incumbency of the Rev. John Samuel, M.A. The commuted tithe rent charge is about £140. The benefice is rated in the king's books at £7. 11s. 10½d.

The Catholic Church or Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a handsome Gothic structure, in the decorated style of architecture, with a tower at the west end containing two bells and a sanctus bell. The roof of the nave is ornamented with fan tracery. The interior, which is fitted up with open seats has an elegant appearance. A chancel is about to be added, which will add much to the beauty of the edifice. The Rev. Patrick Hefferman is the priest, and his residence adjoins the chapel.

A *Free School* for boys and girls is supported by the earl of Shrewsbury.

DUNTHORPE hamlet, which is situate in the hundred of Wootton, and distant about a quarter-of-a-mile north from Heythorpe, consists of three farm houses and a few cottages.

Directory.—Rev. John Samuel; Rev. Patrick Hefferman; and the farmers are Stephen Stanbridge, Heythorpe; and Charlotte Hughes, and Jonathan Harwood, Dunthorpe.

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

IDBURY PARISH.

Idbury parish, including the hamlets of Bowld and Foscott comprises 1,370 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,028. The assessed property amounts to £2,638; and the population in 1831, was 185; and in 1841, 207 souls. The principal landowners are Francis Fortescue Turville, Esq., of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, and the resident yeomen.

The Village of Idbury is situate about 5½ miles N.N.W. of Burford. There are vestiges of a large military camp, near the turnpike road from Stow-on-the-Wold to Burford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a Gothic building, consisting of nave, north aisle, and chancel. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Chipping Norton; patronage of the lord of the manor; and incumbency of the Rev. Mayou Talmage, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1779 for land. There is no *Parsonage House*.

Bould or Bold, is a small hamlet distant about 1 mile N.E. from Idbury.

Foscott or Foxcott, is another small hamlet, situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from Idbury. The church estates let for £19. 8s. per annum.

Directory—Messrs. Richard and Thomas Richardson, Reuben Bolter, and William Rouse, farmers; George Acock, blacksmith; James Bolter, grocer; and John Phipps, brick and tile manufacturer, Idbury. Edwin Holton, farmer, Bould; and Thomas Penson, farmer, and Thomas Wright, grocer and shoemaker, Foscott.

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton and Burford Post Offices.

KINGHAM PARISH.

This parish is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Evenlode, and contains 1,540 acres; the rateable value of which is £3,548. The assessed property amounts to £3,140; and the population in 1831, was 504; and in 1841, 555 souls. The principal land-owners are the Rev. Charles Barter, J. H. Langston, Esq., Mr. Beman, Rev. J. W. Lockwood, and Mrs. Fowler. The Oxford Worcester and Wolverhampton railway passes through the parish.

Kingham, or as it is written in early records *Konigs Ham*, i.e. *King's Home*, was probably the residence of some petty Saxon prince. In the reigns of Henry III., and Edward I., the family of Mandeville held the greater part of the parish, under the earls of Hereford. Subsequently the family of Beauchamp, whose arms are said by Anthony Wood to have been in the chancel window, became the chief proprietors. In the reign of Edward III. there were neither dealers in cattle, or in goods and chattels in the parish, but only those who lived by agriculture; and in that reign William of Wykeham is said to have bought land here, which is now held by New college. It appears that there were formerly two, if not three manors in Kingham, but at the enclosure which took place in 1843, no claims to land in lieu of manorial rights were established.

The Village of Kingham is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Chipping Norton.

The Church consists of a chancel built by W. Dowdeswell, in 1688, (who at the same time built the Rectory House), a nave in the Tudor style, and a north aisle of decorated workmanship. The tower, which is in the Norman

style, contains a peal of six bells. A south aisle is now being built by his family, to the memory of Colonel Davis, late of the 52nd light infantry.

The benefice is a rectory with 76 acres of glebe round the house, and a rent charge of £686. It is valued in the *Liber Regis*, at £17. 11s. 8d. The advowson with other property was bought about 1652, by William Dowdeswell, second son of Roger Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, Worcestershire, in whose family it remained till 1750, when it passed to the family of the present patron and incumbent, the Rev. John William Lockwood, M.A., by the marriage of his grandfather; then a fellow of All Souls college, but subsequently by the death of his elder brother, of Dews Hall, Essex; with the daughter and eventually heiress of the Rev. W. Dowdeswell, rector of Kingham. The Parish School is conducted on the National system.

The *Charities* consist of £27. per annum. the produce of money in the funds, chiefly given or left by members of the Dowdeswell family; and the interest of £200. left by two brothers named William and Joseph Harvey.

Atkins Robert, Esq.
Lockwood Rev. John William,
M.A., rector

Farmers.

Beman George
Beman Thomas
Bridges Charles
Collett Joseph

Cooke William
Groves George
Marles William
Phillips William
Shirley John
Stratton John
Taylor Thomas
Wheeler George

Miscellany.

Beacham William, tailor
Bridges William, shoemaker
& farmer
Collett Wm., vict., *Plough*
Laskey John, grocer
Lawrance Geo., blacksmith
Perry Jph., baker & grocer
Phipps Ann, postmistress
Phipps Joseph, tailor

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

MINSTER-LOVELL PARISH.

This parish, which was originally called Minster, but received its additional appellation from the noble family of Lovel, in whom the property was vested till the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., contains 1,560 acres. Its population in 1831, 355; and in 1841, 316 souls. The assessed property amounts to £2,597; and the rateable value is £2,678. The principal landowners are the representatives of the late chief justice Taunton; Mr. James Clinch, sen., of Witney; Mr. Tidmarsh, master in chancery, under the National land society's winding up act; Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Joseph Batts, Rev. Robert Earl, and Eton college. The earl of Leicester owns the woodland. *The Manor House* is a fine old residence now in the occupation of Mr. John Gillett.

Here are the remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the Lovells. In this parish was a *priory* of Benedictine monks, or a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Ibreio in Normandy. It was founded in the reign of king John, and

was dissolved in the 15th of Edward III., (1342), and granted by Henry VI., to Eton college.

The Village of Minster-Lovell lies in the valley of the Windrush, which stream turns a water mill here, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. from Witney; it is a place of great antiquity, and has given the title of baron to several noble houses.

The Church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a cruciform structure with a low tower at the intersection of the nave and chancel. In the south transept is a fine alabaster tomb in memory of one of the lords Lovell, representing him as an armed knight in a recumbent posture. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Witney; patronage of the provost and fellows of Eton college, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Earle, Wateringbury near Maidstone. It is rated in the king's books at £8. 9s. 7d. The tithes, moduses, &c., produce £209. per annum, which is equally divided between the society of Eton college, and the vicar.

The Vicarage House, is a large modern building near the church.

Powell Rev. William, curate	Hale Jane	Dumbleton Jas., general dr.
Farmers.	Hudson Ann, (and miller)	Lock Eliz., vict., <i>White Swan</i>
Batts Joseph	Tidmarsh Thomas	Lock John, carpenter
Butler Richard	Miscellany.	Preston Thomas, tailor
Gillett John	Clement D., vict., <i>White Hart</i>	Smith James, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

NORTH MOOR PARISH.

North Moor or North More is a parish in a detached part of this hundred, situate on the borders of Berkshire, on the river Isis. It contains 1,910 acres, according to the parliamentary return, and 2,030 according to local admeasurement; its population in 1831 was 368, and in 1841, 367 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,011.; and the rateable value is £3,240. The society of St. John's college, Oxford, are the principal landowners; and the archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

The Village of North Moor is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.S.W. from Oxford.

The Church dedicated to St. Denis is an old Norman structure, consisting of nave, transepts, chancel, and west tower, containing six bells. The altar is of stone, and the altar piece is a representation of the taking down from the Cross. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of St. John's college, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Heming, B.D. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The incumbents stipend is about £140. per annum.

The Parsonage is a good old building in the Elizabethan style. There is a free school here supported by subscription.

Moreton is a small hamlet in this parish, some distance south of the village.

Charities.—The church estate consists of the Red Lion inn, a small piece of land, and a few cottages. *Richard Lydall*, in 1718 left two cottages, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land now worth about £15. a year, the rents to be expended in recasting the great bell, setting up a clock, and in keeping the bells, tower, and clock in repair. The bells were recast and new hung about the year 1765. A rent charge of £2. per annum is received from a charity, of which, Standlake receives one-half and Northmore a quarter; it is understood to arise from a bequest of *Thomas Weale*. The rent of about an acre of land, purchased by *Sir Edmund Warcupp's* and *Thomas Martin's* gifts, is also given to the poor.

The third part of the rents of about 9 acres of land purchased with the bequest of *Francis White* is also given to the poor of Northmore. The other two thirds belong to the poor of Fifield. The lord of the manor pays £1. 10s. per annum in lieu, it is understood of winter commons.

Heming Rev. Henry, B.D.
Nalder The Misses

Farmers.

Eagle Rachel
Keen William
Packer James, Rectory farm

Pinnock William
Walter John, Moreton
Walter Moses, Moreton
Walter Wm., sen., Moreton
Walter Wm., jun., Moreton
Watkins William

Miscellany.

Baker John, vict., *Dun Cow*
Belcher Ann, miller
Gardner Wm., basket maker
Neal Thomas, baker, &c.
Walter Thos., vict., *Red Lion*

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

NORTON HOOK PARISH.

Hook-Norton or Hoke-Norton, lies on the borders of Warwickshire, and with the hamlet of Southrope, contains 3,730 acres. Its population in 1831, was 1,506; in 1841, 1,525; and in 1851, 1,495 souls; besides 109 persons who were returned separately belonging to the Lunatic asylum. The assessed property amounts to £6,345; and the rateable value is £7,628. The manorial rights belong to the baroness Wenman of Thame Park; and the principal proprietors are Mr. John Jolly, Enstone; S. Davis, Esq., of Swerford Park; Rev. W. Whalley; and Rev. S. Tudor.

Hook-Norton was the head of the barony of D'Oiley, and was afterwards held by Ela, or Ida countess of Warwick, by the sergeantry of "carving before the king at Christmas, and to have the knife with which she carved."

The Manor House, is now used as a farm house.

Hook-Norton, we are told by Camden "became in the last age, a proverb that a boorish or *hoggish* person was born there." Grose in his provincial Glossary says, that this proverb alludes to Hog's or Hogh Norton, in Leices-tershire. *Hogh* Norton means High Norton; and the saying arose from a corruption of the word Hogh, or High, to Hogs.

About the year 917, (according to the Saxon chronicle), in the reign of Edward the Elder, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons. Huntingdon and Brompton give the year 911, as the date of this conflict; and Florence of Worcester (who terms Hook-Norton *Villa Regia*), 914. "After Easter, A.D. 914" writes the last mentioned chronicler, "an army of the Pagans from Northampton and from Leogeciastre (Leicester) plundered in the county of Oxenford, and slew a great number of persons in the royal town of Hokenertune, and in many other towns."

Hook-Norton Camp which is situate about half-a-mile W. by S. from the British camp at Tadmarton, is conjectured by Dr. Plot to have been raised on that occasion by the Saxons; and Mr. Beesley is of opinion that it was at this camp that the terrible slaughter of the English took place, after they had been driven by the Danes from the camp of Tadmarton. The camp of Hook-Norton is an irregular pentagon, of the following dimensions: west side, 52 yards; south side, 69 yards; east side, 38 yards; north-east side, 39 yards; north-west side, 63 yards—total, 261 yards. On every side except the south there are slight traces of an outer vallum, at the distance of 11 yards from the inner one. It is situated in an arable field, at a short distance from Hook-Norton Lodge, and north of the ancient road which leads from Tadmarton camp towards Rollrich. The plough has now reduced the banks of Hook-Norton camp almost to the level of the soil.

The Village of Hook-Norton which is both respectable and extensive, and was formerly a market town, stands about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. by E. from Chipping Norton. *Fairs* for horses and cattle are held here on the second Tuesday after May 12th, and November 28th.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious and handsome Gothic structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, north transept, and tower. The tower which is embattled, and contains an excellent peal of six bells and a set of chimes, is a striking and noble object. The church underwent a thorough restoration in 1849; and the chancel was repaired in the year following, when the rood loft which up to that period had remained perfect, was taken down. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up with open seats, and presents a very elegant appearance. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, returned at £140. 10s. 6d.; gross income, £180. Patron, the lord bishop of Oxford; incumbent, the Rev. John Richard Rushton, M.A. The great tithes, which have been commuted for land, belong to the bishop of Oxford. Mr. Jolly, of Enstone, is lessee under his lordship.

The Parsonage is a handsome modern building, situate in the village, some distance eastward of the church.

The Baptist Chapel is a neat structure, erected by subscription, and endow-

ed with about £50. per annum. It will afford accommodation to about 400 persons, and there are Sunday schools attached to it.

The *Westeyan Chapel* is a good stone building, which will seat about 200 persons; there is also a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, and a *Friends Meeting House*.

The *National School* for girls, and the *British School* are supported by subscription.

A *Licensed Asylum* for the reception of insane persons of the middle class, has been carried on here for a number of years, under the proprietorship of Mr. Richard Mallam, surgeon.

Southrop and Scotland form part of the parish of Hook Norton.

Charities.—*Charles, duke of Suffolk*, left by deed in 1522, a house, which was afterwards divided into several tenements, and let on lease for 1,000 years, for the sum of £140. The interest of this sum is distributed among the poor of that part of the manor of Hook Norton, which is known by the name of Down's holding. *The Bishop of Oxford* gives an annual sum of £11. 10., which is expended upon the poor. The sum of 15s. per annum is received from *Calcott's charity* in Cropredy parish; of which sum 10s. is retained by the minister for a sermon, which is always preached on the day after Christmas day; and 5s. is distributed with the sacrament money to the poor of the parish. *William Hobbs*, bequeathed £5. in 1810, the interest of which is given for the support of the Sunday school.

Blakeman Mr. John
Mallam Mr. Richard surgeon
Rushton Rev. John Richard

Farmers.

Andrews Thomas, Southrop
Bennett Jesse, Otley Hill
Boiles Thomas
Bury John, Bury-farm
Castle Thomas
Checkly Hawtin, Cradle-fm.
Davis John
Golding Thomas, sen., Hook
Norton Grounds
Gilkes Thomas
Godson John Winterton,
Scotland Mount
Hallin Thomas
Harvey Robert
Haynes John Frederick,
Park-farm
Haynes J., sen., Lodge-farm
Heydon Henry
Heynes William, Bacon-fm.
Hiatt Joseph
Limbrick Isaac, Six-Ash-fm.
Luckett James, Southrop
Luckett Richard

Minchin William
Purser Isaac
Stratford William
Taylor Richard
Webb John, Cradle-farm
Warmington Ann
Warmington John William
Walford Edward
Walford John
West Henry
Wiggins Thomas
Williams John, Berry-field
White William
White Thomas
Wilks Thomas

Miscellany.

Barrett William, shoemaker
Bloxham Thomas, plumber
Borton John, butcher
Busby Benjamin, slater
Colegrove Job, miller
Cox John, blacksmith
Gilkes Susannah, druggist
Goffe Charlotte, shopkeeper
Hall Wm., sen., carpenter
Hall Richard, baker
Händs C., vict., *Fleur-de-Lis*

Harris John, maltster
Hallin John, carpenter, &c.
Haynes Ann, baker
Haynes Stephen, mason
Hollington Joseph, draper
and silk mercer
Kench Thos., carpenter, &c.
Luckett Wm., vict., *Gate*,
(and farmer)
Messenger D., vict., *Sun*
Pain John, watchmaker
Pearse Richard M. Nil-farm
Prickett Ann, vict., *Fox*
Pumphrey Edwd., shopkpr.
Robinson James, vict. and
brewer, *Bell*
Sturch Charles, saddler
Tappin John, saddler
Tappin John, blacksmith
Warmington Daniel, grocer,
draper, tea dealer, and
tailor, auctioneer and appraiser,
and agent to the Dissenters and General
Fire and Life Office, and
sub-postmaster
Walford Charles, cider maker
Walford David, joiner

Whitfield Philip, baker	White Richard, shoemaker	Wilks John, butcher
Wholegrove John, baker	Whitfield David, carrier	Wyton Chas., vict., <i>Red Lion</i>

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

ROLLRIGHT GREAT PARISH.

Great Rollright, or Rollrich covers an area of 2,360 acres, the rateable value of which is about £2,200. The amount of assessed property is £2,811.; and the population in 1831, was 438; and in 1841, 459 souls. The principal proprietors of the soil are, Brasenose college, Oxford, (the lords of the manor) John Hall, Esq., and Mr. Richard Berry.

The Village of Great Rollright is situate about 3 miles N. by E. from Chipping Norton.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew is an ancient structure with a tower. The living is a rectory, rated at about 16. £19s. 4½d.; gross income £252. The tithes were commuted in 1775. It is in the patronage of Brasenose college, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. J. Heathcote Brooks. The Rev. William Charles R. Flint is the curate. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £400.

The Rectory House is a large modern erection, standing S.W. of the church.

The estate belonging to the poor of this parish consists of about 74 acres of land, the rents of which are given to the poor. *The School* is endowed with £5. 7s. 8d. per annum, bequeathed by the late Rev. James Parker, for teaching 11 children. *William Hobbs*, by will in 1806, gave £5., to be applied to the use of the school. *Humphrey Hall*, left a rent charge of 6s. per annum; to be given in bread to the poor.

Raffles Rev. W. C., rector
Flint Rev. C. R., curate

Farmers.

Berry James
Berry Richard
Edwards Hannah

Fletcher William
Hughes Sarah
Sergeant John
Spencer William
Williams Richard
Williams Thomas

Miscellany.

Boffin Henry, carpenter
Boffin Thos., wheelwright
Ellis Ralph, vict., (& posting house), *Unicorn Inn*
Webb H., grocer & blacksmith
Williams C., baker & butcher

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

ROLLRIGHT LITTLE PARISH.

This parish adjoins Great Rollright on the S.W.; and comprises 780 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 29; and in 1841, 25. The assessed property amounts to £1,109. The chief proprietor is Sir John Chandos Reade, the lord of the manor.

On an eminence, in this parish, at the extreme edge of the county, on the borders of Warwickshire, are the remains of a *Druidical temple*, now called *Rollrich stones*. These are perhaps, the most interesting remains of the ancient Britains, in the central district of the kingdom. Rollrich stones form a circle

the diameter of which from north to south is 107 feet; and that from east to west 104 feet. The area is now planted with fir trees. The original number of stones in this circle appears to have been about 60; but many of them are now almost levelled with the ground. There are at present only 28 which rise more than one foot above the soil; and of these only 10 exceed four feet in height. At the distance of 84 yards N.E. from the circle stands, what is termed the *king stone*. This is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 5 feet 3 inches in breadth. The thickness of the stones is generally not more than 15 inches. On the east are the remains of the *Five Whispering Knights*. These are believed by Dr. Stukeley to have formed a *Kistavon*. These five stones stand together leaning towards each other, with an opening from the west. The tallest of these is now 10 feet 10 inches in height. They are most probably the remains of a Cromlech or altar, for the idolatrous sacrifices; but the upper or table stone has fallen or been removed. Dr. Stukeley derives the name of Rollrich from Rholdrwyg, the *Wheel or Circle of the Druids*; or from Roilig, in the old Irish, signifying the *Church of the Druids*. The views from this circle are very extensive; and it imparts a name to this and a neighbouring parish.

The Village, is situate about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. from Chipping Norton.

The Church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. The benefice is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6s. 8d.; gross income £130. Patron Sir J. C. Reade; incumbent, the Rev. William Everest Stevens. The tithes were commuted in 1849 for a rent charge of about £140.

Directory.—Mr. John Baker, farmer.

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

SALFORD PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1670 acres; its population in 1831 was 341; and in 1841, 330 souls. The rateable value is £1,879; and the amount of assessed property is £2,573. The principal proprietors are Henry Dawkins, Esq., (the lord of the manor) the rector in right of his church, and Mr. Hitchman.

The Village of Salford is distant about 2 miles W.N.W. of Chipping Norton. There are the remains of two ancient crosses here; one near the village, and the other in the church yard.

The Church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and partly in the Norman style of architecture. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 11s. 3d., gross income £251. The patronage is vested in Nash Shillicorne, Esq.; and the present rector is the Rev. William E. Stevens, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1769 for about 220 acres of land.

The Rectory House, is a good modern residence near the church. There is a neat *Methodist* chapel here, which was erected in 1847.

Stevens Rev. Wm., Everest, rector	Fawdry William Hitchman Thomas Lyne John, (& mealman)	Draper Charles, tailor Lea Wm., vict., <i>Cross Hands</i> Rose Henry, grocer Rose T., vict., <i>Black Horse</i> Tidmarsh Robert, shoemaker. Wbley J., grocer & beer rtr.
Farmers. Bliss Elizabeth Fawdry John	Miscellany. Cook Richard, blacksmith	

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

SARSDEN PARISH.

Sarsden parish comprises 1770 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,513; and the population in 1831, was 154; and in 1841, 179 souls. The chief landowner is J. H. Langston, Esq., the lord of the manor.

The Village of Sarsden, which is small and scattered is distant about three mile S.W. of Chipping Norton. *Sarsden House*, is the seat of James Haughton Langston, Esq., M.P.

The Church is an ancient structure. The living is a rectory, rated at £8. 18s. 1½d.; gross income £313. The patron is the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Charles Barter is the present incumbent.

The Rectory House, which is a large modern building, stands about half-a-mile from the church.

The School is endowed with land purchased with £600. bequeathed in 1705 by *Anne Walter*, daughter of Sir William Walter, bart. Sir John Walter gave the site, and the school was erected at a cost of £130. The school is for 12 poor girls of this parish, and 12 of that of Churchill who are partly clothed. The poor's stock is £125. four per cents.

Directory.—J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Charles Barter; Messrs. John Freeman, and John and William Smith, farmers.

Letters are received through the Chipping Norton Post Office.

SHIPTON UNDER WYCHWOOD PARISH.

This is an extensive parish, including the hamlet or township of Leafield, Ramsden, Langley, Lyneham, and Milton. The area of the entire parish is 11,620 acres; 2,140 acres of which form a part of Wychwood forest. The amount of assessed property is £8,607.; and the population in 1831, was 2,459; and in 1841 2,624 souls. The township Shipton comprises 4,720 acres; and in 1841 it had 546 inhabitants. The principal landowners are L. Dacre Esq., (the lord of the manor), Sir John Reade, W. E. Coleman Esq., Mr. William Bould, Messrs. Maddox, and Mr. Thomas Brooks. The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton railway passes through the parish.

Shipton Court, the seat of Sir John Reade, bart., is an Elizabethan building. This mansion was formerly the residence of the Lacy family, who afterwards resided at Pudlicott. Sir John C. Reade, the 6th and present baronet was born in 1785; succeeded at the decease of his father in 1789; married in 1814, *Lorisa*, youngest daughter of the late David Murray, Esq., and niece of lord Elibank, by whom he had issue. The surname of *Reade* which is derived from the Saxon word Red or *Rod*, denotes the Saxon origin of the family. Among the distinguished members of the family were Sir Robert Reade, knt., lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and another of the same name who held out Barton Court near Abingdon, against a troop of parliamentarians, until it was burnt over his head.

The Village of Shipton is distant about 4 miles N.N.E. of Burford. The Crown Inn, and Parsonage farm-house are very ancient buildings.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure consisting of the usual parts. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £16.; gross income £360. Tithes commuted in 1787; aggregate amount £360. 11s. 8d. due to the Regius professor of Civil Law in the university of Oxford, (who is the patron); and £85. to the vicar. The vicarial tithes commuted in 1840:—those of Shipton for a rent charge of 10.; of Milton for £86. 17s.; Leafield for £47.; Ramsden for £27.; and Langley for £20.—Lyneham was commuted at an earlier period for 70 acres of land. The present incumbent is the Rev. Robert Phillimore.

The Vicarage House was erected in 1818, by the present vicar.

Lady Reade, by will in 1804 bequeathed to the poor of the *parish of Shipton*, two several sums of £500. and £300. in the Old South Sea Annuities. She also left £100. which was distributed to the poor soon after her death. *Simon Wisdom* left to the poor of the town of Shipton a yearly rent charge of £2. The interest of the poor's money is 16s. per annum.

The Crown Inn Charity yields about £50. per annum. This sum is applied by feoffees to the use of the poor of Shipton and Milton, and the repairs of certain bridges.

LANGLEY HAMLET contains 330 acres; and its inhabitants in 1841 numbered 68. It is situate on the borders of Gloucestershire, about 4 miles N.E. of Burford, on the west side of Wychwood forest. It is traditionally said that there was a royal palace here, built by king John, and occasionally visited by the court till the beginning of the reign of Charles I. There are no traces of building now to be discovered, but there assuredly was an edifice of some consequence here. An entry in the parish register of Shipton, in the reign of James I., states that a French boy was "buried from Langley, the court being there." The assessed property of this hamlet amounts to £449.

LEAFIELD is a chapelry in this parish, consisting of 1,920 acres, the assessed property amounts to £1,074.; and the population in 1841 was 737 souls. The manor belongs to lord Churchill. This township includes *Pratley's Lodge* extra parochial.

The Village is situate about 4 miles N.W. by N. of Witney; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south from Shipton. *The original Chapel* according to Bacon's Liber Regis was built in 1590, by Sir Henry Upton; but the present chapel, which is a neat structure, was erected in 1822. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Shipton. There is likewise a small *Independent Chapel*. There are two high *barrows* here, called High and Low barrow; and Leaffield has been noted for some time for its red ware pottery.

This township receives 40s. per annum for the poor, from the charities of Sir George Fettiplace.

LYNEHAM OR LINEHAM HAMLET or township comprises 1,650 acres; and a population of 248. The assessed property amounts to £3,221. J. H. Langston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

The Village is 6 miles N.N.E. of Burford; and 5 from Chipping Norton.

MILTON is a township in this parish, (in two parts called Upper and Lower Milton) which covers an area of 2,130 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 568; and in 1841, 660. The assessed property amounts to £1,986. Sir J. H. Langston is lord of the manor.

The Village is distant about 1 mile west from Shipton. The sum of £2. per annum is received by the poor of this place, from the charities of Sir George Fettiplace. Here are three Dissenting places of worship.

RAMSDEN OR RAMSDON is another hamlet in the parish of Shipton. It contains 870 acres; and includes *Pool's Lodge*, extra parochial. The number of inhabitants in Ramsden in 1841 was 365. The amount of assessed property is £765. The hamlet is situate about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. of Witney. Lord Churchill is the lord of the manor.

SHIPTON UNDER WYCHWOOD.

Sir John Chandos Reade, bart., Shipton Court	Franklin Robert	Coombes William, builder & wheelwright
Rev. Robert Phillimore	Kimber Jabez William	Cross John, shoemaker
Mr. William Bould	Smith John	Cross John, keeper at Shipton court
Mr. William Edward Coleman	Spencer Robert	Dee Thos., draper & grocer
Mr. Herbert Griffiths	Trinder William	Ellis Thomas, baker
Messrs. John F. & T. Maddox	Upston Philip	Gibbs Edward, gardener at Shipton court
Mrs. Ann Trinder	Young Thomas, Lane house	Simms Richard, butcher
		Spencer James, vict., <i>Crown</i>
		Wakefield Joseph, butler at Shipton court
	Miscellany.	
	Baylis Robert, tailor	
	Baylis Wm., vict., <i>Red Horse</i> (and farmer)	

Farmers.
Bould Richard
Brooks Thomas

Letters are received through the Burford Post-Office.

MILTON.

Rev. — Cherry, (Baptist)	Brooks P., vict., <i>Butchers Arms</i>	Groves Mathew, carpenter
Farmers.	Burson William, shoemaker	Groves T., builder & farmer
Ansell Thomas	Clarke Thomas, tailor	Herbert Philip, cowleech
Foden John	Colding John, carpenter	Peartree Hannah, vict., <i>Quart Pot</i>
Gardner Anthony	Dalton John, farm bailiff	Rawlins William, plasterer
Gilbert Richard	High Lodge	Silman W., mason & farmer
	Ellis James, baker, grocer & farmer	Walker Joseph, carrier
Miscellany.	Groves Alfred, mason & bldr,	Yeatman John, blacksmith
Ansell John, saddler	Groves Edwin, tailor	and beer retailer

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

LEAFIELD.

Rev. — Lott	Miscellany.	Fitzgerald George, shoemkr
Farmers.	Bowerman W., plasterer &c.	Howso Robert, blacksmith
Clare Thomas	Buntin Peter, grocer	Smith James, vict., <i>Fox</i> (and pipe maker)
Dix Job	Coombes Edm., carpenter &c.	Smith Thos., schoolmaster
Pratley John	Ferriman Charles, vict., <i>Old George</i> (and farmer)	Upston Edmund, grocer
Pratt James	Ferriman Emmanuel, tailor	Upston Robert, carpenter
Vokins William	Ferriman W., & T., masons	Willett Robert, baker
	Franklin Philip, potteries	

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

LYNEHAM.—*Mary Pratt, Richard Phillips, and William Gibbs, farmers.*

LANGLEY.—*Mr. Stephen Reynolds, miller & farmer; James Bunting, and William Wilsden, farmers.*

RAMSDEN.—*Benjamin Shepherd, vict., Royal Oak (& baker); and John Edwards, William Collins, James Alderton, and James Fletcher, farmers.*

Letters are received through the Witney Post Office.

SPELSBURY PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Dean, Ditchley, Fulwell, and Taston, and contains together 3,900 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 609; and in 1841, 597 souls. The assessed property amounts to £4,667.; and the rateable value is £2,981. The principal landowners are, viscount Dillon, (the lord of the manor) and the colleges of Christ church and Oriel, Oxford. About three-fourths of the parish is arable land.

The Village of Spelsbury consists of the vicarage house, three farm houses, and about 20 cottages. It is distant 5 miles south from Chipping Norton, and 14 N.W. from Oxford.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of the usual parts in this neighbourhood. It was restored in 1766; and the chancel was beautified and a new east window inserted in 1851. The tower contains six bells. Here are monuments to the noble family of Lichfield. Here also lies buried the remains of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, one

of the principal characters of Scott's romance, called Woodstock; and the celebrated earl of Rochester is also interred here. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Chipping Norton, rated at £9. 8s. 9d. The patronage is vested in Christ church college, Oxford; and the present vicar is the Rev. John Williams. The tithes were commuted in 1779 for land. *The Vicarage House* is a comfortable residence, situate on the south side of the church yard.

The Parish School was erected by, and is supported, and the children clothed by lord Dillon. There are upwards of 60 boys and girls in attendance.

Almshouses for four poor women were built here by John James Cary, Esq. in 1688. The same gentleman endowed them with an annuity of £10. 10s. chargeable on the manor and estate of Wilcote. The Church plot, lets for £1. per annum.

Dean Hamlet stands about 1 mile north of Spelsbury. It contains one good house belonging to Oriel college, the residence of J. B. Evans, Esq, together with a few farm houses, and several cottages.

Ditchley Hamlet has no village, but is situate 3 miles east of Spelsbury village.

Ditchley House and Park is the seat of Lord Dillon. This splendid mansion was erected by the first earl of Litchfield, and the estate was carried in marriage by the only daughter of the second earl, to the 11th viscount Dillon. About the reign of James I., the family of Lee acquired possession of this manor, and its attached mansion. Sir Francis Henry Lee the 2nd baronet, died here about 1641; and Anne his widow married Henry Wilmot, viscount Athlone, and earl of Rochester. That nobleman resided at Ditchley, and at this seat was born his son, the witty but ill-tutored earl of Rochester. See page 612. Sir Francis Henry Lee, the younger son of Anne, countess of Rochester, by her former husband, was father of the first earl of Lichfield.

Charles Henry Dillon Lee, the 13th viscount Dillon, and present proprietor of this estate, is son of the 13th viscount by the eldest daughter of Dominick Jeffrey Brown, Esq. He was born in Ely place, Dublin, in 1810; married in 1833 the daughter of Philip Laycock Esq., and succeeded his father in 1832. The present peer's father assumed the name of Lee in consequence of his grandfather having married the eldest daughter of the 2nd earl of Lichfield, of the Lee family now extinct. *Seats*.—Lough Glynn, county Roscommon; and Ditchley, Oxon. *Heir Presumptive*.—His brother, Theobald Dominick Geoffrey, born in 1811.

Fulwell Hamlet, which is situate near the village of Enstone, contains two farm houses, and a few cottages.

Taston Hamlet is distant about one mile east of Spelsbury. It consists of four farm houses and about 30 cottages. Here are the remains of an ancient stone cross.

Marked 1 are at Taston ; 2 at Dean ; 3 at Ditchley ; and the others at Spelsbury.

Dillon the Rt. Hon. Viscount, Ditchley Park	2, Gardner John	Walker John, (& contractor)
Carey Rev. C., M.A., curate	1, Harris Robert, sen.	Lee's Rest
Evans T.B., Esq. Dean House	1, Harris Robert, jun.	
	Hiatt Thomas	
	Hirons George	Miscellany.
Farmers.	3, Humphris Henry, (and auctioneer) New Barn	Curwood Jas., schoolmaster
3, Atkins Edward	Pratt Robert and John	Hounslow Mary, vict., <i>Chec-</i> <i>quers</i> , (and baker)
2, Butcher John	Savery James, Ditchley Lodge	2, Howes James, shoemaker
Collins Thomas, Fulwell	2, Sturdy Charles	Humphris George, miller
1, Claridge Mary	1, Tennant William	1, Mace Robert, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

SWERFORD PARISH.

The area of the parish of Swerford is 4,630 acres, of the rateable value of £2,074; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 430. The chief proprietors of the soil are Samuel Davis, Esq., (the lord of the manor) the Whalley family, M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., Magdalen college, Oxford, and the earl of Shrewsbury. The Manor House, now in the occupation of the Whalley family, is an ancient building on the north side of the village.

Swerford Park, the seat of S. Davis, Esq., lies on the west side of the village.

The Village of Swerford is beautifully situate in a wooded dell, about 5 miles N.E. of Chipping Norton.

The Church is an ancient pile, consisting of the usual parts, with a square tower surmounted by a spire. The tower contains five bells. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford; and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Harris. The tithes were commuted in 1802. Near the church is an earthwork or mound, supposed to be the site of an ancient castle.

The Rectory House is a good plain building, much improved by the late rector.

The School is a neat building, the site of which was given by S. Davis, Esq.

Davis Samuel, Esq.		Miscellany.
Harris Rev. Thomas	Checkley William	Baylis J., vict., <i>Masons' Arms</i>
Whalley, the family of	Dewe William	Blea James, upholsterer
	Golding Henry	Boot Thomas, grocer.
Farmers.	Golding William	Franklin N., blacksmith
Badger Elizabeth	Green John	Hall John, carpenter
Badger John	Harris John	Millin George, vict., Fox
Blea Daniel		Powell James, mason

Letters are received through the Enstone Post Office.

SWINBROOK PARISH.

Swinbrook parish adjoins the royal forest of Wychwood and contains 1,140 acres; its population in 1831, was 222; and in 1841, 218 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,583. The soil of this neighbourhood is chiefly a stone brash. The Fettiplace family resided here for at least four centuries. Charles Fettiplace, Esq., of South Lawn Lodge, the last of that family in the male line, died in 1805, and was succeeded in his large estates by his sister's

son, who took the name of Fettiplace. This gentleman died in 1806, and left his property in equal portions to his five sisters. The Swinbrook estate was afterwards sold, and is now in the possession of lord Redesdale. Adjoining a park here of about 100 acres is a beech grove, which covers seven acres of ground, planted by Sir Edmund Fettiplace, bart., about the year 1690.

The Village of Swinbrook stands about 2 miles east from Burford, on the river Windrush.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat structure, having a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The chancel is the burial place of the Fettiplace family, of whom there are monuments and brasses for several generations; two of the monuments erected in the 16th and 17th centuries, are remarkable for their singularity of design. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the chancellor of Salisbury, not in charge; in the patronage of lord Redesdale, and incumbency of the Rev. William Raine, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1813. *The Parsonage* is a modern residence, situated in a pleasant garden west of the church. *Hugh Curwen* who exchanged the archbishopric of Dublin for the bishopric of Oxford, died here in 1568, and was buried in the church.

Charities.—*Ann Pitts*, by will, dated July, 1715, gave to trustees the sum of £1,200. to be laid out in land, the rents to be employed in paying a schoolmaster at Swinbrook, £30. a year, and the overplus to be applied to the repairs of the churches of Swinbrook and Widford. The bishop of Oxford and his successors are the sole and ultimate visitors of the said school.

Sir George Fettiplace, bequeathed among other charities to the bishop of Oxford and his successors, in trust for ever, £100. per annum, to be given to 20 poor people, £5. a year to each of them. He also left to other trustees £13. per annum, to be given in bread to the poor of Swinbrook and Widford; £6. per annum to be laid out in green coats and given every year to six poor men; £3. per annum for preaching four sermons in the churches of Swinbrook and Widford; £6. per annum to a schoolmistress for teaching 6 poor girls of this parish, and six of some neighbouring parishes; 40s. per annum to be laid out in bread for the poor of Fulbrook; 50s. per annum for repairing the monuments in the parish church; and £8. per annum to be paid to 8 poor people. He also gave to Christ's hospital in London, £1,000, on condition that two children from this parish should be always maintained in the hospital. The boys are admitted between the ages of 7 and 11, and kept there till 14 or 15, when each boy is entitled to a premium of £10. from the Fettiplace property, and a further £5. from the governors.

Sir Charles Fettiplace by will, dated March, 1713, left £100. to be laid out

in the purchase of land, the rents and profits thereof to be applied in apprenticing poor boys. He also bequeathed some land now amounting to 10 acres for the same purpose. The sum of £100. was never invested in land, but remained in the hands of some members of the family, and has been lost.

The Widow's Land, left by Charles Fettiplace, Esq., now consists of land which at the time of the enquiry yielded an annual income of £18. The rents are given to poor widows.

Raine Rev. William, M.A.

Smith Charles

Ilott William, tailor

Maisey Edward, carpenter

Moss Phoebe, miller

Salter Richard, vict., *Swan*

Simms John, butcher

Webb William, shoemaker

Farmers.

Killmaster John
Simpson Robert

Miscellany.

Bayliss John, shopkeeper

Beckley James, baker

House Richard, blacksmith

TAINTON PARISH.

Tainton, or Taynton parish lies on the borders of Gloucestershire, and contains 1,780 acres, of the rateable value of £2,250. The assessed property in 1815 amounted to £1,576.; and the population in 1831 was 371; and in 1841, 381 souls. Lord Dynevor, of Barrington Park, in the adjoining parish of Barrington, Gloucestershire, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

The Village of Tainton, which is rather quaint in its appearance, contains a few comfortable looking farm houses, "buiilded" in the "olden time." It is situate about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.W. by W. from Burford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a small but exceedingly pretty structure, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and west tower. In the chancel is a handsome font, and also the remains of the ancient piscina; the tower contains a peal of five bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Witney, rated in the king's books at £7. 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; and its gross income is now about £60. per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Thomas Lewes, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1821.

The Vicarage House is situated in the village. There are two schools supported by subscription, and one of them receives a moiety of the rents of Collier's charity.

Charities.—*John Collier*, by will in 1725, bequeathed the sum of £200., the interests or profits arising therefrom to be expended thus: one moiety to be given to the poor of Tainton, either in apparel or money; the other moiety to be applied for the teaching of poor children. About 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and a cottage were purchased with this money, and the rents are disposed of in accordance with the will of the donor.

Edmund Harman in 1576, left a rent charge of 20s. per annum, one moiety of it for the relief of the poor, and the other for the repairs of the church.

Edward Bliss left in 1739, the sum of £100. now in the 3 per cent. consols, for the benefit of the poor of Tainton. *Mrs. Jane Smallbone* left the interest of £10. to be given yearly to two of the oldest widows of the place; and £1. per annum is received from *Bray's* charity, and divided between two poor men not receiving parochial relief.

Mary countess *Talbot*, by will dated July, 1783, bequeathed amongst other legacies, £200. to the poor of this parish, to be given to them in wearing apparel.

A quarter of barley meal is provided annually at the expense of the lord of the manor, and made into loaves called Cobbs, and given to poor children.

Hall Major, South Lawn Lodge	Mace William	Juster M., vict., <i>Hit or Miss</i>
Lewes Rev. Thomas, vicar	Powell William	Maids T., carpenter & baker
	Stevens Edward	Maids William, carpenter
	Stevens Thomas	Moss George, blacksmith
Farmers.		Pittaway James, mason and shopkeeper
Howse John, Paints farm	Miscellany.	
Lowsley Joseph	Cook James, baker	

Letters are received through the Burford Post Office.

WIDFORD PARISH.

This parish, though locally situated in this county, is an isolated part of the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, county of Gloucester. It contains 870 acres; and the amount of assessed property is £642.

The Village which contains but a few scattered houses, is situate about 1½ mile E.S.E. from Burford. Widford Mills, for the manufacture of paper, are fitted up with some splendid machinery, and worked by steam power. The manufacture of this article at these mills, is carried on to a great extent by Mr. Samuel Milbourn.

The Church is a small edifice consisting of nave and chancel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; rated in the king's books at £3. 14s. 2d. Lord Redesdale is the patron; and the Rev. William Raine, the incumbent of the adjoining parish of Swinbrooke, is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a corn rent, which now produces about £80. per annum.

Widford participates with Swinbrook in the Fettiplace charities.

Directory.—*Samuel Milbourn*, paper manufacturer, *Widford Mills*; *William Leach* miller, and *Charles Secker*, farmer.

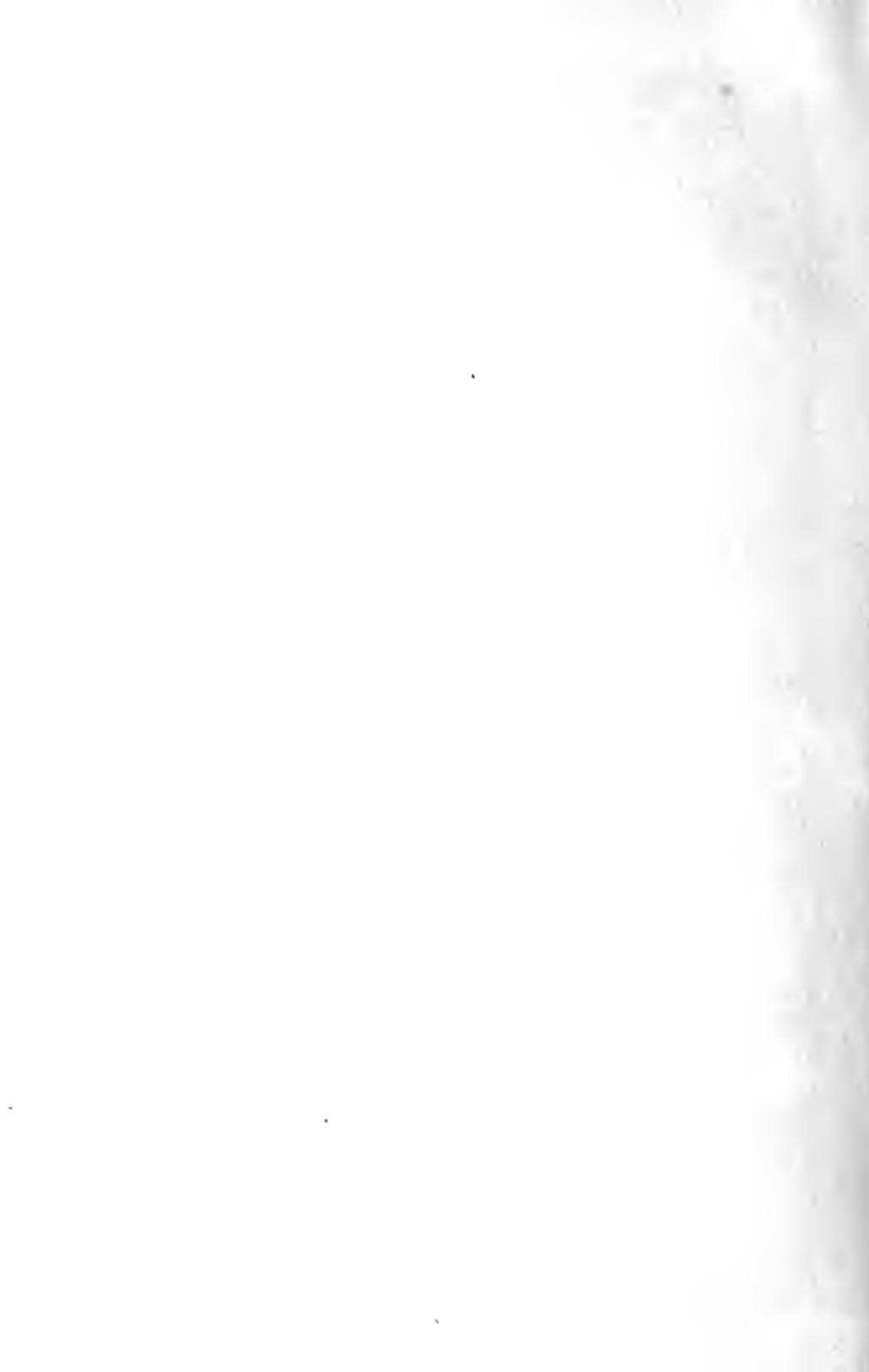
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Additions and Corrections.

- Page 370, *add* John Bridgewater, cabinet maker, upholsterer, &c., St. Aldate's-street
vice. D. P. Mallam, left.
- „ 371, *add* John Ashley, coal merchant, Church-street, St. Ebbe's.
- „ 372, (Oxford Directory) Henry le Grand, '*Restaurateur*,' has moved from St. Aldate's-street, to 117 High-street.
- „ 378, *add* S. Oliver, draper, &c., 64 Corn-market-street, vice H. Howland, left.
- „ 382, Melchor Lopez, cigar dealer, has removed from 117 High-street, to 3 Turl-st.
- „ 384, Henry Grant, butler at Christ church college, has removed from 19 Pembroke-street to Water hall, St. Aldate's-street.
- „ 437, (Banbury Directory) *add* Mrs. Hale, Wykham Park.
- „ 441, *add* Hawtin Checkley, farmer, Wykham Park farm, and William Mason, farmer, Wykham-gate.
- „ 472, (Woodstock Directory) *add* Mr. Henry Harris, Blenheim, steward to the duke of Marlborough.
- „ 472, (Woodstock Directory) for Friar, J. tailor, at Oxford, read Joseph Prior, and draper, (and at Oxford).
- „ 520, (Chipping Norton Directory) *add* T. B. Young, draper, hatter, hosier, &c.
- „ 666, (Bladon Directory) *add* Francis Brashour, farmer, Hensington.
- „ 831, (Dorchester Directory) *add* *Esq.*, to Henry Hannam, Esq., Burcott House.







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