

Notes and News

THE NATIONAL GRID

Users of the maps published by the Ordnance Survey Office will have noticed that sheets of the current One Inch and Quarter Inch series are covered with a network of horizontal and vertical lines, which are numbered in kilometres in the margins. This network of lines is the National Grid, which now forms the basis of all official British maps, and provides a simple and exact means of giving map-references for any point. Contributors to *Oxoniensia* are asked to give all necessary map references in terms of the National Grid. The method of finding the grid reference for any point is explained on the inside covers of folded sheets of the One Inch series; further information about the Grid and the various types of reference will be found in Ordnance Survey Booklet No. 1/45, issued by the Director-General, Ordnance Survey Office, Chessington, Surrey.

R. J. C. ATKINSON.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

1. *Cassington, Oxon.* Removal of topsoil for gravel-digging to the E. of Cassington Mill (42/450099) has revealed further traces of Romano-British occupation, including the remains of what appears to have been a potter's kiln. The site was much damaged by mechanical excavators, and no details of structure or stratification could be recovered.

2. *Croughton, Northants.* Romano-British pottery, chiefly late red colour-coated wares, has been picked up from the surface of ploughed fields to the NW. of the village (42/538343).

3. *Dorchester, Oxon.* Further excavations on prehistoric sites threatened by gravel-digging were carried out under the direction of R. J. C. Atkinson, H. J. Case, and F. R. Maddison, between Easter and Christmas. *Site VIII* (41/571455) was a sub-rectangular enclosure, 210 ft. long by 70 ft. wide, defined by a ditch with, originally, an internal bank. There were small gaps at the NE. corner and in the centre of the W. side, and a larger gap in the centre of the short S. end. The site was traversed longitudinally by the W. ditch of the Dorchester Cursus, which was proved to have been dug after the ditch of site VIII had silted up. The Cursus ditch passed through the gap in the S. end of the enclosure, and was itself broken by a gap at this point. A quantity of Neolithic pottery of Ebbsfleet or Peterborough type was found in the middle filling of the Cursus ditch, S. of the gap, and in the upper filling of the ditch of the enclosure. The purpose of the structure is uncertain; it is probably of ritual character, and may be connected with a type of Wessex Long Barrow.

Site IX (41/570958) was a complex of shallow linear ditches, which could be divided into two separate constructions. The first of these was a large enclosure, probably sub-rectangular in plan, of which only the SE. corner and the adjacent parts of the sides were examined. Its ditch was broken by a gap at this corner,

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and was proved to ante-date the construction of the E. ditch of the Cursus. The second phase was represented by a group of ditches, of which the chief pair formed a 'droveway' about 12 ft. wide, which crossed the silted E. ditch of the Cursus, passed through the gap in the earlier enclosure, and continued S. for about 400 yards to cross site VIII diagonally. In these ditches was found Neolithic pottery of Abingdon type, including a flat-based vessel with four lugs. It is clear that the Cursus and sites VIII and IX are all of Neolithic date.

Site X (41/570957) consisted of four pits, discovered and largely destroyed by mechanical excavators. They were all about 5 ft. in diameter, with flat floors and vertical walls originally about 2 ft. deep. They were filled with wood-ashes, black soil, and minute fragments of burnt bone, not certainly human; no evidence of date or purpose was obtained.

4. *Lechlade, Glos.* Gravel-digging to the NW. of the station (42/215007) has revealed widespread traces of Romano-British occupation, including a fragment of sculpture (p. 76 and PL. VII, A).

5. *Oxford (Bayswater Hill, Headington).* During further work on the Barton no. 4 housing estate (42/558076, *Oxoniensia*, XI-XII (1946-7), 163, 165) at least two more inhumation burials of adults have been disturbed. The bones were no longer *in situ* when examined, but did not seem to have been accompanied by any objects; they are probably Romano-British.

6. *Oxford (Southfield School).* Levelling operations on the school playing-fields (42/539053) have revealed large quantities of Romano-British pottery, including grey, white, and red colour-coated wares, which probably indicate the site of a kiln.

7. *Stanton Harcourt, Oxon.* A polished flint axe of thick oval section has been brought up by a mechanical excavator from the gravel-pit to the S. of the road passing through Vicarage Field (42/401055). No trace of pits or ditches were visible when the site was visited.

R. J. C. ATKINSON.

RECENT MEDIAEVAL FINDS IN THE OXFORD REGION

Asterleigh. (Nat. Grid ref. 42/403223.) The documentary history of the settlement of Asterleigh in Kiddington extends from the early 13th century to 1466. In the latter year the parish was joined to Kiddington, the reasons given being poverty, depopulation and the prevalence of epidemics (Warton, *History of Kiddington* (second edition, 1783), 17-21). The site of the village is now rough ground except for a single farm, and was so even in Warton's day. Warton says 'pieces of moulded stone and other antique masonry' had been dug up there. Recently Mr. Stuart Rigold has found some mediaeval pottery about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the present Asterleigh farm; Mr. Ovenell and I visited the site and found, near the edge of the modern quarry, fairly clear outlines of buildings. From one nearest the north face of the quarry came more pottery, as well as some squared stones and some stone roofing slates of the usual mediaeval type with drilled holes (*cp.* Deddington, *Oxoniensia*, XI/XII (1946-47), 168). The pottery (FIG. 14, 1-8) is all of 12th-century character, of shell-filled ware, varying from black, through grey to light red in colour: there were a few body fragments only of fine softish sandy fabric, and no glazed sherds. It may be compared in detail with the early 12th-century layers at Deddington. The finding of this quantity of early 12th-century

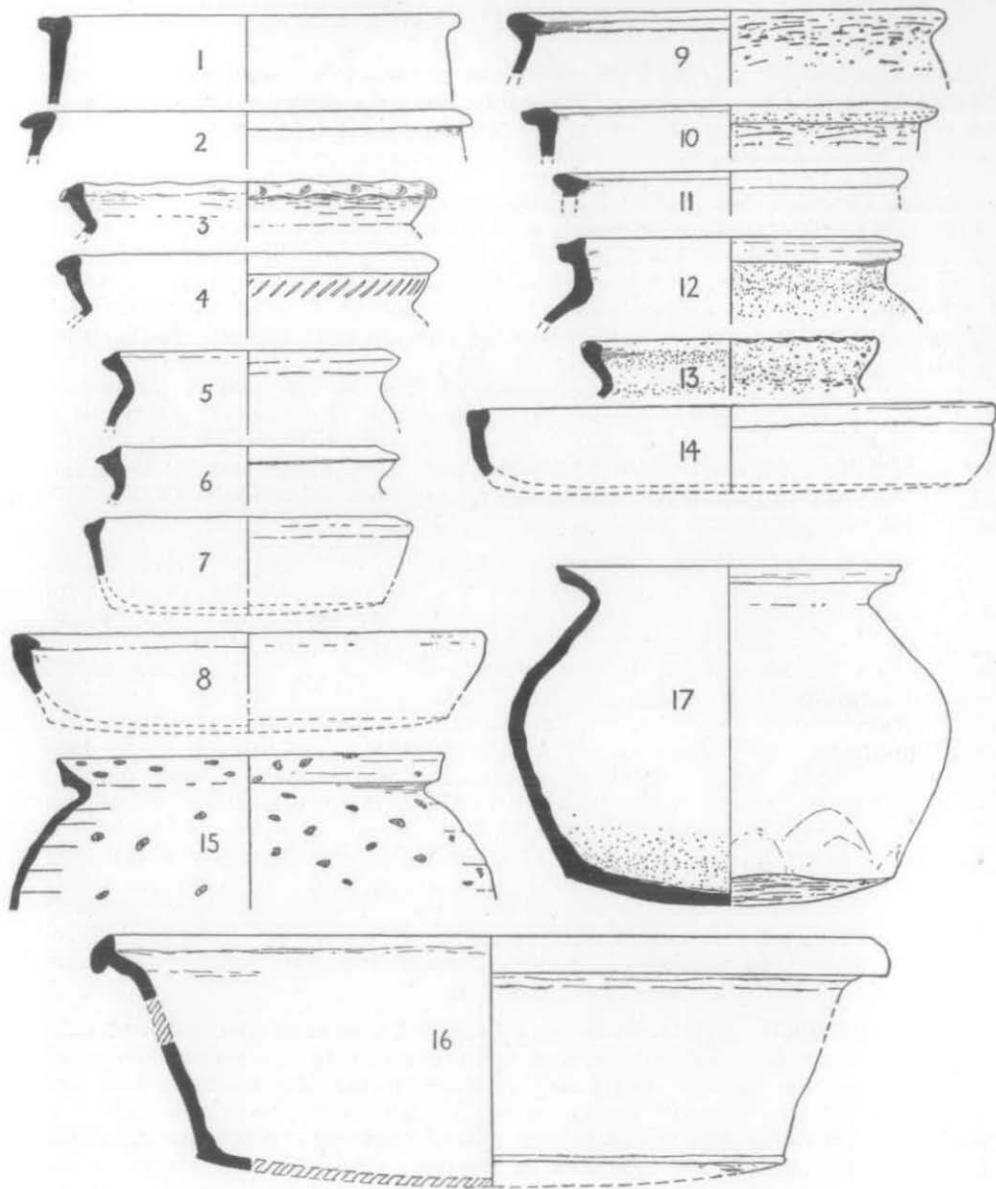


FIG. 14

EARLY MEDIAEVAL POTTERY FROM THE OXFORD REGION

1-8, Asterleigh in Kiddington ; 9-14, Middleton Stony Castle ;

15, 16, Shilton, Oxon. ; 17, Oxford (unrecorded site)

Sc. $\times \frac{1}{4}$

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pottery at Asterleigh extends back the known history of the settlement by about a century. It is not mentioned in Domesday, though a settlement here may have been included under the entry for Over Kiddington (*V.C.H. Oxon.*, I, 422). It seems most probable that the site would repay careful excavation.

Aston Rowant. (Nat. Grid ref. 41/727990.) A quantity of mediaeval pottery of the 12th to 16th centuries (as well as some Roman) found by Miss M. R. Parsons in the garden of 4 Church Lane, near Aston Rowant Church, indicates the pottery styles in use during the Middle Ages in the Oxfordshire region of the Chiltern scarplands. There is a general similarity to the pottery of Oxford itself and less to that of the Berkshire region to the west of the Thames, or of the south-east Chiltern slopes based on Reading. Four vessels among the Aston Rowant pottery are of a type made in the kilns at Brill, 11 miles away, during the 14th century (*Oxoniensia*, VII (1942), 74-5; X (1945), 96). Other small groups of mediaeval pottery from this area are from Warpsgrove (a deserted village site), Kingston Blount, Preston Crowmarsh and Wallingford (*Berks. Arch. Journ.*, XLII (1938), 67-71; L (1947), 49 ff.), but all the groups are small, and an extensive collection from this area would be valuable.

Longworth, Berks. (Nat. Grid ref. 41/390994.) Mediaeval and some Roman pottery was brought in to the Ashmolean during 1948 from Drew's Nurseries and Bow Barn. From the latter site came mostly the commoner types of the 13th to 14th centuries. From the former were parts of a few vessels in the late Saxon tradition (*cp. Oxoniensia*, X (1945), 97-9; *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, L (1947), 53, 72, fig. 2), the usual 12th-century cooking pots and shallow dish with inturned rim flange (*Berks. Arch. Journ.*, L (1947), 55, 57, figs. 3 and 4 for distribution map; *Oxoniensia*, IV (1939), 130), many fragments of 13th-14th-century jugs, including the base of a large pitcher with a bung-hole, unglazed and of a hard shelly ware, showing once again that this fabric tradition which had been in use continuously since late Saxon times in this area, survived at least until the 14th century. There were a few examples of the fabric in use in Oxford in the later 14th and 15th centuries (*Oxoniensia*, VII (1942), 76-9; *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, L (1947), 66, fig. 9, no. 10). Also included were a bun-shaped bone spindle whorl decorated with dots and concentric circles, and a mica-schist hone (additional to Mr. Dunning's new map in Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (Soc. Antiq. Res. Rep., 1949, 231)). The find will be illustrated in *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, LI.

Middleton Stoney. (Nat. Grid ref. 42/531233.) There exists adjacent to Middleton Stoney Church a small mound and bailey castle, with a tree-covered mound badly dug into on the east, and a well-preserved rectangular bailey. There are no signs of masonry, though Leland in the 1530's said 'sum pecces of the walls of it yet a litle apeare'; but the mound is now over-grown. Although this castle was *presumably* built by the Camvilles in Stephen's reign, its early history is not so well documented as is sometimes suggested. It is mentioned, with Banbury and Oxford, as being garrisoned for the king (Henry II) in a document (MS. Bodl. 648 fol. 30v) giving a list of castles and religious houses, which, as it omits Bicester Priory, is presumed to have been compiled before the foundation of that house in 1182 (White Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities* (1818), I, 53). Middleton Castle is mentioned in 1194, 1205, and 1215 (Dunkin, *Hist. Bullingdon and Ploughley Hundreds*

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(1823), II, 72). During 1948 the castle was examined and pottery recovered from the site (FIG. 14, 9-14). 9 and 10 are of dark shell-filled ware, representing vertical sided cooking pots with little or no rim flange. This is a type common in the Oxford region and Cotswolds, and rare outside that area, and its distribution as known is shown in FIG. 15. No. 11 is a similar pot in hard light grey sandy ware. No. 12 with its clubbed rim suggests a 13th-century date, and the fabric, although buff sandy, is softer and finer than that usual on 13th-century cooking pots (cp. Swerford, *Proc. Oxfordshire Archaeol. Soc.* (1938), fig. 3, no. 5). No. 13 is a typical 12th-century cooking pot rim, of hard dark grey ware containing some sand, with light finger-tip decoration on the rim. No. 14 is a large shallow bowl in smooth light red shelly ware. These finds suggest an occupation of the site from the early 12th into the 13th century, which is in agreement with the silence of records concerning the castle after the early 13th century, and the absence of any considerable stone buildings. The bailey would repay excavation.

Oxford City. (Nat. Grid ref. 42/511063.) The O.U.A.S. are excavating the area of Canal Wharf (made in 1792) on which Nuffield College is being built. This area lies right across the line of the City Wall at the eastern end of the walled area, and it is hoped to learn something of the layout of the Saxon town and the way in which this was altered when the Castle was built in 1070. This will only be possible by putting together the results from excavating the whole area. In the first trench dug, however, a pit was found 6 ft. deep below the present surface, containing pottery (FIG. 16) in its lowest 2 ft. suggesting that it had been sealed about the middle of the 12th century. Most interesting was a fragment of the body of a jug (no. 1) of very fine white thin fabric with even transparent yellow glaze, somewhat like that of Bruce Mitford's Class A (Ovoid Jugs) in the New Bodleian material, only finer (*Oxoniensia*, IV (1939), 115-17). This jug is quite unlike local Oxford jugs and may be compared with that found on the site of the Angel Inn in the last century, which is considered to have been made in the Cambridge region in the early 13th century (*Oxoniensia*, V (1940), 42-4). The present find is important as for the first time it places such an imported jug in Oxford in its archaeological context. The hard sandy fabrics of nos. 2 and 3 suggest a date of sealing of the pit about mid-12th century. Many of the sherds may of course be earlier, including the glazed jug, but there are only two small fragments in the whole contents of the pit which recognizably belong to vessels of the late Saxon 'St. Neots' type. Group-Captain G. M. Knocker tells me that this jug fragment closely resembles many from Thetford which appear to be as early as 10th century, but as in other cases there does appear to be a time lag in the persistent spread of pottery styles from the Cambridge region down the Clay vale into the Upper Thames basin. This Canal Wharf fragment particularly resembles in fabric and glaze some jugs at Leicester (cp. Kenyon, *op. cit.*). The confirmation provided by this find of the import of such vessels into the Oxford region in the late 11th or early 12th century, as shown by the Angel Inn jug, is most welcome. Similar glazed wares are occurring in the late 11th-early 12th century layers at Deddington.

FIG. 16, nos. 2 and 3 are of a hard sandy fabric (cp. *Oxoniensia*, XI/XII (1946-7), 171); no. 2 is brown, and decorated with rouletting on the body and finger-tip impressions on the rim; no. 3 is buff with grey core. No. 4 is of hard, fine shelly ware, brown to grey in patches, with finger-tipping on the rim. No. 5 is a slightly coarser dark

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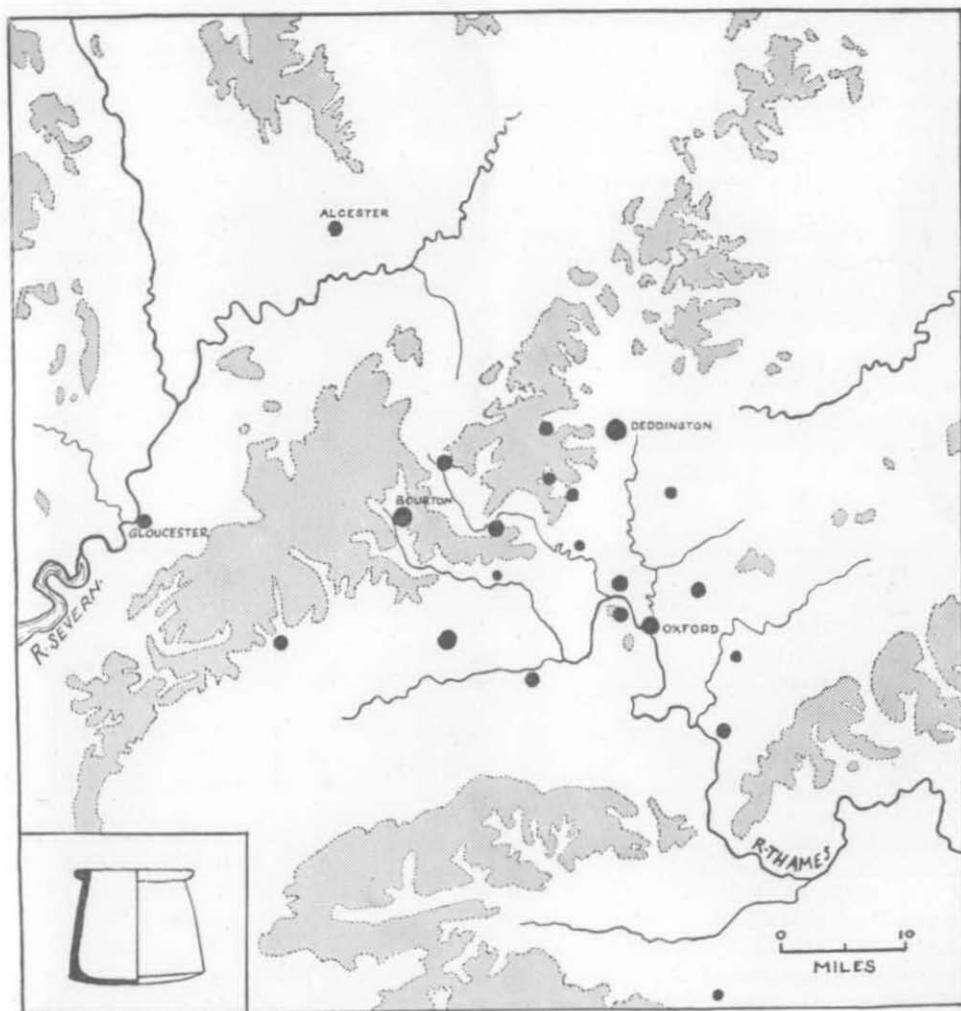


FIG. 15

DISTRIBUTION OF A 12TH CENTURY COOKING-POT TYPE PARTICULARLY COMMON IN THE OXFORDSHIRE AREA

The size of the spot is approximately proportioned to the number of such vessels in the find

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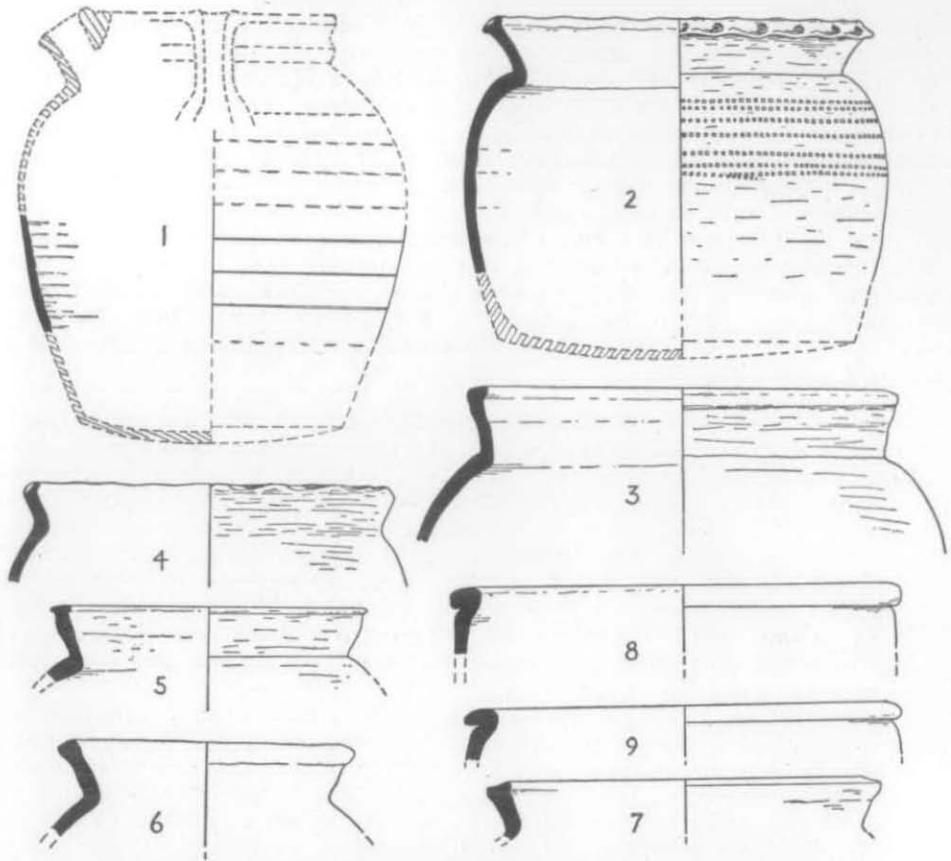


FIG. 16

ASSOCIATED GROUP OF EARLY 12TH-CENTURY POTTERY FROM A PIT ON NUFFIELD COLLEGE SITE (CANAL WHARF), OXFORD

Sc. $\times \frac{1}{4}$

brown shelly ware. Nos. 6 and 7 are in a fairly soft brown shelly ware. Nos. 8 and 9 are of a black shelly ware, and are further examples of vertical-sided cooking pots (distribution map FIG. 15). All these vessels can be paralleled in the lower five floors of the late 11th-12th-century kitchens at Deddington (*Oxoniensia*, XI/XII (1946-7), 168).

The Canal Wharf pit also contained many fragments of dark blue-grey lava grinding stones, presumably imported from the Rhineland.

Radcot. (Nat. Grid ref. 41/285996.) The writer of *Gesta Stephani* (ed. Howlett, *Rolls Ser.*, LXXXIX-XC; F. M. Stenton, *English Feudalism* (1932), 201) states that in

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1141 the Empress Maud 'built castles . . . at Woodstock, King Henry's place of most private retirement, another at Radcot, surrounded by water and marsh, a third at Cirencester next the holy church of the religious . . . , a fourth in the village of Bampton on the tower of the church there'. There exists to the north of the 14th-century bridge at Radcot a small rectangular earthwork, which is, however, most probably a homestead moat of the 13th or 14th centuries and on inspection yielded some 13th or 14th-century glazed pottery and clay roofing tile. There appears to be no other earthwork nearby which can represent the 'Castle' of 1141, and this must have been of slender character, as that on Bampton tower. King Stephen was able to burn and level very rapidly that at Cirencester. The temporary castles of this campaign were clearly sometimes less elaborate than the standard mound and bailey pattern (cp. Faringdon Clump: *Antiq. Journ.*, xvi (1936), 165 ff.; xvii (1937), 294 ff.; *Oxoniensia*, iv (1939), 140-4; *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, L (1947), 70).

Shilton, Oxon. (Nat. Grid ref. 42/266085.) FIG. 14, nos. 15 and 16 (A.M. 1948.112), show two vessels found recently by Commander E. S. Burton at Pump Close, Shilton. No. 15 is the upper part of a 13th-century cooking pot of a type characteristic of the region west of Oxford (*Oxoniensia*, vii (1942), 73, and fig. 17, no. 11; G. C. Dunning, *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, forthcoming, for map). This Shilton example is of hard shelly ware with a grey core and light red surface and occasional spots of orange glaze. FIG. 14, no. 17, shows a complete example in the Ashmolean from an unrecorded site in Oxford (Ash. Mus. M 189); it is of hard grey shelly ware and buff surface, with a little glaze on the base of the interior, and a thin wash of greenish glaze round the interior of the rim, and some knife-trimming round the base angle.

No. 16 shows parts of the rim and base of a large pan of hard rough ware with coarse flint gritting, and some shell, much of which has dissolved out to give a 'digestive-biscuit' appearance: grey core with reddish brown exterior, heavily blackened on exterior at base. The distribution of this type of pan is shown in *Oxoniensia*, viii/ix (1943-4), 104, fig. 34, to which may be added this find, Deddington and Ascot-under-Wychwood. These pans occur at Deddington Castle in the 13th-century layers, and in a homogeneous group of pottery from Long Combe, of 13th-century character. The type was, however, probably coming into use in the later 12th century, as one was found in the upper layers of the filling of the tower at Ascot-under-Wychwood (*Oxoniensia*, xi/xii (1946-7), 165-7).

E. M. JOPE.

THE PROPERTY OF ST. MARY CLERKENWELL IN THE SOUTH MIDLANDS

In the *Monasticon*¹ there is printed a grant by Margaret de Rivers of 50s. quit-rent on land in Oxfordshire to the nuns of Clerkenwell to help provide the convent with dresses as specified in the will of her mother, Alice de Churk. Among those for the safety of whose souls the grant is made, the name of the infamous Falkes de Breauté, Margaret's first husband, is strangely absent.

¹ *Monasticon*, iv, 83.

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Unfortunately the text as printed by Dugdale is full of omissions, including the names of eight individuals at Heyford² and eighteen at Newnham,³ indicating the proportions which each should pay of the total quitrent.

The nuns' cartulary, the Cotton MS. Faustina B. ii, was written in the middle of the 13th century and this grant was one of the latest in date which is included, except for certain miscellaneous additions by much later hands: indeed, apart from a grant in Sussex,⁴ Oxfordshire was the last county in which grants were made to the nuns outside London.

The deed is referenced no. 207 in an edition of the cartulary recently published by the Royal Historical Society. In spite of the reference in the *Monasticon* it is likely to be overlooked by Oxfordshire topographers for it is not mentioned in the chapter on Heyford Warren in J. C. Blomfield, *History of Lower and Upper Heyford*. Among the witnesses occurs Roger, bishop of London, who died in 1241.

No later references to this property have been found, and it is not mentioned in the Account Rolls of 1490-91⁵ having evidently been alienated like all the distant properties of the nunnery except those in Cambridgeshire and Dorset.⁶ Thus properties granted to the nuns at Cadmore End and Edlesborough in Buckinghamshire⁷ disappeared and no later references⁸ occur to the nuns having the church of Holdenby with all tithes, oblations and obventions though this was granted to them in no. 198 by Henry de Pynkeny between 19 October, 1186 and 18 February, 1187. It was confirmed to them in no. 6 in 1190 by Richard I, although it had not been mentioned in a bull of Urban III in 1186.⁹

W. O. HASSALL.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH, OXFORD

Following the fire which occurred on 17 November, 1946, and which destroyed the Chancel roof, various indentations appeared in the floor owing to falling debris and to water used to extinguish the fire. Consultations between the architect, Mr. R. Fielding Dodd, of Turl Street, Oxford, and the Lay Rectors, Oriel College, took place, and it was decided that before attempting to restore the floor a thorough investigation should be made with a view to ascertaining the conditions below the surface. The Faculty and Home Office permit was duly received authorizing the work and a commencement was made at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7 October, 1947.

The following were present from time to time until noon on 9 October, when the investigation ceased:

The Bishop of Dorchester.

Canon R. F. Bale (representing the Chancellor of the Diocese).

The Incumbent, the Rev. Roy S. Lee.

² I.e. Heyford Warren, where Margaret gave Osney land, *Cartulary of Osney Abbey*, iv, 215.

³ I.e. Newnham Murren. A fine was levied about 1½ hides and ½ virgate there between 'Margery' de Rivers and the prioress on 17 May, 1248. *Oxon. Fines*, Oxfordshire Record Soc., xii, 152.

⁴ *Sussex Notes and Queries*, xi, 38.

⁵ P.R.O., Ministers' Accounts, Henry VII, 396.

⁶ Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Soc., *Proceedings*, LXVIII, 43.

⁷ *Records of Bucks*, xiv, 365.

⁸ E.g. in Holkham MS. 717, fol. 14-16, the Holdenby section of 'Documents relating to Sir Christopher Hatton'.

⁹ *English Historical Review*, LVII, 97.

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Curate, Rev. E. Brewin.
R. Fielding Dodd, architect.
Professor L. W. Grensted.
W. A. Pantin, Fellow of Oriel.
J. W. Gough, Treasurer of Oriel College.
John Masefield.
F. J. Varley, Hon. Fellow of Oriel.
Wm. C. Walker, churchwarden.
Representatives of Messrs. Symm & Co., contractors.

At the onset it was decided to cut a trench from the Altar rails westward, the full length of the chancel, and to explore the north-eastern corner close to the north and east walls within the Altar rails. The trench excavation outside the rails revealed four vaults of brick construction covered with stone slabs which it was agreed were of 18th- or 19th-century work, and the coffins exposed tended to confirm this. No indication could be obtained from the latter as to the occupants, and it was agreed to fill in and consolidate the trench in preparation for the laying of a new floor.

No vault could be found within the Altar rails at the north-east corner, and it was decided to proceed from north to south across the Chancel. In the course of this, three vaults were discovered adjacent to and partly under the Altar. These again appeared to be of 18th- or 19th-century construction, and of the three examined only two of the coffins bore decipherable plates. These two are contained in an area approximately 11 ft. square adjacent to the east and south walls. The one nearer the Altar contained the coffin of Jemima Newman of Iffley (mother of John Henry Newman, who later became Cardinal), who was buried in 1836. The one south of this contained the coffin of Dr. Dean, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, who was buried in 1833. These burials were verified by the particulars recorded in the Church register.

Apart from fragments of mediaeval tiles and quantities of human remains intermixed with the subsoil, nothing further of interest was discovered. Various other soundings and roddings were made, and these, in conjunction with measurements taken, indicated the unlikelihood of further vaults within the space enclosed by the Altar rails.

At noon on Thursday, 9 October, following consultation between Canon Bale, Mr. Varley and myself, it was agreed that no traces of Amy Robsart's interment had been located and the conclusion arrived at was that the whole floor area had, at some time subsequent to the date of her death and burial, been completely disturbed. That being so, there was no point in investigating further, and instructions were given for the human remains which had been discovered to be re-interred in the voids exposed, the whole filled in, consolidated and covered with hardcore to take the floor proposed to be re-laid.

It was thought that suitable marble and slate squares should be salvaged and re-laid on reinforced concrete so far as they would cover, concentrating on the portion east of the Altar rails, and that the making up of deficiencies could be carried out with squares of suitable material, e.g. Portland stone and slate or reconstructed marble to match as far as possible at the architect's discretion in consultation with Oriel College.

W. C. WALKER.

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A FRAGMENT OF ROMANO-BRITISH SCULPTURE FROM LECHLADE

The worn sculptured fragment illustrated in PLATE VII, A, was found in the gravel pit north of Lechlade Station, where much Roman pottery has been turned up for many years past. It is of local sandstone or freestone, 8½ in. high and free standing, though to judge from the rough condition the back was not meant to be seen, and no doubt the figure stood in a shrine or against a wall. The figure is male and appears to be bearded and standing. He is half nude, wears a veil and a chiton draped over the left shoulder in the usual way, and carries a cornucopia against the left shoulder, the hand being very coarsely worked. Such figures are common and may represent several different deities, many of them a *genius* in the act of libation, no doubt a *genius loci*; as, for instance, the *genius loci* in Cirencester Museum, though this figure has apparently a turreted head,¹ or the figures in Chesters Museum and in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.² But a *genius loci* is not usually shown with a beard and our figure may possibly represent Aesculapius, like that shown in a little shrine which is built into the south wall of Tockenham Church, Wiltshire, to which indeed it has a close resemblance.³ It also has a slight resemblance to the Bablock Hythe figure,⁴ which may be a *genius loci*.

M. V. TAYLOR.

PAPISTS IN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY OXFORDSHIRE

On 17 October, 1700, an inquiry was held at the White Hart in Wheatley respecting lands in Somerton, Souldern, North Aston, Kiddington and Waterperry which had been secured by the Roman Catholics to superstitious uses, that is to say for the support of Roman Catholic establishments on the continent. A joiner who had been working in 1687 on the papal nuntio's house in Warwick Lane told a tale of priests buying arms, listing men, and, said he, 'heard them often say they hop'd to wash their hands in Protestants blood'.

A little notebook which contains a copy of the commission of inquiry and abstracts of the minutes is preceded by a compendium of laws in force against popish recusants.⁵ It showed that a law of 1 Edward VI, cap. 14 enacted that any lands appointed for the maintenance of any priest should be forfeit to the king. Legislation of 23 Eliz., cap. 1, dealt with land given to superstitious uses, the treason of drawing any to the Romish church and penalties for any that heard mass. By 27 Eliz., cap. 2, Jesuits, seminary priests and concealers of such were declared felons without benefit of clergy: and by para. 6 any who sent relief to Jesuits or priests should forfeit their estates and be put out of the King's protection, and by para. 7 any who sent his child or anyone else over sea without licence should forfeit £100. Among other laws cited, an act of 35 Eliz., para. 4, forbade popish recusants removing five miles from their places of abode under pain of forfeiture. By the Test Act of 25 Charles II, cap. 2, all holders of civil or military office were obliged to deny the doctrine of transubstantiation and to receive the sacrament.

This document was exhibited by C. J. Parker at a loan exhibition held by the

¹ Mrs. Clifford in the *Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, LX (1938), 304, no. 9, pl. 10, fig. 17.

² Bruce, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, no. 710 (p. 369) and no. 775 (p. 400).

³ *Journ. of Roman Studies*, XVI, pl. 30.

⁴ *Oxonensia*, XI/XII, 181 f.

⁵ For the penal laws and Romanists, see G. W. Prothero, *Select Statutes and other constitutional documents illustrative of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I*, fourth ed., especially pp. xlvii-liii.

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Oxford Architectural and Historical Society in 1894, and is now MS. Top. Oxon. d. 351 in the Bodleian Library. It provides the necessary psychological and political background for seeing in perspective a list of Oxfordshire Roman Catholics made in 1706 which narrowly escaped destruction in the Oxford flood of 1947, and has now been transferred to the Bodleian from the Diocesan Office.

Lists of Oxfordshire recusants occur elsewhere,⁶ for instance in the Quarter Sessions' 'Rolls' in the County Record Office, though it was not until after the Jacobite rising of 1715 that papists were bound to register with the Clerk of the Peace. The numbers listed in these vary from forty-seven at Easter, 1709, to ninety-two at Epiphany, 1707, and they give additional details, sometimes, such as occupations and wives' names: and their relative incompleteness is compensated for by the inclusion of recusants in the parishes of Dorchester, Clifton and Burcot in the Dorchester peculiar.⁷ The particular importance of the present list lies in the way whereby it fills the gaps in a very incomplete list which has been already printed and which has formed the highly unreliable basis for previous study of the distribution of recusancy in the county.⁸

The list⁹ printed below is arranged by deaneries and parishes and is 'taken out of the returns of each Minister by way of Presentment'. The previously known list was based on a defective set of eighty-eight of the original returns, over half of which are nil. These were abstracted from the Diocesan Registry and are now at Stonyhurst: and twenty-eight affected parishes were missing altogether.¹⁰

The list draws a distinction between 'Papists', 'Reputed Papists' and 'Popish Recusants', but it seems to be a distinction with little meaning as the notorious Fermors of Tusmore are only said to be 'Reputed'.

Space forbids detailed notes of the additional information to be gleaned from the Quarter Sessions' 'rolls'. But it may be noted that the Quarter Sessions presentment for Epiphany, 1706, names Anne wife of John Powell, Mary wife of George Littleboyse, Anne wife of Nicholas (not Michael) Strong, and Rebecca wife of John Sharp of Sandford, and Bridget wife of Richard Styles of Bampton. It adds the names of John Weedon, gent., the husband of Anne and John Bennet of Souldern, John Bishop, Joseph Goodman, and the widow Brewen of North Aston, Thomas Day, William Davy, and Elianor his wife, John Prince and Grace his wife, Jo: Milman and Mary his wife of Dorchester, George Prince and Jo: Prince his son of Clifton, Jo: Day and Mary his wife, and Martha the wife of Jo: Nutt of Burcot, Jo: Abery and Mary Foster of Southstoke, Thomas Christmas of Holton, and Robert Hopcroft of Fritwell. It also shows that Samuel Fletcher of Souldern was a carpenter, and Edmund Perkins of Fritwell was a master. It differs in reading John Horn instead of James Horne at Souldern.

Space also forbids the insertion of biographical notes and fortunately many

⁶ For a list of 1612 see Cambridge, Trinity College R.5.14. Cf. H. E. Salter, 'Recusants in Oxfordshire, 1603-1633', *Oxford Archaeological Soc. Report*, LXIX (1924), 7-58.

⁷ Cf. S. A. Peyton, *Churchwarden Presentments in the Oxfordshire Peculiars* (Oxford Record Soc.), 1928, especially p. xlii.

⁸ Printed in Historical MSS. Commission, *Tenth Report*, appendix iv, pp. 177-182. Its extraordinary omissions are discussed in V.C.H., *Oxfordshire*, Ecclesiastical History, p. 51. Here a comparison is made with a list of 1715 printed by J. O. Payne, *English Catholic Non-jurors of 1715*, pp. 211-218.

⁹ MS. Oxford Diocesan Papers, c. 430, fol. 51-56.

¹⁰ Entries not in the Stonyhurst MS. are marked with an asterisk in the transcript below. At fol. 1 and 2 are the instructions from the Council Chamber to the bishop of Oxford regarding the inquiry dated 22 July, 1706, and the circular letter sent by the bishop to the clergy of the diocese in consequence.

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of the individual families mentioned have been studied by Mrs. Bryan Stapleton in *A History of the Post-Reformation Catholic Missions in Oxfordshire*. But it may be noted that in the last few months the Bodleian has not only acquired many of the original Tusmore Papers, edited for the Oxfordshire Record Society by Mr. Wickham Legg, but also a number of deeds relating to the Curzons at Waterperry. Mr. L. A. Barrett of Milton has, furthermore, deposited a large number of legal documents of the Belsons of Aston Rowant: and the County Record Office has among deposited documents a collection relating to the family of Browne of Kiddington in the 17th and 18th centuries. Uncatalogued papers at Maple Durham include the papers of Mannock Strickland, a popish lawyer; and the mass of 18th-century documents at Stonor Park includes papers relating to schoolchildren abroad and uncatalogued correspondence of Mannock Strickland.

Mrs. Bryan Stapleton included in her history the names of a number of papists who do not occur in the Stonyhurst list. These were derived from lists preserved at Woodstock. These lists differ in many details from the return printed below, often adding the names of wives and small children and giving more, and occasionally rather different, occupations or 'qualifications'. They are arranged by hundreds instead of by deaneries and are signed by magistrates. I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham for finding them in the Woodstock Corporation Archives and informing me that they are accompanied by the original letter of the Privy Council to the first Duke of Marlborough, of March, 1707-8, directing him to seize the arms and horses of papists in Oxfordshire, with a covering letter and two copies of the Council's letter besides a copy of a letter to Constables and tithing men in Oxfordshire concerning the papists and a copy of a warrant authorizing J.P.s to order constables to make a return of the names of papists. W. O. HASSALL.

The Names Qualities and Estates of All Papists & reputed Papists within the Diocess of Oxon taken out of the Returnes of each Minister by way of Presentment¹¹ in the year of our Lord 1706.

Parishes.	Burcester Deanry.	Papist or Reputed. Estates.
Bucknell	Thomas George a Sheppard	Papist.
Fringford	John Cadwallender	Papist.
Frittwell	Sam Cox Gent ^l Will Hoare	} Reputed Papists.
	Alice his wife. Cath. wife	
	Ann Hemmings Serv. Mary Robins	
	Edm Perkins Malster Eliz. Collett	
Islip*	John Palmer & wife & Mother	} Papists.
Goddington*	Tho Paxton } Joh Paxton Labourer	
	Tho Tomkins } Yeomen Eliz his wife, 3 small	} Reputed Papists.
	Will Paxton } Children.	
	Margar' wife } Jean Busby Spinster	
	Will & Ralph Sons } Margaret Hawkins Wid	
	Eleanor Fryday Wid: poor George her Son.	} Reputed Papist. Papist.
Kirtlington	John Benson	
Mixbury	George Fossett a poor man	} Reputed Papists.
Heath*	Hen Bennett Carpenter & his wife	
	Joh Hellier Carpenter	
	Ann Justice	
	Margaret Messer } Widdows poor	} had for Recusants.
	Ann Page }	
Midleton Stony*	Tho Williams }	
	Will Williams Sen' }	

¹¹ Peyton, *op. cit.*, pp. xl-xli. Each Minister had to present to the ordinary the names of all recusants over thirteen years old (Can. 114).

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Somerton	Ann Sanders Widd. Joh Saunders Will Ann Lucy Bridget Ann East Richard Ellen Dew. Tho Mary Clarke Tho Mary & Ann Collingridge Ann Richard Mary Smith, Mary Hoar Joh Marthe Horn William Sanders Will Ansty Mary Rice Will Phillips Joh Broadford Mary Lemmington Edmond Cecelia Leppington Mary Edm James Grace Ann Collingridge Bennett Clifford Margaret Mary Smith Jane Ellen Clifford Mrs East Widdow Mr Hardwick	} Reputed Papists.
Hardwick	Tho Catherine Calloway Mrs Hatton Widdow Tho Davis & wife Rob Day & his wife 2 sons 2 daughters Rob Kilby Gentleman	} £ 60 p. ann.
Soulterne*	Alice Mary & Jane Kilby Ann Weeden, Tho Weeden Gentleman Will Reynolds Gent Cath Neale wife Elizebeth Neale Spinster James Horne Tayler & Mary his wife Bridget Horne Wid Ann Cosier a wife Mary Packington a wife all poor Sam Fletcher Carpenter Richard Paynter & Mary his wife Richard Bennett & Alice his wife poor Mary Ansley Wid Thobias Luke Will Bennett Labourers Tho Biggerstaff Alice Bennet Ann Fletcher Eliz Johnson } Serv ^{ts} Mary Bennett	} Papists & Reputed Papists.
Stoke Lyne*	John Jarvis Yeoman James his Son	} Papists.
Tusmore*	James Farmer ¹² Gentleman Mrs Eleanor Farmer Widd. Mrs Frances Farmer Spinster Tho East Fran Clay Agnes Pursell Sarah Webster Elizabeth Clifford Ursula Price. Serv ^{ts} .	} Reputed Papists.
Oxon Deanry.		Estates p. ann. £60 Number of Papists 122
St Mary Magdalen*	Joh: Hilliard Glasier	} Papist.
St Peters in ye East.	Edward Musgrave Inholder	} Reputed Papist.
All Saints*. Holywell	John Garden Button maker Tho Kimber Sen' & wife Tho Kimber jun' & wife & some children Mr Joyner. Wid Bustin poor	} Papists.
St Mary ye Virgin*	Ann Thurwell wife of Ch Thurwell Serv ^{ts}	} Reputed Papist.
St Thomas cum Binsey* ¹³	Joan Williams ye wife of Leonard Williams Innholder	} Reputed Papist.
		Number of Papists 14

¹² Brother of 'Belinda' in the *Rape of the Lock*, see L. G. Wickham Legg, *Tusmore Papers*, 1939, p. 31.

¹³ The original return for St. Thomas and Binsey is MS. Oxford Diocesan Papers c. 430, fol. 47.

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Cuddesden Deanry.		
Culham Noake	Mr Young John Palmer Gent his Mother & wife Mary Hierons Ser ^t Heycock Yeoman & his wife the wife of Edu Franklyn Yeoman	} Popish Recusant. } Popish Recusants.
Garsington Milton Mag*	Rachael wife of Tho Hilsden Labourer Francis Cuson Esq ^r John Doyly Joh Favit Ser ^{ts}	} Papist. } Papists.
Sandford	John Powell Esq ^r Geo Littleboyse Labourer & wife Mich Strong Labourer & wife Joh Sharp Labourer & wife Eliz Whiting Hannah Carter } Ser ^{ts} Eliz Hamilton }	} Popish } Recusants } estate not known
Waterperry*	S ^r John Curson Barr ^t & his Lady Dan Padwick Joh Lucas Rich Arnold Geo Howard Hen Price Mrs. Eliz Ryder Eliz Wilmore Mary Margar ^t Woodward Ann & Mary Padwick wife. Ser ^{ts} to S ^r John	} about 600£ p. } ann. } Papist.

Estates	600£
Number of Papists	35

Witney Deanry.		
Broadwell	Charles Trindar Attorney at Law & wife Will Cruse Mary ——— Serv ^t	} Popish Recusants } 220£ p. Ann. & } 150 p. Ann. in } Gloucestershire } Papist
Burford	Elizabeth Hains a Poor Sojourner	
Brise Norton*	Joh Greenwood & wife Tho Greenwood Brother Tho Brookes Sert	} Reputed Papists.
Ducklington* Bampton*	Zachariah Emms & wife Richard Styles Shoemaker & wife Farrer Labourer & his wife	} Reputed Papists. } Reputed } Papists.
Langford Witney*	Fisher Carpenter & wife The wife of Rich Avenell Innholder the wife of Will Perkins Eliz Bayly Spinster Rob Freeman Joh Acres a French Boy Serv ^{ts}	} Reputed Papists. } Popish } Recusants.

Estates	370£
Number of Recusants	21

Woodstock Deanry.		
Cassington	Edm Reynolds Gent Ann Reynolds Spinster Walker a poor woman	} Papists
Hanborough*	Robert Hains husbandman Dorothy wife Ann Wyat Mary Wyatt daughters	} Reputed } Papists
Midle Aston* Kiddington*	Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq ^r Sr Charles Brown his Lady & 3 Children Ann Green Frances Clements Serv ^{ts} . Will Nicholls 3 or 4 Children William Morton his wife & 3 Children	} Papists.
North Aston ¹⁴	Richard Clements his wife & 4 Children Joh Smith his wife & 2 Children Seth Woodcock his wife & 5 children	
Northleigh	Mary ye wife of Will Morris Labourer	} Papist.

¹⁴ *North Aston* is added in the margin. For the names of 16 papists there, see H.M.C. *Tenth Report*, App. iv, p. 177. Smith and Woodcock were apparently at Kiddington.

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Tackley*	Edward Clarke Aleman	} Reputed
	Alice wife of Tho Slepton Carpenter	} Papists
Sandford*	Eliz wife of Math Potton	} Reputed Papists.
Yarnton*	Joh Fowler	} Reputed Papist.
Steeple Barton	Michael Constable	
	Catherine Wid & John & Edward	
	Rob Freeman & wife Edward	
	& Mary Children Dorothy	
	Martin	} Reputed Papists.
	Number of Papists with Children	54.
	Henly Deanry.	
Cromersh*	Mary Bley	} Popish recusant.
Chackinden	Mr John Grimsditch his wife & three daughters	} Reputed Papists
		} 300£ p. ann
Caversham	Mr Hely	
	Mr. Grimsditch	
	Mr Forbett - - - - -	} ye lease of ye house he lives in
	Mr Belair Mr Dalmas Mr Lewis	
	Mr Lewis John Patrick	} Papists.
	Tenants & Serv ^s to y ^e Countess of Kildare	
Southstoke	Two poor Women	} Papists.
Shiplake	Judith Broughton Widd.	} Papist.
Swincomb	Grace Stevens Wid. Martha Plastin	
	Will. Mary Harding Wid. Eliz	} Reputed Papists.
	Hussey poor woman	
Mapledurham*	Lyster Blount Esq ^r & wife	} 110£ p. ann.
	Michael Son Maria Theresa & Martha ¹⁵	
	John Grimstone a reputed papist	
	Charles Randall Gardner Ann Costea	} Papists.
	Tho Fletcher Butler Fletcher	
	Edward Bracy	
	Elizabeth Blount Spinster - - - - -	} 30£ for life.
	Doroth ^y Frances Elizabeth Costea	
	Elizabeth Alloway Ann Shepherd Ann	
	Cutler wife	
Rotherfeild Greys	Mrs Letitia Kenady Mrs Cath Holdenby Mary Ward	} Popish recusants.
Whitchurch ¹⁶	James Higgs Labourer	} Papist.
	Francis Hyde Esq ^r living in Berks.	
	hath an estate in this Parish of	} £
		} 150 p. ann.
		} Estates 590 & a Lease
		} Number of Papists 42
	Aston Deanry.	
Aston Rowant.	Maurice Belson Esq ^r & wife	} Reputed Papists
		} 200£ p. ann.
Lewkner*	Elizabeth Allen Eliz. Brent Ser ^{ts}	
	John Grant Labourer	
	Tho Plumridge Brickmaker & wife	} Reputed Papists.
Ibston	The wife of Will Roads Butcher	} Papist
Pirton ¹⁷	John Kemble Sen ^r & Jun ^r	} Reputed Papists.
Sherborne	Richard Garrett Mary Sampter	
	Ann Thomas Widd	} Reputed Papists.
		} Estate 200£
		} Number of Papists 13

¹⁵ I.e. Martha Englefield of White Knights. Theresa and Martha were the friends of Alexander Pope. Cf. A. H. Cooke, *The Early History of Mapledurham*, p. 209.

¹⁶ H.M.C. *Tenth Report*, app. iv, p. 178 reads 'Blichurch (?)'.

¹⁷ Members of the Stonor family are conspicuously absent.

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Chip:norton Deanry.		
Hooknorton*	Clarke	
Idbury	Clarke poor men Madam Loggan lives in London but hath Estate in this parish Charles Fortescue Esq ^r lives in Leicestershire hath estate in y ^e parish Pays the Curate y ^e supplys. Ann Digger Wid Mary wife of Edu Capy Richard Clements Carpenter & wife Barthol Styles Carpenter & wife John Beale Serv ^t	Popish Recusants Papists 150£ p.a. 90 15 } Popish } Recusants. } Popish Recus.
Enston* ¹⁸		
Sarsden		
Dadington Deanry.		
Wroxton	Francis VandenBergh a Flemming The Number of y ^e Papists recusants in y ^e whole Diocess The Value of y ^e Estates in y ^e whole Diocess	Papist. 310 £ . s 1990 15 and a Lease
The Vicaridge of Waterperry ¹⁹ is in y ^e hands of Sr John Curson Idbury Curacy.		

THE EFFIGY OF JOHN CROCKER AT EXETER COLLEGE

PLATE VII (B, C) shows a marble representation of a Caroline Gentleman-Commoner in the attitude of prayer. It was first discovered by workmen in October 1916 in a basement in the Armagh Buildings, Exeter College,¹ and was removed to a niche inside the Rector's Lodging.² It is now in the ante-chapel. During the recent renovation of the Rector's Lodging, interrupted as it was by the difficulties of the late war, the effigy had to be removed from the niche; it has now been restored to its original site, and it is hoped that a permanent place for it in the ante-chapel will be found.

Clearly it is the most interesting of the few relics of the older chapel, as an example in the round of an obsolete academic rank. About two and a half feet high, the figure kneels on a hassock; it is dressed in the ordinary costume of the age, in a long tunic with a row of buttons, lace collar and cuffs, and puffed and slashed breeches. The gown has, of course, the long sleeves now only associated with that of Master of Arts. The effigy retains distinct traces of gilding and colouring—especially black on the gown and red on the hassock. Unfortunately, in its present state it lacks both hands and head, but is otherwise in good condition. It must almost certainly be the effigy described by Antony Wood³ as that of John Crocker, or Croker, of Lynham, in the parish of Yealmpton, Devonshire, who was born in 1610, and died, while in residence at Oxford, in 1629.

¹⁸ The original return for Enstone is MS. Oxford Diocesan Papers c. 430, fol. 49.

¹⁹ The MS. read *Waterstock* wrongly.

¹ Thomas Wood, *True Thomas* (London, 1936), 270 ff. Dr. Wood describes a supernatural occurrence associated with the rediscovery of the effigy. An illustration of the effigy when in the Rector's Lodging appears in this work.

² The reappearance of the statue was not noted in the *Stapledon Magazine*, publication of which was suspended, 1915-1919.

³ Antony Wood, *The history and antiquities of the colleges and halls in the University of Oxford* (ed. Gutch. Oxford, 1786-90), 118.

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According to Wood, the monument was affixed to the south wall of Rector Hakewill's chapel (itself completed only five years before), and probably in the side aisle, since that building was divided by an arcade. It has been suggested that it was fixed sideways, with its back against a small pillar which supported the canopy, and that it knelt at a prayer-desk; again, the figure may have faced outwards from the monument. The figure was framed by the paternal and collateral coat-armour of the Crocker family,⁴ including that of the Churchills of Lynham, the precursors of the ducal family, of whom the Crockers were the heirs-general. Wood blazons the Crocker coat as *Argent, a Chev. ing. Gul. betw. three Choughs proper*. This, however, is a mistake; the Lynham family seem to have borne three ravens,⁵ evidently a canting coat, although three martlets appear to have been permitted by Clarenceux.⁶ The crest was *a cup or*, granted in 1478 as part of the honourable augmentation of his achievement to Sir John Crocker, Knt., who is described on his memorial brass at Yealmpton as 'ciphoranus ac signifer illustrissimi regis edwardi quart(i)'.⁷ Despite the orthodox interpretation of the Crocker pedigree, it can now be asserted on the evidence of Wood and of the Ingledon MS.,⁸ that the John Crocker of the effigy was the only son of another John Crocker, of Lynham, by his first wife, Joan Webber (*née* Leigh), and that the estate subsequently passed to his cousin who died in 1684.

Wood records the following inscription beneath the monument:⁹

Egregio juveni Joanni Crocker
filio unico Joannis Crocker
Devoniensis Armigeri
Hujus Collegii Commensali
Sacrum.

haec unigenitum parentis orbi
dilectum facies refert Joannem
Crocker Devoniam dolente natum.
cujus spem pietas fidemque certam
invicta extulit halitus supremus
expirantis, erat nec absque teste.
famae quod reliquum est brevi superstes
comprenderi negat hoc satis lapillo.
sat te quod monuit semel legentem
qua tandem moritur pius salute:
Ut HIC qui obiit Apr. 28, 1629

⁴ Described by Antony Wood, *loc. cit.* He gives the achievements of six families, but does not give the names of the families to which the second, third and fourth achievements belong, thus: Pyrton,, Copleston, Bonville, Strode, Pollard. The first of these omissions, bearing *Arg. seven estoiles sable*, remains unidentified. The other two families are Churchill of Lynham and Champernowne respectively.

⁵ Burke, *General Armory*. Art. 'Crocker'.

⁶ Harleian Society, vi (1872). *Visitation of Devon, 1620*, 78.

⁷ Herbert Haines, *Manual of Monumental Brasses* (Oxford, 1861), II, 49. The date of the brass is 1508.

⁸ Quoted in Joseph Foster, *A Revised Genealogical Account of the Various Families Descended from Francis Fox, etc.* (privately printed, London, 1872), 23-26.

On the Crocker family, the following is indispensable: Rev. C. J. Robinson, 'The Family of Crocker', *Herald and Genealogist*, VIII, 377-91.

There are also several references to this family in: Rev. J. H. Warner, *A History of Yealmpton* (Plymouth, 1907).

⁹ Antony Wood, *loc. cit.*

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The memorial seems to have remained in position until the demolition of the Jacobean chapel in 1854, to make way for the present building. It was not, however, transferred to this new chapel and remained concealed for half a century. The effigy would appear to be the only surviving Caroline figure of its kind, and as such merits careful preservation. What degree of restoration is desirable is debatable, but the effigy might be replaced in a niche, with the inscription cut below and the coat-armour, suitably painted, once again framing the figure.

We should like to express our thanks to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, by whose permission this account is published, and particularly to the Chaplain through whose courtesy the photographs were taken.

JOHN TYRER EGG ; FRANCIS MADDISON.

THE MEDIAEVAL RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF WALLINGFORD

It is now over seventy years since H. T. Riley published his description of the early rolls and records in the possession of the Corporation of Wallingford. This description, which appeared in the Appendix to the Sixth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (1877), covers some of the earliest of the Wallingford records and includes copious extracts in translation. When J. K. Hedges published his *History of Wallingford* in 1881 he made use of Riley's report as well as of certain MSS. of a later date : and in 1910 the archives of the borough were inspected by some members of the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society. But at some date subsequent to this the whole collection was apparently mislaid and it was not until December, 1947, that it was recovered.¹ Its recovery after so long an interval has made some re-examination appear desirable and, at the suggestion of Dr. Salter, I visited Wallingford in March, 1948. By the courtesy of the Town Clerk, Mr. V. G. E. May, all the records in his custody were placed at my disposal, and I was able to compare the present collection with Riley's report and to make a rough classification of the existing material. As is to be expected in the circumstances, the condition of these records is far from satisfactory. They are housed in haphazard fashion in three large tin boxes and many of the most ancient are in an advanced state of decay and have clearly suffered deterioration since Riley examined them. Repair and systematic classification are urgent necessities if this unique collection is to be preserved for the use of future historians. What follows is merely an interim report which, it is hoped, may serve to remind those interested of the valuable material now once more accessible. I have confined my summary to the mediaeval documents : but those of the post-mediaeval period are well worth examination for they include an early 16th-century terrier of Wallingford Priory, a series of Corporation Ledgers beginning 2 Henry VII, a volume of Bailiffs' Account, 1584-1637, a number of certificates of reception of the sacrament under the Test Act, and a bundle of apprentices' indentures for the years 1610-1711.

Borough Court Rolls.

(These record actions for assault, trespass and other cases coming within the jurisdiction of a borough court. Many extracts have been translated by Riley

¹ A brief description of the recovery of the records by Mr. Greening Lamborn and Mr. Anthony Tompkinson appeared in *Notes and Queries*, vol. 193, no. 4 (21 February, 1948).

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who draws attention to the large number of personal and place names contained in these rolls.)

16 Henry III (2 membranes, one badly worn) ; 17 Henry III ; 22 Henry III ; 29 Henry III ; 42 Henry III ; 50 Henry III (all single membranes).

2-3 Edward I (4 membranes with a fragment of a fifth, all in bad condition. A detached membrane of the same year is included in a separate bundle) ; 15 Edward I (3 membranes) ; 21 Edward I (single membrane and a fragment of another) ; 22 Edward I (single membrane) ; 31-32 Edward I (3 membranes in poor condition).

4 Edward II (single membrane) ; 14 Edward II (2 detached membranes) ; 15 Edward II (6 membranes and a single detached membrane. A notched wooden tally is attached to the larger roll).

22 Edward III (2 membranes, badly worn) ; 38-39 Edward III (2 membranes) ; 43 Edward III (4 membranes) ; 43-44 Edward III (3 membranes) ; 46 Edward III (single membrane) ; 48 Edward III (single membrane).

2 Richard II (4 membranes) ; 5 Richard II (2 membranes and a fragment of a third) ; 9 Richard II (2 membranes) ; 12-13 Richard II (2 membranes, wrongly labelled 10 Richard II) ; 20-21 Richard II (3 membranes and a fragment of a fourth).

1 Henry IV (4 membranes in bad condition) ; 3 Henry IV (4 membranes).

A number of undated rolls of the 13th and early 14th centuries.

Rotuli Pacationum.

(These are rolls of contributors to tolls and tallages. Many of the names are arranged under trades.)

11 Henry III (2 membranes, damaged) ; 14 Henry III (3 membranes) ; 16 Henry III (3 membranes, the first much damaged) ; 18 Henry III (3 membranes in good condition) ; 19 Henry III (3 membranes, the first much damaged and a single detached membrane) ; 20 Henry III (2 membranes and a fragment of a third) ; 26 Henry III (3 membranes, all badly damaged) ; 51 Henry III (3 membranes, the first badly damaged).

19 Edward I (single membrane) ; 22-23 Edward I (2 membranes and a third, detached).

A number of undated rolls, temp. Henry III and Edward I.

Rent Rolls.

(These are records of fee-farm rents due to the Earl of Cornwall as lord of the Honour.)

13 Henry III (2 membranes) ; 15 Henry III (2 membranes, the second much worn) ; 20 Henry III (single membrane) ; 28 Henry III (single membrane) ; 36 Henry III (2 membranes, both damaged). Two undated rolls, temp. Henry III.

Roll of Amercements and Receipts.

13 Henry III (4 membranes in good condition).

Roll of Amercements and other sums paid into the Exchequer.

4-9 Edward II (3 membranes).

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Roll of Fines.

Temp. Edward I (5 membranes). This roll bears the heading 'Adhuc coram R. de Hengham et sociis suis Justic' de Banco de termino Sci. Michaelis ann. 32 et terminis Hillar' Pasch' et Trin' prox. seq.'

Views of Frankpledge.

42-43 Edward III ; 1 and 2 Richard I ; 7 Richard II (all single membranes).

Coroners' Inquests.

9 Edward I (single membrane) ; 11 Edward I (single membrane) ; 19-33 Edward I (14 small parchments sewn together).

1 Edward II ; 11 Edward II (both single membranes).

Inquest of the Custos Pacis.

2 Edward II (single membrane).

Roll of Amercements under the Assize of Bread and Ale.

5 Edward I (single membrane, badly damaged).

Ancient Deeds (miscellaneous).

The collection includes at least eighty-five of these small parchments deriving from the period before 1485. They include indentures, chiefly for conveyance, deeds of gift, writs and mandates. Many of the seals are wholly or partly intact. Among the most interesting are :

A grant of pasture land in Crowmarsh to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Crowmarsh, by Isabella, Countess of Oxford. Undated (?c. 1222).

A grant of rents to the value of 8d. a year to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Wallingford by Simon de Montfort (Symon de Munford), undated.

Indulgence by Richard, Bishop of Hereford, to all giving alms to the Hospital of St. John at Wallingford. 1287. (Fine seal.)

Monition from the Official of the Archdeacon of Berkshire in a case of debt. 1296.

Deed, witnessed by the Steward of the Honour and the Constable of the Castle, whereby the mayor, aldermen and community agree to devote the profits of certain lands to the upkeep of Wallingford Bridge. 28 Edward I.

Mandate for distraint from the Sheriff of Berks., to the bailiffs of the borough. 5 Edward II.

Indenture between the mayor and aldermen, on the one hand, and William and Roger Badecoke, on the other, whereby the latter are exempt from all tallages and offices within the borough in return for a free loan of £1-17-11. 14 Edward II.

It will be evident from the above summary that the Corporation muniments have suffered some serious depredations in the past. Though the original charter was granted in 1156 the earliest copy preserved among the records is the *Inspeximus* of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (for which the borough paid £3 6s. 8d.). No bailiffs' accounts are traceable before 1584 ; and there is a notable paucity of material for the late 14th and for the 15th centuries. Yet few small boroughs possess so many records of the 13th century ; and the collection as a whole is well worthy of the attention of both archivists and historians.

M. MCKISACK.

PLATE VII



A



B



C

A. FRAGMENT OF ROMANO-BRITISH SCULPTURE FROM LECHLADE

Ph. Ashmolean Museum.

B, C. EFFIGY OF JOHN CROCKER AT EXETER COLLEGE

Phh. F. Maddison.