

holding a scroll inscribed "Ego sum vitis vos plmites." On his right hand St. Peter, with the inscription, "Tu es Christi filius Dei;" and St. Paul on the other side, with the words "Gratia Di sum id quod sum." The other windows contain figures of the Evangelists. In the south wall is the piscina, under a plain pointed arch; and in the north wall is a large ambrey, with a good ogee head. In the latter wall the door is blocked that formerly led to the sacristy. The communion-table has a reredos, with a cross in the centre, and the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed on either side. The floor of the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles and the ceiling is in compartments, decorated in blue and gold. The ancient oak pulpit is hexagonal, and well carved; the lectern is of oak, but modern; and the seats are neat and open. The font is octagonal and sculptured and in the south wall, near the chancel, is a piscina. In a window near the latter are three roundels of beautiful old painted glass. From inscriptions in the chancel we learn that this church was "seced and adorned" in 1702; and "repaired and beautified" in 1839.

There are memorials of Robert Scott, Esq. of Danesfield, who died in 1808, aged 61; of Emma, his widow, daughter of Thomas Asheton Smith, Esq., of Tetsworth, who died in 1834; and of Charles Scott Murray, Esq., of Danesfield, who died in 1837, in his 58th year. The latter bears the arms of Scott and Murray quarterly, with their respective crests. There are also memorials of the family of Townsend, of Wood End. The churchyard is kept remarkably neat, and is thickly planted with evergreens. In it is a very fine ancient yew tree.

The *Vicarage House* stands in the village, and is in part ancient. It is surrounded by four acres of garden, &c. ground. The village school is attended by about 40 children.

RADNAGE PARISH.

RADNAGE, Radenach, or Rodenache, is a parish on the borders of Oxfordshire, containing 1,352 acres, and 478 persons. Its rateable value is £1,247. The soil is a stiff clay and chalk and flint. The *Village* stands on high ground, and is in three portions called Town End, Bennet End, and the Common. That portion of it in which the church stands is distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from High Wycombe, and 3 miles E.N.E. from Stoken church (Oxon). Chair making and pillow-lace working are carried on here. Chalk is dug on the common.

Radnage Common, and Andridge Common, in this parish, were inclosed in 1860. The parish is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. About twenty years ago, a Mrs. Elizabeth Toms died here aged about 100 years; and there are persons here at present at advanced ages. We observed an old woman of about 90 engaged at lace making.

This place is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. In the reign of King Henry I. the principal manor was given to the Knights Templars, and it subsequently passed to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. At the Dissolution the estates of the order were vested in the Crown. King Charles I. mortgaged this manor to certain citizens of London. Charles II. afterwards gave the quit-rents to one of his mistresses, by whom they were sold to the family of Chase. It afterwards descended to the heirs of Dr. Bettessworth, and is still called the King's Manor, the lands being all freehold.

Another manor, comprehending the eastern part of the parish, belonged to the Chaucers at an early date, and passed from them in marriage to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk. In 1480, John, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his wife, the King's sister, obtained permission to assign this manor, with lands in Bedfordshire, to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The Leigh family, of Stoneleigh Abbey, held it under this body during several generations. The

principal holders of land in Radnage are Colonel Fane, and Messrs. J. R. Shelden, Jabez Withers, and John Stone.

On the Common is *Pond Farm*, upwards of 300 acres, the property of Mr. Jabez Withers. The house is a good one; and in a secluded spot about an hundred yards north of it, in a clump of fir trees, lies interred in a brick vault, the remains of Mr. Thomas Withers, yeoman, father of the present owner of the estate. According to the inscription upon the tomb, Mr. Withers died Jan 1st., 1843, aged 63, and was buried here "beneath the shade of his own trees, in his own ground," in "compliance with the directions and injunctions contained in his will."

Cabbage Hall is the name given to a hamlet in this parish of about a dozen houses.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £6 13s. 11½d. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £307 7s. 9½d. Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Rector, Rev. George Phillimore.

The *Church* (St. Mary) stands in a retired situation amongst the irregular eminences which constitute the verge of the Chiltern Hills; and is almost completely hidden by trees. It is composed of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a square tower in the centre. The latter appendage has some appearance of Norman work in the lower stage, but the upper story, and most of the church are Early English. There is a plain triplet at the east end of the chancel, but most of the other windows are good Decorated work. The tower is supported by four very strong piers, from which spring pointed arches, opening into the nave and the chancel. There are no transepts or cross aisles, as is usual in churches with central towers. The tower contains four bells. In the south wall of the chancel is an Early English piscina. The ancient roof of the nave is handsome, with hammer-beams, bosses, &c.

The *Rectory House* is a good substantial building of red brick, situated on the west side of the church-yard. The Inclosure Commissioners have allotted an acre of ground upon which to erect a School.

The Primitive Methodists have a small Chapel here.

The "Poor's Land" consists of 22 acres of arable land in the parish of Radnage, and two acres of meadow in the parish of Kingsey—all left by some person or persons unknown. The rents are expended on the poor parishioners.

SAUNDERTON PARISH.

This parish consists of 1,590 acres, forming a narrow slip of land more than six miles long, but not more than two furlongs in breadth. It runs arbitrarily into the hundred of Aylesbury. Population, 428 souls. The *Village* is very small, and stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. from Princes Risborough.

In this parish were formerly two manors (distinguished by the names of St. Mary and St. Nicholas) and two benefices and churches, which were consolidated about 1450. The Conqueror gave one of the manors of *Santesdone* to Bishop Odo, and the other to Milo Crispin. In the time of Richard I. the family of Saunderton had the Manor of St. Mary, and it continued with them until about 1542, when it passed to John de Brecknock. The Manor of Saunderton St. Nicholas belonged to the Dayrells at an early period. John de Brecknock purchased it, and thus the two manors and advowsons became united under one proprietor. Sir John Lyneham purchased these manors in 1474, and his widow sold them to Bishop Morton, afterwards Primate, Lord Chancellor, and a Cardinal. He died in 1200, and his heir sold this estate to the Donne family. In 1592, Saunderton was conveyed to Sir R. Dormer, and its present owner is Lord Dormer.

After the Dissolution, King Henry VIII. granted certain lands here, late belonging to the Abbey of Thame, to the newly erected Cathedral of Oxford.

These lands appear to be the *Saunderton Grange* farm, consisting of 220 acres, which extend into the parishes of Horsenden and Kingsey.* The house is in that part of the parish called *Saunderton Lee*. There is an ancient *Barrow* on the Grange Farm, and another on Slough Farm. Several years ago a large barrow was levelled on the former farm.

The Church of St. Nicholas is conjectured to have stood westward of the present church, at a place which was called Great Saunderton. The land on the south side of the church looks like the site of a mansion. In a garden a little eastward a stone coffin and some human remains have been dug up. Lipscomb says that the manor-house is "presumed" to have stood on Lodge Hill. The Church-farm house, near the church, is ancient, and in the occupation of Mr. W. W. Read.

The *Rectory* is rated at £3 19s. 7d., and now worth about £400; the glebe is about 406 acres. The patronage is vested in Magdalen College, Oxford; and the Rector is the Rev. Thomas Atkinson Faber. The College purchased the advowson from Lord Dormer in 1726. The *Church* (St. Mary) is a small plain fabric, repaired and refitted about twelve years ago; the general style is Decorated. In a low wooden turret hang three bells. The pulpit is oak, and the single open seats are grained to resemble mahogany. The font is large, and circular, and very ancient. The chancel arch is formed of oak, and beneath it is a screen of the same material. The three-light east window is filled with coloured glass, the gift of the patrons. During the reparation of the chancel the ancient piscina was brought to light. Much of the old encaustic tile-work remains in the floors. There was formerly a sepulchral brass here, bearing the demi-figure of Isabella Saunterdon, daughter of William Saunterdon, who died about 1430. On the chancel wall is a neat marble tablet in memory of George Francis Faber, Esq., of the 6th Light Madras Infantry, who died in 1859, aged 20; and one in the nave to Ann Miles, wife of Mr. Richard Clare Gurney, who died in 1859, aged 26 years. The *Rectory House* is a good substantial building of brick.

The *Workhouse* of the Wycombe Poor Law Union is situated at Slough, in this parish, and is a large lofty structure of flint, with red brick dressings, in the Tudor style, surrounded by eleven acres of garden ground. The Union comprehends 33 parishes, with an area of 147 square miles. The Wycombe and Thame Railway runs in front of the building.

TURVILLE PARISH.

In ancient records the name of this place is variously spelt Therfield, Tyrefield, and Tyrefold. The parish lies on the verge of Oxfordshire, and extends over an area of 2,315 acres, of the rateable value of £1,456. The number of the population at present is 437. Many Roman copper coins, chiefly of the middle Empire were found here in 1772. The *Village* is distant 6 miles W.S.W. from High Wycombe, 7 miles N. from Henley-on-Thames, and 8 miles N.W. from Great Marlow. The greater part of the houses of the parish are at the Heath, North End, and South End, two to four miles from the parish church.

There are two manors in Turville, one of which was in the ancient family of Morteyn from the reign of Edward I. till about 1406, when it passed by a female heir, in marriage, to the Botilers. Both the families of Morteyn and Botiler resided here at the Manor-house. In 1546, John Botiler, Esq., or

* Saunderton Grange is held on lease for 21 years, under the Dean and Canons of Oxford, at £2 4s. 4½d. per annum, and a yearly payment of one quarter, five bushels, and one peck of malt, and two capons; the price being regulated by the Oxford market in respect to those articles; subject to a fine on renewal every seven years. This annual payment amounts to from £25 to £30 a year. Mrs. Schobell has been the lessee since 1830. Mr. William Barnett is the occupier of the Grange Farm.

Butler, sold this manor to Sir John Williams, of Thame; and soon afterwards the family of D'Oyley had possession of it. In 1703, Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry D'Oyley, Esq., took it in marriage to Richard Pococke, Esq. In 1753 the latter family sold Turville Manor to John Osborn, Esq., formerly an eminent bookseller; and his son possessed it in the beginning of the present century. It now belongs to Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart.

Another manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans; and after the Reformation it was granted to Edward Chamberlaine, who conveyed it to Sir Michael Dormer, third son of Geoffrey Dormer, Esq., of West Wycombe, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1541. John Ovey, Esq., purchased the estate in 1653, and it passed in marriage with his daughter to Timothy Perry, Esq. William Perry, Esq., his grandson and successor (Sheriff of Bucks in 1741), married one of the co-heiresses of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester, and built or nearly rebuilt the mansion at Turville Park. His only daughter married Bysche Shelley, Esq., who in 1796, sold the estate to Thomas Butlin, Esq. It is now the property of Charles Garner Richardson, Esq., who purchased it from John Butlin, Esq., in 1860.

The other principal landowners here are Richard Ovey, Esq., and Mr. John Rixon.

Turville Park (the manor-house of the last-mentioned manor) is the seat of its owner, C. G. Richardson, Esq., and stands on an eminence about a mile from the village, surrounded by 70 acres of park-like grounds, extending to the confines of the county. It is six miles distant from Henley-on-Thames. The mansion is large. The celebrated French General, Charles Francis Doumouriez, resided here during the last year of his life, dying in April, 1823, (aged 83) on the first anniversary of his abode at Turville Park. He was buried at Henley.* The place was afterwards let on a lease to the present Lord Lyndhurst, who improved the house.

Adjoining is *Turville Heath*, a picturesque spot across which is a long avenue of lime trees, forming the public road. *North End*, which is four miles distant from the parish church, is a continuation of Turville Heath. In this locality are several good farm and other residences.

Turville Court, a mansion rebuilt by the D'Oyleys, was taken down about fifteen years ago, and a farm house built on its site, which is occupied by Mr. Richard Kimber. A long range of stabling and coach-houses, and portions of the garden walls of the old mansion remain. The spot commands a fine sylvan view.

Stonor, Co. Oxford, the seat of Lord Camoys, adjoins this parish on the west, and a portion of the estate extends into Turville parish. The place 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. *Stonor Park* is three miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer. The surrounding woods and plantations are exceedingly beautiful. The mansion stands upon a fine elevation, and consists of a handsome centre composed of brick, with two projecting wings. Leland thus describes this place:—"There is a fayre parke, and a warren of conies, and fayre wood. The mansion place standyth clymyng on a hill, and hath two courtes buylded with tymbre, brike, and flynte. Sir William Stonor, now pcessor of it, hath aug-

* Of that extraordinary man, General Doumouriez, Lipscomb truly writes:—"He stood at one time of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior, would fill some brilliant pages of modern history. His name had a charm, which gathered round it the enthusiasm of millions: but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous voice of popularity which accompanied his early career, with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his death bed. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affection warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and a remarkable discrimination of character."

The *Rectory House*, built in 1582, is situated in its own well laid down and well planted grounds, a little to the west of the church.

For the School, see Stone parish at a subsequent page.

South Thorpe, or *Sedrup*, as it is commonly called, is a hamlet about a mile from the church, consisting of two ancient farm-houses and a few cottages. It is partly in Hartwell and partly in Stone.

Charities.—The Hartwell Benevolent Society was established in 1814, for the purpose of supplying the poor with fuel and clothing. King Louis XVIII., on leaving this country, gave £100 (the proceeds, it is said, of the sale of the plate and furniture which he had at Hartwell House) for the benefit of the poor of Hartwell. This sum is invested in the funds, in the name of three trustees, and the dividends are expended by the Rector, as directed by the royal donor. J. Lee, Esq., has also invested in the three-per-cent. consols the sum of £107 18s. 11d., for the poor of Hartwell, in memory of Mrs. Cecilia Lee. The interest is distributed annually by the present Lady of the Manor.

HORSENDON PARISH.

THE parish of Horsendon, or Horsenden, contains only 517 acres; population, 45; rateable value, £669. The soil is chiefly chalk with sharp flint, but in some parts it is a heavy loam on a rag subsoil. The Icknield Way crosses the parish from east to west. The *Village* is very small and stands in a hollow surrounded by lofty trees, 1 mile from Princes Risborough, and 7 miles W. by N. from Great Missenden.

The *Manor* and principal estate in *Horsendene* was held by Ralph, under the Earl of Morton, when the Domesday Record was compiled. Afterwards a family deriving their name from the place became possessed of it; and in 1210, John de Horsenden, or Horsington, enfeoffed Robert de Braybroke in the manor and advowson of Horsendon, as of the fee of John de Montacute. From the Braybrokes it passed successively to the Kentwoods, Brecknocks, and Leynhams. In 1480 it was purchased by John Moreton, afterwards Bishop of Ely. In 1486 this prelate was translated to the See of Canterbury; in the following year he was made Legate of the Apostolic See, and appointed Chancellor of England; and in 1493 he was created a Cardinal by Pope Alexander VI. Cardinal Morton died in 1500, and his nephew and heir sold this manor and advowson to Edward Donne, Esq., son and heir to Sir John Donne, Knt. A female heir to the Donnes carried Horsendon in marriage to the Cottons. Anne, daughter of Donne Cotton, Esq., married in 1634 (at the age of fourteen) John Denham, Esq., son and heir of Sir John (afterwards Chief Baron) Denham. His son, Sir John Denham, was in great favour at the Court of Charles I. and acquired some celebrity as a poet. He was author of *Cooper's Hill*, &c. He performed some signal services to the royal family during the civil war, and, according to some authors, his mansion-house at Horsendon was garrisoned for the King at that unhappy period. He was attainted by the Parliament, and the estates sequestered. In 1654 the Commissioner for Forfeitures conveyed this manor, &c., to William Page, of Westminster, as late belonging to Sir

John Denham, of Boarstall, attainted; but it was not until 1662 that Sir John Denham conveyed the manor or lordship of Horsendon to John Grubb, Esq., of Great Kimble. The principal estate, manor, advowson, &c., continued in the Grubb family until 1841, when they were advertised for sale (by the Trustees of the late John Grubb, Esq.) by public auction, being described as comprising 1,240 acres, of which 400 acres were wood, and the remainder in five farms of rich arable and dairy land, at a rental approaching £2,500 per annum, including the manor or lordship of Horsendon, the manor or lordship of Princes Risborough, commonly called the King's manor, and the manor of Abbot's Risborough, otherwise Brooke, commonly called Abbot's Hold. But on the day previous to the sale, the whole was purchased for £63,000, by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. This purchase was not completed till 1845, and only then with the intervention and assistance of the Norwich Union Fire and Life Assurance Company. In 1848, the manorial estate (about 450 acres) was purchased of the Norwich Union Company, the Duke of Buckingham's mortgagees, by its present owner, the Rev. William Edwards Partridge.

Besides the Lord of the Manor the other principal landowners are the Master and Wardens of Merton College, Oxford, William Bell, Esq., and Mrs. Schobell.

Horsendon House is a large handsome residence rebuilt on the site of the old manor-house, in 1810. A portion of the moat of the original mansion is still perfect. The house is approached on the eastern side by an avenue of trees about a quarter of a mile in length, and it is surrounded by nine acres of pleasure and garden ground, in which there is a piece of ornamental water and two cascades. Horsendon House is the seat of the Rev. William Edwards Partridge, Lord of the Manor, Rector of Horsendon, and Vicar of Ilmer.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Rectory, rated at £6 17s., and now worth about £200 a-year. The advowson appears to have been always appendant to the manor. The present Lord of the Manor, the Rev. W. E. Partridge, is both Patron and Rector. The tithes were commuted in 1835 for £148 13s., and there are twenty acres of glebe land.

Robert le Braybroke, Rector of this parish in 1379, became Bishop of London. *Timothy Hall*, Rector, was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1668, but never was installed, for his patron, King James, was forced to retire beyond the seas. The prelate died at Hackney, in 1690, and was buried there.

The *Church* (St. Michael), stands near the Manor House, and is a small neat but lofty edifice of stone, with a low embattled tower at the west end, in which hangs a single bell. The old church, when visited by Browne Willis in 1728, consisted of a nave and chancel tiled, and a west tower. In 1765, being then represented to be "decayed, having been erected more than 500 years," it was pulled down, with the exception of the chancel, and John Grubb, Esq., the patron, then re-built the tower at the west end of the chancel, which has from that time served as the parish church.

On the 29th of Sept. 1855, this church was re-opened by the Bishop of Oxford, after the restoration of the fittings of the interior. The old and unsightly high pews were removed, and seats of a neat though simple design in English oak substituted. The prayer-desk and lectern are of the same material, but richly carved, and the baptismal font is of Caen stone finely sculptured. These have been provided at the cost, and mainly from the designs of the Rev. W. E. Partridge, Rector and Patron. The church is lighted by four mullioned windows of three lights, and one at the east end of four lights. These windows are in the Perpendicular style. The piscina remains in the south wall.* The altar-table is covered with rich crimson velvet, bearing the sacred monogram. On either side is a Glastonbury chair, in carved oak, and on each side of the east window is a handsome tablet containing the Decalogue, Creed, &c., in illuminated text, upon zinc. The reredos, which is of green and gold fleur-de-lis pattern has the sacred monogram in the centre. The roof is of wood. There are several monuments to the Grubb family. Also a handsome mural tablet in memory of Thomas O. Anderdon, Esq., "One of Her Majesty's Council," who died in 1856, aged 70, and of Maria his wife; parents of Mrs. Partridge. Their remains are interred in a vault beneath the church, and the inscription concludes with "Requiescat in Pace." There is a view of the church and mansion in Lipscomb's History of Bucks.

Little Horsendon is the name given to a farm in this parish.

HULCOTT PARISH.

HULCOTT or Huncote parish, the area of which is about 700 acres, lies at the N.E. extremity of Aylesbury hundred. Rateable value, £1,141; population, 150. The soil is generally a heavy clay, known to geologists as the Kimmeridge clay, and nearly the whole of the land is pasture. The Aylesbury branch of the North-Western Railway intersects the parish.

The *Village* is small and sequestered, and stands about 3 miles N.E. from Aylesbury.

This place not being mentioned in Domesday, must have been included in one of the neighbouring manors. At an early period the lands here seem to have been in the hands of the Salisbury family. In the reign of Henry III. the advowson of the church belonged to the family of Grant,

* The *Piscina* was a niche on the south or epistle side of the altar in Catholic Churches, containing a small basin, and usually a water drain, through which the Priest emptied the water in which he had washed his fingers; also that in which the chalice, ciborium, &c., had been rinsed. These niches have not unfrequently a shelf, across them, which was sometimes used as a credence or table, on which the bread, wine, and water used in the celebration of the Mass were placed in readiness. Lavatory is a term sometimes used for the *Piscina*, and in ancient Missals, Sacramentarium and Cavaecum are synonymous with the same. *Piscine* are occasionally found of Norman character, though the instances are rare. In an ancient MS. of Injunctions for the Diocese of Lincoln, preserved in the Bodleian Library, a provision is made for such Churches as are without a *Piscina*. A hole in the pavement by the altar was to be the substitute.

or le Graunt. In the 15th Edward II. (1321), Walter le Graunt possessed the Manor of *Huncote*, and it is probable that the Graunt family bestowed it upon the Hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, for at the dissolution of that house, it formed part of its possessions, and reverted to the Crown. King Henry VIII. granted, or rather sold it to Richard Greenway, and it passed afterwards to the families of Fountain and Neale. About 1740, it was purchased by Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; and Lord Fortescue had it in 1777. Since then the manor of Huncote belonged successively to the Tyntes, Bakers, &c. A few years ago Baron Lionel de Rothschild purchased it and is its present lord, as well as principal landowner in the parish.

The Leigh or Lee family had considerable possessions here after the suppression of religious houses. Benedict Lee, of Huncote, who by his will in 1545, directed his body to be buried in "Our lady's ile in the church of Huncote," bequeathed legacies to the churches of Berton, Aston Clinton, and Beckland. His son, Robert Lee, was knighted. A religious fraternity at Aylesbury possessed lands in Huncote before the Reformation. There are in Huncote some copyhold lands held of Acton Tindal, Esq., which are part of the manor of Aylesbury with Berton.

A large old farm-house attached to the manor farm, close to the church, is called the Manor House. There is nothing remarkable about the building.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £10 0s. 2½d., and now worth £204 per annum in the gross. Patron, M. S. Kenny, Esq., M.D.; Rector Rev. Godfrey Richard Ferris. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777, when the parish was inclosed. There are 131 acres of glebe.

The *Church* stands on the village green, and is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave with south chapel, forming an aisle under a separate gable (dedicated to St. Mary, and formerly called the Lady Chapel), a north porch, chancel, and square belfry turret, in which are three bells. The chancel arch rests upon octangular pillars with moulded capitals. There are two piscinas (one of which contains a credence shelf) and a blocked hagioscope. On the north side of the chancel, close to the priests' door (which is here on the north side) is a low square-headed window blocked. In the chapel is an altar-tomb covered by an alabaster slab, from which hebrasses, apparently those of a male and female figure, with a smaller figure beneath them, and four shields; two above and two below, and a legend running round the slab, have been torn. This is supposed to be the tomb of Benedict Lee, the reputed founder of the chapel, who was buried in 1547.* But there must have been a chapel before his time, as the easternmost arch of the chapel opening into the nave, is of the same period as the remainder of the church, i.e. the Decorated period. That old chapel, Benedict Lee, if he be the founder, must have removed to make room for his own erection; leaving the

* Browne Willis describes as partly remaining in his time, a plate containing the armorial bearings 1, of Benedict Lee—a fess between three crescents; 2, a chevron between three bulls' heads; 3, a fess between three leopards' faces; and 4, Lee, impaling six martlets.