

Hedington, 13s. 4d. They belonged at that time to king Henry the VIII.'s college in Oxford<sup>1</sup>. This valuation took place about 1525, and the college must therefore have been the first foundation of Cardinal Wolsey, and this living was lost, with that of St. Clement's and many others, during the interval between the fall of the Cardinal in 1529 and the new foundation in 1532. In which time, says Wood, "most of the lands, tenements, revenues, &c. which belonged to the monasteries dissolved for the erection of this college, were either sold to, or begged by, hungry courtiers and others<sup>m</sup>." The advowson of the vicarage has been in the possession of the family of Whorwood since about the year 1600, when Sir G. Brome, of Holton, whose daughter and heiress married a Whorwood, exchanged land at Haseley and Albury for the advowsons and pasturages of Headington and Marston, and the manor of Headington, Marston, and Bolshipton.

The vicarage is now valued at £118, and the population is reckoned at 1,388.

<sup>1</sup> Valor Eccles., vol. ii. p. 250.

<sup>m</sup> Ant. à Wood, Colleges by Gutch, p. 428.



South Door.

Window, East End of North Aisle.

## CUDDESDEN.

ANNEXED  
TO THE BISHOPRIC  
OF  
OXFORD.

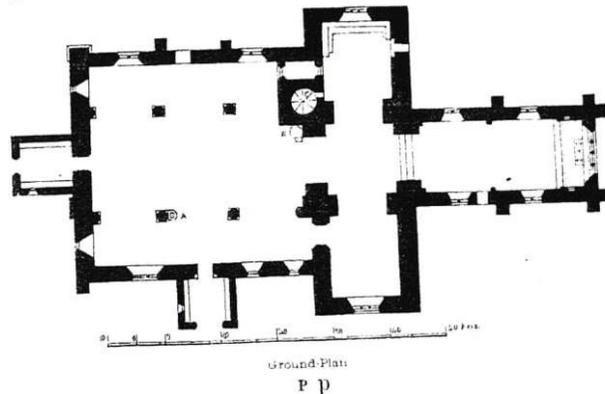
All Saints.

DEANERY  
OF CUDDESDEN  
HUNDRED  
OF BULLINGDON.

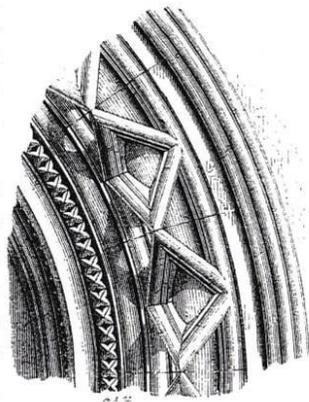


General View from the South-west.

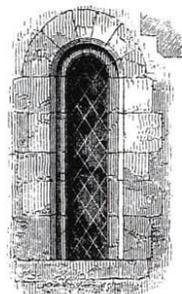
THIS Church, in which many of the most interesting features have been carefully restored, appears to have been originally built towards the close of the twelfth century, on a cruciform plan, with a tower at the intersection, but without aisles.



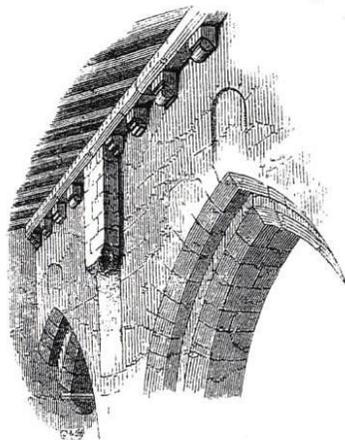
A.D. 1180 circa. To this period belong the following parts: the arches under the tower; the west doorway, which is a very good specimen of the latest Norman work, with the lozenge moulding half detached, and the tooth ornament, the oak door of which has the original ironwork (see woodcut on p. 294); the south doorway of similar character; the west buttresses; and the walls of the north transept, with one small Norman window, and portions of the corbel-table; the stair-turret at the north-west angle of the tower; the corbel-table on each side of the nave, under the present roofs of the aisles; and the upper parts of pilaster buttresses, of which the lower parts were cut away when the present pillars and arches were built; the opening to the roodloft, with a part of the Norman string under it at the north-east corner of the nave; and the head of one of the original clerestory



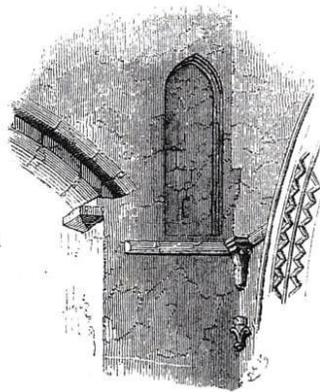
Mouldings of Arch of West Door.



Norman Window in Transept



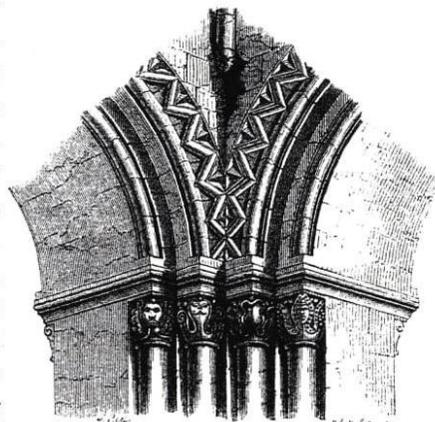
Upper Section of Wall of North Aisle, shewing Buttress cut away.



Junction of last Arch of North Aisle, with opening to Roodloft.

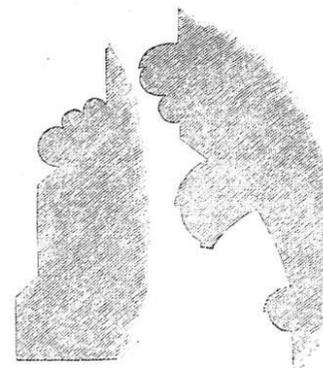
windows over the point of the central arch on the north side. In the north transept are the remains of a stone seat with a step which was continued round both transepts.

The four arches under the tower are pointed and recessed, have the edges moulded by a plain round, and above this the zig-zag ornament. Those to the north and south are of greater span by three feet than those to the east and west. The piers are square, with shafts in nooks at the angles, and moulded impostes running across the spring of the arch. This portion of the Chancel had originally a stone groined vault, with moulded ribs, the situation and design of which is clearly marked out by the masonry in the ringing loft; at the terminations of the ribs in the four corners are the remains of the corbels upon which the groining rested.



South-west corner of Tower Arches.

A.D. 1240 circa. To this cruciform Church, built during the period of transition from the Norman to the Early English style, nave aisles were added about the middle of the thirteenth century, with lean-to roofs, low side walls, and small lancet windows, of which three remain on the south side, and at the west end of each aisle is a taller window of the lancet shape. To this Early English period also belong, the



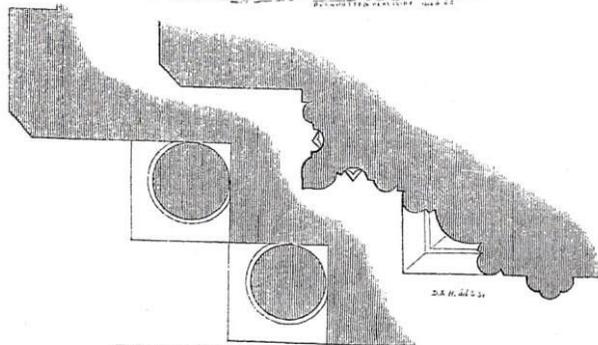
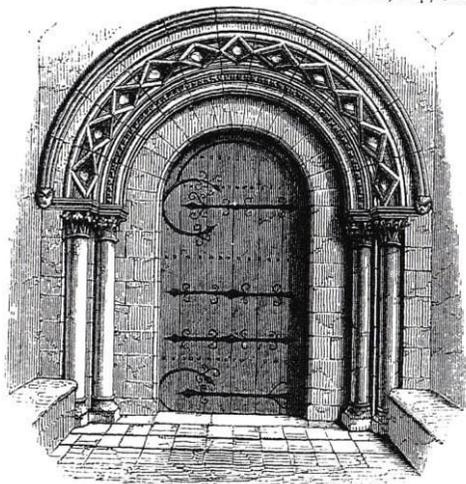
Cap and Base of Pillar, south side of Nave.

In the Church-yard, near the priest's door, is a small tomb of white marble to the memory of Maria, daughter of Bishop Lowth, who departed this life July 5, A.D. 1768.

Of the bells, three are inscribed "Henry Knight made mee Ano. 1617;" a fourth bears the date 1677; a fifth, 1709; a sixth, 1795, the gift of Dr. Smallwell, bishop of Oxford; the seventh is a little bell dated 1748.

Under a tree in the middle of the village is the shaft of a cross with a base of four steps <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> In drawing up the foregoing account by E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College, and much assistance has been derived from notes others by S. Rooke, Esq., Oriel College.



West Door, with Section through Jamb and Arch-Moulding.

### HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Cuddesden or Cudesdon, with its hamlets Wheatley and Denton, was for nearly six hundred years connected with the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary of Abingdon, and to this circumstance it owes not only the architectural beauties of its Church, but the preservation of many interesting particulars of its early history. A few of these, derived chiefly from two very fine chartularies of the abbey, in the British Museum, are inserted in the following account.

A.D. 956. King Edwy gave to Ælfere, his loyal and illustrious earl, "Cuthenesdune of 20 manses," and he with the consent of the king bestowed it upon the house of the Blessed Mary of Abingdon, and the monks there serving God. After the royal grant to Ælfere follows a statement in Saxon of the boundaries of the land so given, and the whole is thus dated and signed.

Hec carta scriptum est anno dominice incarnationis DCCCCLVI, indictione XXIII.

- ✠ Ego Eadwius rex anglorum indeclinabiliter concessi.
- ✠ Ego Eadgar ejusdem regis frater celeriter consensi.
- ✠ Ego Oda archiepc̃ cum signo sancte crucis roboravi.
- ✠ Ego Ælsmuf præsul sigillum agie crucis impressi.
- ✠ Ego Brihtelm epc̃ confirmavi.
- ✠ Ego Oscytel epc̃ adquevi.
- ✠ Ego Osulf epc̃ non rennui.
- ✠ Ego Alfuold epc̃ subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego Daniel epc̃ conclusi.

After these follow the signatures of four dukes and eight thanes <sup>c</sup>.

This charter shortly after passed into the possession of the abbey of St. Mary, together with the property to which it gave a title; "hanc itaque terram sanctus pater Æthelwoldus concedente rege ab eodem comite adquisivit cum carta sibi a rege data et sic terra ista ad ecclesiam istam pervenit <sup>d</sup>."

Æthelwold here mentioned, under whose auspices the monastery of St. Mary was rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes, was made abbot of Abingdon, A.D. 954, and translated thence to the see of Winchester, A.D. 963, by King Eadgar <sup>e</sup>.

A.D. 1065. A dispute arose about a mill on the confines of Milton

<sup>c</sup> Cot. MS. Tib. b. vi. f. 50. The titles in this transcript of the reign of Richard I. are "dux" and "minister." The Saxon boundaries are also given,

Claud. c. ix., a transcript of the reign of Henry II.

<sup>d</sup> Cot. MS. Claud. c. ix. f. 112.

<sup>e</sup> Dugd. Mon. N. E., vol. i. p. 506.