



A Short History of Wroxton

By ER LESTER

THE VILLAGE OF WROXTON

In this year of 1971 it is very pleasing to find so many young people interested in old buildings and the history of their villages and towns. Wroxton is particularly lucky for it abounds in practically every advantage of a typical Oxfordshire village. It is very picturesque with thatched cottages built in local Hornton stone, a beautiful Abbey and Church, and even an attractive village pond. Unlike so many other villages Wroxton is very fortunate, for its main street has not become a busy thoroughfare; it has remained largely unspoiled with quiet streets and an atmosphere of serenity difficult to surpass.

The original spelling of the name indicates that it was derived from "WROCES STAN" or "Buzzard's Stone".

To write a complete history of Wroxton would take volumes, but through this booklet I hope to give you enough of its background for you to appreciate this gem of England which, without undue sentiment, could be described as one of the most lovely villages in the country.

Wroxton lies about 3 miles north west of Banbury at a height of 500 ft., close to the A 422 road to Stratford. It was once on the Saltway, a track from the Worcestershire Saltworks to London. The route from Banbury to the village seems always to have been a busy one, for even in 1391 it is recorded that the Prior of Wroxton Abbey complained of the hardship caused by the obligation to give food and shelter to travellers on their way from Stratford to London.

The Stone Guide Post, once a great help to all users of the route, is situated at the top end of the High Street, and was erected by Francis White in 1686 in the second year of the reign of James II. It is certainly in need of restoration if it is to survive another 300 years.

By 1753 the local traffic had so increased that an Act of Parliament was passed to build a turnpike road to the north of the village, and there is evidence to show that the New Inn came into existence shortly after the completion of this road in the following year. Little detail is known of Wroxton before the 18th century, though the vicar in 1738 reported that there were 50 houses at that time. A steady increase must have taken place for by 1841 there were 129 houses.

Wroxton is known mostly for its Abbey and the fame which the North family brought to it through holding high office in the realm. Of Wroxton in the Middle Ages nothing now remains, except for the Church and a very small part of the Abbey from the time when it was an Augustinian Priory. The village was lifted out of its mediaeval character by Col. John North, husband of the Baroness North, round about 1840 when he ordered the clearing of pigsties and rubbish from the streets. Although his action was probably considered autocratic, it was largely due to such steps taken by the lord of the manor that progress was made.

Most of the older houses in the village stand close to the pond and were built during the middle of the 18th century. There are a few, however, which were probably built at the same time as the Abbey or about the middle of the 17th century such as the Old Bakehouse, the North Arms and possibly the Farmhouse. The latter I am told used to house, at one time, the Abbey fire engine.

Oddly enough the Old Bakehouse had no water supply, for people now living can still recall seeing the baker struggling down to the well by the pond with his yoke and buckets. Several old sundials are still to be seen, notably at the North Arms and the Post Office; the latter is dated 1752. The White Horse was in existence in

1782 and also the Black Horse which was next door to the North Arms on its west side, but its licence was withdrawn before the First World War.

The North Arms, licensed in 1850, consists of two buildings which have been refaced. It was to this Inn in 1852 that Constable Daniel Newton brought William Kalabergo after he had been charged with the murder of his uncle, John Kalabergo. He escaped from the attic room in which he had been shut by sliding down the roof, but was caught a short distance away by the landlord Mr. Harris. He was found guilty of the murder and was the last person to be publicly hanged at Oxford



. The top left-hand attic window is the one front which William Kalabergo escaped from the North Anns. But for injuring his leg in jumping, he might have avoided re-capture by the Landlord.

A picturesque old village school stood in the High Street, on the site that is now the village green, until it was closed when the new one was built in 1962 at the top end of the village. Early records show that in 1837 the teacher was paid £15 per year, but that was reduced after an inspection proved that the pupils were not being taught correctly. The Village Club used to meet once a year round the village pond to a programme of side shows, dancing and games with, of course,

plenty to eat and drink. A similar occasion in the form of the Church Fete now takes place in the lovely grounds of the Abbey, usually in early July.

The fine old dovecote, built by the North family on high ground to the south of the Abbey, has eight sides and could house 500 birds. Once it had a very fine weathervane, but no one seems to know what has happened to it. The restoration of the whole building is long overdue.

To the west of the village are the Ironstone Quarries. Now closed, operations were begun there in 1880 by the Oxfordshire Ironstone Company who at one time employed about 200 men. Iron ore was extracted at the rate of 30,000 tons an acre for conversion to steel.

THE POPE FAMILY

William and Margaret Pope	Lived at Deddington. Two sons: Thomas Pope and John Pope.
Sir Thomas Pope 1508-58	Educated Banbury Grammar School and Eton. Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations under Henry VIII. Founded Trinity College and bought Wroxton Abbey.
John Pope	Younger brother to Sir Thomas and father of William.
Sir William Pope 1573-1631	Built present Abbey after fire. Entertained James I. Created Baron of Belturbet and Earl of Downe. Father of William and Thomas.
William Pope Died 1624	Eldest son of Sir William and father of Sir Thomas. 2nd Earl of Downe.

Sir Thomas Pope 2nd Earl of Downe Ardent royalist, suffered dearly for this and forced to
Died 1660 leave country. . Did not inherit the abbey. Issue; Lady
Elizabeth his daughter, who married Sir Francis Lee.

The fertile soil has made possible the great part that farming has played in the area. From the 14th until the 19th centuries most of the land was held either by the Lord of the Manor or the Oxford colleges of Trinity and Brase-nose. In 1805 over 2,000 acres were re-distributed under the Enclosure Award and 194 acres were divided between eleven freeholders. Today mechanisation and the growth of larger farming units has caused many of the villagers of Wroxton to turn to other trades and so leave the area. But others have come in either to repair and modernise older houses which have fallen into decay or to build new ones, so that it remains a thriving and growing community as prosperous as most and as a village less spoiled and as beautiful as any in the vicinity.

May those who care see that it remains so, for there is no longer a Lord of the Manor to protect them from the ravages of time and the less desirable features of modern progress.

GENEALOGICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE POPE AND NORTH FAMILIES

Sir Thomas Pope 3rd Earl of Downe Died 1667	Younger son of Sir William the first Earl of Downe and uncle to 2nd Earl. Knighted in 1625. Bore arms in royal cause. Entertained Charles I at Abbey. Succeeded to title on the death of his nephew.
Sir Thomas Pope 4th Earl of Downe. Died 1668	Son of 3rd Earl. Died without issue . Co-heiresses were three sisters.
Lady Frances Pope	Succeeded to estates on death of brother, sharing with sisters. Married Sir Francis NORTH, THE LORD KEEPER and 1st Baron Guilford, 1671.

THE NORTH FAMILY

Robert North Died 1471	Married Alice, daughter of John Harcourt of Oxford.
Thomas North	Ancestor of Norths of Walkeringham.
Roger North Died 1495	Son of Thomas. Father of Thomas and Roger.
Thomas North	Lived at Walkeringham.
Roger North Died 1509	Married Christiana, widow of Ralph Warren and daughter of Richard Warcup. Father to Edward.
Sir Edward North 1st Baron North	M.P. for Cambridgeshire, famous lawyer

1496— 1564	, Counsellor for Suppression of Heresies during reign of Queen Mary, King's Serjeant-at-law 1536, Chancellor of Court of Augmentations, summoned to Parliament as Baron North of Kirtling in 1553. Executor to the will of Henry VIII.
Roger North 2nd Baron North 1530— 1600	Eldest son of Sir Edward. Knight Banneret. Ambassador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Charles IX of France.
Sir John North Died 1597	Eldest son of 2nd Baron, died in Flanders.
Dudley North 3rd Baron North	Son of Sir John and brother to Sir Henry North of Mildenhall.
Dudley North 4th Baron North	Eldest son of 3rd Baron. Had 14 children, 10 of whom reached adult life.
Charles North 5th Baron North Died 1690	Also First Lord Grey of Rolleston, co. Stafford. Father to William, 6th Baron.
William North 6th Baron North Died 1734	William served under Marlborough at Blenheim. Implicated in rising of 1715 and banished by George I. The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and First Baron Guilford. Third son of DUDLEY, 4th Baron. Married LADY FRANCES POPE. 1671.
Sir Francis North 1637-1685	
Francis North 2nd Baron Guilford Died 1729	Son of the Lord Keeper. Rebuilt Banbury Aim-houses in 1711.
Francis North 7th Baron North and 1st Earl of Guilford (1752) 1704-1792	M.P. for Banbury 1727. 3rd Baron Guilford 1729 on death of his father. Became 7th Baron North on death of William, 6th Baron. Father of the famous Lord North.
Frederick, Lord North 8th Baron North and 2nd Earl of Guilford 1732-1790	M.P. for Banbury 13 times, Chancellor and First Lord of Treasury and Prime Minister. Father of 3rd Earl of Guilford.
George Augustus, 9th Baron North and 3rd Earl of Guilford 1737-1802	M.P. for Banbury, 1790. His son born 1801 lived one year. Father to Lady Maria, Lady Susan and Lady Georgina.
Francis North 4th Earl of Guilford 1761-1817	Brother to George Augustus. Died without issue.

Frederick North 5th Earl of Guilford 1766-1827	Lt.-Col. in 83rd Regt. Chancellor of University of Ionian Islands. Un-married. Youngest brother of 3rd Earl of Guilford
Francis North 6th Earl of Guilford	Son of Brownlow North. D.D., Bishop of Winchester, son of 1st Earl of Guilford by his second wife and half brother to Lord North, Prime Minister. The 6th Earl did not live at Wroxton.
Lady Susan North The Baroness North 1797-1884	Succeeded to Barony on the death of her elder sister, Maria, Marchioness of Bute. Married Lt./Col. John Doyle in 1835 who took arms and name of North
William Henry John North 11th Baron North 1836-1932	High Steward of Banbury. The last Lord North to live at Wroxton Abbey
William Frederick North 12th Baron North 1895-1938	Eldest son of 11th Baron. Known as "Eric". Lived at Kirtling Towers
Dudley North	Died in 1936 before his father. Issue one son and two daughters
The Hon. Miss Dudleya North M.B.E Lieut. John North. R.N. 13th Baron North 1917-1941	Sister of Dudley, daughter to 12th Baron. Married but no issue, drowned at sea in H.M.S. Neptune, 1941
Dorothy Anne North	Sister to John, the 13th Baron. Married to firstly Clive Graham having issue Penelope, secondly John Bowlby
Susan Silence North	Younger sister of 13th Baron. Married to Dr. Guy Beauchamp.

The Barony of North of Kirtling is now is abeyance between Susan and Dorothy

THE MANOR AND ABBEY OF WROXTON

Wroxton in 1089 was held by Guy de Reinbeudcurt the Lord of Chipping Warden. By 1120 the estate, which was assessed at 17 hides, had passed to one of his younger sons Richard, and thence to the latter's daughter and heir Margery and her husband Robert Foloit.

In 1173, Robert became a monk and his son Richard succeeded to the property. The barony of Chipping Warden, together with the estates, was inherited by Wischard Ledet in 1203, by his marriage to Richard's daughter Margaret. Wischard's daughter Christine inherited the estate on his death and when she died at a very great age in 1271 the estate went to her great grandchildren Christine and Agnes, daughters of Wischard Ledet II. The younger daughter Christine whose share of the estate was Wroxton, married Sir John Latimer. The family's ownership of the estate became more and more tenuous and eventually must have ceased.

During the early part of the 12th century, the Belets were the under tenants of Wroxton. Harvey was the first recorded member of the family to hold the estate and

his son Michael was hereditary butler to Henry II. He was succeeded in this office as Royal Butler and tenant of the estate by his son Master Michael Belet, lawyer and canonist.

Master Michael Belet was granted a charter by King John for the foundation of a Priory at Wroxton sometime between 1200 and 1209; this was ratified and approved by Henry III in 1251 after an inspection revealed that all the conditions and terms of the charter had been fulfilled. Master Michael Belet, a friend of Grostete or Greathead, Bishop of Lincoln, officiated in his capacity as King's Butler at the wedding of Henry III with Eleanor of Provence.

The Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, which he founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, continued in existence until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. The property was then leased to William Raynesford of Wroxton by the Court of Augmentations whose Treasurer was Sir Thomas Pope. During the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII, Sir Thomas held many responsible positions at court, he was guardian to the Princess Elizabeth and a favourite at the court of Queen Mary. In 1537 Raynesford sold his interest to Sir Thomas, who later obtained by exchange from the Crown the reversion of the property which the Priory of Wroxton formerly held. Despite promises to his brother John to leave him the property, Sir Thomas bestowed the estates on Trinity College, Oxford, which he had founded. John had lived in the old Abbey house since the reign of Edward VI and was allowed to remain, for the Pope family retained the right to become tenants of the estate. The rectories belonging to Wroxton, however, were not included in the conveyance and were granted, at the time of Sir Thomas' purchase, to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church by Henry VIII.

During the reign of James I the ancient Priory was destroyed by fire and Sir Thomas Pope's nephew, Sir William Pope, later Earl of Downe, erected the main part of the present mansion on the site. The new building was completed in 1618 at a reputed cost of £6,000. Some arches and other remains of the old building were incorporated into the lower walls of the mansion and can still be seen. It is believed that Sir William entertained James I at the Abbey, indeed many monarchs visited the Abbey through their association with its lords.

When Sir William Pope died in 1631, as his son William had died in 1624, the title went to his eight years old grandson who became Sir Thomas Pope, 2nd Earl of Downe. However, the Abbey and lands at Wroxton were seized by the younger son of Sir William who was also named Thomas and who was himself later knighted. It is necessary to draw careful distinction between these two Thomas Popes, for some confusion has arisen about them. The young Thomas was an ardent royalist and somewhat of a spendthrift, he got into debt and was forced to leave the country for a time. The older Sir Thomas, his uncle, was granted a new lease of the Abbey for 21 years in 1640. Thus the 2nd Earl of Downe never leased the Abbey and when he died in 1660 his uncle inherited the title and became the 3rd Earl of Downe. The second Earl's daughter Lady Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Lee, later contested the legality of Lady Frances Pope and her sisters to their inheritance of the estate. On

Thursday, July 13th 1643, the army of King Charles I and the reinforcements led by Queen Henrietta met at Edgehill. That same evening they stayed with Sir Thomas Pope at the Abbey and the next day proceeded with Prince Rupert to Woodstock. Sir Thomas Pope the 3rd Earl of Downe had only one son who became the 4th Earl on the death of his father in 1667. He died the following year and the estate was inherited by his sisters, one of whom was Lady Frances Pope who married Sir Francis North in 1671, he being the third son of Dudley, the 4th Baron North of Kirtling. Sir Francis was later Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and was created 1st Baron Guilford in 1683. After his marriage he was concerned with the claim of Lady Elizabeth Lee to the estates of Wroxton and agreed a settlement with his wife and her sisters. He later purchased the shares of the leases for £5,100 and so the Abbey became the residence of the North family and remained so for 250 years. Sir Francis North's grandson inherited the Barony of North of Kirtling when William the 6th Baron died in 1734, he was also created 1st Earl of Guilford in 1752. He married three times; his son by his first marriage was the famous Lord North, Prime Minister during the loss of the American Colonies, and his son by his second marriage was Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester. It was Brownlow North's son who became the 6th Earl of Guilford when the male line of the North's failed on the death of George Augustus North.

Frederick, Lord North the Prime Minister, became the 2nd Earl of Guilford in 1790 and was succeeded by his son George Augustus. The latter's son only lived for one year and so the title passed to his brother Francis, then to a younger brother Frederick, then afterwards to the son of Brownlow North

The Barony of North of Kirtling now fell into abeyance between the three daughters of George Augustus, but on the death of Maria, the Marchioness of Bute, the eldest, and Lady Georgina the youngest, the title went to Lady Susan North who became the Baroness North in her own right. Lady Susan had married Lt./Col. John Doyle, M.P., in 1835 and he changed his name to North.

Their son, William Henry John North was born in 1836 and was the last Baron North to live at the Abbey. Owing to financial difficulties the lease was surrendered to Trinity in 1932 and the major part of the contents sold. William Henry North's son, William Frederick, became the 12th Baron North and was succeeded by his grandson Lieut. John North, R.N., who was lost at sea in H.M.S. Neptune in 1941. John's father, Dudley North had died in 1936 and so the Barony fell into abeyance between John's sisters: Dorothy, who first married Alexander Clive Graham and secondly John Bowlby; and Susan Silence who married Dr. Guy Beauchamp. The Hon. Dudleya North, sister to Dudley and daughter of the 12th Baron lives at Newmarket, for the family seat of Kirtling Towers has also been sold.

At this stage it would be appropriate to describe the beautiful Jacobean mansion which was built by Sir Willim Pope. A masterpiece of its time, it has beautiful proportions and is a building of unique character.

The perfectly symmetrical west front has a central porch running up the full height of the three stories and is matched by north and south wings which were added later. The Great Hall is 45 ft. 3 ins. from north to south and 24 ft. from east to west. The chapel, 27 ft. 2 ins. by 16 ft. 10 ins. has windows ornamented with glass by Van Linge. The Hall astonishes most visitors with its five sculptured wooden columns which support the oak gallery, carved with a design of entwined vines. At one time there was some fine heraldic glass in the Hall but part of this went to Stow House in Buckinghamshire, more to the Roman Catholic Church in Kirtling in 1901, and the rest to an American collector and is now at Roneale Manor, Elkins, Philadelphia.

The Lord Keeper spent a great deal of his time at the abbey, which he loved. With the aid of his brother Roger North, an able architect, family" historian and amateur scientist, he carried out extensive improvements to the abbey. The works consisted of stabling, a withdrawing room, back stairs and also completion of the state rooms. The music room is panelled throughout with dark oak and has a fine mantelpiece in symbols of the law and musical instruments.

In 1739, Frederick Prince of Wales came to Banbury Races and stayed at the Abbey. He so enjoyed his visit that at his request it was commemorated by the erection of an obelisk, which stands on high ground behind the estate. Further visits were made by royalty to Wroxton; George IV when Regent in 1805, and the Duke of Clarence later William IV in 1806. The drawing room was specially decorated for the Prince Regent and is panelled in silk divided by fluted plaster in gold and white. The mantelpiece is in carved Caen Stone.

The Gothic Library, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, was added on the west side of the house during the first part of the 18th century. It has linenfold panelling and a concealed door on to the terrace.

In 1747 Francis, 1st Earl of Guilford, invited Sanderson Miller to design a new Gothic East window in the chapel, and at the same time the Van Linge glass was re-arranged. The gardens were laid out between 1733-48 being commenced by Tillerman Bobart of Oxford. It is not certain whether he actually did all the work, namely the dam and artificial lake. John Gibson designed the south wing in Jacobean style to match the rest of the house. The gateway was erected in 1771.

One interesting discovery was made on 20th July, 1842, when behind the panelling below the staircase was found, concealed within a piece of iron, a letter of protection signed by Charles I. It was addressed to his soldiers of the royalist army ordering them to protect Sir Thomas Pope and was signed at his court at Reading and dated 5th November, 1642.

The chapel is situated at the foot of the main staircase which was constructed from solid oak in 1618. The little gallery to the chapel is quite unique in a private chapel

and has a fine display of carving in panels of dark oak depicting scenes from the bible.

The Lord North who was Prime Minister at the time of the loss of the American Colonies would, indeed, find it ironic that his home is now American property. For in 1963, after Lady Pearson had held the lease for a few years, Trinity College sold the estate outright to Fairleigh Dickinson University of America. But the luck of the Abbey still prevails, for, despite its royalist associations during the civil wars and the passage of time it has remained unharmed, and now the Americans are preserving it. A great deal of money has been spent on restoring and redecorating this handsome mansion, the almost complete library of C. S. Lewis has been purchased, and the interior furnished in taste and style. We can only be thankful that someone has seen fit to save one of England's historic homes.

WROXTON CHURCH

The Church of All Saints, Wroxton, is in the decorated style of the 14th century with chancel, clerestoried nave, four bays, aisle, south porch and an embattled western tower.

Evidence exists which dates Wroxton church from about 1217 when its rectories are mentioned. Apparently the vicarage was ordained before 1219, and the vicar was to have a chaplain and clerk who were also to officiate at Balscote.

There was some very uncertain arrangement concerning the stipend of the incumbents for very many years. The vicars had no security, of tenure and very often only received a nominal sum of money from the Priory *and* afterwards the lord of the manor. It was not until the living was endowed from Queen Anne's Bounty and various benefactors that the vicar had any known regular income.

Although founded in the 13th century, All Saints Church has now nothing earlier than the 14th century in its construction as it was during that time that the church was completely rebuilt. In the 15th century the clerestory was added to the nave and wooden roofs were fitted. The panelling on the East side of the chancel is thought to be Elizabethan; it is very beautiful and shows various biblical subjects commencing with the creation of Eve.

Certain work was done on the tower early in the 17th century but by 1748 it was in a dangerous condition. Sanderson Miller was engaged by Lord Guilford to design a tower, and the work was carried out by the stone mason William Hitchcock of Ratley. The foundation stone was laid in 1748, but soon after the tower was completed its crown, consisting of an octagon of stone, blew down, much to the amusement of Horace Walpole, a frequent visitor to the Abbey. The font is octagonal, of the 15th century, and has canopied figures of saints.

A gallery was added at the west end of the church in 1738 and in 1755 the chancel roof was repaired and the open mediaeval interior was covered in. Sometime between 1738 and 1823 the church was refurnished with new pews as the vicar had complained that the old ones had decayed. Between 1845 and 1846 the font was re-carved and the church re-seated and in 1879 an organ was placed in the west gallery. By this time it was reported that as a whole, the church was in a good state of repair.

The North family were continually enhancing the church. In 1885 Col. John North gave stained glass panels of the twelve apostles and later in 1884 and again in 1894 improved the windows at the east end of the north and south aisles. Col. North also provided elaborately carved woodwork which was fitted into the church in the pulpit, on the front of the pews and other places.

Naturally as so many of the North family are buried in the church there are some excellent memorials to them. But the most magnificent is the alabaster monument to the memory of Sir William Pope, first Earl of Downe and the builder of the Abbey. It was made by Nicholas Stone. The Lord Keeper, 1st Baron Guilford, and Lord North the Prime Minister who died in 1782, are both buried in the church.

But like many villages who have preserved their church for hundreds of years, money is always short. Unlike Banbury, whose people allowed their beautiful church to be destroyed, most of the rural areas have kept their ancient churches. They nearly all need restoration and attention if they are to stand for a few more hundred years as a memorial to God and a place of worship for his people.

PRIORS OF WROXTON

1200-1209	Period of foundation.	
1209	Richard.	
1232	Richard, formerly Prior of St. James, Northampton.	
1242	Brother Hugh, Canon of Wroxlon.	
1263	Nicholas de Cerney.	
1272	William de Daylesford.	
1304	Richard de Dean.	
1305	Robert Faningho. 1340	William de Adderbury.
	1349	Thomas de la Grove. 1410
	Richard.	
1490	William Braddenham.	
1504	Richard Randall.	
1510 (June)	Thomas Smith, who continued until the dissolution in 1534.	

VICARS OF WROXTON CUM BALSCOTE

1200	Michael Bele	...	Rector
1226	John de Compton ...	.	1st Perpetual Vicar
	Nicholas		

1264	John de Rewell	...		
1296	William de Welddon			
1332	John de Neuton	1349		
	John Broun of Churchill			
	Thomas Saresyn	...		
1369	John Wybert			
1369	William Wicoock of Upton	1382		
	John Grovere			
1392	Stephen Braleley	...		
1441	Thomas de Balscote		B.C.L.	
	Thomas Sidnall			
1504	Johannes Banbury			
1616	Robert Petifer	...	M.A. Oxon	
1621	John Milieu	.....	B.A. Oxon	
1642	John Dyde	.....	M.A. Oxon	
1662	John Beaby		B.A. Oxon	
1664	Cresswell Wheatley	.. ..	M.A. Cantab	1670 William
	Jackman		B.A. Oxon	
1683	Francis Goodwin	.. ..	B.A. Oxon	
1696	Thomas Beaker	... ..	M.A. Oxon	
1723	Francis Wise	.....	M.A. Oxon	
1745	Francis Whyles	...	B.C.L. Oxon	1766 Matthew Lamb
...	D.D. Oxon	1792	John Capel Towshend	.....
1825	Thomas Wyatt	..	M.A. Cantab	1853 Moses Mitchell ...
..	M.A. Oxon			
1854	John Murray	...	..... B.A. Cantab	
1863	Alfred Hooke	...	M.A. Oxon	
1864	Daniel Godard-Compton		..... M.A. Oxon	
1874	Thomas Longhorne	...	M.A. Oxon	
1878	John Robert Izat	... ..	M.A. Oxon	
1892	Jocelyn Henry Speck	.. ..	M.A. Oxon	
1907	Arthur Haigh		M.A. Cantab	1917 John Shipley-Pettifor
1929	Arthur William Dickens			M.A. Durham
1935	Walter Mayo Aste			M.A. Durham
1939	Ronald Cameron West	...		A.K.C. London
1951	Spencer Robertson West	...	M.A. Cantab; B.D.,	M.Th. London
1961	Robert Edward Lea Walker			M.A. Oxon