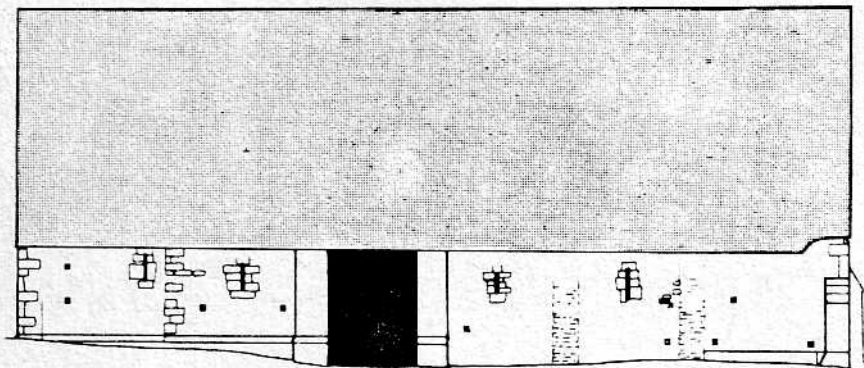
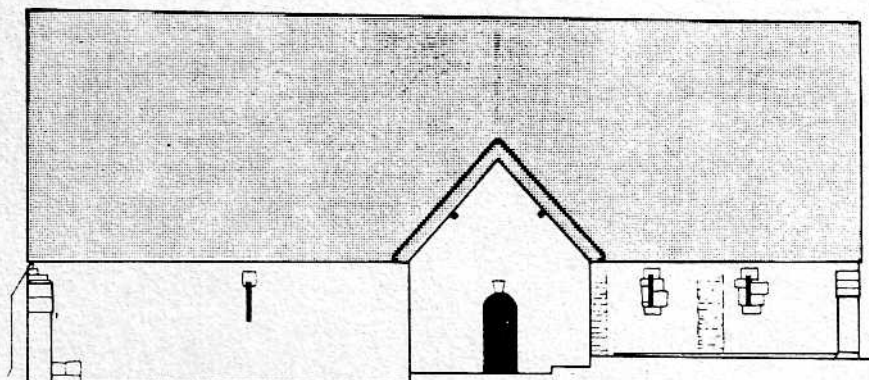


# CAKE & COCKHORSE



1. EAST ELEVATION



4. WEST ELEVATION

**TADMARTON MANOR BARN, Oxon.**

C. J. BOND '78

## BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUMMER 1981. PRICE 50p.

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# BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Details about the Society's activities and  
publications can be found on the inside back cover

**Our cover picture** shows drawings by James Bond of the Old Barn at  
Tadmarton Manor.

# CAKE & COCKHORSE

The magazine of the Banbury Historical Society. Issued three times a year.

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The Archaeological Journal for 1978, Volume 135, contained a definitive account of the architectural history of Broughton Castle, by H. Gordon Slade of the Ancient Monuments section of the Department of the Environment. That article was reviewed by Nicholas Cooper of the National Monuments Record in the Spring 1980 issue of *Cake and Cockhorse*.

Since the account and the review appeared Jeremy Gibson has discovered in the Public Record Office inventories of the castle taken in 1662 and 1731. It is a pity that these were not found before Mr. Gordon Slade completed his account. But he has been kind enough, from his deep knowledge of the castle's architectural history and layout, to comment on the inventories and, so far as is possible on the evidence, to identify the rooms mentioned in them. The inventories and his comments are the main feature of this issue.

We had intended to include in this issue the probate inventory of Alexander Calcott's 17th century house at Hook Norton, with drawings by R. C. Coltman reconstructing the rooms and their furniture. They would have made an interesting contrast with the Broughton Castle inventories. Unfortunately Mr. Coltman had to go to hospital. The Hook Norton inventory and drawings are postponed to a later issue.

These inventories show clearly the comparative simplicity and discomfort of our ancestors' lives, whether led in houses great or small.

### **Alfred Beesley**

It is 140 years since Alfred Beesley completed and published his *History of Banbury*. Our next issue will be devoted wholly to Beesley. Barbara Adkins, whose family was related to the Beesleys, has written an account of the family. John Steane of the Oxfordshire County Museum has written on Beesley as a historian.

If any member has snippets of interest about Beesley we would much like to have them for this issue.

## **Annual Dinner**

The annual dinner will be on Friday October 23. Please note the date in your diaries. Details and reservation forms will be sent to members in August with the autumn programme.

## **Banbury Museum**

The museum has moved from Marlborough Road to 8 Horsefair, a great improvement. After being closed for the move during April the museum has re-opened at the new address in May.

## **Doctor of Philosophy**

Barrie Trinder, a previous editor of and frequent contributor to *Cake and Cockhorse* has won his Doctorate of Philosophy for a thesis on Banbury. Congratulations to Dr. Trinder.

## **Organists**

Members will remember a talk last year on *Discovering Village Chapels* by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. J. Eustace of 24 Hatchway, Kirtlington, Oxford OX5 3JS. Mr. Eustace has since written:-

"We were in Lyneham Methodist Church on Saturday last (Ascott Under Wychwood parish) and were surprised to see that the little pipe organ has a plate reading 'H. W. V. Ludwig Organ Builder Banbury'. It is a small instrument, but a great deal more ambitious than the usual American harmonium. The church is being closed and a start has already been made in dismantling the contents. Apparently the organ is still there because it belongs to a local resident. . . . We have no information about the date of the building. At a guess it was built between 1890 and 1910. Presumably the organ is of the same date, but the building had a spell as a school and this complicates its history."

A member remembers a Ludwig as an organist, perhaps a son of the organ builder.

The Drayton parish register has the following entries:-

Baptism 1766 - Mary, dau. Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, the first organist of Banbury, and — his wife, bapt. Jan. 19. Burial 1783 — Miss Catherine Hobbs, dau. of Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, organist, was buried August 25.

In the Banbury baptism register there are the following entries:-

1767 - Charles, S. Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, organist, and Catherine.  
1769 - Henry, S. " " " " " "

The organs and organists of Banbury would make an interesting contribution to this magazine. Would any member like to tackle it? Meantime any information which would help towards such an article will be welcome.

**AN INVENTORY OF THE CONTENTS OF BROUGHTON CASTLE IN 1662**

Public Record Office PROB 4/15060

A true and perfect inventory of all and / singuler the goods cattles and chattles that / the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Lord Viscount/ Say and Seale dyed possessed of taken and / prized the second day of July Anno Dni 1662 / by William Danvers gentleman Joseph / Newell Thomas Banister and Amos/ Chiner as followeth (that is to say)/

Imprimis his coronett and crimson [p. .er] *	)	100-00-00
[?&] robe	)	
Item his parliament robes	)	50-00-00
Item his weareing apparill money in	)	
his purse watch ringes and seales	)	100-00-00
Item his study of bookes	)	500-00-00
Item his silver plate and money	)	100-00-00
Item disperate debts oweing him	)	2000-00-00
In the great parlor		
Item three tables twenty one turke-	)	
worke chaires fifteen stooles and	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	20-00-00
In the little parlor		
Item one table and cubbord twentie	)	
chaires and the rest of the furniture there	)	4-10-00
In the Hall		
Item two tables three cubbords	)	
three formes and the rest of the furniture there	)	6-13-4
In the Kinges Chamber		
Item one bedsteed one featherbed and all	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	100-00-00
In the Queenes Chamber		
Item one gilt bedsted one featherbed and	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	90-00-00
In my lords chamber		
Item one bedsteed one featherbed and all	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	60-00-00
In Sr Thomas Leweces chamber		
Item one bedsted one featherbed and all	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	70-00-00
In the Red Chamber		
Item one bedsteed one featherbed and all	)	
the rest of the furniture there	)	30-00-00
In Mr Nathaniells Chamber		
Item one bedsteed one featherbed and	)	
all the rest of the furniture there	)	10-00-00

\* ? peerage

In the long roome		
Item one bedsteed two featherbeds and	)	
all the rest of the furniture there	)	6-00-00
In the nurssery & chamber next to it		
Item fower bedsteed fower featherbeds	)	
and all the rest of the furniture there	)	14-00-00
In the gallery & lobby next to it		
Item twelve pictures one bylyard table	)	
and all the rest of the things there	)	50-00-00
In the dineing roome		
Item six peeces of gilt and other hangings	)	
and the rest of the furniture there	)	40-00-00
In the lobby by it		
Item two ceader chests seaven turkeworkt carpitts	)	
and all the rest of the furniture there	)	12-00-00
In Mr Crokers chamber		
Item one bedsteed one featherbed and	)	
all the rest of the furniture there	)	3-00-00
In severall little chambers		
Item the bedsteeds and all the	)	
rest of the furniture belonging to them	)	20-00-00
Item the linen		80-00-00
Item the pewter		17-00-00
Item the brasse		20-00-00
Item the casske		12-00-00
mem. 2		
In the stables		
Item fower coach mares with the coach and harnest		100-00-00
Item fower padnages sadles and bridles		20-00-00
Item one stone horse one stone coult	)	
three geldings and fower mares	)	45-00-00
Item eighteene cõwes & bulluckes		72-00-00
Item one hundred and twelves sheepe		74-13-00
Item six swine		6-00-00
Item the corne in the barne and	)	
groweing in the fields	)	200-00-00
Item the hay		5-00-00
Item In the Armery severall gunes		10-00-00

\* Sum total of this inventory £4055-16-8

Edm: Seare (? Searl)

\* This abovesaid inventory was exhibited/ 19th day of the month/ of  
November Anno domini / 1662 through Master Sare Notary/ Public ...

\* Latin

## AN INVENTORY OF THE CONTENTS OF BROUGHTON CASTLE IN 1731

Public Record Office PROB 3/30/157

A True and perfect Inv<sup>ty</sup> of all and singular the Goods Chattells and Credits of Fiennes Twisleton late of Broughton in the County of Oxon Esq<sup>e</sup>. deceased taken valued and appraised the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August 1731 by Lyne Cuncer and Richard Marcy and which since his decease have come to the hands possession or knowledge of John Twisleton Esq<sup>r</sup>. his sole Executor as follows

In the Hall

Inpris Four Tables 2 Musketts 5 Curtains Rods  
a Sconce a Map 4 Chairs & Doggs 8 : 05 : 0

In the Vaulted Parlour & Lobby

11 Chairs 5 Tables & a Leafe a Tar pauling  
Fire Shooel Tongs Doggs Poker Bellows Brush Sconces  
a Barrrometer a Cheese Toaster China Ware Glasses  
a Case of knives & Forks & other things 9 : 14 : 6

In the Great Parlour

30 Chairs 8 Cushions a Fire Skreen 7 Sconces  
a Corner Cupboard Two Tables one of them Marble inlaid  
2 Stands a Tea Table a Cabinet 2 looking Glasses pictures  
China Ware Window Curtains Fire Hearth Shovel & Doggs 63 : 13 : 0

In the Little Parlour & Lobby

8 Chairs a pair of Curtains Fire Shovel Tongs  
Brush & Fender a Grate one Table & pictures 4 : 0 : 0

In the Passage one Clock

0 : 10 : 6

In the Coll.<sup>s</sup> Room & Lobby

8 Chairs & a Stool a Cushion 2 Tables a Stand  
1 looking glass window Curtains Bed & Bedding Fire Shovel  
Tongs & Doggs a Squab a Trunk and a repeating Clock 20 : 7 : 0

In the White Room & Lobby

2 Presses 2 Cushions & 6 pillows 4 Curtains & a Carpet  
a Table & Stand fire Shovel Tongs & Doggs 10 Chairs  
a Glass a Table a Bed & Bedding and other small things 9 : 9 : 0

In the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. Room & Closett

6 Chairs 1 Table damask Bed & Bedding window Curtains  
fire Shovell Tongs a poker Tapestry hangings a Table  
a Cabinet a Trunk & pictures 18 : 14 : 6

In the Room over y<sup>e</sup> Kitchen

One Cedar Chest 1 Chair 3 Cases of Knifes and Forks  
a Wrought Quilt Houseings & Bags 3 Chests Boxes  
& other Lumber 12 : 8 : 0

In M<sup>ts</sup>. Annes Room

A Bed Bedstead & Bedding a Table and other things 2 : 6 : 0

In the Men's Room	
2 Bedsteads 2 Beds & Bedding 2 Chairs & a Stool	2 : 0 : 0
In the Maids Room	
2 Beds Bedsteads & Bedding Chairs & Stools	1 : 5 : 0
In the Paperd Room & Lobby	
A Bed Bedstead & Furniture 2 Chairs 2 Tables & a Press	3 : 0 : 6
In S <sup>r</sup> : Tho <sup>s</sup> . Luceys Room	
Tapestry hangings a Bedstead Bedding Curtains & Vallence window Curtains Chairs & other things	8 : 4 : 0
In the Queens Roome	
A Camblet Bedstead Curtains & Vallence a down Bed damask Quilt four window Curtains Tapestry hangings 7 Chairs fire Shovel Tongs & Doggs one Table & pictures &c.	24 : 2 : 6
In the Kings Room	
One Yellow Camblet Bedstead Curtains & Vallence a Down Bed 5 Blanketts a Quilt an Easy Chair and Cushions four damask Chairs a Stool & Cushion a Table & Stands 4 window Curtains Fire hearth Doggs Fire Shovel & Tongs & Tapestry hangings	41 : 13 : 6
In the Lumber Roome	
Three Tables a Leather Skreen & Lumber	2 : 12 : 6
In the Room on the Stairs	
Bed & Bedstead pillows & a Grate	0 : 15 : 6
In M <sup>r</sup> . Burdetts Room & Anty Chamber	
a Bedstead Curtains & Vallence a feather Bed Bolster & pillows Blanketts & Coverlid a Chest of Drawers a Table four Chairs two little Bedsteads Beds Blanketts Elbow Chair a glass a pair of Doggs & Bellows	7 : 7 : 6
In the Kitchen	
3 Stew panns & Covers 3 Tossing panns 7 Sauce panns & Covers 5 drinking Coppers 4 Brass potts & Covers warming panns preserving panns Coffee potts 17 Candlesticks Scales & Weights 4 Kettles 4 Spitts a Jack fire Grate Shovel Tongs & other utensils belonging to y <sup>e</sup> Kitchen	17 : 14 : 0
A parcell of Pewter	6 : 11 : 0
In the Servants Hall	0 : 6 : 0
In the Larder Utensils	0 : 15 : 0
In the Bakehouse Utensils	0 : 10 : 0
In the Dairyhouse Utensils for y <sup>e</sup> Dairy	3 : 0 : 0
In the Wash house Cowls Tubbs & other Utensils for Washing	9 : 10 : 0
In the Brewhouse a Furnace Cowler	
Cowles Tubbs & other Utensils for brewing	16 : 15 : 0
In the Cellars Casks & other Utensils there	4 : 10 : 0



The Money in Purse	251 : 0 : 0
The Wearing Apparell both Linnen & Woollen	40 : 0 : 0
The Plate	57 : 0 : 0
The Books	37 : 15 : 6
The Linnen viz <sup>t</sup> . Table Cloths Napkins	
Towels Sheets & pillow Drawers	42 : 7 : 6
In the Stables	
A Chariott a Chair & Harness	25 : 0 : 0
The Stock of Horses Cowes Sheep Piggs &	
a parcell of Hay	80 : 0 : 0
Debts due to the deceased	
For Arrears of Rent at Broughton	17 : 17 : 6
Upon an Annuity out of an Estate at	
Nortons in Gloucestershire	266 : 15 : 0
In the Hands of M <sup>r</sup> . Rich <sup>d</sup> . Chauncy	
South Sea Bonds & Interest to the value of about	1029 : 4 : 8

J. Twisleton

---

Aug: 24 : 1731

Jurat. coram me

    Guil: Asplin (Vicar of Banbury)

Exhibited 15th October 1731.

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## BROUGHTON CASTLE : Two Probate Inventories

The recent discovery by Mr Jeremy Gibson of two probate inventories, one following the death of William Fiennes 1 Viscount and 8 Baron Saye and Sele in 1662 (1), and the other (dated 1731) following the death of Fiennes Twisleton, de jure 11 Baron Saye and Sele in 1730 (2), are of considerable interest for the light which they throw upon the furnishings and uses of the rooms at Broughton in later years of the 17th and the early years of the 18th centuries.

Inventories on their own, whilst often of intense interest to the social or family historian are seldom of equal help to the architectural historian. Whilst they will show the number and nature of rooms in a house they seldom help to establish the sequence of those rooms or to describe the plan or nature of the house to which they refer. Thus whilst the style in which a family lived can often be discovered from old inventories, the manner in which the house was used to achieve and enhance that style is seldom clear. This is intensely annoying, but derives inevitably from the purpose of inventories which is to list the moveable goods within the house at a particular time for a particular reason, to obtain probate, to agree a jointure, to mark a coming of age, to satisfy creditors' demands: each reason may affect the nature or detail of the inventory. (3)

The nature of whoever was making the inventory too can have a marked bearing - they were generally carried out by upper servants or minor functionaries. A punctilious steward would record everything as was done at Castle Fraser in 1787 when it was noted, amongst much else, that in the cellar "were of Raspberry Wine 11 Bottles spoiled and Bad" and of six breakfast table cloths "one at the washing and one put in the Coffin wt Inverallochie". A less conscientious recorder would sacrifice much that was of great interest to speed and brevity as was done in the Broughton inventory of 1662: "the rest of the furniture there" is a standard short hand for nearly every room.

Two points too should be borne in mind. One is that of the position of the furniture as recorded, particularly in probate inventories. The fact that an item is recorded in a particular room does not necessarily mean that that is either its proper or its original position. Furniture can often be moved around for the convenience of either of the making or the maker of the inventory. The other is that there seldom seems to be any reason for the order in which rooms are listed.

With the two inventories under discussion certain points of similarity emerge. If the service rooms, servants rooms, kitchens, stables, closets, lobbies and "several little chambers" are discounted both inventories deal with fourteen occupied rooms. The 1662 inventory includes additionally the **Gallery**. Neither inventory makes any mention of the **Chapel**. Excluding the **Gallery** and **Chapel** there are fifteen main rooms on the two principal floors and mezzanine floor of the main block of the house that can safely be said to date from before 1662, so that it is reasonable to

suppose that both inventories are dealing with the same rooms. The names of six rooms, the **Hall**, the **Great Parlour**, the **Little Parlour**, the **King's Chamber**, the **Queens Chamber** (both are called **Rooms** in the later inventory) and **Sir Thomas Lucy's Room** are common to both. The 1662 inventory makes no mention of the service rooms, but these are all listed in the 1731 account, and are very much what one would expect; a **Kitchen**, with **Larder**, **Bakehouse**, **Dairy**, **Wash House**, **Brew House**, and **Cellar**. Additionally there are a **Room over the Kitchen**, **Servants Hall**, **Lumber Room**, **Mens' Room** and **Maids' Room**. The last two were probably dormitory rooms in the attics of the main house, but the remainder, except for the cellar, would have been in the ranges of the now destroyed S. courtyard.

The **Stables** are recorded in both - these still survive in the entrance or N. courtyard, and the 1662 inventory additionally lists an **Armery**. This contained several guns, which by 1731 had dwindled to two muskets in the Hall.

As an additional help in trying to identify some of the rooms the 1731 (but not the 1662) inventory by listing such items as dogs, pokers, tongs, bellows, brushes, fire shovels, fenders and a grate shows which rooms or closets were "fired" - a term indicating that such rooms were heated by open fires in proper fireplaces. It is surprising nowadays to realise how many rooms - and sometimes rooms of some importance - were either totally unheated, or were forced to rely on heat borrowed from other flues, or from the general level of background heat from the large open fires kept. Indeed for most people until the end of the Second World War and the advent of cheap and convenient methods of heating - apart from the very rich - fires in bedrooms were confined to the elderly or to cases of sickness. Indeed one of the pleasures of childhood illness was to wake at night to the soft glow of a carefully banked and guarded fire.

There is no difficulty in identifying the **Hall** but it is surprising to modern taste how underfurnished it seems. Two tables, three cupboards and three forms in 1662; four tables and four chairs in 1731. Even when in use as the centre of a great medieval house a Hall would have had little more, and after the mid-16th century alterations at Broughton the Hall had become little more than a vast concourse.

The **Queens Chamber** is of course the room now known as **Queen Anne's Room** whilst the **Kings Chamber** appears to have been what is now known as the **Star Chamber** and is somewhat reduced in size. The provision of two state bedrooms emphasises the remarkable quality of the planning of Broughton in the mid-16th century, and goes a long way to explain the presence of the extraordinary splendid chimney piece in the latter room. It is hardly to be wondered at that the contents of these two rooms were the most valuable in the house in 1662, and only exceeded in value in 1731 by the furnishings of the Great Parlour. Certainly in 1662 this would have been accounted for by the enormous value of the state beds - that in the **Queens Chamber** being gilt.

The **Great Parlour** seems to be what is now known as the **White Room**: it could well contain the twenty-one "turke worke chaires" and "fifteen stooles" of 1662 or the thirty chairs of 1731, and the presence in it in the latter year of an inlaid marble table and a tea table indicate that it was not the dining room. In any case in 1662 the "dineing roome" is recorded separately.

The **Little Parlour** is rather more puzzling. In 1662 it contained twenty chairs in addition to other items. I am inclined for this reason to place it in what is now the **Vaulted Dining Room**. In 1731 this is noted as the **Vaulted Parlour and Lobby** - the lobby referring probably to the south end of the room which seems to have formed a serving bay. It appears to have been very much a lived-in room with its cheese toaster telling of savoury suppers while the clock ticked on in the passage outside.

The only other named room which is common to both inventories is **Sir Thomas Lucy's Room**. This was clearly a room of some importance for in 1662 its contents were valued at £70; £10 more than those in Lord Saye and Sele's room, and only £20 less than those in the **Queen's Chamber**. This suggests that, apart from the two State bedchambers, it was the most elaborately furnished room in the house. There was a strong family connection between the Fiennes of Broughton and the Lucy family of Charlecote, and there were three members named Sir Thomas after whom the room could have been named.

Richard Fiennes, the builder of Renaissance Broughton, had married Ursula Fermor, whose sister Anne married William Lucy. Richard's son - also Richard - and William's son, Thomas were first cousins and the first link in the chain was forged. Richard Fiennes had married Constance Kingsmill, the daughter of his guardian, Sir William Kingsmill. Sir William had a brother, Richard, who in turn had a daughter - also Constance. She married Sir Thomas Lucy 2, grandson of William Lucy, and therefore first cousin once removed of Richard Fiennes 2, who had married her first cousin; and the second link was forged. The son of Richard Fiennes, William Fiennes 1 Viscount Saye and Sele, and Sir Thomas Lucy 3, the son of Thomas Lucy 2, and Constance Kingsmill were therefore both second cousins and second cousins once removed, sharing both Kingsmill and Fermor blood. (Table 1).

The room could have been named after any one of the three Sir Thomases, as they all died in the lifetime of William Fiennes. So far nothing has come to light to show which one it might have been, although Sir Thomas Lucy 1 is the nearest connection, and it would be tempting to think that the original of Justice Shallow was remembered at Broughton. Why he should be remembered, and remembered after the house had passed from the Fiennes to the Twisletons is not clear. Possibly his portrait hung there and gave its name to the room - a disappointingly prosaic solution; perhaps the room was one in which he had stayed, or perhaps a legacy in the shape of his "second best bed" kept his memory green.

The scope for speculation is endless.

As to which room it was it is possible to be somewhat more certain and here the 1731 inventory is of help. Unlike the 1662 inventory which is silent on the subject it carefully lists all items relating to fire-places, so that it is possible to identify what were known as "fired rooms", as opposed to those that were unheated. It is curious to see that in 1731 **Sir Thomas Lucy's room** appears to have had no fireplace, but it was still a handsomely furnished room with tapestry hangings, and a down as opposed to a feather bed. Because of the importance and value of its furnishings in 1662 it is likely that this room was in the ceremonial heart of the house. One room which fulfils this requirement is the bedroom next to the **Kings Room** and opening off the **Gallery**.

After the named rooms common to both inventories and which can be identified come those rooms mentioned in one or other of the inventories and which also can be identified. Two of these are found in the 1662 inventory.

The first is the **Gallery and lobby next to it**: the lobby I take to be that at the head of the west staircase. The hanging of pictures in the Gallery is to be expected; the appearance of the billiard table is of interest. The game had appeared in England in the previous century and would have been played on tables smaller and especially narrower than those to which we are now accustomed. Even so it would have bulked inconveniently large in the **Gallery** unless it had stood by one of the bays.

The other identifiable room in 1662 is the **dining room** together with the **lobby by it**. This is the great ground floor state room now known as the **Oak Room**.

In the 1731 inventory the **Vaulted Parlour and Lobby** is the vaulted room now used as the Dining Room; the lobby which seems to have occupied its southern bay disappeared in the 19th century restorations. The **Little Parlour and Lobby** must be what are now the Gothik Library and the lobby by it.

As to the other rooms it is pure speculation to attempt to identify them; possibly the **long room** of 1662 is the room which now forms the library and drawing room and which by 1731 had been altered to become the **Colonels room and Lobby** occupied until his recent death by Colonel Fiennes Twisleton. Similarly the **Captains Room and Closet** may well be what is now the principle guest room with its bathroom. The **Room on the Stairs** must be either the **Council Chamber** on the west staircase or the little chamber - now a bathroom - over the east staircase. The presence of a grate rules out the chamber off the chapel stairs.

Other items of interest arise. **Mrs Anne's Room** has its place in the family history. In 1733 Captain John Twisleton - whose room and closet have already been noticed - was married secretly in the Fleet Chapel, to Anne Gardner. She was, by tradition, a parlourmaid and her apron is still to be seen at Broughton. This is unfair to Mrs Anne who at

the time of her marriage had reached the decent age of thirty three.

Parlourmaids were not accorded the brevet rank of 'Mrs' nor given their own rooms. She must almost certainly have been the house-keeper - a most respectable occupation - and it was her brother-in-law, Richard Marcy who was one of the appraisers (Table 2). White aprons were fashionable, not a badge of servitude; in the same generation Beau Nash tried to ban them at Bath, but had to strip one from the Duchess of Queensberry who had dared to appear in it.

**Mr Burdett's Room** was presumably named after Richard Burdett, who was the first husband of Idonea Cecill, the second daughter of Colonel Fiennes Twisleton.

It is difficult to avoid the feeling that, even allowing for the passage of time and the changing value of money, Broughton was a much poorer house in 1731 than it had been in 1662.

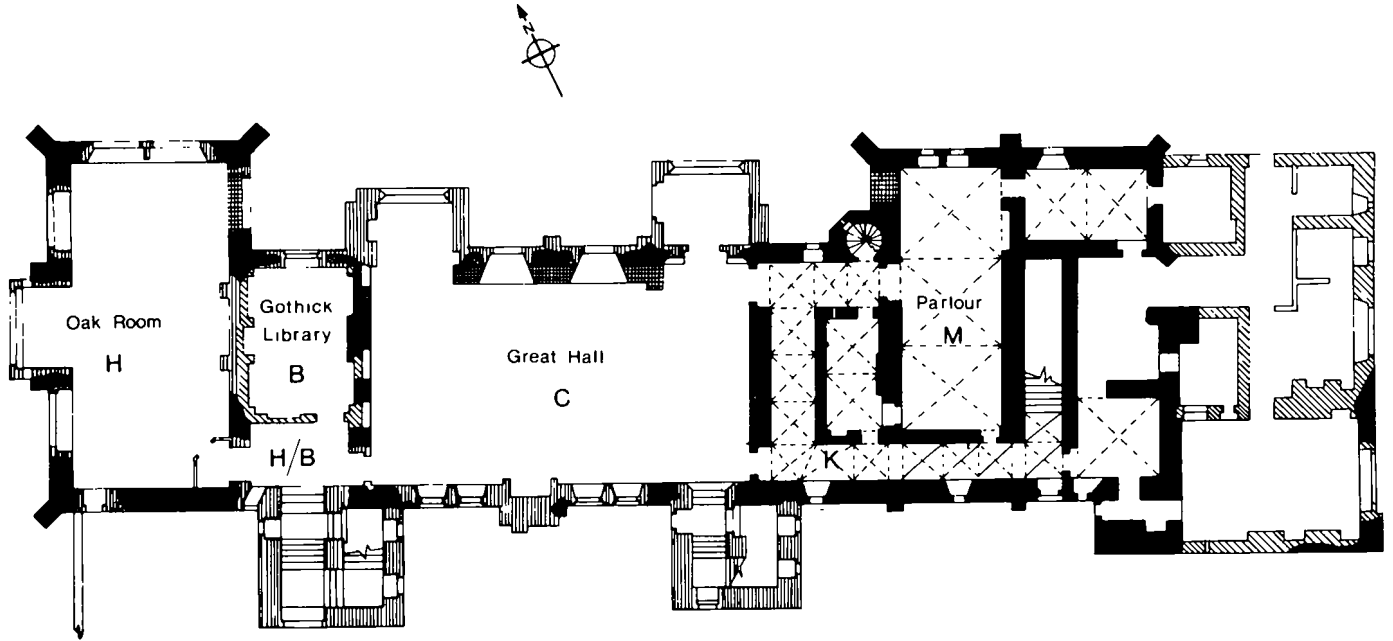
Viscount Saye and Sele's library was valued at £500, Colonel Fiennes Twisleton's at £37:15:6. Perhaps the Colonel was not a very literary cove but generally libraries remained untouched. In 1662 the linen was valued at £80, but seventy years later at only £42.7.6. The contents of the **King's Chamber** had dropped in value from £100 to £41.13.6; those of the **Queen's Chamber** from £90 to £24.2.6; and those of **Sir Thomas Lucy's Chamber** from £70 to £8.4.0.

Even more spectacular was the drop in value of the carriages, harness, horses, livestock and hay and corn. In 1662 the value was £522. In 1731 this was down to £105, a difference of £417. Even if £200 is deducted for the value of the standing corn in 1662 the difference is still over £200. At a more mundane everyday level the change is just as marked: the pewter had dropped from £17 to £6.11.0; the casks from £12 to £4.10.

This all argues a reduced establishment, possibly even a reduced estate. Does the item showing that the deceased had the sum of £1029.4.8 in South Sea Bonds show an earlier involvement in the disastrous frenzy of the South Sea Bubble which may have crippled the family financially? The possibilities for further research that these two inventories raise are endless and fascinating.

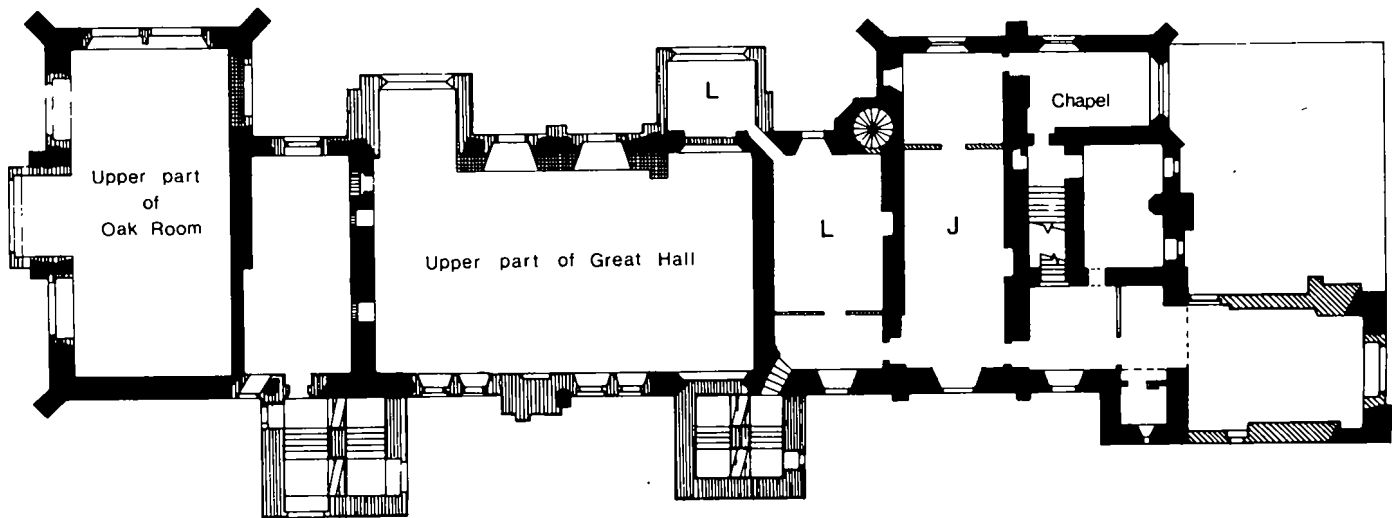
Harry Gordon Slade



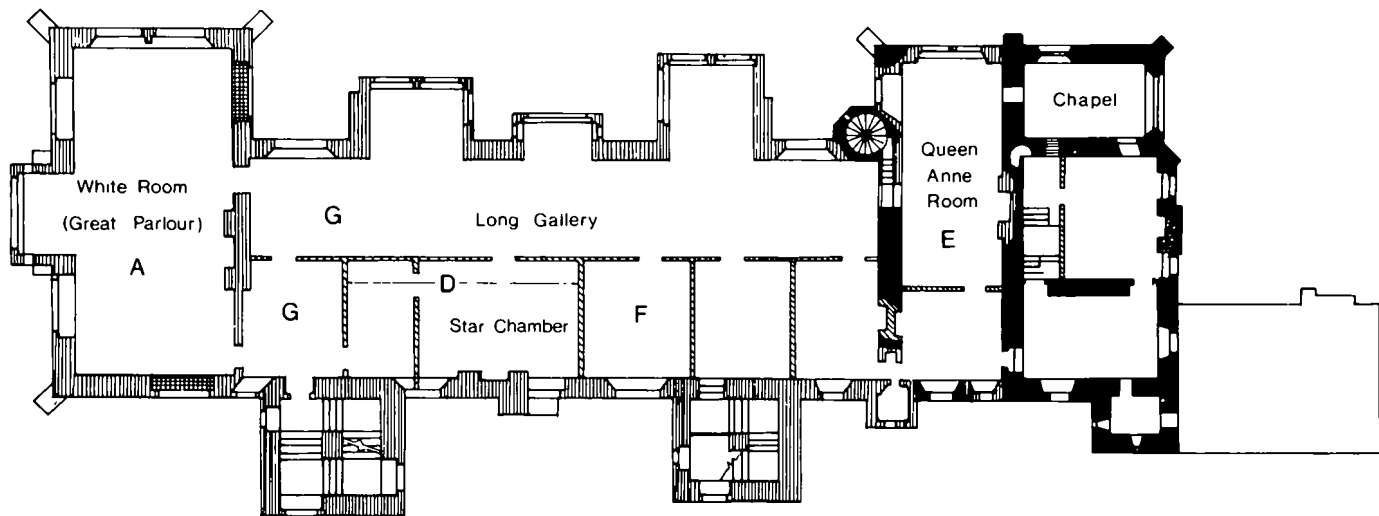


GROUND FLOOR

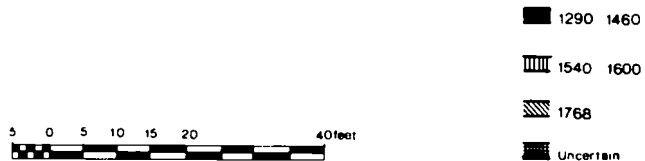




FIRST FLOOR



BROUGHTON CASTLE SECOND FLOOR



1662	KEY
The Great Parlour	A
The Little Parlour	B
The Hall	C
The Kinges Chamber	D
The Queenes Chamber	E
My Lords Chamber	
Sir Thomas Leweces Chamber	F
The Red Chamber	
Mr Nathaniells Chamber	
The Third Bed Chamber	
The Long Roome	J
The Nursery and Chamber next to it	
The Gallery and Lobby next to it	G
The Dineing Room	H
The Lobby by it	H
Mr Crokers Chamber	
Several Little Chambers	
The Stable	
The Armery	

1731	KEY
The Hall	C
The Vaulted Parlour and Lobby	M
The Great Parlour	A
The Little Parlour and Lobby	B
The Passage	K
The Coll. <sup>s</sup> Room and Lobby	J
The White Room and Lobby	
The Cap. <sup>ts</sup> Room and Closet	L
The Room over y <sup>e</sup> Kitchen	
Mrs Annes Room	
The Mens Room	
The Maids Room	
Sir Thomas Luceys Room	F
The Queens Roome	E
The Kings Roome	D
The Lumber Roome	
Mr Burdetts Room and Anty Chamber	
The Kitchen	
The Servants Hall	
The Larder	
The Bakehouse	
The Dairy House	
The Wash House	
The Brewhouse	
The Cellars	
The Stables	

Notes

1. PRO PROB 4/15060

2. PRO PROB 3/30/157

3. A particularly interesting group of inventories relating to houses in the NE of Scotland has been published. This shows the many reasons for inventories.

- Druminnor Castle (1967 PSAS) i) 1669 : An inventory of plenishings in the house at the homecoming of a second wife.
- ii) 1683 : An inventory of a division of goods between Lord and Lady Forbes and their eldest son
- iii) 1683 : An inventory of plenishings settled by Lady Forbes on her daughter.
- Craigston Castle (1977 PSAS) i) 1756 : A probate inventory of the contents of the castle at the death of Capt. John Urquhart (this was taken by two square-wrights)
- Castle Fraser (1978 PSAS) i) 1722 : An inventory of household furniture of the coming of age of Charles Fraser.
- ii) 1787 : An inventory of the wine cellar at the death of Charles Fraser
- iii) 1787 : An inventory of Bedding and Blankets on the same occasion
- iv) 1787 : An inventory of Bed and Table Linen on the same occasion.
- Arbuthnott House (1979 PSAS) i) 1812 : An inventory of the contents apparently to mark an agreement over the jointure of the 7. Viscountess of Arbuthnott
- ii) 1812 : An inventory of the wash house, on the same occasion.
- iii) 1816 : An Inventory of Beds and Bedding.

### **Note on the Broughton estate.**

Mr. Gordon Slade shows clearly the decline in value of the contents of Broughton between 1662 and 1731. Family history provides the reason.

William Fiennes (d 1662) was both Viscount and Baron Saye and Sele. The viscounty could be inherited by male heirs only; the barony descended to heirs general, i. e., could pass through a female line.

William was succeeded by his son James (d 1674). James had no surviving sons. The barony went into abeyance between his two daughters, to emerge de jure in the person of his only surviving grandchild, Mrs Cecil Twisleton, in 1715. However, neither she nor her son nor her grandson claimed the title, which was re-established in 1781 when the viscounty became extinct.

The viscounty was inherited by James. It then passed to his nephew William (d 1698), son of William's second son Nathaniel, and then to William's son Nathaniel (d 1710). After Nathaniel the viscounty went to Lawrence (d 1742), son of William's third son John; from him it passed to Richard, grandson of William's fourth son Richard, and became extinct in 1781.

For reasons which are not entirely clear - the relevant wills have not survived - the Broughton estate followed the viscounty until the death of Nathaniel in 1710. The castle and the Broughton part of the estate were then inherited by the two female grandchildren of James, and with the death of one of them in 1715 became the sole property of Cecil Twisleton and her son Fiennes Twisleton. However, the North Newington lands followed the viscounty into the possession of Lawrence. The estate was thus split, and was not re-united until the middle of the 19th century. (See Cake and Cockhorse, Autumn 1970).

In the 1760s an expensive redecoration in the gothick style was put in hand by Thomas and Elizabeth Twisleton, under the architectural direction of Sanderson Miller. By then, extensive lands of the Twisleton estate in Kent and Yorkshire had come to the owners of Broughton with the death of Twisleton cousins, though the Kent land had to be sold to cope with Elizabeth's expensive tastes. That explains the comparative magnificence of the furnishings shown in the 1837 catalogue when the entire contents of the castle were auctioned.

D. E. M. F.

## CHIPPING NORTON AND PRINCE EDWARD

In 1454 two small boys wrote from Ludlow Castle to their father as follows:- "We have charged your servant, William Smyth, bearer of these, for to declare unto your nobility certain things on our behalf, namely concerning and touching the odious rule and demeaning of Richard Crofte and his brother".

As is the way of small boys, anger was soon forgotten and the pupil in prosperity rewarded the tutor for his odious rule.

The father was Richard Duke of York, then protector of England during the first bout of insanity of King Henry VI. The older boy, then 12, was the future King Edward IV; the younger boy was his brother Edmund, killed with their father at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. The two tutors were Richard Croft and his brother Thomas, esquires to the two princes.

Richard Croft was rewarded with the manor of Chipping Norton and is buried there with his wife in a fine alabaster tomb. He died in 1502, she in 1509.

Odd to us were the customs of our ancestors. Richard Croft was only two years older than his pupil Prince Edward. That may explain his odiousness. Who can be more odious to each other than half-grown boys, flexing their muscles, emotions and vocabulary? Or was the letter just a dare?

As odd was the fact that Richard had an elder brother Richard. Names, we assume, were and are intended to distinguish one person from another. Yet our ancestors were strangely inept, or unimaginative, or forgetful. Here are two brothers both called Richard; a generation earlier there were two William Tyrells, brothers, besides a nephew and other relatives of the name. Even in the 19th century my mother's grandfather Thomas had an elder brother Thomas. Did the two Richard Crofts ever write to the Times, as did the two Lords Russell, desiring the world to know that neither of them was the other? What would genealogists do without these conundrums?

The Crofts were long settled at Croft Castle in Herefordshire. The grandmother of the two Richards and Thomas was a daughter of Owen Glendower. The elder Richard inherited Croft Castle and was the ancestor of the present Lord Croft.

The younger Richard settled at Chipping Norton and married Agnes Fox of Chacombe Priory, Northants. Though his son sold Chipping Norton manor, the family lived locally for many generations at Sutton-under-Brailles. They also married locally; one of Richard's daughters married Richard Fiennes of Broughton Castle; and later Crofts were found at Barford St. Michael, Oxfordshire, others in neighbouring Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.

From this Richard was descended William Croft (1678-1727), organist of Westminster Abbey and buried there. He was a noted composer, still esteemed. The tercentenary of his birth was widely

celebrated with music in 1978.

D.E.M.F.

References:-

Ellis, Original Letters, Series I, Vol.I, pp.9,10.

Visitation of Herefordshire 1569 by Robert Cooke Clarencieux  
ed. F.W. Weaver. Privately printed at Exeter.

History of Parliament, Biographies 1439-1509, by J.C. Wedgwood (1936).

Complete Peerage Vol.XI, Saye and Sele.

William Croft 1678-1727 – the programme for the tercentenary celebrations  
in 1978; Dictionary of National Biography.

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### Fifty Years On

Mr. E. T. Clark, who worked on the Banbury Guardian in 1931 and later was its editor, has written as follows:-

"May I refer to the article "Fifty Years On" by Barrie Trinder in the Spring edition of Cake and Cockhorse. As always Barrie Trinder has given an excellent resume of Banbury in 1931, a year which he is right in stating saw a change in the lifestyle of the town.

However, on page 119 he states that William Potts clearly wrote most of the editorial matter himself. This is a generalisation and as such is not entirely true. I was a trainee and later a member of the staff on the editorial side from 1927. As a reporter I sometimes contributed twenty columns a week to the paper. The Chief Reporter was Mr. W. Wood - Bill Wood. Another member of the office staff who went out reporting when the situation demanded it was Mr. Jim Hobday.

Potts' style was the style of the paper and we naturally wrote in this way. Incidentally that is why it was comparatively easy for me, when producing the first edition of "A History of Banbury" and extending the second edition, to follow the style. In addition Potts was a sub-editor. All reports submitted went through his hands and he therefore could amend or add his personal stamp whenever he wished.

As an example it was I who was given the task of keeping in touch with negotiations for the coming to Banbury of the Northern Aluminium Co. I remember being told in the street by the late Alderman John Collingridge that agreement had at last been signed. I wrote the story and from then Potts took it over."

## ANNUAL REPORT 1980

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the 23rd Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year 1980.

The officers of the Society again continued unchanged during 1980, though with great regret we received the resignation of the Treasurer, Geoffrey Parmiter, early in 1981, only a day or so before he and his neighbour Sarah Gosling were made homeless by fire. Our shocked sympathy has gone to them both. The Chairman, Jeremy Gibson, issued a 'Brief' on their behalf and this has met with a generous response.

At the AGM two long-serving members and former chairmen left the committee, Jack Fearon and Alan Donaldson, and John Roberts made a welcome return.

Membership remains constant, and high turn-outs for meetings have continued - aided by a move in the autumn to the lecture theatre of the North Oxfordshire Technical College. Once members had discovered their way to this it has proved very satisfactory and popular. A much appreciated feature of meetings has been the coffee provided afterwards by Gwladys Brinkworth and Mary Stanton.

Once again Nan Clifton arranged a programme packed with interest, of talks (mostly illustrated) on a variety of subjects; Folklore (Christine Bloxham); Henry Wise, gardener to Queen Anne and at Blenheim (David Green); Stained Glass (Don Chadwick); Banbury photographs (Sarah Gosling); Honington Hall (Robin Chaplin); The Journeys of Celia Fiennes (Jeremy Gibson and Julia Groves); and Egyptian Antiquities in the Ashmolean (Helen Whitehouse).

The village meeting was held in more noteworthy surroundings than usual, as Mr John Moore kindly invited us to his home at Shutford Manor. This was marked by high attendance by villagers as well as members, and Geoffrey Forsyth Lawson gave his usual photographic tour of the village. For the AGM we visited Farnborough Hall, by kind invitation of Mr and Mrs Holbeck.

For the Annual Dinner our President, inspired by the success of the previous year's event at Woadmill Farm, invited us to the Great Hall of Broughton Castle, where we were again entertained by minstrels from Bloxham, and by an all-too-brief after dinner speech by our guest-of-honour, Mr Michael Maclagan, Richmond Herald.

Another three excellent issues of 'Cake & Cockhorse' have appeared under David Fiennes' editorship, ably assisted in production matters by Julian Barbour. Contributors included (in addition to members of the committee) Irene Bennett, Keith Chandler, Fiona Foster, Pamela Horn, Ray Hubbard, Pamela Keegan, Alan Sibson, Kate Tiller, Alistair Tough and Barrie Trinder.

The exhibition on Flush mounted by this Society as part of the Oxfordshire Local History Exhibition, and the booklet accompanying it, were mentioned in last year's report, together with the well-deserved



prize it won. We look forward to seeing the display locally in the newly rehoused Banbury Museum.

Also as forecast, a further volume in the records series was issued to subscribers, an Index to Administrations and Inventories of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, 1711-1800 (this includes all southern Northamptonshire). The Chairman (under his hat of Records Editor) continues to try to make time to progress with other volumes in hand in the face of many competing commitments.

Constantly rising costs, in particular in postage and the need to pay higher expenses of travel to visiting speakers, have once again put the Society in the 'red', and an increase in subscription may well be necessary. The magazine and meetings make membership good value for those who can take full advantage of it, enhanced in 1981 by an imaginative outdoor programme for the summer.

#### BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

##### Revenue Account for the Year ended 31st December 1980

1979	Expenditure	1979	Income	
537	"Cake and Cockhorse" 611.56	1,055	Subscriptions	1,027.84
<u>26</u>	<u>Less: Sales 35.73</u> 578.83	<u>400</u>	<u>Less: Attributable to</u>	
			Records	<u>400.00</u>
511		655		627.84
6	Subscriptions 22.00		Deposit Account Interest	264.14
	Lecture and Meeting Expenses, Printing Stationery,	147		
148	Telephone and Sundries 220.31	58	Income Tax Refunds	
92	Postage 160.23		on Covenants	54.43
	Excess of Ordinary Income		Annual Dinner Receipts	
160	over Expenditure - -		<u>Less: Expenses</u>	31.49
			Excess Ordinary Expend- iture over Income	<u>3.47</u>
<u>917</u>	<u>981.37</u>	<u>917</u>		<u>981.37</u>
	<u>Extraordinary Expenditure</u>		<u>Extraordinary Income</u>	
-	Exhibition Expenses 450.74	-	Exhibition Prize	100.00
	(including printing "Banbury and Shutford Plush")	103	Sales of Booklet	128.74
			Donations, Gifts, Con- tributions etc.	104.86
		-	Coffee Sales	17.79
		3	Coach Trip (Less Expenses)	- -
106	Excess of Extraordinary Income over Expenditure - -	-	Excess of Extraordinary Expenditure over Income	<u>99.35</u>
<u>1,023</u>	<u>£1,432.11</u>	<u>1,023</u>		<u>£1,432.11</u>

**BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**Publications Account for the Year ended 31st December 1980**

1979		1979			
-	Northampton Administrations	250.00	1,311	Publications Reserve	
				Balance at 1.1.80	2,132.00
				400 Subscriptions	400.00
				170 Sales	188.83
				1 Royalties	-
	Publication Reserve Balance			Grants	-
	at 31.12.80	<u>2,470.83</u>	<u>250</u>		<u>-</u>
<u>2,132</u>		<u>£2,720.83</u>	<u>2,132</u>		<u>£2,720.83</u>

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1980**

<u>LIABILITIES</u>			<u>ASSETS</u>		
21	Subscriptions in Advance	128.99	438	Cash in Current Account	432.04
2,132	Publications Reserve	2,470.83	1,700	Cash in Deposit Account	2,050.00
	Capital Account at				
(281)	1.1.80	(14.96)			
266	Add: Deficit	(102.82)	<u>(117.78)</u>		
<u>2,138</u>		<u>£2,482.04</u>	<u>2,138</u>		<u>£2,482.04</u>

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and annexed Accounts from the books, records and explanations of the Society, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

31st March 1981

38, West Bar, Banbury, Oxon.

ELLACOTT, STRANKS & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

**From Drayton Parish Register**

Marriages 1790

Four marriages were performed in Drayton during 1790; all should evidently have been at Banbury. Each was signed by 'John Lamb, Vicar of Banbury', and after the first two entries he added - "...were married in this Church being the adjoining parish to Banbury, the Parish of Banbury having been some short time shut up and therefore deemed Extra parochial".

# BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1957 to encourage interest in the history of the town of Banbury and neighbouring parts of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire.

The Magazine **Cake & Cockhorse** is issued to members three times a year. This includes illustrated articles based on original local historical research, as well as recording the Society's activities. Publications include **Old Banbury - a short popular history** by E. R. C. Brinkworth (2nd edition), **New Light on Banbury's Crosses**, **Roman Banburyshire**, **Banbury's Poor in 1850**, **Banbury Castle - a summary of excavations in 1972**, **The Building and Furnishing of St Mary's Church, Banbury**, and **Sanderson Miller of Radway and his work at Wroxton**, and a pamphlet **History of Banbury Cross**.

The Society has also published fifteen records volumes to date. These have included **Banbury Parish Registers** (in six parts: Marriages 1558-1837, Baptisms 1558-1812, Burials 1558-1723); **Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart**; **Banbury Wills and Inventories 1621-1650**; **A Victorian M. P. and his Constituents: The Correspondence of H. W. Tancred 1841-1860**; **South Newington Churchwardens' Accounts 1553-1684**; **Wigginton Constables' Books 1691-1836**; and **Bodicote Parish Accounts 1700-1822**. Volumes in preparation include **Banbury Wills and Inventories 1591-1620 and 1661-1723**; **Banbury Burial Register 1723-1812 and Baptisms and Burials 1812-1837**; and an edition of letters to the 1st Earl of Guilford (of Wroxton, father of Lord North the Prime Minister).

Meetings are held during the autumn and winter, normally at 7.30 pm. Talks on general and local archaeological, historical and architectural subjects are given by invited lecturers. In the summer, excursions to local country houses and churches are arranged. Archaeological excavations and special exhibitions are arranged from time to time.

Membership of the society is open to all, no proposer or seconder being needed. The annual subscription is £4.50 including any records volumes published, or £3.00 if these are excluded.

Application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Membership Secretary.

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