

CAKE & COCKHORSE



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

Our cover illustration is of George Herberts' Cartes de Visite used when he
was at 4 Horsefair Banbury 1878-1887.

CAKE & COCKHORSE

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

Volume 9	Number 56	Summer 1984
Sarah Gosling	Banbury Photographers	158
J. Portergill	Canons Ashby - A Civil War Skirmish	165
Clare Jakeman	Cofferer Cope and the Copes of Canons Ashby	166
J.S.W. Gibson	Taxpayers in Restoration Banbury	168
Book Reviews	John Loveday of Caversham, 1711-1789 Burial Register of Banbury, Oxfordshire, Part Three, 1723-1812	189

David Fiennes edited Cake and Cockhorse for a period of 6 years. He carried out this task with a flair and enthusiasm which is reflected in the many issues he produced. I would like to extend to him, the appreciation of the Society and its members for his contribution in recording the history of the area.

This is the first issue that I have assembled and I would like to thank those who contributed, and made my task relatively easy "this time". For the future I would like to ask members and others to contact me with any articles or ideas for articles they might have. The recording of our local history is an important part of the Society's work and Cake and Cockhorse the medium for carrying this out.

The next issue of Cake and Cockhorse will mark the 25th Anniversary of the Society's magazine and will include a list of the articles written during that period. This will be of great use as a reference for researchers and interested members alike. Most back copies are still available from the Editor or Banbury Museum.

Those who enjoyed the visit to Canons Ashby for the A.G.M. may wish to reflect that it was not always thus, as the article, transcribed from Beesley by John Portergill, dramatically relates.

D.A.H.

Banbury Photographers

From July 19th till October 13th, 1984, Banbury Museum is holding an exhibition entitled "The Photographers of Banbury Shire 1850 to 1920". This exhibition has prompted the article written by Sarah Gosling in this issue.



The General Market in 1865-66, by an anonymous photographer.

The Old Gaol and The Fox Inn, Market Place,
1907-10, by an anonymous photographer.



FROM DAGUERRETYPE TO DRY PLATE - the growth of professional photography in Banbury 1850-1920

Banbury Museum houses one of the two richest collections of photographs of the town and of Banburyshire, the area which, during these formative years, looked to Banbury as its market centre and in which the tradesmen of the town found their customers. The other is held in the Banbury Library. Museum and library responsibilities often overlap in the case of photographic collections and this is particularly so in Banbury, where until 1974 the two institutions were closely connected, both having their origins in their origins in the 19th century Mechanics Institute.

The impetus to sorting, documenting and dating the museum's photographs came with the current temporary exhibition 'Photographers of Banburyshire 1850-1920' (on display until October 13). The exhibition shows examples of the work of most of Banbury's photographers identified from the trade directories, and a selection of the work of now anonymous photographers, and ranges from the unique early images in the form of daguerreotypes and collodion positive portraits of the 1850s (where no negative was produced) to the widely available postcard prints of the early years of this century.

The photographs themselves give a locally fascinating insight into the people, streets, trades and activities of Banburyshire, but the developing range of topics represented over the 70 years is in no way exceptional in wider national terms. Banbury's photographers in the late nineteenth century were as limited by the technical possibilities of their equipment as any others.¹ Until the 1880s, necessary exposure times were long and equipment cumbersome; the majority of subjects 1850-1880 are individual or group portraits and street scenes are rare. The collodion wet plates then in use had to be individually coated in chemicals very shortly before exposure; any movement during exposure resulted in a blurred image, as is evident in one view of the general market in 1865-66. With the development of ready-coated gelatin 'dry' glass plate negatives (from 1878) and improved printing papers from the 1880s, photographers found a greater freedom. The much greater survival of photographs from the 1890s onwards reflects this and also the wider availability of photography, as the price of equipment and chemicals fell. B. R. Morland, owner of the 'Banbury Advertiser' and a stationery shop at 31 Market Place, photographed the crowds at Banbury Michaelmas Fair about 1910 and these are among the first images of the town to achieve a spontaneous, almost 'snapshot' quality, before the explosive growth of amateur photography, with the development of roll film and pocket cameras, in this century.

In its photographic development, as in so many ways, Banbury is a microcosm of national trends, but it is untypical in the availability of evidence to chart the process. Rusher's annual directories (recently indexed) enable precise dates to be applied where the photographer's name

is known. The bare bones of the directory evidence for early photographers can often be filled out with the information printed on the backs of the photographs, particularly in the case of the mounted 'carte de visite' and 'cabinet' format portraits popularly collected in albums from the 1850s until the 1890s. Both Library and Museum collections are rich in these portraits and although the people portrayed are usually infuriatingly anonymous, the photographer used the back of the card for details of prices and the range of his work.

Most importantly, there is the testimony of George Herbert in 'Shoemaker's Window', who gives a unique insight into the era, difficult now to imagine, when photography was new, uncertain and uncommon. Although he can be faulted on details (as in his chauvinist belief that Banbury had the first 'daguerreotypier' who ever practised),² the picture he gives of the first photographers in the town has the strength of direct knowledge, as he was one of them.

Using these three sources it is possible to summarise what is known about professional photographers in Banbury, 1850-1920; they are listed in the order of their first date of operation.

HEELEY (? 1845-50, address unknown).

Herbert is a useful corrective in relying on directory evidence for Heeley, the first daguerreotype artist in Banbury, does not appear in Rusher's annual lists. Richard Beard of London held the English patent for the daguerreotype process for 14 years until 1854 and sold licences for districts throughout the country. Heeley, a former draper's traveller, purchased the licence for Cambridgeshire for £400, did well, but spent the money 'as fast as it came in'. Unable to meet the instalment payments for the licence, he was obliged to 'slope it' to Banbury, where he could not advertise, for fear of his creditors and for lack of a licence. He had little work in Banbury, where photography was so new, and perhaps his chief importance lies in the fact that, when again obliged to escape his creditors, his equipment was sold very cheaply to George Herbert.³ No work survives.

J. THORPE (North Bar 1854-56; Middleton Road 1857-60).

Thorpe had been a cabinet maker and began as a daguerreotype artist in Banbury as soon as the patent expired. Herbert's story⁴ of his dressing up an old man in Sibford in a dead man's clothes and photographing him to console the widow, reveals the newness of the art in the villages, and also that each portrait then cost at least the considerable sum of £1. He employed a servant to assist in transporting his equipment, and did well financially but 'spent it as fast as he got it'. Thorpe could not manage the wet collodion plate process which gradually ousted the daguerreotype during the 1850s and returned to his former trade. No work survives.

George HERBERT (3 Horsefair 1856-77; 4 Horsefair 1878-87. Also Shoemaker 1856-62).

Herbert took up photography as an amateur 'hobby-horse' during the late 1840s, teaching himself the necessary chemistry and making most of the chemicals himself. In his lunch hours and on Sundays, he learnt both the daguerreotype and wet collodion processes, with a group of friends including chemists, a schoolmaster and a head brewer, none of whose work has been identified. His collodion positive portrait of himself and friends in the early 1850s (Shoemaker's Window, Plate II) is the earliest Banbury photograph to survive. He was able to master newly developed processes, through albumen paper printing to cartes de visite and enlargements coloured in oils to the dry plates of the 1880s. He gave up shoemaking in 1862 because "I had other opponents as photographers and the people would come and look at the specimens in the window and they would say 'Oh this is only a shoemaker. Let's go higher up'. People had forgotten that all of us had followed some other business before we were photographers and that it was a new business to us all." ⁵ There are 11 carte de visite portraits by Herbert in the museum collections.

Monsieur et Madame BARAT (South Bar/The Green 1863-70).

Known only from the directory entries and represented in the museum collections by carte de visite portraits, the Barats form one of the group of early photographers working in South Bar and Horsefair.

T. HARTWELL (2 South Bar Street, 1865-74).

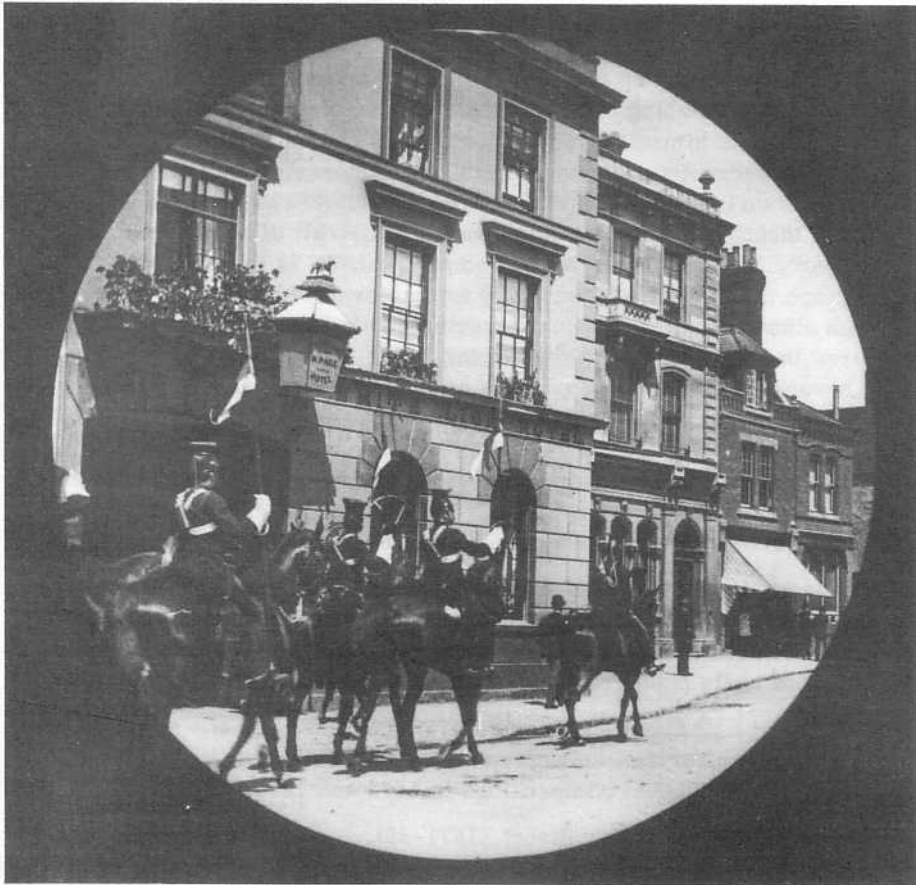
2 group portrait enlargements by Hartwell have survived, of the winners of Fire Brigade competitions in 1872 and 1874.

W.H. DODDS (11 South Bar Street, 1871-80).

14 carte de visite portraits by Dodds are in the museum collections, and their subjects show the extension of photography to the less well off. Further copies were available at 6d. each. Dodds stamped the mounts of his group portrait enlargements with exact details, for example 'Maltsters at Hunt Edmund's Brewery, 11th February 1872'.

L.W. BARTLETT (also taxidermist, 12½ South Bar Street 1881-86; 24 High Street 1887-1911).

Despite the apparent difference in address, the backs of early Bartlett cartes de visite reveal that he took over Dodds' Studio in South Bar. 3 boxes (30) of his glass plate negatives of 1900-10 have recently been given to the museum, ranging from examples of his taxidermy and the outside of his High Street shop to much-photographed Banbury buildings - the Reindeer Inn, Town Hall and 85-87 High Street. Bartlett is unusual among the later photographers in combining two distinct trades; others of the early twentieth century were picture framers or stationers. A knowledge of chemistry was obviously useful in both photography and taxidermy.



The Oxfordshire Hussars Parade Past The White Lion Hotel, 1905-10, possibly by Anthony Beales.

G. MOLD (34 Parsons Street, 1880-82; 17 Parsons Street, 1883-92; 5 West Bar 1895-96; 40 North Bar 1897-98; Broad Street 1899-1900).

A shadowy figure among the photographers setting up in business during the 1880s, Mold is represented only by two carte de visite portraits of 1883-92.

Mr. and Mrs. GRIMMETT (52 Parsons Street, 1883-85; South Bar 1886-97).

Surviving work by the Grimmetts includes 11 carte de visite and cabinet format studio portraits, as well as a framed, enlarged print of an unidentified local mill.

G. Anthony BEALES (also sign painter and picture framer, 5 South Bar Street 1888-1911).

Beales, a successful and prolific photographer, established the Parade Studio in South Bar, taken over by Blinkhorn's between 1911 and 1915. More certainly attributable photographs (carte de visite and cabinet portraits, mounted and framed enlargements and postcards) survive from his work than any other Banbury photographer. He was employed by the publishers of a special Banbury edition of 'Views and Reviews' in 1897⁶ to photograph the premises of a wide range of local tradesmen, including his own Parade Studio with its furniture, 'props' and painted backcloths for portrait work. From his own description of the business in 'Views and Reviews', it is clear that Beales, who claimed the Royal patronage of both Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, was aiming at the upper end of the market. This is reflected in the anonymous subjects of his many portraits. Also mentioned in 1897 are life-sized portraits, views of the town and enlargements in all processes, 'mono-crayon, auto-carbon, semi-tint in carbon, bromide upon opal, platinotype auto-crayon, carbon upon opal and semi-tint in bromide'. The technical possibilities for obtaining a 'speaking likeness' had greatly increased.

H.B. STANLEY (also bookseller, stationer, 32 High Street 1893-1904).

One large, framed group portrait is at present known.

W.E. CURTIS (also bookseller, stationer, picture framer, 3 Church Lane 1899-1906).

No work has been identified.

F.W. BUCK and Son (11 South Bar 1899-1901).

No work has been identified.

A.W. WHEELER (also bookbinder, picture framer, 67 Bridge Street 1901-06).

One postcard print for Morland's 'Banbury Advertiser' series is known.

J.R. BRIDGEMAN (5 Horsefair 1902-20).

Although obviously a substantial business, advertising in county directories, Bridgeman's work is at present known only from a postcard and an enlarged print of the Globe Room at the Reindeer Inn (pre-1910).

W.R. SANSBURY (also bookseller and stationer, 60 Bridge Street, 1906-1911).

Sansbury's surviving photographs include postcards, paper prints and framed group portraits.

BLINKHORN'S (5 South Bar, 1915 - present day).

Blinkhorn's took over Beale's Parade Studio and first appear in county directories in 1915. The firm's early records were destroyed in the 1930s and it therefore remains an open question whether two very

large (2, 500+) collections of glass plate negatives of postcard and other subjects were taken by Blinkhorn or by Anthony Beales. The plates have generously been deposited in the museum by Blinkhorn's and provide comprehensive coverage of most of the villages of Banburyshire, 1905-10. Many of the photographs are of church architecture and picturesque village street scenes, but among them are some of more special interest, including a rare view of men at work in the Edgehill stone quarry. The photographs of Banbury itself include several of the 1897 Diamond Jubilee celebrations in the town, probably by Beales, and of the Great Western Railway Station soon after 1900.

Although he does not appear in trade directories as a photographer, some of the most interesting and unusual photographs of Banbury 1905-10 were probably taken by B.R. MORLAND, stationer and newspaper owner of 31 Market Place, 1900-about 1920. 63 of his glass plate negatives have recently been given to the museum and provide unique insights into events in the town, particularly in the years 1908-1910. Particularly valuable are those of the Michaelmas Fair, the Carriers Parade in 1908, the visit of the Princess Helena Victoria in 1909 and the General Election of January 1910.

Although never a numerically large element among the tradesmen of Banbury, the early photographers are perhaps of disproportionate importance in the enduring visual record that they have left of the town and the countryside around. Much work remains to be done in incorporating photographs held elsewhere (particularly in Banbury Library) into the framework established from the museum's own collections. The museum curator is always pleased to see photographs whether by these known photographers or anonymous views of Banbury and Banburyshire and would like the opportunity to copy those not available to the collections.

Sarah Gosling

NOTES

1. See, among others, 'The Birth of Photography', Brian Coe (Ash and Grant 1976) and 'The Victorian Professional Photographer', John Han-narry (Shire Album 56). A useful and inexpensive guide to the identi-fication of early photographic processes and the care of old photographs is 'Caring for Old Photographs', by T.J. Collings (Society of Archivists, 1983).
2. 'Shoemaker's Window', 28.
3. Ibid, 28-29.
4. Ibid, 30-31.
5. Ibid, 28-33, 36-38.
6. Copy in Banbury Museum collections (Accession No.76.7.1)

CANONS ASHBY - A CIVIL WAR SKIRMISH

On thursday 18 April 1644 a party of about 30 or 50 of the Parliamentary infantry, being sent by Sergeant-Major Whetham, governor of Northampton, to collect money in the neighbourhood of Banbury, took up their quarters at Sir John Dryden's house at Canons Ashby, 10 miles from Banbury.

In the night, a party of about 200 foot and 20 horse from Banbury Castle (or, according to another account, a party of the Earl of Northampton's horse with eighty foot from Banbury) came into Canons Ashby : the Parliamentarians, having intelligence of their approach, retreated into the church for safety, where the enemy pursued them, and soon effected an entrance by fastening a petard on the door, which forced it open.

Thereupon, the Parliamentarians took refuge in the steeple, where they maintained their position for two hours, but at length, the enemy beginning to set fire to it, they surrendered on terms, and were all (except one, who was left being wounded), conveyed prisoners to Banbury. One of the Royalists was killed by a stone thrown from the steeple, and two or three others were wounded. The Royalists took 30 muskets and about £7 in money; and put all the prisoners (except the clerk of the company, who commanded the party, and who was carried into the Castle), into a barn at Banbury.

The next day the committee and Governor of Northampton sent to offer an exchange of prisoners, which, being refused, they, on Friday the 26th April, dispatched five or six troops of cavalry with 50 firelocks to Banbury. These forces, being led into the town on foot, on Saturday morning released the prisoners in the barn, and then marched into the body of the town, where they were opposed by a party of the enemy, whom they drove into the Castle, taking 32 prisoners. They also rescued 10 men who had been impressed, and took about 40 horses and as many muskets, with which booty they returned to Northampton, with the loss of only one man, who, adventuring too far, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

This is an extract from Beesley's History of Banbury (1841) -
pages 355/356.

J. Portergill

COFFERER COPE AND THE COPES OF CANONS ASHBY

The Drydens have lived at Canons Ashby for so long that it is often forgotten that the first secular owner of the priory was not a Dryden. The site of the late monastery and all the demesne lands were acquired by Sir John Cope in 1538.

Sir John Cope was the fourth son of William Cope Cofferer¹ to King Henry VII. This office, presumably of looking after the king's treasure, was obviously a very important one - William Cope abandoned his paternal Coat of Arms for "Ar. the coffers s" - and he seems to have acquired a great deal of wealth from it. Admittedly his second wife was an heiress. Jane Spencer, one of the daughters of Sir John Spencer of Hodnell, Warwickshire, not only brought her share of Spencer property to the Copes but was also sole heiress of the enormous wealth of her maternal uncle, Sir Richard Empson, a notorious official of Easton Neston, Northants.

It was towards the end of the fifteenth century that William Cope purchased estates in and around Banbury. In 1496, he leased the Manor of Hardwick (including a manor house on a hill) from the Bishop of Lincoln and he augmented it by purchasing a number of adjoining farms. He was, in fact, responsible for depopulating Hardwick and turning the land into a single enclosed farm. In 1500, he acquired one of the two secular manors of Grimsbury, having already in 1498 acquired Hanwell Castle, in which he resided and either built or rebuilt.² The same year, he received a grant of the manor of Wormleighton, Warwickshire which he promptly enclosed and converted into grazing for sheep. "This entailed the destruction of 12 messuages and 3 cottages and the eviction of 60 persons, who were reduced to tears and idleness and possibly starvation. On the other hand the value of the land to Cope rose from £40 to £60".³ In 1506, he sold it for £1900 to his wife's cousin, Sir John Spencer, who built the manor house of Wormleighton though it was not long before the Spencers moved to Althorp.

In 1513, William Cope died and was buried in the southeast chapel of the old St. Mary's, Banbury beneath a tomb of black touchstone marble. He had given the glass for the windows in this chapel.

Though he was the second surviving son, Sir John Cope did not inherit either Hardwick or Hanwell. Nor did he marry an heiress though his first wife and mother of his children was a local girl, Bridget Raleigh, daughter of Edward Raleigh of Farnborough, Warwickshire. Presumably he bought Canons Ashby, not only as a home, but because he realised it could be a successful sheep farm. At this time, his Spencer cousins had recently become extremely prosperous sheep farmers having bought up enormous tracts of suitable land throughout Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. No doubt, Sir John Cope hoped to do likewise for in 1540 he also bought Eydon and in 1547 he bought the manors of Hodnell and

Ascote from the Spencers (who had lived there for several generations) though he sold these latter manors only four years later.

Canons Ashby had been enclosed by the prior in 1489 who had converted 100 acres to pasture and destroyed three houses. In 1547, Sir John Cope kept no less than 2,000 sheep there. The same year he was also Member of Parliament for Northamptonshire and the previous year he was Sheriff for the county. He had been knighted in 1539.

Sir John Cope converted the monastic building which lay to the south of the church into a house where he resided but his successors did not live there and it was finally demolished in 1710.

He died in 1557 and is buried in Canons Ashby church which he acquired in 1550 together with the rectory. A few years before her father's death, his daughter Elizabeth married John Dryden who already owned lay property in Canons Ashby. It seems it was they who commenced the building work on the present house, probably at the time of their marriage which lasted until the death of John Dryden in 1584, exactly 400 years ago when the first baronet, Sir Erasmus Dryden, inherited the house and Dryden lands in Canons Ashby.

Clare Jakeman

FOOTNOTES

1. The author has been unable to ascertain the exact duties and perquisites of this office and would be delighted if someone is able to enlighten her.
2. It is doubtful whether there were any resident lords of the manor of Hanwell before the Copes. V.C.H. Oxfordshire.
3. V.C.H. Warwickshire.

Sources

Beesley's History of Banbury

William Potts History of Banbury, sec. Edition.

Victoria Counties History, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

TAXPAYERS IN RESTORATION BANBURY

"Upon the four and twentieth day of May [1660], the Fleet set sail; and . . . arriv'd near Dover so early on the six and twentieth, that his Majesty disembark'd, and being received by the General [Monck] at the brink of the Sea (whom he met, and embraced, with great demonstrations of affection) he presently took Coach . . .

"... the nine and twentieth of May, and his Birth-day, he enter'd London; all the ways thither being so full of People, and Acclamations, as if the whole Kingdom had been gather'd there. . . . He no sooner came to White-Hall, but the two Houses of Parliament solemnly cast themselves at his Feet, with all vows of affection and fidelity to the world's end. In a word, the Joy was so unexpressible, and so universal, that his Majesty said smilingly to some about him, 'he doubted it had been his own fault he had been absent so long; for he saw no body that did not protest, he had ever wished for his Return.' "

So wrote Clarendon in the concluding sentences of his "History of the Great Rebellion".¹

Pepys and others corroborate this almost universal feeling of joy at Charles II's restoration. The note in the registers by the ejected Rector of Hanborough, Dr Thomas Walker, on his return to the parish, "on his Majesty's happy restoration",² is typical, though the registers and corporation records of puritan, parliamentary Banbury, pass over the event in silence. The first acknowledgment in Banbury of the King's return is in the implementation of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy at the mayor making on 29th September 1661.³ It was not until 1662 that the Vicar of Banbury, Samuel Wells, was ejected for nonconformity.

But for Charles II on his restoration, as it had been for his father, the urgent need was for ready money. On 30th June 1660 the cash in hand in the reopened Exchequer was just £141. 7s. 11d. - and the accumulated debt amounted to some two and a half millions - of which a large part was the arrears of pay due to the Army and Navy, whose discharge was an urgent political necessity.⁴

This set the pattern for Charles II's reign - the ever increasing cost of government administration, escalating in times of war, which the Civil War had certainly established as the responsibility of the elected parliament, through taxation, rather than of the Crown.

It is not the purpose of this article to examine the various taxes raised in Charles II's reign to attempt to meet this need, but a fortunate result for the local (and family) historian is that in their raising they have left records which often include the names of the taxpayers.⁵

The first of these money-raising efforts was not in fact a tax at all. By an Act of Parliament⁶ the nation was called upon to subscribe to a "Free and Voluntary Present" to the King. Collectors were appointed and on certain days took subscriptions in the various market towns. The records of collection of this subscription, and of other taxes discussed

below, have survived in the Exchequer records now in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, in Class E.179. For the Free and Voluntary Present the bulk of Oxfordshire, including all the north, the Hundreds of Banbury and Bloxham, form part of a long and unwieldy roll of parchment membranes stitched head to foot, arranged place by place - awkward to locate but easy enough thereafter.⁷ The subscription for Banbury Hundred was taken in Banbury itself on 10th October 1661. The signatories of those attesting the roll were George Chamberlayne (of Wardington, second son of the judge Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, who lived at Wickham),⁸ James Say and Seale (as William, the first Viscount, did not die until April 1662, the return was clearly signed after that date), Thomas Robins (Mayor of Banbury), Nathaniel Wheatley (a Justice of the Peace and senior Alderman) and James West (another senior Alderman). The total raised in the Hundred of Banbury was £244.16s.6d., of which £57 came from 250 inhabitants of the Borough and £2.17s.8d. from sixteen in Neithrop. (Grimsbury lay in Northamptonshire and so is not included in the Oxfordshire roll. That for Northamptonshire does survive, but there are no entries for Grimsbury and Nethercote.) Pointing the contrast, however, between what apparently prosperous Banbury tradesmen could offer and where the real wealth lay, Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Wickham and James Fiennes Esq. of Shutford (as he still was then) each contributed £50 (the maximum allowed under the act was £400 from peers and £200 from non-peers).

It is interesting to speculate on the motives that influenced the subscribers and the amounts they gave: genuine approval of the King's return; guilty consciences for what had gone before; or merely a prudent public gesture of support for the new government - often it must have been a mixture of all three. Certainly, in Banbury, all of the puritan trading hierarchy of the town contributed sums from £3 down - generous enough amounts at the values of the time. A useful feature of this list is that occupations are occasionally given, and the larger donors are usually accorded the description "Gen." - more a tribute to the size of their gift than a true indication of class.

The Free and Voluntary Gift was of course a temporary measure, and to provide a permanent and regular source of income, an entirely novel tax was established, the Hearth Tax. This has been described many times.⁹ The tax was raised twice yearly from Michaelmas 1662 until 1689, though the assessments or returns naming the taxpayers only survive between 1662 and 1674 and even then only very irregularly. Those for Oxfordshire still exist only for Michaelmas 1662, and for Lady Day and Michaelmas 1665. The Michaelmas 1665 return for the entire county, and the Lady Day 1665 return, for the City of Oxford only, have been published.¹⁰

The importance of this tax was that it was supposed to include all house occupiers, not just the owners of houses, so in theory the returns

should provide a nominal roll of all heads of households, with the number of hearths (and therefore heated rooms) in their homes. Although paupers and some others were exempt from paying the tax, their names should still appear, and in the published Michaelmas 1665 return are shown in a separate section for each parish as "discharged by poverty". In the earlier Michaelmas 1662 return they are not so differentiated.

Of the actual documents, the enrolled copy for 1662 is in bad condition, having apparently been partially eaten by rats, and what remains is difficult to read. Fortunately, for this year the original paper returns compiled by the constables of each place survive. Although the hands differ widely and some are semi-literate, they are generally easy enough to read, and have been repaired and bound into three books. What is more, they are far more accurate than the enrolled copies, being actually written by the men who knew the people they were listing. For Banbury there were 190 names, compared with 146 in the Lady Day 1665 return and 138 at Michaelmas 1665; so the first return has significantly more names than the later ones. Of those for 1665, the Lady Day roll is generally rougher and in the earlier part suffers from fading and is in poor condition; the Michaelmas roll, that published, is in excellent condition and easy to read. However, by comparison of the names (in conjunction with known local versions in registers and probate records) the Michaelmas return is found to be the least accurate; very probably it was based on the Lady Day roll, itself taken from a now lost roll of 1664 (or even the earlier 1662 roll) - and with each transcription new errors must have crept in. The entries for Grimsbury and Nethercote come from the Northamptonshire Hearth Tax returns, which survive for 1662 and 1674 only.¹¹ The different spellings of the same surname, as shown in Table 1, are a salutary reminder of unreliability of spelling at this time, and of the need to search in indexes (or recognise in documents) all possible variant spellings.

From medieval times until the Civil War, the traditional way of raising money was by a 'Subsidy', which had to be specially voted each time, although this might be spread over several years. Only those with significant land holdings or trading goods paid this tax, but it still served to show who the most prosperous in the town or parish were. The last of these Subsidies were voted in the early 1660s, and there are returns for Banbury and Bloxham Hundreds for 1663 and 1664/5. The latter has decayed on one side and all the entry for the borough of Banbury is lost, but it is likely to have been near identical to the 1663 return. For Banbury borough there were forty taxpayers, with a further thirteen for Neithrop. Relative wealth is almost impossible to assess, as the basis for assessment had become stereotyped, and, so far as the Borough is concerned, most taxpayers are paired with someone else, presumably a business colleague. Only twelve out of the forty were assessed on goods alone, showing how important landholdings still were to most Banbury tradesmen.¹²

There were many other taxes for Charles II's reign, of which by far the most useful is the Poll Tax. Unfortunately, with these the central government only required a set sum of money to be forwarded by the collectors and had no interest in quite how it was raised. Thus there are no centrally held lists of taxpayers. These sometimes survive in local records, as with the City of Oxford, for which there are some fine later seventeenth century lists - an 'Aid' for 1667 and a Poll Tax for 1666/7 are published.¹³ Sadly the Banbury Borough archives are few before the nineteenth century and apart from the Tudor and Stuart 'Account Book' already published¹⁴ nothing of this nature survives. Tantalisingly, a list of Borough records of the early 1960s does include a rent roll of corporation property in the 1660s, but in the intervening years this has disappeared.

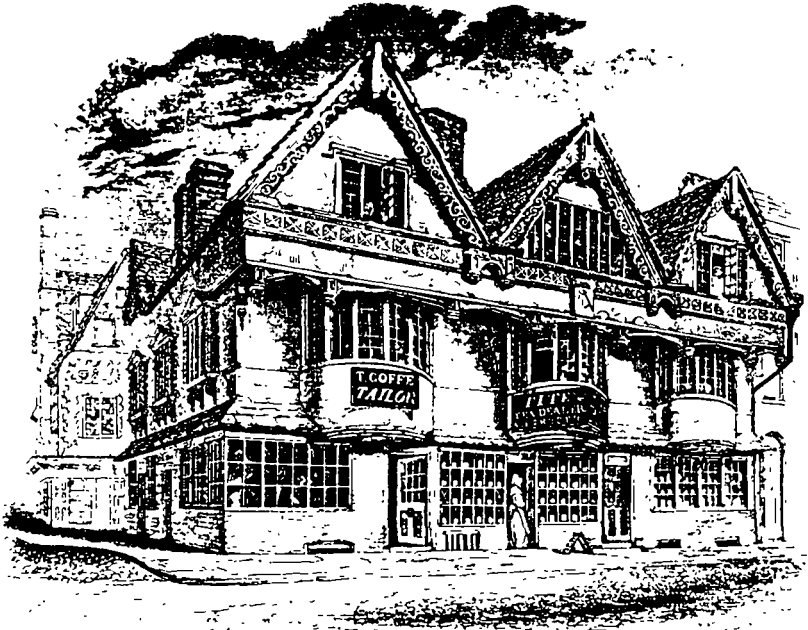
The Taxpayers and Their Houses

By far and away the largest house in the parish of Banbury was Wickham Park, that of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, the wealthiest landowner. The house contained 26 or 27 hearths, £4.8s. subsidy was paid on his extensive landholdings, and as mentioned he donated the enormous sum of £50 in 1661, in comparison with £57 for the whole of Banbury borough. The house had been built early in the century by Sir Thomas's grandfather, Judge Chamberlayne, and was to pass to the Dashwood family through the marriage of his daughter Penelope to (Sir) Robert Dashwood in 1682. Extensive alterations in the early nineteenth century have left few remains of this house apart from some datestones and a seventeenth century range to the north-east of the present main house, all parts of the Tudor Hall School.¹⁵

Following this, the second largest house in private occupation was Calthorpe House, with 16 or 17 hearths. William Morgan lived here - his late wife Mary had been daughter of Thomas and Katherine Hawten, whose family home it had been since early in the century.¹⁶ Although they would appear to have been living there at least as early as 1652, when Mary died, there is no donation from William Morgan in 1661. In contrast with Sir Thomas Chamberlayne's large estate, he had only 16s. to pay in subsidy, and that jointly with Mrs Hawten, nevertheless the sole subsidy payment for Calthorpe.

These two large country houses are not typical of the parish, and it is perhaps significant that unlike a rural parish, where a large landowner would have dominated the place, the Chamberlayne family appear to have had little importance or interest in the borough. The family at Calthorpe House may have been closer to the town and its tradesmen than to the landed gentry, for William Morgan's sister-in-law Anne Hawten had married Robert Vivers, one of a wealthy family of Banbury mercers.

Indeed in Banbury itself one of the largest private houses, and one of the few certainly identifiable, was that of Robert's youngest brother Edward Vivers, a Quaker and woollen draper. This is the fine three-gabled house in the High Street (Nos. 85-97), bearing its date of building,



Edward Vivers House, High Street, Banbury. Beesley.

1650, and the initials E. V. M. (the 'M.' was for Mary his wife). This grand new house had ten hearths and a particularly fine chimneypiece can still be seen in the first floor front room (at least three others still remained in the 1960s). As befitted one of the wealthier townspeople, Edward Vivers gave £2, one of the highest amounts. Nevertheless in the Michaelmas 1665 roll the house is omitted, and in the Lady Day roll only listed (confusingly under 'Edward Rivers') as if unoccupied - which well it might be, for by then Edward Vivers had been arrested and imprisoned for his Quaker activities.¹⁷

Another large private house was that of Samuel Hall, with eleven hearths, and a gift of 10s. He was to be Mayor in 1670, and paid subsidy on landholdings, in conjunction with Mr William Halhead. Apart from the Hawthens, the Halls were the only family in Banbury who were armigerous and included in the 1634 Heralds' Visitation. They had originated in Swerford and South Newington. It seems likely that Samuel was the heir of Anthony Hall who was living in Banbury in 1634 and whose wife Deborah was daughter in the influential William Knight.¹⁸ Unfortunately it is not clear where the house was, though his neighbours seem to have been Ambrose Horseman, Robert Webb (of the Plough), Thomas Reynolds, John Jurden and Francis Smith.

'Mr. Slad's house' also had nine or ten hearths, though, in 1665 at least, it was probably uninhabited. This may have been the William Slade whose wife Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley, had died in 1658 and was commemorated in Banbury church.¹⁹ His neighbours included

Peter Fletcher, Martin Kenning, Mr Richard Hill, Mr Francis Webb and Alphonso Turner.

Mr Timothy Lawrence, who was constable or tithingman in 1622, and an 'Assistant' to the Corporation, gave £1 in 1661, and paid 16s. subsidy on land (with Mrs Horseman), had nine hearths - his immediate neighbours were probably Mr John Webb (Mayor in 1659) and Mr Benjamin Hibberdine (an apothecary and alderman), with Mr William and Benjamin Hawtyn and John Bloxham close by.

Another probably identifiable house is the Vicarage, beside the church. Samuel Wells had been Vicar during the Commonwealth, and although he was ejected in 1662 it is known that he continued to live in Banbury until the passing of the Five-Mile-Act in 1665 forced his removal to Deddington. He appears moreover to have continued to live in the Vicarage itself, as in both 1662 and 1665 he was assessed for eight hearths, whilst the name of his successor, Thomas Mathew, does not appear in the tax returns.

Also with eight hearths was Mr Barnabas Horseman, whose wife Elizabeth was daughter of Anthony Hall. He was described as a 'lawyer' in the burial register - he actually died in June 1663, though his name still appears in the 1665 assessment. In 1661 he gave £3, more than anyone else in Banbury. In 1663 'Mrs. Horseman', perhaps his widow, was assessed for 16s. subsidy on land with Timothy Lawrence. His immediate neighbours were Henry Middleton and Mr George Annesley, and he may well have lived in the Horsefair, as the name of Samuel Wells, the ejected vicar, is within half a dozen entries in both returns.

An intriguing seven-hearth house is that listed, in 1662 only, as 'Capt. Eir's'. A 'Capt. Eyre' was imprisoned in Banbury Castle in 1645, during the Civil War, when he was described as 'neare allyed to Mr Holman' in a letter suggesting an exchange, itself signed amongst others by Philip Holman, who lived nearby at Warkworth. In 1665 (only) there was an uninhabited six-hearth house belonging to (blank) Holman Esqr., which probably was Philip Holman's, or possibly his son John's (M.P. for Banbury from 1662, and actually created a baronet in 1663). The two may be the same.²⁰

An alternative is that 'Capt. Eyre' might be the same as 'Grandfather Eyre' referred to by William Knight in his will in 1673 as having a house in Parsons Lane, and probably the same as Mr Daniel Eyre who died in 1673/4. William Knight's father, also William (who died in 1672), was listed in 1665 (but not in 1662) as having a seven-hearth house, and it is possible that these might be the same. But both father and son also mentioned a house in Sheep Street (in 1674 'late in the possession of Mr James Sutton').

Other seven-hearth houses were occupied by Nathaniel Vivers, a brother of Edward, whose trade token in 1668 bore the Fruiterers' arms;²¹ Sarah the widow of William Whateley, apothecary, and Mayor in 1648, who



The Unicorn Inn,
Market Place, Banbury.
From Beesley's
original manuscript.

had died in 1657; and Mr John Hams, a slatter (only listed in 1662).

There were sixteen six-hearth and twenty five-hearth houses - these accommodated many more of the town's wealthier leaders: Thomas Robins, Mayor in 1661-2, who headed the town's list with a £2 donation; Doctor Erasmus Hall, who with Edward Vivers paid 16s. subsidy on land, and gave £1; Mr Samuel Reynolds, who gave 12s., and at his death in 1689 (when he was a Justice of the Peace) lived in the Beast Market, according to his will; Mr Francis Webb, who gave £2, and paid 8s. land subsidy; Mr James West, who gave £3, signed the 1661 return, paid 16s. land subsidy (with John Hains, gent.), and was Mayor in 1657 and 1668; Mrs Mary West, widow, and her son John West, jun.; Mr Nathaniel Wheatley, sen., Mayor in 1656; and Mr Henry Stokes, who gave £2 'for himself and his Mother'.

'His Mother' was Mrs Joan Stokes, owner of the Unicorn tavern, a building with no less than eighteen hearths in 1662, sixteen in 1665, much the largest number of hearths in the town. She was the widow of Mr William Stokes, an alderman and vintner who had died in 1658. This tavern and its owners and landlords have been exhaustively discussed in my article 'A Century of Tavern Keeping', together with the relationship, both as neighbours and through marriage, with Mr James West, mercer, and Mayor in 1657 and 1668.²² Then as now reached through an archway, it originally included the three-bay bow-windowed frontage to the Market Place. James West's house was its neighbour to the north, with a still surviving seventeenth century frontage (much restored) in Parsons Street.

Another important inn was the Reindeer in Parsons Street, though by the 1660s perhaps going into a decline and suffering from competition from the new Unicorn. Although owned by the Knight family, its landlord

was Thomas Sutton, an important figure in the town, Mayor in 1679 and an alderman at his death in 1685, describing himself in his will as a vintner. He issued a trade token in 1666.²³ At this time the inn still incorporated the building to the east of the gateway, and as befitted a sizeable inn, with the magnificent Globe Room only erected 25 years, it had ten hearths in 1662.²⁴

Almost opposite was the home of Mr Edward Welchman, the baker - 'The Original Cakeshop', so shamefully demolished in the 1960s. It was quite a large house, although with only four hearths, and Welchman paid 8s. subsidy on landholdings, was able to give £1.10s. in 1661, and was Mayor in 1660. The problem of establishing neighbours and locations is here highlighted, as in spite of Welchman's and Sutton's proximity to each other, their names appear widely separated in the 1662 and 1665 returns. Presumably one side of the street was listed separately from the other, perhaps even the responsibility of different constables.

Robert Webb, who had ten hearths in 1662 (and is not recorded in 1665) was described in his will of 1666 as an innholder. Thomas Webb, a victualler who in 1662 and 1665 only had two hearths, was later at the Plough, so that was probably Robert's before him. However, it seems unlikely that the small building at the corner of Cornhill, within memory the Plough Inn, can have accommodated ten hearths, unless it was then much larger. Although inns such as the Reindeer and Unicorn seem to have retained the same names throughout their existence, mobility of inn signs is common - they moved quite regularly in Burford, and both there and in Totnes there are examples of landlords taking inn signs with them to new sites.²⁵

James Wagstaffe, with Edward Vivers a leading Quaker, was the innkeeper at the Flower-de-Luce, issuing a trade token in 1651²⁶ - this may have been on the site of 98 Broad St, formerly Cole Bar St, where there was an inn of the same name, but of apparently relatively modern construction. It was a small place, with only three hearths, but as Wagstaffe was also a mercer, the inn may have been only a sideline.

The only substantial building on which no light can be thrown is the ten or eleven hearth house occupied by Mrs Joane Richards, widow, who gave 6s.8d. in 1661. Her late husband has not been identified, the only Richards who married a Joan at Banbury having been Matthew, to Joan Green, widow, in 1654 - but she died later that same year.

So far it is only the larger houses and wealthier people that have been commented upon. However at the other end of the scale there were, in 1665, twenty who were exempted or 'discharged' by reason of their poverty from paying the tax. These included two unexpected names: Mr John Welchman, a gentleman and apothecary, who gave 5s. in 1661, acted as constable in 1662, issued a trade token the following year, and in 1675 was Mayor; and Andrew Harvey, a tanner, who gave 10s. in 1661 (though this was marked as 'unpaid!'), paid 8s. land subsidy, was Mayor

in 1672 and a Justice of the Peace. Evidently their misfortunes were temporary (or they were good friends with the tax assessor!).

An intriguing taxpayer is Foulke or Fawlke Grevill, gent., who had a five-hearth house. Beesley refers to an incident in March 1660, when 'Fulk Grevill, being at or near Banbury, of the antient and gentile familie of the Grevills of Warwickshire, was condemn'd at Oxford assize, for robbing on the high way, and killing, as 'twas said, a man,²⁷ If he was anything to do with the Grevills of Drayton then murder was nothing new in the family - Lewis Greville had been executed for this in 1589.²⁸

Outside the town and borough, apart from Sir Thomas Chamberlayne and William Morgan, there was no one of wealth or consequence. The largest gift in 1661 was 10s. from John Long of Neithrop, a Quaker and yeoman, who had six hearths - possibly (but this is speculation) he lived in Orchard House, north of the Warwick road, the only good-sized seventeenth century house surviving in Neithrop. In 1671 he was appointed to keep the minutes of the Quaker Quarterly business meeting. The largest payer of land subsidy, £1.12s., was a non-resident, Mr Edward Durnelly or Darnelly, a London apothecary who had bought Banbury Mill in 1648 from Robert Vivers, and who in 1671 leased it to Samuel Bradford of Moor Mill, Oxford.²⁹ He was presumably the same as the yeoman Samuel Bradford who occupied a three-hearth house in Neithrop, and at his burial in 1686 was described as a miller. In Hardwick, the only house recorded was that of Richard Coates, a yeoman, with four or three hearths. Easington Farm or Grange, where the Hawtens lived before moving to Calthorpe, is not identifiable. In Grimsbury, for which, being in Northamptonshire, hearth tax returns only are available, the only sizeable houses were the five-hearth home of John Horsman and that of Mr Ambrose Mayoe, with five or six hearths.

Of the contributors to the 1661 'Free and Voluntary Present', in Banbury itself, the two most generous (and presumably prosperous), with £3 each, were the lawyer Mr Barnabas Horseman, and Mr James West, a younger brother of Aholiab West who had been Mayor twice, and whose family were well on the way to wealth and gentility. James' own son Robert became a barrister, and his eldest daughter Bridget married John Stokes, presumably son of his neighbours at the Unicorn.³⁰ Next, with £2.10s., came an apparently non-resident physician, Dr Thomas Smith (though he was buried in Banbury, in 1669); and, with £2, Mr Henry Stokes and his mother; Mr Edward Vivers; Mr Francis Webb; and Thomas Robins, gent., the Mayor of that year. Seven more give £1.10s. or £1, seven 15s. or 12s., and twenty give 10s.

Records are the working tools of the bureaucracy of the day, not designed with the interests of local or family historians in mind. We must glean what we can from them, and it is in their accumulation and comparison that their value can emerge.

J.S.W. Gibson

References

Note. Baptisms, marriages and burials are from Banbury parish registers, published by the Society, in particular vol. 9, *Baptisms and Burials*, Part 2, 1653-1723 (1969). This gives references for wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) and the Peculiar Court of Banbury (PCB), not quoted in this article.

1. *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, Begun in the Year 1641...* by Edward Earl of Clarendon, 1704, vol. 3, p. 602.
2. *Hanborough*, by Robert C.S. Bailey, n.d., p. 38.
3. *Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart*, ed. J.S.W. Gibson and E.R.C. Brinkworth, B.H.S., vol. 15, 1977, p. 208.
4. *Warwick County Records: Hearth Tax Returns*, vol. 1, introduction by Philip Styles, pp. xi-xii, quoting W.A. Shaw, 'The Beginnings of the National Debt', in *Historical Essays of Owen's College, Manchester*.
5. See *Hearth Tax Returns and other Later Stuart Tax Lists and Petitions*, compiled by J.S.W. Gibson, Federation of Family History Societies, 1984.
6. 13 Car.II c.4
7. Public Record Office, E.179/255/5
8. *Victoria History of the County of Oxford*, vol. 10, *Banbury Hundred* (henceforward referred to as *VCH*), pp. 214-5.
9. *Village Records*, by John West, 2nd edn., 1982, pp. 131-35, 200-1, has a general description and updated bibliography. Philip Styles' introduction to the Warwickshire Hearth Tax, note 4 above, is the most detailed and exhaustive description I have met. Introductions to other published county editions will all be helpful, and that to the Oxfordshire return, note 10, is of course of particular relevance. In this journal, the tax is briefly described in 'A Century of Tavern Keeping', see note 22 below.
10. *Hearth Tax Returns, Oxfordshire, 1665*, ed. M.M.B. Weinstock, Oxfordshire Record Society, vol. 21, 1940. The Banbury section is on pp. 156-60, preceded by Neithrop and other hamlets in the parish on pp. 154-5. The Lady Day 1665 return for Oxford is in *Surveys and Tokens*, ed. H.E. Salter, Oxford Historical Society, vol. 75, 1923, pp. 183-212 (incorrectly described as for Michaelmas 1665).
11. The 1662 enrolled copy is E.179/164/504, and the bound copies of constables' returns are E.179/255/4. The Lady Day 1665 roll is E.179/164/514 and the published Michaelmas 1665 roll is E.179/164/513. Other surviving assessments and returns for parts of Oxfordshire are listed in my forthcoming Guide. The Northamptonshire returns for 1662 and 1674 are E.179/254/11 and 254/14 respectively. The 1670 return, E.179/157/446, does not include Grimsbury and Nethercote.
12. The 1663 subsidy for Banbury and Bloxham Hundreds is E.179/164/507, and for 1664/5 is E.179/164/509.
13. *Surveys and Tokens*, O.H.S., 75, pp. 213-354.
14. See note 3.
15. *VCH* pp. 47-8.
16. *VCH*, p. 44; *Cake & Cockhorse*, vol. 6, no. 4, 'A Disputed Inheritance'.
17. *VCH*, pp. 32, 109-10; *C&CH*, vol. 7, no. 9, 'The Origins of Quakerism in Banbury', by Barrie Trinder.
18. *The Visitations of the County of Oxford, 1566, 1574, and 1634*, ed. W.H. Turner, Harleian Society, vol. 5, 1871, p. 271.
19. *The History of Banbury*, by Alfred Beesley, 1841. p. 497.
20. Beesley, pp. 407, 481, 483.
21. Beesley, p. 478.
22. 'A Century of Tavern Keeping, Part 1. The Stokes Family at the Unicorn and Three Tuns', *C&CH*, vol. 7, no. 4.
23. Beesley, p. 478.
24. *VCH*, pp. 32-3; 'Seventeenth Century Innkeepers in Banbury', by C.F.C. Beeson, *C&CH*, vol. 1, no. 9, pp. 123-4; 'The Reindeer Inn, Banbury', by Michael Laithwaite, *C&CH*, vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 159-63.
25. Mr Michael Laithwaite provided information on the mobility of inn signs, and generally made many helpful comments when he read the draft of this article many years ago. I acknowledge his help with gratitude.
26. Beesley, p. 478.
27. Beesley, p. 477, quoting Bliss's Wood's Athenaeum.
28. *VCH*, vol. 9 (*Bloxham Hundred*), p. 106.
29. *VCH*, pp. 69-70.
30. Roberts-West pedigree, *Crisp's Visitations*, vol. 6, p. 54.

Table 1. Taxpayers in Restoration Banbury, 1661-1665.

The surname given in capitals is the most recognisable and sensible of the spellings used in the returns. Alternatives (uncapitalised) follow. Those in brackets are ones used in the Michaelmas 1665 roll, as published, where they differ from the Lady Day roll.

Occupation. If this appears in one of the returns, it is given *without* brackets. If it is derived from parish registers, wills or other sources, it is given *in* brackets.

Returns. 1661 gift: the sum promised. Hearth Tax: number of hearths. Subsidy: the sum to be paid.

Year of death. From the burial register. If between 1661 and 1665, the exact date of burial is given in the Comments column.

Will. PCC = Prerogative Court of Canterbury; PCB = Peculiar Court of Banbury. Exact references can be found in the published burial register.

Comments. Any information occurring in any of the lists, apart from name and occupation, is shown in the final column, preceded by an asterisk. The return in which it appears is also asterisked. Examples of this additional information: signature as constable on the 1662 Hearth Tax; discharge by poverty in the 1665 Hearth Tax; a sum unpaid in the 1661 'gift'; or, against 'year of death', relevant information in the parish registers. The 1663 Subsidy was assessed on 'land' or on 'goods', and this too is shown by asterisked comments. Where the number of hearths in the Michaelmas 1665 roll differs from the Lady Day roll the alternative is shown in brackets.

General. Information on trade tokens is taken from *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*, by George C. Williamson, 1889-91, reprinted 1967; and from *Beesley's History of Banbury*, pp. 477-79. 'Seventeenth Century Innkeepers in Banbury', by C.F.C. Beeson, *Cake & Cockhorse*, vol. 1, no. 9, pp. 122-25, provides useful information on innkeepers. Further information about those listed below may be found in *Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart* (particularly the Biography section, pp. 299-330) and in the appendix to 'Trouble over Sheep Pens', *C&CH*, vol. 7, no. 2.

<i>Name and occupation</i>	<i>1661 gift</i>	<i>Hearth Tax 1662 '65</i>	<i>Subsidy '63</i>	<i>Year of Death</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>Comments</i>
BANBURY (borough)						
ABRAHAM (alias Metcalfe)						
Mr Thomas, sen., apothecary	6s.8d	5*	5	-	1677 PCC	*signs as constable/tithingman
ALLEN, Allin						
Mr William, gen.	£1.10s.0d.	4	4	-	1670 PCC	Mayor, 1653
ANNESLEY, Annsly, Aneslowe, Anly (Auley)						
Mr George, gen.	10s.	3	3(4)	16s*	1671/2 PCC	*gds, with Mr Willm. Wheatly and John West
George, jurfr. (shoemaker)	2s.6d	2	2	-	1694/5 -	
Mathew, gen.	3s.4d	2	2	-	-	Trade token sugar-loaf
ARRELL, Arrall						
John (tailor)	2s.	1	-	-	1687 -	
AUSTIN, Austen						
Mr John, gen. (alderman)	5s.	2	-	16s*	1678 -	*land, with Mr Charles Cox; Mayor, 1654
Jo., jun. (gent.)	-	4	-	-	1708* PCB	*Mr John, at church stile
Thomas (?mistake for John)	-	-	3	-	-	
William	-	6	2	-	1676	

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
BALL, John (bookseller)	2s.	1	-	-	1686*	- *poor
BANISTER, Martin (slatter)	-	2	-	-	1680/1	
BARNES, Burnes John (victualler)	2s.	5	2	-	1688*	PCB *'at ye Poleaxe'
BASSE, Bosse Edward, barber Henry	5s. -	3 2	3 -	- -	1669/70 1698*	PCB - *'from ye Mayden Hede; poor'
BENSON, Bensley Christopher (chapman)	-	1	-	-	1669	
BENTLEY, Bently Mr Mathew, gen. (shoemaker)	10s.	5*	4	-	1667	PCB *signs as constable
BLACKWELL, Blasckwell (Blacksnell) Mrs Eleanor, widow	5s.*	3	3	-	1684	- *2s.6d. unpaid
BLOXHAM, Bloxeham John (victualler, innholder)	1s.	5	5	-	1664/5	PCB Actual date of burial 18 March 1664/5
John (maltster)	-	1	1*	-	?1685/6	*Discharged by poverty
Joseph (carpenter & joiner)	1s.	2	-	-	1695	PCB
Thomas (innholder)	2s.6d	3	3*	-	1670	PCB *omitted in Michaelmas
William, gen. (yeoman)	5s.	4	4	-	1678	PCC
BLYTH, Bly, Blith (Blich) Laurence	3s.4d.	3	3	-	1667	- Quaker
BRADFORD Michaell (burgess, mercer)	-	-	-	8s*	1671	PCC *land, with Mr Henry Smith
BROOK, Brooke, John ap BURROWES, A-Burrough John (worsted weaver)	- 1s.	4 3	4 -	- -	1664/5	PCB buried 24 Feb 1664/5
BUTLER John (yeoman) Mr Joseph (maltster) William (collarmaker)	2s.6d 3s. 2s.	6 2 3	5 - 2*	- - -	1699* 1684 1677	PCB PCB PCB *'at ye Wheatsheaf' *discharged by poverty
CALCOTT, Calcot Richard, smith Samuel (victualler)	2s.6d - -	3 6 -	3 - -	- - -	1696 1687	PCB
CAVE John (alderman) Mr Matthew (brasier) Mr Phillip, gen. (senr.)	- 5s. 10s.	- 3 3	- 3 3	16s* 16s* 16s*	1703 1679 1672	PCC PCC - *gds, with Mr Phillip Cave and Math. Cave *gds, as above *gds, as above
CHURCHILL, Churchell Mr John	5s.	2	-	-		
CLARK, Clarke (Clerke) Mr John Richard (shoemaker)	2s.6d 1s.	4 3	4(2)* 3	- -	1692	PCC *discharged by poverty
CLIFTON, William (shoemaker)	-	1	-	-		
COALES, Thomas, grazer	-	2	-	-		
COBB, Thomas	-	1	1*	-		*discharged by poverty
COCKE, John	-	-	2*	-		*in Lady Day roll, but displaced by Thomas Lambert in Michaelmas
CORNWELL, Cornwall (Cranwell) Edward (yeoman)	-	2	2	-	1673	PCB
COX, Mr Charles (Clarke), gen.	5s.	4	4	16s*		*land, with John Austen

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
CROCKET, Crockett, Crocker Richard (senr.)	-	2	2*	-	1663 PCB	buried 29 Dec 1663; *discharged by poverty
CROOKE						
Edward (cooper)	1s.	1	1	-	1685*	*poor
Thomas (Ambrose), gen. (cooper)	5s.	2	2*	16s+	1688/9 PCB	*land, with Robert Wise; *discharged by poverty
CROSSE, Crose, Stephen	1s.	4	4	-		
CURE, William	1s.	2	2	-		
DEACLE, Deakell, Deckon Thomas, ironmonger	5s.	1	-	-	1685 PCB	?trade token horseshoe
DINGLY, John	-	1	-	-		
DOCKE (Dock), John	-	-	5	-		
DOWNES, Downs, Downns Mr Richard, gen. (town clerk, gent.)	2s.6d.	6	5*	-	1691 PCB	*His name appears twice in the return, with different totals
			4*			
DUMBLETON, Dunkeston, Thomas	2s.6d.	3	3	-	1675	
EDENBOROUGH, Hugh	2s.6d	-	-	-	1694/5*	*poor
EEDES, Eeds						
Henry (victualler)	-	3	3	-	1672 PCB	
EIR	-	7	-	-		'Capt. Eirs house'
FIELD, Wido.	-	1	-	-		
FLETCHER, Peter (carpenter)	2s.	4	4	-	1703 PCB	
FRENCH						
Mr Richard (attorney; gen.)	5s.	2	2*	-	1681/2 PCB	*discharged by poverty
Rowland	2s.*	2	2*	-	1688	*unpaid; *discharged by poverty
GASCOIGNE, Gascoigns, Gascoyns						
Isaak	1s.	2	-	-	1677	
Thomas (currier)	-	2	2	-	1689	
GOLD, Goold, Robert	-	2	2*	-		*discharged by poverty
GOODE (Goad), William	2s.6d.	3	3	-	1669 PCB	
GREVILL, Grivell						
Foulke (Fawlke)(gent.)	-	5	5	-	1677 PCB	
GULLIVER (Gullin)						
John, locksmith	5s.	3	2	-	1699	Quaker
William (wheelwright)	1s.	1	-	-	1697 PCB	
HAINES, Hains, Hams						
Mr John, gent. (J.P.)	6s.8d	5	4	16s*	1680 PCC	*land, with James West, gent.
HALHEAD, Halhed, Hallhead						
Richard, gen.; gent.(J.P.)	15s.	4	3	16s*	1669 PCB	*land, with Tho.Robins, gent.; Mayor, 1662.
Mr Thomas, gen.	10s.	3	3	-	1686 -	Mayor, 1650
Mr William, gen. (burgess; woollen draper)	10s.	4*	4	16s+	1666 PCC	*signs as constable/ tithingman; *land, with Mr Samuel Hall
HALL, Docket ^r Erasmus						
(physician)	£1. 0s.0d.	5	4	16s*	1673 PCC	*land, with Mr Edw. Vivvers
Rowland (beadle of the beggars)	2s.6d	2	-	-	?1711	
Samuel, gen.	10s.	11	11	16s*	1688/9	*land, with Mr Willm. Halhead; Mayor, 1670
HAMON, Hammon, Hamond						
John (victualler)	3s.	5	4	-	1680/1 PCB	

Name and Occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
HAMS (see also Haines)						
Mr John (slatter)	10s.	7	-	-	1673	PCB
Zachary	1s.*	3	-	-	1685/6	*unpaid
HARRIS, Mrs Elizabeth	6s.8d	4	2	-		
HARVEY, Harvy (Harwise, Harulee)						
Andrew, gen. (J.P.; tanner)	10s.*	3	2*	8s.†	1693	PCC *unpaid; †discharged by poverty; ‡ land; Mayor, 1672.
James, saddler	3s.	2	2	-	1668	PCB
Richard	-	3	3	-		
HAWES, House						
John (sergeant)	2s.6d	3	3	-	1670	PCB
Margery, widow	1s.	5	5*	-	1665	PCB *uninhabited?; buried 1 Aug 1665
HAWKINS, Mr William, gen.	12s.	4	4*	-		*omitted in Michaelmas Mayor, 1652
HAWTIN, Hawtyn, Hautin, Hawtaigne						
Benjamin, gen.	10s.	3	3(2)	-		
Mr William (J.P., Gent.)	10s.	4	4	16s* 16s†	1697	PCB *goods, with Mr Samuel Renolls; †land, with Mr Richard Wheatly; Mayor, 1666
HIBBERDINE (Haberdine)						
Mr Benjamin, gen. (alderman, apothecary)	fl. 0s.0d.	5	3	-	1662/3	PCC buried 2 Feb 1662/3; trade token
HILL						
Henry	2s.6d*	-	-	-		*unpaid
Mr Nathaniel, gen.	fl. 0s.0d.	3	-	16s.*	1679	PCB *land, with Nathaniel Wheatly senr.; Mayor, 1655, 1663
Mr Richard, gen.	5s.	3	3	-	1671	PCB
HINSON, Henson (Hewson), Hinsson, Hinton						
Thomas	-	4	3	-		
(blank), gent., owner	-	4*	3*	-		*'Mr Hinsson house'; *not in Michaelmas
HOLMAN, (blank), esqr.	-	-	6*	-		*uninhabited?
HORSEMAN, Horsman						
Ambrose (Andrew), junr. (maltster)	3s.	3	3	-	1684	PCB
Mr Barnabas, Barnaby, gen. (lawyer)	fl. 0s.0d	8	8	-	1663	PCC buried 19 June 1663
Mrs.	-	-	-	16s*		*land, with Timothy Lawrence
JACKSON, Thomas (mason)	2s.6d	2	-	-	1670	PCB
JEFFREIES, Jeffery, Henry	2s.6d	2	-	-		
JURDEN (Jordaine), Jordin						
John (carrier)	-	2	2	-	1689	PCB
KECK, John	-	5	-	-		
KENNING, Kening, Kenninge						
Martin (freemason)	2s.6d	3	3	-		
KENSWAN (Kinsman), Nathaniell	-	-	3	-		
KING, Mr Henry	5s.	2	-	-	1681	
KNOTSFORD, KNOTTISFORD (Knotsfor), Knottesford						
Nicholas, gen.	10s.	6*	4	-		*signs as tithingman
LAMBERT, Thomas	1s.6d	3	(2)*	-		*in Michaelmas roll but not in Lady Day roll; in 1674 in Grimsbury

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
LAMPREY, Nathaniel	4s.	3	-	-		
LANGHAM, Mr Edward, gen.	10s.	2	2	-		
LAWRANCE, Lawrence Mr Timothy, gen.	£1. 0s.0d	9*	9	16s.*	1691	*signs as constable; +land with Mrs Horseman
LEE, Robert	-	3	-	-	1697	
LETCH, Leatch Mrs (Ann), (widow)	-	2	-	-	1664	PCB buried 15 April 1664
LONG, Mr Robert	5s.	2	-	-	1696	
LORD, Mr Abraham, goldsmith	5s.	3*	3	-	1665/6	PCB *signs as tithingman; buried 10 Jan 1665/6
LOVELL, Richard (shoemaker, cordwainer)	2s.6d	1	1	-	1679	
LUKIN, Will.	-	2	-	-		
MANDER, Maider (Mayder) Mr George (chandler)	3s.4d	3	3	-	1671/2	PCB
Mr William (junr.), (tallowchandler)	2s.6d	1	-	-	1663	PCC trade token, 1656; buried 7 May 1663
MEACOCK, Maycock, Meacocke Richard	1s.	1	-	-	1664	Quaker; bur.1 Jun 1664
MEERES, Marys, Thomas	-	-	2*	-		*discharged by poverty
MIDDLETON, Henry, baker	2s.	3	3	-	1691	PCC
MYLES, Milles (Mills) William	-	5	4	-	?1697*	*poor
NEWMAN, Benjamin	4s.	3	3	-	1700/1	
Samuel (shoemaker)	-	2	-	-	1711/2	
NICHOLAS Thomas (shoemaker)	1s.	-	-	-	?1695*	*poor
Wido.	-	1	-	-		
NICHOLIS alias NIX (Michaelles), Nicholes Samuel	-	3	3	-	1674	PCB
PARTRIDGE, James	-	1	1	-	1677	PCB
PERKINS, Richard (smith)	1s.	2	-	-	1685	PCB
PERRYN, William, saddler	2s.6d.	2	-	-	1671	
PHILLIPS, Phillipps Henry. hatter	5s.	4	4	-		Quaker
PINER, (Isabell), widow	2s.	-	-	-	?1696/7	
PLESTOE, Rich.	-	2	-	-		
PLUMPTON, Manasses	-	3	-	-	1670	Trade token, 1653 (fruiterers' arms)
POPE, Richard, butcher	5s.	-	-	-	1682*	*poor
POTTER, Mr Samuel (sergeant-at-mace)	5s.	5	5	-	1682	
PYM, Pimm, Pimme (Pim) Mr Thomas (mercier)	10s.	5	5	16s.*	1677	*gds, with Mr Phillip Style; trade token 1664
REASON, Nathaniel, cutler	3s.4d	3	-	-	1687	PCC
REYNOLDS, Renolds, Reynolls, Reignolds Mr Samuel, gen. (J.P.)	12s.	5	4(3)	16s.*	1689/90	PCB *gds, with Mr Willm. Hawtin
Thomas (senr.)	3s.4d	6	6	-	1663	PCB buried 4 Dec 1663
RICHARDS Joane, widow	6s.8d	10	11	-	1668/9	PCB
Matthew (maltster)	3s.	3	-	-	1664	buried 22 Nov 1664
RIVERS, Edward, gen., 'owner'	-	-	10	-		

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
ROADS, Rhodes, Roades						
John (carpenter)	2s.	2	-	-	1683	
Thomas (carpenter)	-	1	1*	-	1693/4	PCB *discharged by poverty
ROBINS, Thomas, gent. (J.P.; mercer); Mayor (1661)	£2. 0s.0d*	6	6	16s*	1667/8	PCC *signs return as Mayor; *land, with Richard Halhed, gent.; Mayor, 1651, 1661
RUSSELL, Rusell						
Richard, gen.	10s.	4	3	16s*	?1687	*land, with Mrs Joane Stokes
RUTT (Knight), William	-	-	7	-		
SACHEVERELL (blank), gen.	10s.*	-	-	-		*unpaid
SERGANT, Serient (Sariant)						
John	-	2	2	-	1677	
SHAW						
Richard	-	1	-	-	?1681*	*of Neithrop
Richard, junr., butcher	2s.6d	1	1*	-	1702	PCB *discharged by poverty
SHELDON, Shelton						
Richard, yeoman (grazier)	5s.	-	-	-	1669/70	PCC
SIMPSON, Robert	-	1	-	-	1673*	*poor
SLADE, Slad (blank), gen. (gent.)	-	9	10	-		'Mr Slad's house' - ?uninhabited; Ann Slade, widow, buried 9 August 1665
SLATTER, Jonathan, 'owner'	-	-	7*			*in Lady Day roll only
SMITH, Smyth						
Francis (innholder)	-	4	4	-	1680	PCB
Mr Henry (ironmonger; burgess)	15s.	5	5	8s*	1677/8	PCC *land, with Michael Bradford; Mayor 1664, trade tokens, 1656, 1668
Doctor (Thomas) (physician)	£2. 0s.0d	-	-	-	1669	PCB
STEWARD						
James (maltster)	2s.6d	2	2	-	?1686/7	PCC of Neithrop, Quaker
Richard, barber	5s.	4	3	-	1673	PCB
Thomas (barber)	2s.6d	3	3	-	?1697*	*poor
STOKES (Stocke), Stoks						
Mr Henry	£2. 0s.0d*	6	6	-	1697/8	*'for himselfe & his Mother'; Mayor 1673
Mrs Joane (widow)	-	18	16	16s*	1678	PCC *land, with Mr Russell
STYLE, Mr Phillip (gent.; town clerk)	-	-	-	16s*	1706	PCC *gds, with Thomas Pim
SUTTON (Tutton), Thomas, gen. (alderman; vintner)	5s.	10	9	-	1685	PCC Trade token: 1666 'At the Raindeer'
Mrs Mary, widow	2s.6d	4	4	-		
TATUM (Gatum), Tatam						
Samuel (glover)	-	1	1*	-	1699	*discharged by poverty
THORP, Thorpe						
Edward, gen.	10s.	6*	6	-		*' & Moth ^r .'
Mrs (Mary)(widow)	-	-	-	16s*	?1670	PCB *'and her sons, in land'
TOMPKINS, Tomkins						
Mrs Alice (widow)	-	4	2(4)	-	1671	
TOMS (Tomes), Tomms						
John, carpenter	1s.	2	2	-	1684	PCB

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
TRANTER, Susan, widow	1s.	6	5	-		
TREDWELL, Mr John	5s.	2	-	-	1677	
TURNER						
Alfains, Alphan (Alphonso)	-	2	2*	-	1673	PCB *discharged by poverty
TUSTIN, Mr	-	6*	-	-		*'Mr Tustin's house'
UNITT (Winitt, Uenitt), Unit, Uinte, Younitt Simon	1s.	3	5	-	1669	PCB
VIVERS, Rivers (Hivers) Mr Edward, gen	£2. 0s.0d	10	10*	16s+	1685	*marked as 'owner', as if unoccupied; Quaker; +land, with Mr Erasmus Hall
Nathaniell, gen.	10s.	7	6	16s*	1681	*goods, with Mr John Westmacott; Trade token, fruiterers' arms, 1668
WAGSTAFFE						
James, mercer (innkeeper)	5s.	3	5	-	1675	Quaker; Trade token, 1651, of the Flower- de-Luce
John, gen. (mercier)	5s.	4	3	16s*		*land, with John Wells trade token
WALKER						
Mr Edward (slatyer)	3s.	2	-	-	1686	
(?Sarah), widow	-	2	-	-	?1694/5	
WALSOE, Walcer, Walsow James, butcher	1s.*	-	-	-	?1680+	*unpaid; +also burial of James Walker on 12 January 1661/2
John, butcher	5s.	5	-	-	1670	PCC
WARNER, John, weaver	2s.	4	3	-		
WATS, Simon	-	1	-	-		
WEBB, Webo, Web						
Mr Francis, gen.	£2. 0s.0d	5	5	8s*	1671	PCC *land
John, gen.	5s.	3	3	-	1670/1	Mayor, 1659
Robert (innholder)	6s.8d	10	-	-	1666/7	PCB of the Plough
Thomas (victualler)	1s.	2	2	-	1681	PCB of the Plough
WELCHMAN (Welcham)						
Mr Edward, gen. (baker)	£1.10s.0d	4	4	8s*	1685	PCB *land; Mayor 1660
Mr John (apothecary, gent.)(Note. There may have been two John Welchman's)	5s.	3*	2*	-	1713	PCC *signs as tithingman; +discharged by poverty; Mayor 1675; trade token, 1663
WELLS, Mr John	5s.	3	(3)*	16s+	1666/7	PCC *omitted from Lady Day roll, uninhabited?; +land, with John Wagstaffe Former Vicar
Mr Samuel, cler.(?)	-	8	8	-	1678	
Thomas (maltster)	2s.6d	4	3	-	1695/6	PCB
WEST						
Mr James, gen. (J.P.)	£3. 0s.0d*	6	3	16s+	1684	PCC *signs return; +land, with John Hains, gent Mayor, 1657, 1668
John, glazier (alderman)	15s.	4	4	-	1666	PCB
John, junr. (J.P.; gent)	15s*	-	6	16s+	1707	PCB *and his Mother'; *goods, with Mr Willm. Wheatly & George Ansley

Name and occupation	1661 gift	Hearth Tax 1662 '65	Sub- sidy '63	Year of Death	Will	Comments
WEST, continued						
Mrs (Mary)	-	6	-	-		
WESTMACOTT, Westmecot, Westmart (Westmake)						
Mr John, gen.	15s.	6	4	16s*	1690	*goods, with Mr Nath. Vivers
WESTON, Edward, 'owner' (sergeant; cook)	2s.6d	5	5*	-	1676	PCB *in Lady Day roll only
William, gen. (tallow-chandler)	2s.6d	2	2*	-	1704	PCB *discharged by poverty parish clerk
WHEATLEY (Whately), Wheatly, Wheately						
Mr Nathaniel, sen., gen. (J.P.; mercer)	£1.10s.0d*	6	5	16s*	1666	PCB *signs return; †land, with Mr Nathaniel Hill; Mayor, 1656; Trade token, 1664
Mr Nathaniel, jun. gen. (J.P.)	10s.	4	4	-	1707	PCB
Richard, gen. (J.P.)	5s.	-	-	16s*	1706	PCB *land, with Mr Willm. Hawtine; Mayor, 1671 buried 23 June 1665
Mrs Sarah, widow	5s.	7	7	-	1665	
Mr William, gen. (apothecary)	10s.	3	2	16s*	1671	PCC *goods, with John West and George Ansley; Mayor, 1667
WHEELER, Alice, widow	5s.	6	5	-	1671	
WING, Winge, William	1s.*	3	3	-		*unpaid
WISDOME, William	5s.	-	-	-		
WISE						
Robert, gen. (broker; salesman)	5s.	2	-	16s*	1687	PCB *land, with Thomas Crook
Thomas	-	2	2*	-	?1665/6	*discharged by poverty
WOOTTON, (Elizabeth), widow	-	3	3	-	1665	PCB buried 14 April 1665
YEATS, Yates, Yeates (Mr) John, tailor	4s.	4	4	-	1672	PCC
YOUICK, Youincke (Yoynck, Yoyncke, Youicke), Yowick						
Henry (mason)	-	2	(2)*	-	1664	PCB *discharged by poverty in Michaelmas roll only, omitted from Lady Day roll; buried 14 August 1664
John (victualler) (surname illegible)	2s	5	4	-	1680	
Henry	-	-	2*	-		*Henry Youick in Michaelmas roll, but not in Lady Day roll.

NEITHROP

Note. The 1662 Hearth Tax Return separates the inhabitants of 'Nethrop, Colthrop, Hardwick and Wickham'. The 'Free and Voluntary Gift' lists them all under the heading of 'Nethorp' - or at least Neithrop and Calthorpe together - Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Wickham is mentioned quite separately, and Richard Coates of Hardwick does not appear. In the 1665 Hearth Tax Return they are again headed 'Nethrop, Colthrop, Hardwicke & Wickham', but this time all together, headed by Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, and including Richard Coates, and five who appeared in the 1662 list for Calthorpe.

ANSLEY, Ansley (Ashley)						
Thomas (tanner)	-	1	1	-	1679	
BAKER, John	-	2	-	-	?1675	
BASELY, James	1s.	1	-	-		

GRIMSBURY and NETHERCOTE

Note. Being in Northamptonshire, although in Banbury parish, Grimsbury and Nethercote are included in Northamptonshire returns and not those for Oxfordshire. Although the 'Free and Voluntary Gift' return survives, there are no entries for these hamlets. The 1662 Hearth Tax is reproduced here, but no further return for this part of the county survives until 1674, which is also listed here. No subsidy rolls for the relevant period have been found.

<i>Name and Occupation</i>	<i>Hearth Tax</i>		<i>Year of Death</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	<i>1662</i>	<i>1674</i>			
BULL, John	1	-	1678		of Nethercote
William	2	-	1668	PCB	of Nethercote
COOKE, Marke (senr.)(mason)	1	1	1700	PCC*	of Nethercote; Quaker; *under 'Crooke'
FRENCH, William	1	1	1691/2		of Grimsbury
GIBBERT, Gibbart, Gilbert					
Thomas	3*	4	1698		of Grimsbury; *signs as constable
GREENE, Henry (yeoman)	1	-	1666/7	PCB	of Nethercote
HAWTIN, Hatton					
John (?saddler)	5	-	?1705	PCB	
Mary (widow)	2	-	?1707/8		
Samuell	-	2			
(Mr) Thomas	2	7	1717/8		of Grimsbury
HORSMAN, John	5	5	1680		of Grimsbury
HULL, Widdow	-	2			
JEFFES, Abell	1	1*			*discharged by poverty
John	-	1*	1678		of Nethercote; *discharged by poverty
LAMBERT, Thomas (senr.; yeoman)	-	1	1686	PCB	of Grimsbury; see also under Banbury, 1665
LAMPREY, Francis	-	1			
LARDEN, Lardin, William	1	-	1674		of Overthorpe
Widdow	-	2	1688/9		of Overthorpe
LENTON, Linton, William	1	-			
Widdow	-	2			
MAYOE, Mayhoe, (Mr) Ambrose	5	6	1672		of Grimsbury, bur.5 June 1672
Thomas	-	1	1675	PCB	of Grimsbury
SLATIER, Thomas (senr.; yeoman)	1	-	1694	PCB	of Nethercote
STANLY, Richard	-	2			
Thomas	-	2			
TAYLER, Taylor, William	2	3	1700*		of Grimsbury, *aged 87
WARREN, Warin, Warrinn, Waring					
Daniell	-	1*	1707		of Nethercote; *duplicated as discharged by poverty
John	1	2			
John, junr.	-	2			
Samuell	1	-	?1687*		*poor
WILSON					
Goodrish, Goodridge, Goodrich (yeoman)	1	3	1684	PCB	of Huscot
WISE, William (senr.; yeoman)	1	1*	1691	PCB	of Nethercote; *discharged by poverty
WOOD, Fulke	-	2			
YEATES, Yates, Timothy	1	1(?)*			of Grimsbury; *discharged by poverty
William	-	1*	1685/6		of Grimsbury; *discharged by poverty

Table 2. Other contributions to the 'Free and Voluntary Gift' from places in the Hundreds of Banbury and Bloxham. Totals, by place, with number of individual contributors shown in brackets, and large subscribers noted.

Banbury Hundred

The summe of Banbury is Fifty seven pounds, And Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Wickham in ye Parish of Banbury Barronett subscribeth Fifty poundes.

Bortons (33)	£ 3. 5s.0d
Cleydon (19)	£ 1.17s.8d
Shutford (14)	£52. 1s.0d
(includes James Fiennes, Esq., £50.0s.0d)	
Wardington and Coates (37)	£17. 6s.8d
(includes George Chamberlayne, Esq., 20 markes, £13.6s.8d)	
Williamscott (12)	£ 4.11s.6d
Cropredy (23)	£ 3.15s.0d
Nethorp (16)	£ 2.17s.8d
Swalecliffe (20)	£ 9.16s.0d
(includes Humphrey Wickham, Esq., £6.0s.0d)	
Charlebury (44)	£35. 9s.0d
(includes Richard Eyans, Esq., £10.0s.0d, and Edward Cole, Esq., £20.0s.0d)	
Finstock (11)	19s.6d
Fawler (8)	£ 5.17s.6d
(includes Robert Mayott, gen., £5.0s.0d)	

The whole sum of Banbury Hundred is
£244.16s.6d

Sigs. George Chamberlayne
['Jams'?] Say & Seale
Tho: Chamberlayne
Tho: Robins
Nath: Wheatly
James West

Bloxham Hundred

Bloxham Towne (52)	£13. 3s.4d
Wroxtone (32)	£ 8. 4s.6d
Alkerton (3)	£ 2.15s.0d
Balscott (4)	12s.6d
Tadmarton (27)	£ 8. 2s.2d
(includes Robert Austin, gen., £3.0s.0d)	
Sybbards [Sibfords] (26)	£ 3. 9s.6d
Mollington (12)	£ 9. 0s.6d
(includes Anthony Woohull [Wodhull] £8.0s.0d)	
Drayton (10)	£ 2.11s.0d
Broughton (5)	16s.6d
Horley (6)	£ 1.12s.6d
Wigginton (15)	£ 6. 0s.6d
(includes John Blunt, gen., and his son, £5.0s.0d)	
Milton (18)	£ 5. 2s.0d
Milcombe (11)	£ 1. 7s.0d
Boddicott (24)	£ 4.12s.0d
Horneton (13)	£ 3. 4s.8d
Hanwell (25)	£ 2.16s.6d
Northnewington (10)	£ 1.19s.0d
Barford St Johns (14)	£ 2. 7s.8d
Epwell 'in Dorchester Hundred' (13)	£ 2. 5s.0d
Adderbury West (31)	£ 7. 3s.2d
Adderbury East (52)	£49.14s.6d
(includes Thomas Cobb, Esq., £20.0s.0d and William Barber, Esq., £20.0s.0d)	

Total £136.19s.6d

Sigs. Ja. Say & Seale
George Chamberlayne
Tho: Chamberlayne

BOOK REVIEWS

John Loveday of Caversham, 1711 - 1789. The Life and Tours of an Eighteenth-Century Onlooker, by Sarah Markham. Michael Russell, 1984. Hardback, 622 pp. including Appendix and indexes. £17.95.

This book gives a fascinating portrait, built up from John Loveday's own diaries and letters, of the 18th century gentleman and antiquary. He was a direct forebear of the author, whose own family moved to the Banbury area over a generation later.

John Loveday was born in 1711, towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, at the Old Parsonage House, Caversham, near Reading, then in Oxfordshire. This house remained his home for all his days. His life spanned a time of very great changes in these islands, for he died in 1789, nearly thirty years into George III's reign, the year of the outbreak of the French Revolution. It was a crowded period containing the early beginnings of modern England. Though a keen observer of everything around him, with many friends among the figures of the day, Loveday himself was not at the centre of affairs; his life preserved something of an even tenor till the end and this in itself is no small part of the interest of his story.

At the age of some seventeen years he went to Oxford and began his long association with the University with his entrance into Magdalen College as a gentleman commoner. His antiquarian interests were stimulated and sustained by his almost immediate meeting with the noted antiquary and non-juror, Thomas Hearne. The two became fast friends, and not the least benefit of the early chapters of the book is the new light on Hearne culled by Mrs Markham from Loveday's literary remains. We also catch glimpses of the university life of the period which he so much enjoyed. In Hearne's troubles in the early 1730s Loveday came to his defence, and he continued this in later years after Hearne's death.

The journeyings about England and Ireland will, however, for many readers be the most appealing part of Loveday's activities, since so many people will themselves know of the places he visited and commented upon with lively interest. One part of his travels is already in print, his 1732 tour diary having been published in 1890, but in this book we can follow him on other trips which spread over a period of 35 years, and began with a ride into Wales in 1729. He kept diaries and notes of what he saw. Many of these were lost for over a century after his death, but are here most skilfully used by Mrs Markham to build up a picture of his travels and of the people he met.

Travel had, by the early 18th century, become one of the new consumer goods, if one can so put it, desired by a growing number of people: mostly, of course, those able to give the time and resources to this activity. Posterity owes to their observations the recording of data of all sorts - the state of the roads, local industries, notable buildings, now often either altered or pulled down, local customs and people, and

public events – which would otherwise be lost. As an observant traveller John Loveday was one of a host of those who toured the length and breadth of the British Isles (not to mention countries on the continent) between the late 17th century and the mid 19th. Two names of special relevance, of the preceding and following generations, are Celia Fiennes, with her connections with the Banbury neighborhood, and John Byng, Viscount Torrington, who married Loveday's niece and became a close friend in his old age. Many others will spring to mind. Loveday's own observations were much coloured by his antiquarian interests. During his earlier journeys he kept Thomas Hearne posted continuously on his progress, especially in matters relating to those interests which concerned them both. Hearne was apparently not always pleased, since Loveday seems to have missed things on which Hearne wanted information.

One of Loveday's special interests were the country houses he visited, and the book contains a most useful Appendix of some 75 pages of his own notings of the pictures and sculptures which he saw, not only in these houses, but in various colleges and in some places during his visit to the Low Countries in 1737. His interests, however, were wide, and comments of all sorts on places, buildings, events and people fill the pages of the book. During one event of national importance, the Jacobite Rising of 1745, he happened to be in the north, and he has left us an eye-witness account of the entry of the Young Pretender's forces into Manchester at the end of November of that year, with the interesting detail that the Prince had marched on foot all the way from Edinburgh, since he declared he would not 'stride a horse' till he got to St. James's. His forces did not stay long, however, and Loveday adds that he was sure that they had not paid for what they had asked for in Manchester. At their departure they had intercepted all the posts, so Loveday's letter with these pieces of news was late being sent off.

The volume is so packed with information, and in the course of it we meet so many of Loveday's friends and members of his family, that it is impossible to do justice to it in a short review. He seems to have been a kind and loving family man, though only his third wife, Penelope Forrest, emerges clearly from the shadows. Some of his children died in infancy or early childhood, but he was survived by three daughters and two sons. It is a most enjoyable book and cannot fail to interest a wide circle of readers, especially those who live or have roots in Oxfordshire, for not only did he live in a southern corner of the county all his life, but so many of his journeys had Oxford itself as starting point. There are several maps detailing the route of his tours in the 1730s, a good apparatus of references, a comprehensive bibliography of manuscript and printed material, the Appendix already referred to, and a general index which is a real work of art, sorting out places and people, especially the latter, with dates of lives and relationships, such as one often wishes for and rarely gets. There are indexes of places and artists mentioned in the

Appendix, three family trees, and illustrations, some of places, but mostly of portraits of family members or friends. Altogether a rich book, and a skilful blend of narrative and original quotation from Loveday's own papers, which sustain momentum to the end.

In days when even popular paperbacks cost several pounds and a new hardback novel is often in two figures, the price of this book is not unreasonable - it is well over 600 pages, packed with entertaining anecdotes and information of the sort any local historian will want to have constantly to hand, and in terms of production and design is a delight to handle and to the eye. A book to own and treasure.

P. Renold.

Burial Register of Banbury, Oxfordshire, Part Three, 1723-1812.

Transcribed by J.S.W. Gibson and Mrs. N. Fillmore, edited by J.S.W. Gibson, typed by Ann Hitchcox.

Banbury Historical Society, Records Volume 18, 1984. X, 178 pp., map. £5.00 (+ 50p p&p, from Banbury Museum, Horsefair, Banbury, Oxon.)

This book, the latest in the series of Banbury Historical Society Records Volumes, lives up to the high standards of its predecessors. It is the third volume of Burial Register transcripts, bringing them up to 1812, after which volumes with printed forms were used. It is hoped to publish the entries up to 1838 in the future.

A list of names of people who have died sounds drab and dull, but Banbury is fortunate in that the occupations of most of the dead have been recorded, which makes it fascinating reading, particularly as all the entries date before the time of census returns, when occupations were recorded. The trades and professions have been carefully indexed, and indicate the breadth of work available in Banbury, including some very strange sounding jobs, varying from Apothecary to Bellman, Chairbottomer, Civier, Drummer, Gingerbread Baker, Gypsy, Higgler, Laceman, Limner, Pig Poker, Peruke Maker, Sheriff's Officer (shades of the Wild West!), Stilliemaker, Toyman, Tripeseller and Wharfinger, to mention but a few. The largest category, of course, is that of labourers, but there are many weavers too, including shag or plush.

In some instances the cause of death is mentioned - the population of Banbury was decimated by smallpox in 1732/33, and for several months almost all deaths were as a result of the disease. Other stray entries tell poignant stories: Robert Clifford, a shoemaker, hanged himself, and was buried in the churchyard in 1729 - this was unusual, as suicides were usually refused a Christian burial, and often superstitiously buried at crossroads, to confuse the ghost, and prevent it from finding its way home to haunt the suicide's friends and relations. A year later the

unfortunate Valentine Garret, a labourer from Marston St. Lawrence, was killed by a wagon and buried in Banbury.

The format of the book is similar to that of its predecessors - after the introduction the burials are listed in the accepted genealogical way, and for easy reference the year appears at the top of every page. In addition to the burials at the parish church, the burials of the Society of Friends (the Quakers) have been extracted from their Monthly Meeting Records and included as an appendix. Cross-references to wills proved in the Peculiar Court of Banbury are again provided.

The monuments in Banbury churchyard, unfortunately damaged and in many cases destroyed by the landscaping of the churchyard in the early 1950s, before the value of such records was realised, have been carefully examined and recorded, and the results of the survey are listed according to their position in the churchyard.

The indexes, which cover Surnames, Trades and Professions, Place names and Regiments, will be of great use to genealogists and social and local historians.

It is extremely useful to publish records such as these, as only one person at a time can comfortably study the original parish records, now housed in the County Record Office in Oxford, and constant handling of such documents is bound to cause deterioration. When published, the information is readily available to students all over the world, and all those interested in the history of Banbury.

The Editor, Jeremy Gibson, has many years experience in both genealogy and local history, and the Banbury Historical Society is extremely fortunate in having him as Records Series Editor. Long may he continue to publish excellent volumes such as the Burial Register of Banbury.

Christine Bloxham

Brackley and District History Society

This new society has been formed in Brackley with the aim of studying and preserving the town's history.

The society has strong links with the District Library, where their records and documents will be stored. For further details contact:- E. Walker, Brackley Library, Manor Road, Brackley, Northants.

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 many volumes in the record series. 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; Bodicote Parish Accounts 1700-1822; and Victorian Banbury** by Barrie Trinder. 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 £8.00 including any records volumes published, or £5.00 if these are excluded.

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

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