

CAKE AND COCKHORSE



BANBURY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

AUTUMN 1991 PRICE £1.50

VOLUME 12 NUMBER 1

ISSN.6522-0823

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**Details of the Society's activities and
publications will be found on the back cover.**

**Cover Illustration - From Banbury Chap Books... Edwin Pearson 1890,
Originally in a chapbook published by Rusher in 1814.**

Cake and Cockhorse

The magazine of the Banbury Historical Society issued three times a year

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You may note a few changes to the committee as listed on the inside cover. Miss Mary Stanton has left after many years of service to the Society. She has carried out many duties, in particular the onerous job of Treasurer. She will be particularly remembered for her work on indexing "Rushers Lists and Directory's" this has proved to be an invaluable tool to those researching the Town of Banbury during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Our best wishes go with her in her "retirement". We are pleased to welcome Brian Little to the committee who has already been helping with various tasks in the past few years.

D.A.H.

A BANBURY ADVENTURE.

Most of us might recall, if our memories were good enough, that the first town-name we ever heard was that of Banbury, probably while sitting at a very early age astride mother's knee and listening to one of our first nursery rhymes. Even the name of the town where we were born had to come later into our understanding. Other towns came early to our ears, like York, whose grand old duke led his men in some very odd military manoeuvres up and down a hill; and Gloucester, where the unlucky Doctor Foster fell into a puddle, and took a strong dislike to the locality. We heard also about London, whose bridge seemed to be always in a state of collapse, and where the exemplary Richard Whittington was three times Lord Mayor.

For us, Banbury was always a fairy-tale town somewhere in the Midlands, where a fine lady was always to be seen riding a white horse around the Cross, adorned with glittering rings and tinkling bells, to the delight of all who came suitably mounted a-cock-horse.¹ There has always been something magic about the name of Banbury.

Our family came eventually to live in Banbury, and we found that the magic was still there if one looked carefully enough, though it faded somewhat as things became familiar. It is to be found yet, we think, in some of the byways, and in the market-place, but hardly on the shelf of a super-market.

Yet magic remains for all time in Banbury's past. The town's central position, and the presence of prehistoric features, like milestones in time, suggest that Banbury may at one time have been a more significant place than known history can say.

Having settled in Banbury, I began after a time to take an interest in the town's history, and after some desultory reading I found myself speculating about the origin of the town's name. For though it is conjecturally established, as I learned, that the town is of Saxon origin, there is evidence of human activity here long before any Saxon settlement.

Over the centuries many different peoples must have appeared on the local scene - ancient Iberians, Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans - all of whom have no doubt left their mark in one way or another. Early history is scarce, and vague; but a place-name may endure on the lips of a changing community as well as the names of physical features of the landscape. It is well-established that most of the names of our natural features like hills and rivers were given by folk who were here long before the Saxon tongue was heard in the land.

It did not take me long to find out that in the field of the etymology of place-names there is very little room for the amateur. One needs to be helped by a fair knowledge of the relevant languages - Anglo-Saxon, Old Celtic and Old Norse Tongues, Latin and Old French, as well as an understanding of established philological laws of sound-change, like that of Grimm; and perhaps an awareness at least of the mutation systems of the Celtic tongues.

This cautious adventure into etymology has turned out to be a brain-twisting exercise, and yet an exhilarating incursion into a delightful realm of almost fantasy. Voltaire once described etymology as a science in which vowels mean nothing at all and consonants very little.² He might have said, with some reason, that etymology is

a vast labyrinth, were vowels, consonants and syllabic particles are signposts erected by some mischievous sprite, to lead us into blind alleys, hidden swamps and confusing crossroads, and now and then into a narrow path with a dim and hopeful light at the end, which turns out to be where we came in.

One has only to hunt a word back a few generations to find wide variations in spelling, and that a word becomes in use so worn and frayed that it seems to bear no longer any relation to its lineage; while from the same basic root can come many different words with apparently unrelated meanings. A local case in point is that since the middle of the nineteenth century Rollrich has become Rollright,³ and Rollright, it is stated, has had no less than a hundred different spellings.⁴ The name of Maumbury Ring, in Dorset, gives a good example of how to get lost in an etymological maze. Included among its suggested origins are 'maigne' (in British a seat), 'maum' (meaning a mixture of white clay and chalk, of which the land is composed), 'mummings or mummeries' (an ancient name for games of sport), 'Madm' (a Saxon name for a vessel), 'maen' (a great stone).⁵

A familiar word like 'hamburger', originally a kind of meat roll popular in Hamburg, like the frankfurter, a kind of sausage popular in Frankfurt, came to have its 'ham' confused with the contribution by the domestic pig. From this confusion have arisen 'beefburger', 'cheeseburger' and so on, all of which have become generically 'burgers'. The word 'Hamburger' refers properly to a citizen of Hamburg, and in German the general form 'burger' means a citizen of any 'burg' or 'borough', as in English 'burgess'. Since the 'bury' in 'Banbury' comes from the same root (Anglo-Saxon 'burh'), the citizens of this fair town could with a good conscience call themselves 'Banburgers', though the popular understanding of such a term might now be taken to mean a savoury version of the Banbury cake.

The root-meaning in 'bury' or 'burh' is found to have taken many forms: 'borough', 'brough', 'borrow', 'barrow', 'borwe', 'borghe', 'borg', 'burgh', 'burw', 'burie', 'byrig' and still others in all the European tongues. This root in general meant a fortified earth-construction as a place of security. In Old High German the word was 'puruc' or 'purc', and the Gothic 'baurgs' meant the same thing, and was connected with the Gothic verb 'baigan' meaning to hide or protect.

From this same root-meaning comes the word 'bury' in its meaning 'to hide in the earth', as when we bury a body, and this idea of 'earth-working' for protection and security is the primitive meaning that underlies the root in all its forms, for another variation is found in 'burrow' (Saxon 'beorgan', to protect or shelter) and in 'barrow', a grave, both involving a digging in the earth. Even the word 'borrow' (Saxon 'borgian') means basically 'to secure', and was once used as substantive to mean a pledge or surety. (Modern German 'Burge' means a surety.)

A daring amateur philologist with a robust-enough conscience might derive the root 'burh' from the origin of the majuscule 'B' as an ideograph for a dwelling,⁶ and the 'ur', 'ar', or 'or' from the Sanskrit 'ar', with the force of 'to work the soil',⁷ a root that survives in the English 'earth' and to 'ear', in 'arable' and even in 'year', which meant originally 'a ploughing'.⁸ What of the 'H' in 'burh'? As an ideograph 'H' signified a fence and also a sieve, but here we are well into a philological maze. The final letters in 'burh', 'burg' or 'purc' are all guttural, and might easily have become varied dialectally. It has been said by the learned that the Normans, who had become

soaked with heady French, could not sound the Saxon guttural 'h' in 'burh', or yet in other Saxon words like 'thruh'(through), so that the more throaty Saxons added another guttural (g) by way of encouragement, but with the abortive result that in polite and sycophantic society the gutturals came not to be sounded at all, and so left us with our modern 'silent' letters as in 'through'.⁹ The final guttural here is sounded yet in the equivalent German 'durch'.

How does it come about that the 'bury' in Banbury should be a form of 'burh'? The most likely answer is that it derives from the dative case of the Saxon 'burh', which changes to 'byrig' after certain prepositions, and where the final 'g' came to be sounded as 'y'. Why the dative? Probably because the name was so frequently preceded by the prepositions 'to', 'at' or 'from', and in Saxon these prepositions governed the dative case, as do the same prepositions today in German. It is likely that a place-name was not commonly used out of such context, and even when it was so used the preposition was implied. If today we were to be asked 'Where do you live?', we should probably reply 'Banbury', but 'in Banbury' or 'at Banbury' is what we really say.¹⁰

A pointed instance of this use of the dative is seen in the Saxon Chronicle account of the antics of the marauding Danish king Svein, whose hordes, in the year 1003, 'eodon tha to Searbyrig' (went then to Salisbury), Though as nominative the name of the town was Searburg. The dative form has endured as nominative, as with the name of Banbury.

No doubt then 'Banbury' may well have been, as nominative, 'Banburh', and in the usual context 'Banbyrig', to become under Norman-French influence 'Banberie', as in the post conquest Domesday Book, where it appears as 'Banesberie'.

However, this root 'burh' is so old, and the town of Banbury is so ancient, even as a settlement, that we may wonder whether the place already had a name long before the Saxons, Danes, Normans or even the Romans arrived. The Celts had an old word 'parwg', meaning 'an enclosed field'.¹¹ It has been said that our English word 'park' derives from this British word, which was Saxonised as 'pearruc'. The old High German word for 'burh', as 'puruc', is most likely cognate with the Celtic 'parwg', and is a form with which the westward-moving Celts may have found some affinity, since even in those days the more general form 'burh' may well have come to be sounded by them with a 'p', according to Grimm's Law of consonantal change. We may recall that Fluellen, in Henry V, v. 1, calls Pistol a 'pragging knave....no petter than a fellow'. The guttural 'g' would in the same way have become a voiceless 'k' sound. The time of Shakespeare was of course many centuries after the movement of migrating Celts, but it is highly likely that a phonological law will endure, since even today it is heard to operate in Welsh speech.

The likelihood of Celtic presence in the Banbury district in ancient times is underlined by the known fact that almost all Britain's rivers, hills and valleys are known to have retained Celtic names (the 'cher' in 'Cherwell' is of Celtic origin as one of the many British terms for river).¹² Yet there were probably earthworks and other fabricated monuments before even the ancient Celts arrived. It is certainly believed that Iberian peoples occupied the district prior to the Celts.¹³

The affix 'bury' comes then directly from the Anglo-Saxon 'burh' through the dative

form 'byrig', but could well have been identified with an existing 'parwg', since the root is common to all the Indo-European tongues. The root is found in Low Latin as 'burghus', and there is also a flavour of the Celtic 'parwg' in the Latin-derived 'parochial', referring to a 'parish' (Greek 'paroikia'), which itself contains the idea of a defined area for civil or ecclesiastical administration, hence the use even now of these Latin forms in connection with a 'burh'.

From a knowledgeable Welsh source¹⁴ we learn that in the Roman period the Banbury district formed a kind of 'no-man's land', being at the boundary area of three Celtic tribes - the Dobuni (Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire), the Caturellani (Bucks, Beds and Herts) and the Atrebatii (Berks). It was therefore an area which for reasons of safety people would have tended to avoid. Any kind of human activity here would thus be likely to have been something common to all those tribes, so that any local names at that time might have referred to some feature other than a settlement.

If we consider now the 'ban' in 'Banbury', we remind ourselves that the established conjecture of the origin of the town is that a certain Saxon worthy named 'bana' settled here on one side of the river, while his compatriot 'Grim' settled on the other side, probably in the sixth century. If, however, we are persuaded that there was activity here long before the Saxons and Danes came to set up home, there is room for conjecture that the 'ban' itself may be older than has been thought.

Like 'burh' the root 'ban' is extremely ancient and widespread among the Indo-European dialects. Its basic meaning was 'to proclaim', and is found thus in Anglo-saxon as 'bannan'. In Gaelic and Cymric the word 'ban' meant 'a proclamation', and similarly in all the principal European languages.

The root is found still in 'banish', which means primarily to excommunicate by public proclamation, and survives in the English word 'ban', meaning 'to outlaw', as also in 'bandit', a word taken from the Italian 'il bandito' (the banned one).

It is commonly used yet in the public announcement of an impending marriage, as the 'banns'. Eventually 'banning' came to be associated not with mere announcement, but with public denouncement and so led to the popular use of the word. However, 'ban' was a term common to all our early settlers in its original meaning of a proclamation or public announcement.

Where would any public announcement be made? Locally, one would think, at some central point, like a market place, or a spot used for religious or social gathering, or at a local monument - tree, hill or monolith - or at an existing and convenient earthwork, or one specially prepared to be devoted to this purpose. Proclamations intended for widely-spread communities in a large district would therefore probably be made at a spot that was conveniently placed within reach of all members of the community, such as a 'no-man's-land' where a suitable earthwork or structure could be established. The question thus arises: Was Banbury such a place before it became a 'burh'?

It is not an original idea that the word 'ban' may be found in some place-names as an allusion to the summoning of people together. One authority on English Place-names¹⁵ gives Banningham as a possible example. But to our way of thinking that town is more likely to have been the settlement of a Saxon 'Bana' and his clan.

The Saxons were inclined to name their 'burh' after the clan, or the family and its retainers, and would consequently include the suffix 'ing' as a plural patronymic. The settlement would thus be the 'ham' of the Banning - a collective term for the tribe or clan. That this patronymic 'ing' was in fact plural is instanced in the Saxon Chronicle, where it is recorded that in the year 871 'Her cuom se here to readingum on westseaxc.',¹⁶ where the 'um' in 'readingum' is the dative plural ending governed by the preposition 'to'. The reference is then to the clan of the 'Reads', much as we talk of the Joneses or the Smiths.

Whoever were the first real settlers in Banbury it is possible that they were Danes rather than Saxons, a notion supported by the Danish suffix 'thorp' in the district, as in Neithrop, Calthorp and Overthorpe. It has been said that the Danes were more active in town-building than the Saxons, who were predominantly agriculturally-minded; though this is perhaps by the way.

If we are persuaded that the 'ban' in 'Banbury' refers not to its early settler but to its function as a place of proclamation, we are bound to look for what evidence may remain to support this point of view.

The earthwork at the so-called 'beargarden' might have qualified for local service in this respect, as might also the stones at Rollright, though these are some distance from the present town of Banbury. At this point our amateur philologist emerges from the dark depths of his etymological labyrinth to suggest that perhaps the term 'beargarden' is a folk-corruption of an earlier term, and that the 'bear' has no zoological implications but is just another form of the old root 'burh', and, further, that the 'garden' here has nothing to do with flowers but is derived from the Saxon 'geard' (pronounced 'yard') and became 'garden' through Norman influence (Old French 'gardin'), the basic meaning being the 'borough yard', a name given to it long after it had been fashioned with pick and shovel by primitive early peoples. True it is that bear-baiting was once a popular pastime. Many towns had their 'bearward', as Spanish towns have their bull-ring, and if this particular earthwork was ever used as a bear-garden it was so adapted by Saxon, Dane, Norman or Celt citizens, for whom it became the 'burhgeard' or 'burhweard', a kind of Saxon 'Spiceball'.

There are other features in the Banbury landscape that may have been centres for public assembly and proclamation. Crouch Hill is said to bear a Celtic name, being derived from 'crug' meaning a hill, and that the word 'hill' is therefore redundant.¹⁷ Modern Welsh 'crugyn' means a mound or heap. Even a cursory research into 'crouch' leads us into a complicated corner of the etymological maze, for 'crouch' may be found as 'crutch' in the obsolete term 'crutchback' for a hunchback, where 'crutch' meant a hump, and Crouch Hill certainly resembles a hump. The gatherings of the early Britons were held in the open air, and at conspicuous landmarks rather than at centres of population. It is said that Crockern Tor,¹⁸ in Cornwall, where the traveller could until recently still trace concentric tiers of stone seats, was the site of deliberative assembly in prehistoric times, and that the name may be compared to the Sanskrit 'kruc' to call out, and the Welsh 'gragan', to speak loud. There were 'boundery' mounds surrounding the wood that formerly covered the top of Crouch Hill, which have been mistakenly taken for fortifications.¹⁹ Perhaps such mounds had some other significance. Yet in Middle English the word 'crouche', from Old Saxon 'kruci', meant 'to mark with a cross'.²⁰

The bare mention of the word 'cross' brings us to ask a question that must have been asked many times, and that is: Why should so small a town as Banbury have had more than one cross? For by all accounts there were several.²¹ Were these crosses originally not designedly Christian but conversions of earlier objects? The so-called 'white cross' seems to have been merely a stone on which a cross was marked, and the supposed sites of the other crosses are so near together as not to favour the notion that they were Christian in origin, for the notoriously-nonconformist Banbury could hardly have been so nonconforming as to form itself into small sects, each of which set up its own cross within a stone's throw of the others. If however we venture into the origin and history of the cross as a symbol we find ourselves in yet another labyrinth - that of folk-lore and ancient religions. The cross as a symbol is much older than Christianity, and has taken many forms. One of the oldest is the so called 'tau' cross, a simple upright post with a bar across the top like the letter 'T', hence its name after the Greek letter 'tau'. Compare a primitive 'crutch' to aid the lame (there's that 'crutch' again). Another and extremely ancient form was the 'ankh', known also as the 'crux ansata', a symbol used in ancient Egypt. Both these crosses symbolised life, fecundity, immortality and associated ideas. The cross is thought to have been a conventionalised tree, which was a common symbol of ancient religious worship.

The original Banbury Cross may then have had nothing to do with the Christian cross. The suggested meaning of the famous rhyme as deriving from an old pagan ceremony in connection with the 'earth goddess' would seem to indicate that even the rhyme itself is much older than we might be inclined to think, and that the original 'cross' was most likely a single tree or tree like object, like a may-pole, that did duty as a symbol in pagan ceremonies.

That more than one cross was in existence might then suggest that these were adaptations from already-existing objects, and possibly monoliths. This idea would certainly account for the existence of more than one cross. Yet the district is very stony altogether, and even now one may see large stones lying about, so that any natural object might be mistaken for one of human interest or even contrivance or adaptation.²² Could it then be that ancient monoliths formed some kind of definite pattern on the site of what is now Banbury? We think of course of Avebury, where great stones stand yet in the middle of the town, and we look in vain for such relics in Banbury. But here the quality of the stone used may account for its not staying the course, and the Banbury stones may have been a great deal older. The Rollright stones seem to have suffered from the ravages of time rather more than have the similar monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury. Here we have had also the depredations of builders, and the need for space in an important central market, and finally zealous puritans who destroyed the remaining evidence of a prehistoric structure.

Yet this fanciful meandering may take on some significance when we find that certain other towns with names very similar to that of Banbury do have sufficiently-pretentious earthworks as to lend some support to an assumption that 'ban', in its meaning of 'to proclaim', occurs in the place-name, if we dare to suspect that these could be basically the same.

Near Wimborne, in Dorset, there are the Badbury Rings, where, in the year 520, the

Saxons fought with the Britons, and where, in 901, the Saxon king Eadward camped 'æt Baddanbyrig'. There is also in Wiltshire a Badbury that has a stone circle not far away. 'Bad' in Middle English still meant 'to command' as here the preterite of 'bidde', from Saxon 'beodan'. 'Beodanbyrig'?

Near Swindon there is Barbury, the scene of a battle in the year 556 'æt Beranbyrig', where there is also a large earthwork known as Barbury Castle. This battle is stated in Ingram's 1823 translation of the Saxon Chronicle to have taken place at Banbury in Oxfordshire,²³ but the general opinion is that the 556 encounter took place at Barbury. Yet one version of the Chronicle (Knighton 1395) spells it as 'Banbury'.²⁴

Maumbury Ring has already been mentioned as having had many supposed etymological origins. We now add another one. If we assume that the ancient earthwork known locally as Mambury or Maundbury Ring was in fact a place for proclamations, we may ask whether 'Mambury' is not a form of 'Banbury', and answer that the name may be an instance of a Celtic mutation system, as in modern Welsh. Thus 'Britain' becomes in Welsh 'Prydain', but when in context with certain prepositions 'P' mutates to 'Mh'. 'Yn Prydain' (in Britain) becomes 'ym Mhrydain',²⁵ and so 'Banbury' would have its equivalent as 'Mhambury', in the same way that the Saxon 'burh' became 'Byrig' after certain prepositions. But with examples of possible mutation it needs a scholar well-learned in Celtic philology to sort this one out, or to reject it as the result of giddiness through wandering in a maze of words.

The ultimate origin of so many words, and even of many place-names, probably lies hidden in the impenetrable darkness of some remote corner of the etymological labyrinth, and so researches cannot fail to be largely speculative, and confirmation impossible unless one can take a journey with Ralph Hodgson's 'Old Gipsy Man', and, for evidence at first hand, go back to last night in Rome and last week in Babylon, and to the week before that in Oxfordshire.

G.A. COLBRAN.

FOOTNOTES.

1. 'A cock-horse'. This term has had many suggested interpretations, and is often used as identical with 'hobby-horse'. Samuel Butler, in his 'Hudibras', (1663), uses the term to mean a simple sitting astride a horse

'For he, with beard and face made clean,
Being mounted on his steed again -
And Ralpho got a cock-horse too,
Upon his beast with much ado -'

Part II, Canto III.

Morley's Edn. p. 140.

2 This typical Voltaire comment is mentioned by Ernest Weekley in his 'Romance of Words'.

3. Alfred Beesley's 'History of Banbury', first edition, printed in Parson's Street in 1842.

4. 'The Rollright Stones and their Folklore', L.V.Grinsell, 1977. (West Country Folk Lore, No.10)

5 From a photostat of a page from John Hutchins's 'The History and Antiquities of the County

- of Dorset', 1774. (Kindly sent by the Chief Librarian in Dorchester.)
6. 'The Romance of the Alphabet', Arthur B. Allen, 1937.
 7. See Max Muller's 'Lectures on the Science of Language', 1860, Vol. 1, in which there is a fine discussion of the root 'ar' and its derivatives.
 8. 'Year' is from the Saxon 'gear' - a ploughing, which was no doubt an annual operation. The 'g' was pronounced as our 'y'.
 9. See Meiklejohn - 'The History, Grammar and Literature of the English Language' (about 1895)
 10. This suggestion of an implied dative reminds us of the German 'Guten Tag' where an implied 'May you have a' calls for the accusative case in 'Guten'.
 11. 'Words and Places', Isaac Taylor, (1888), p, 81.
 12. 'Words and Places', Isaac Taylor, (1888), p 145.
 13. Isaac Taylor, op. cit. p. 39, suggests that the name 'Britain' itself contains an Iberian root 'itan', found in 'Lusitania' 'Mauretania'.
 14. The point about the Banbury district's being a 'no-man,s land' in Roman times was kindly made by the Chief Librarian at Cardiff, who had been asked about possible Celtic remains in the district.
 15. 'English Place Names' (E.P.N. Soc.) 1951.
 16. 'In this year came the army to Reading in Wessex'.
 17. See 'A History of Banbury', Potts/Clark. p. 10 note.
 18. 'Words and Places', Isaac Taylor, (1888), p. 197
 19. 'A History of Banbury', Potts/Clark, p. 10, Note
 20. Chaucer's 'Marchant's Tale' has 'and crouched hem' i.e. 'made them the sign of the cross' ca 1495. (Tyrwhitt's edn., v. 9581. Langland's 'Piers Plowman' ca 1377, Passus V, line 529, reads 'and many a cruche on his cloke'. Hence the term 'crutched friars' or 'crouched friars'.
 21. A 'Mr. Johnson', in 'Chambers Book of Days' (ca 1860) reported that there was at least four crosses, and that in 1601 the 'goodly cross' 'was strewed in ruins through the Horse Fair' (Vol. 2, pp. 316-317)
 22. 'Mr. Johnson' also says (loc. Cit.) that a writer of the time compared the state in which the four crosses were left, to the stumps of trees, or to conveniences by a roadside inn, to aid a lazy horseman into the saddle.
 23. Everyman's Library edition of Ingram's translation of the Saxon Chronicle has, year 556, the spelling 'Beranbury' in the text, but identifies this as 'Banbury in Oxfordshire' in the index.
 24. This item of information also occurs in the index to Ingram's translation.
 25. 'Ym Mhrydain' (in Britain) - a Welsh dictionary in my possession has the expression, in the phrase 'Argraffwyd ym Mhrydain' (Printed in Britain).

“The IMMEDIATE ROUTE from the metropolis to all parts..”

Anyone travelling to or past Banbury in the past twelve months will have found a marked change in the roads in and by-passing the town. For those who may find the M40 and the new inner ring road confusing, I thought it might be helpful if I offered some details of the various roads through Banbury as described in a family heirloom: *Cary's New Itinerary, or an Accurate Delineation of the Great Roads, Both Direct and Cross throughout England and Wales*. This claims to show the immediate route from the Metropolis to all parts of England and Wales with cross country routes added. The fact that it was published in 1828 should not detract too seriously from its use.

The long-distance carriers' trade greatly developed from the mid-eighteenth century on as a result of the turnpiking and consequent improvement of roads. In Banbury this was dominated by two names or families: Judd in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Golby from 1816. For a few years between 1816 and 1823 there was a chance that Stone rather than Golby became Judd's successor.

The Universal British Directory for 1792 advertised Judd's waggons from Banbury three times a week to London and twice to Birmingham, and in 1799 William Judd was still the sole local waggoner in *Rusher's Banbury List*. Before 1790 several local carriers are mentioned in *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, but Judd only occurs as assignee for another carrier, Ezra Eagles of Cropredy, who had gone bankrupt.

Beesley, writing around 1840, recalls that about 55 years beforehand the Corporation gave permission to Judd to take down St. John's or South Bar, which impeded his wagons, on condition of erecting in its place an obelisk, which became known as the Monument. This in turn was demolished in 1845, but is still commemorated in the name Monument Street. William Judd was himself elected to the Corporation in 1797. He was subsequently Mayor three times, in 1799, 1805 and 1812.

In 1813 he was appointed one of the Borough's magistrates, in which capacity he served almost until his death in January 1832, aged 81. It is surprising, therefore, to find him, together with his sons Richard, who took an active part in the business, and William, more probably a sleeping partner, declared bankrupt in March 1814, and disposing of property in Banbury later that year.

William Judd senior, now aged over sixty, willingly or not, disappears from the carrying scene. However *Rusher's List* for 1815 carries two advertisements. The first is for R.R. Judd and Co.'s London waggons. The other is for Richard Judd's Birmingham waggons, "Load at his Warehouse, New Street [Birmingham]... arrive in Banbury, at the Warehouse of R.R. Judd and Co." It seems likely that Richard Judd is the same as the bankrupt of the previous year, now established in Birmingham. No Judd with two Christian names both beginning with 'R.' has been traced. Possibly it is merely a trading name connected with the previous year's bankruptcy.

Be that as it may, in 1816 Henry Stone is first mentioned as a partner in the London side. Significantly, that year J. Golby also occurs for the first time, carrying to London and Birmingham.

My great-great-grandfather Henry Stone was born in Banbury in 1786, son of Quakers Edward and Sarah Stone. Edward, who died in 1808, was locally well known for his skill in treating eye problems, though medically unqualified, his livelihood being earned as a grocer. My genealogical knowledge of Henry is derived from the Society of Friends' registers. The Quakers were a tight knit group who forbade marriage outside the Society. Henry married in 1808 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wycherley, an Adderbury maltster, whose grandfather Thomas (d. 1743) had been steward to Lord Northampton at Compton Wynyates (it was gratifying at our A.G.M. at Compton Wynyates this Summer to find our host was very familiar with his signature on estate documents).

The name of Henry Stone is, or was, well known in Banbury, because Henry's son, also Henry (born 1818), for many years from around 1840 a bookseller, eventually founded the firm of Henry Stone & Son, for a century cabinet makers in the town, whilst the allied printing firm is still in business. However, it was the elder Henry Stone that inspired this article. Although he at first followed his father's trade as a grocer, by 1816, as already shown, he was in partnership in Judd's long distance carrying business.

The following year Stone was in partnership with Judd in three ventures, London, Birmingham and Shrewsbury. By 1818 Henry Stone appears alone, with London and Birmingham waggons, and the last reference to this twofold business is in 1823. In Quaker registers of births Henry Stone still described himself as a grocer in December 1819. but at the birth of his last child, in April 1821, as a carrier. There is no reference in Rusher to any Judd after 1818 nor to Stone after 1823. But the opposition is very evident. In 1823, J. Golby, and R. Parker; in 1825, Golby, Parker & Green, Richard Huband and T. Horton.

The minutes of the Banbury Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends show that Henry Stone's disappearance from Rusher's Lists is almost certainly due to the failure of the carriers' business. On 4th of 2nd month (February) 1822 the meeting was informed that Henry Stone 'had failed in the payment of his just debts'. Three months later they heard that 'he had assigned all his stock in trade and effects into the hands of trustees for the benefit of his creditors and that he was sorry it was not done two years ago... He thought his book debts would not realize more than ten shillings in the pound.' Nevertheless his creditors 'generally speak well of him...wishing him to assist in carrying on the concern.' Frustratingly nowhere is the nature of his business actually stated. Quakers had a horror of business failure, and Henry was duly disowned by the Society that summer. Doubtless connected with this is the assignation of a seven-year lease of Henry's premises in the High Street, 'messuage, shop and house with warehouse and rooms over, and yard...' in March 1821.

George Herbert tells how the gateway which gave the name to North Bar' was pulled down with one of Golby's waggons. They were the London carriers and their waggons used to load to a great height and were drawn by six or eight horses... The earliest of these were owned by Judd and Stone, both of whom I remember well. Mr. Judd was a lame man and walked with crutches, and Mr. Stone lived in West Bar

Street...'; and, a few pages on: '...next lived Mr Stone the carrier in partnership with Judd'.

Herbert was writing many decades later (he was only born in 1814), so it seems likely that the Judd he refers to was William senior, even though it was Richard who was Stone's partner. This William continued an Alderman and magistrate until his death in 1832. His eldest son, also William and on the Corporation, predeceased his father, in 1824.

Bankruptcy was (and is) a constant hazard to small under-capitalised businesses. In past centuries the very long credit expected was a great contributory factor (George Herbert himself had to cease trading for this reason, when one of his creditors unexpectedly foreclosed). William Judd must have been successful over the years, and clearly was able to remain a respected figure in the town until his death. In 1814 bankruptcy suggests the business was in decline, but it may in part have been a legal fiction to establish his son Richard, free of creditors, as his successor. Henry Stone may have been a gullible victim, committing himself to a business of which he knew little just at a time when formidable rival, Golby, appeared on the scene.

Henry Stone, despite his failure as a carrier, appears to have recovered his fortune to an extent, for by 1841, as a party to a deed relating to South Newington Meeting House, of which he was a trustee, he was described as 'formerly of Banbury, grocer, now of Adderbury, gent.' He may have benefited by inheritance. Frustratingly, he does not appear in the 1841 Adderbury census, though his daughters Mary Stone (b. 1811) and Rachel Elizabeth Stone (b. 1821) are living with the family of her uncle James Wycherley or neighbours, whilst his son Henry is already established in Banbury as a bookseller.

Most puzzling of all, the book that inspired me to embark on this short article, *Cary's Roads*, eleventh edition, was only published in May 1828, and indeed the flyleaf bears Henry Stone's signature and the date 1828. It seems that he retained his interest in roads and very probably road transport at least for some years after the business failure.

It is ironic that the printworks built some ninety years ago by my grandfather Lewis Wycherley Stone, grandson of Henry the carrier whose waggons must have laboured on the Oxford Road hill leading out of Banbury to the south, have been demolished to make way for the just as steep new inner ring road, though the older furniture factory building still survives.

Jeremy Gibson.

Sources

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Synopsis to *Jackson's Oxford Journal*. Bankruptcy of Ezra Eagles of Cropredy, Mr Judd an assignee. 1785, 109c, 158a.

Rusher's Banbury List and Directory, 1799, 1815, 1823, 1825. Facsimile from the author's own set, presented by J.G. Rusher to Henry Stone, the younger, in 1875. I am most grateful to Penelope Renold for her research in early issues of the *List*, not included in my own set, relating to the Judds and Henry Stone the elder, and into the Judd family in general.

J.S.W. Gibson, ed. *Baptism Register of Banbury, part 3, 1723- 1812*, B.H.S. 16, 1978 (the alphabetical digest of Quaker births is on pp. 137-8); and *Baptism and Burial Registers...., Part 4, 1813-1838*, B.H.S. 22, 1988.

George Herbert, *Shoemaker's Window: Recollections of Banbury before the Railway Age*, 2nd. edition, ed. B.S. Trinder, 1971, B.H.S. 10, pp. 22-3, 53, 58.

Deed, 1814, property in Banbury, William Judd, with reference to bankruptcy that year, Oxfordshire Archives, B.L. XII/iv/2 (information ex. P. Renold).

Lease, 1821, Banbury High Street. Oxfordshire Archives, B.L. VII/v/1.

Minutes of the Society of Friends, Banbury Monthly Meeting (Men), 1804-1823, Oxfordshire Archives, B.M.M. I/i/4. Also, for 1841, B.M.M. IV/19.

1841 census, Adderbury and Banbury, microfilm at Oxford Central Library.

Cary's Roads, 11th edition, 1828, as quoted in opening paragraph.

10 RUSHER'S BANBURY LIST, 1823.

H. STONE'S LONDON VANS AND WAGGONS,

Load daily, and arrive in London, at the Bell Inn, Warwick Lane, by way of Adderbury, Deddington, Aynho, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Uxbridge, &c. in time for each Day's Market. Return every Morning.

HENRY STONE'S LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND BIRMINGHAM VANS AND WAGGONS,

Load at his Warehouse in Banbury, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrive at his Warehouse, Dale End, Birmingham, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings; where they load every Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday; arrive in Banbury, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by way of Gaydon Inn, Warwick, Knowle, Solihull, &c. Warwick Waggon loads every Tuesday Evening, through Kineton, Welsbourn, &c. &c.

	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
SHRESBURY and HOLYWELL, through Bridgenorth.					Cross the Thame R. (see p. 192).				
					Hardwick*	3	4	44	—
					†Whitchurch*	1	2	45	2
					†WINSLOW*—M. H. 223 H. 1222 I.	5	5	50	7
Kensington Gravel Pits*—T. G.			1	4	Padbury—W. Hart	4	—	54	7
[See this Road as far as RED HILL more amply described in p. 191.]					Cross the Ouse R. which rises near Kentford in Northamptonshire, and from thence passes by Brackley to Bucking- ham; and on r. passes through Stony Stratford and Newport Pagnell, close to Olney, and thro' Bedford, near to Saint Neots, and by Hunting- don, through St. Ives, by Ely and Downham, to the Town of Lynn in Norfolk, where it empties itself into the Sea.				
Shepherd's Bush*	1	4	3	—					
Acton*—Church	1	7	4	7					
Ealing Common*	—	7	5	6					
Ealing*—Church	—	6	6	4					
Old Hats*	1	—	7	4					
Hanwell*—Brent R. On l. to Brentford, 2½ m.	—	5	8	1					
†SOUTHALL*—White Hart	1	2	9	3					
†UXBRIDGE*—M. H.	5	4	14	7	†BUCKINGHAM*—P.O. A Corporate Town— 689 H. 3465 I.—The Assizes are held here alternately with Ayles- bury.	2	7	57	6
Red Hill*—Hare and Hounds, Bucks.	2	2	17	1					
Tatling End—T. G. On l. to Oxford, 36½ m.	1	—	18	1					
Chalfont St. Peter*— Greyhound Inn	2	4	20	5	On l. to Banbury, through Aynhoe, 18 m.				
Chalfont St. Giles's* Street End, Pheasant,	1	4	22	1	Westbury*	4	7	62	5
†AMERSHAM*—M. H. 464 H. 2612 I.	3	6	25	7	†BRACKLEY. Northamptonshire A Corporate Town— 354 H. 1851 I.	2	5	65	2
Little Missenden*— Church	2	5	28	4	On r. to Towcester, 11¼ m.; on l. to Oxford, 22.				
Great Missenden*— W. Hart	2	2	30	6	Farthingho*	3	4	68	6
†WENDOVER*—M. H. 281 H. 1602 I.	4	5	35	3	Middleton	2	6	71	4
Walton*—T. G. On r. through Tring to London, 38½ m.	4	5	40	—	Near Banbury, on r. to Daventry, 17¼ m.				
†AYLESBURY*—M. H. 886 H. 4400 I.	—	4	40	4	Cross the Charwell R. (see p. 192), and Oxford Can- nal (see p. 154).				
The Assizes are held here alternately with Buckingham. On l. to Thame, 9½ m.; and Bicester, 17.					†BANBURY*—Church A Corporate Town— 701 H. 3396 I. On r. to Daventry, 15½ m.; on l. to Chipping Norton, 12½.	2	1	73	5

See Remarks from London to Uxbridge, p. 193.

Reil Hill, Top of, Denham Mount N. Snell, Esq.; on r. Oak End, R. Sewell, Esq.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which, on r. Chalfont House and Lodge, Thos. Hibbert, Esq.; on l. Orchard Farm, Thos. Ludby, Esq.

Chalfont St. Peter, on l. at Gold Hill, The Grange, General O'Loghlin; and the Rev. Dr. Chambers.

Chalfont Turnpike, just beyond, on r. Mrs. Preedy, Mrs. Gaskell, and Capt. Nash.

Between *Chalfont St. Peter & St. Giles*, on r. Newland Park, — Allen, Esq.

Chalfont St. Giles, Entrance of, on r. Pin Hill, — Crosby, Esq.

At *Chalfont St. Giles*, the Stone House, W. Jones, Esq.; the Rectory, Rev. Mr. Forsett. On r. near *Chalfont St. Giles's Street End*, The Vatch, T. Allen, Esq.; and New House Place, Sir C. Edmund Carrington.

At 24 Milestone, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on r. are Biell House, Mrs. Mason; and The Grove, T. Forster, Esq.

Amersham, on r. is The Rectory, Rev. J. T. Drake; about 1 m. on l. is High House, Capt. Windsor.

Amersham is a Borough of great Antiquity, and has sent Members to Parliament as far back as the earliest Summons on Record.

1 m. beyond *Amersham*, on l. Shardloes, T. T. Drake, Esq. Just thro' *Amersham*, on l. The Dowry, Mrs. Drake.

Little Missenden, Entrance of, on r. Mrs. Cleaver; just beyond, on r. Rev. Dr. Bates; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further to r. Hyde House, R. Ward, Esq.

Great Missenden, near, on l. is The Little Abbey, Capt. Arnold; 1 m. further to l. is Peterley House, unoccupied.

At *Great Missenden*, on r. is The Great Abbey, G. Carrington, Esq.; 1 m. beyond *Great Missenden*, on r. is Haven Fields Lodge; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to l. Hampden House, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Beyond *Great Missenden*, on r. at Lee, H. Dearing, Esq.; Sir B. Spencer; and Terwick House, Rev. J. E. Sa-

bine: on l. at Ellesborough, Rev. Mr. Leathes.

1 m. beyond *Great Missenden*, on r. Woodside Lodge, — Kerr, Esq.

Wendover, a little before, on r. is The Hale, T. S. Collet, Esq.: 3 m. East of *Wendover*, at St. Leonard's, Jos. Gray, Esq.; and Rev. E. Owen.

On r. of *Wendover* is Halton House, Sir J. D. King, Bt.: about 1 m. beyond, on r. Weston Turville, Mrs. Tomkins; and Rev. T. Pennant.

Wendover, near, *Wendover House*, Lord Carrington: at *Wendover Dean*, the late M. Raper, Esq.

Walton Green, on l. see Hartwell, Rev. Sir G. Lee, Bart.

On r. 1 m. before, *Aylesbury*, Dorset Newman, Esq.

Hardwick just before, on r. Lilies. Lord Nugent.

At *Hardwick*, the Rev. John White.

Whitchurch, on l. is Oving House, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.; beyond, *Doddershall Park*, Wm. Pigott, Esq.; on r. Creslow, J. Westear, Esq.

Between *Whitchurch* and *Winslow*, 2 m. on r. Saulden House, J. Dauncey, Esq.

Winslow, 2 m. on r. at, Swanborn, Sir T. Freemantle: about 2 m. from, on l. Addington House, Mainwaring Davis, Esq.: 2 m. beyond, at Middle Claydon, Mrs. Verney.

Buckingham, on the r. of the Town is Stowe, the superb Seat of the Duke of Buckingham: the House, is adorned with Pictures and Statues; and the Gardens are considered the most elegant in the Kingdom.— Shown on Application.

Buckingham, 1 m. on r. at, Maids Morton, Lord Osborne.

Westbury, 1 m. before, on r. at Shalstone, G. H. P. Jervois, Esq.: 3 m. on r. at Biddleston, G. Morgan, Esq.

At *Westbury*, Benj. Price, Esq.; and Rev. Jos. Gascoine Littlehales: 1 m. beyond, on r. at *Thenford*, Mrs. Ingram; and at Marston St Lawrence, John Blencowe, Esq.

Farthingho, The Lodge, Mrs. Stratton.

	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
<i>Through Banbury, on r. to Southam, 14 m.; 1 m. further, on r. to Warwick, 18.</i>					<i>Near Bromesgrove, on r. to Birmingham, 12½ m.; Dudley, 12; & Stourbridge, 10.</i>				
Drayton—T. G.	2	1	75	6	^p BROMESGROVE ^x —				
Wroxton ^x	—	7	76	5	<i>M. H.</i>	3	1	114	3
<i>Within ½ m. of Edge Hill, on r. to Warwick, 14.</i>					<i>1585 H. 7519 I.</i>				
Edge Hill ^x —Rising Sun					<i>On l. to Droitwich, 6 m.</i>				
<i>Warwicksh.</i>	5	—	81	5	Woodcote Green	1	4	115	7
<i>Over Oxhill and Pillerton Commons to</i>					Chaddesley Corbet ^x	3	2	119	1
Pillerton	4	3	86	—	Winterford ^x	1	2	120	3
Upper Eatington ^x —					<i>Near Stone, on the r. to Stourbridge, 6 m.; on l. to Worcester, 12½.</i>				
<i>T. G.</i>	1	6	87	6	Stone ^x —Church	1	2	121	5
<i>¼ m. beyond Ealington, on r. to Warwick, 10¼; on l. to Shipston, 6½.</i>					<i>Within 1 m. of Kidderminster, on r. to Wolverhampton, 13½; on l. to Worcester, 16.</i>				
<i>Near Stratford, on r. to Kineion, 10 m.; on l. to Shipston, 10½</i>					^p KIDDERMINSTER ^x —				
<i>Cross the Avon, (see p. 155).</i>					<i>Lion Inn</i>	2	2	123	7
^p STRATFORD UPON AVON ^x (p. 227) <i>M. H.</i>	5	7	93	5	<i>2000 H. 10,709 I.</i>				
<i>On r. to Warwick, 8½ m.; and Birmingham, 23.</i>					<i>On l. to Worcester, 13½ m.; r. to Birmingham, 18; Stourbridge, 6½; & Wolverhampton, 15½.</i>				
<i>3 m. from Stratford cross the Stratford on Avon Canal (see p. 229); and about 4 m. further cross the Alne (see p. 227).</i>					<i>Cross the Stour R. and Stafford and Worcester Canal (p. 233); on l. to Worcester, 14 m.; Bewdley, 3.</i>				
^p ALCESTER ^x —Swan	7	5	101	2	French-Three Crowns	1	3	125	2
<i>507 H. 2229 I.</i>					Shatterford—T. G.	2	4	127	6
<i>On l. to Evesham, 10 m.; and Worcester, 16.</i>					<i>On l. to Bewdley, 3½ m.</i>				
<i>1 m. beyond Alcester, on l. to Droitwich, 13.</i>					<i>Cross Staffordshire to</i>				
Coughton ^x —Church	2	—	103	2	County Stone, Salop	1	4	129	2
<i>1½ m. beyond Coughton, on r. to Birmingham, 16.</i>					Romsley	—	3	129	5
Crab's Cross ^x —Star and Garter	3	6	107	—	Alam Bridge ^x (over a Branch of the Severn)	1	5	131	2
Headley's Cross—W. Hart, <i>Worcestersh.</i>	1	—	108	—	Quat ^x	2	1	133	3
<i>1 m. on r. (Redditch, 109).</i>					Quatford ^x	2	1	135	4
Lidgate	1	4	109	4	^p BRIDGENORTH ^x —				
Tardebig ^x —Church	1	6	111	2	<i>M. H.</i>	2	1	137	5
<i>A little further cross the Worcester and Birmingham Canal (see p. 157).</i>					<i>1021 H. 4345 I.</i>				
					<i>On r. to Wolverhampton, 14½ m.; Shiffnall, 11½; on l. to Weatock, 8½.</i>				
					Stanley	1	—	138	5
					Morvil ^x	1	1	139	6
					Willey ^x	1	5	141	3
					^p BROSELEY ^x	2	6	144	1
					<i>1109 H. 4814 I.</i>				

- Banbury*, entering on r. Colthorpe House, T. Cobb, Esq.: near *Banbury*, Chalcomb Priory, Henry Pye, Esq.
- Wroxton*, on l. Wroxton Abbey, the Earl of Guildford.
- Edge Hull*, within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. Upton, W. Russell, Esq.: 3 m. on l. Compton Winyate, Marquis of Northampton.
- On r. under *Edge Hill*, is Radway House, Col. Miller.
- Eatington*, about 1 m. from Hound's Hill, unoccupied: about 3 m. on l. Admington House, M. Corbett, Esq.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Eatington*, on r. Godlicote, G. Smith, Esq.
- Stratford upon Avon*, a little before, on l. Clifford House, Rev. A. Annesley; and on r. is Bridge Town. Rev. T. Knottesford: 1 m. on l. Tiddington House, Alex. Duke, Esq.
- 1 m. West of *Stratford* is Shottery Hall, Thomas More, Esq.
- Alcester*, The Rectory, Rev. F. Palmer: 2 m. on l. is Ragley, Marquis of Hertford.
- About 3 m. on l. of *Alcester*, Bedford Grange, Rev. H. Holyoake; and Park Hall, G. F. Stratton, Esq.: 1 m. on r. Kinewarton Hall, T. Brown, Esq.; the Rectory, Rev. F. Rufford; Alne Lodge, J. Barber, Esq.; and Upper Lodge, Rev. Mr. Heath.
- Coughton*, Sir C. Throckmorton, Bart.
- Between *Coughton* and *Crab's Cross*, on r. Studley Castle, F. Holyoake, Esq.; Studley House, Miss Chambers; and Gorcot Hall, Admiral Chambers: about 4 m. beyond it, Beoley, M. Mills, Esq.; Beoley Hall, T. H. Hunter, Esq.; and Bordsley Park, H. Guest Dugdale, Esq.
- Tardebig*, on r. Hewel Park, Earl of Plymouth: about 4 m. on r. of which is Coston Hall, Earl of Plymouth.
- Between *Tardebig* and *Bromesgrove*, Finstal House, Jos. Brettell, Esq.; near is Grimley Hall, Mrs. Horton.
- About 1 m. on l. of *Bromesgrove* is Grafton Manor House, J. H. Roe, Esq.
- Chaddlesley Corbet*, on the r. Drayton House, Mrs. Owen. Near are Brockencott House, Mrs. Mitchell; Monks House, Mrs. Cockshutt; and Mount Sion House, James Pratt, Esq.
- Winterford*, within 1 m. Rev. Thomas Haward.
- Stone*, Thomas Steward, Esq.
- On r. of *Stone*, Dunklin; and Berrington, Mrs. Amphlett.
- Within 1 m. of *Kidderminster* is Stone House, Wm. Lea, Esq.: near which is Park Hall, Mrs. Turner.
- Kidderminster* has a Grammar School, free for all the Inhabitants of the Town. The Church is a venerable Gothic Structure, and the Town-hall is large and commodious.
- For Seats in the Environs of *Kidderminster*, see p. 263.
- Alan Bridge*, beyond, on r. is Coton Hall, Thomas Foster, Esq.
- Quat*, at, is The Rectory, Rev. E. Carr; 3 m. on r. of, is Gatacre Park, Edw. Gatacre, Esq.; and Faircott Hall, Richard Edwards, Esq.
- 1 m. beyond *Quat*, on l. Dudmaston Hall, W. W. Whitmore, Esq.
- Quatford*, near is Chantry House, John Smalman, Esq.
- Bridgenorth*, near, on l. St. James's John Stanier, Esq.
- On r. of *Bridgenorth* is Stanley Hall, Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.
- Bridgenorth*. The Hill on which the upper Part of this Town stands rises 60 Yards above the Bed of the River; many of the Houses are founded upon the Rock, and most of the Cellars are Caves hewn out of it: on the Roofs of the Caves are Gardens with Footpaths over them, so that Persons may walk over several of the Houses without Danger; and there is a curious Walk made from the high Part of the Town to the Bridge, being a hollow Way hewn 20 Feet through the Depth of the Rock.
- Morvil*, on l. is Morvil Hall, Captain Acton; near which is Aldenham Hall, Sir R. F. Acton, Bart.
- Willey*, on l. Willey Park, Ld. Forester, and the Rectory, Rev. W. Bate.
- Broseley*, near $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on r. Caughley Hall, John Onions, Esq.
- At *Broseley*, Broseley House, Mrs. Stephen; and the Rectory, Rev. Dr. Forester.
- 1 m. on r. of *Broseley*, Rock House, Alex. Brodie, Esq.

To BIRMINGHAM, thro' Warwick.

	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Paddington—T. G.				4	cross the Thame R. (see p. 192).				
On l. to Harrow, 9½ M.; on r. to Islington, 3½.					Waddeston*	5	—	43	7
Cross the Regent's Canal (see p. 269).					Ham Green	3	—	46	7
Kilburn*—T. G.	1	4	2	—	Black Thorn Heath, Oxfordshire	5	—	51	7
Brent Bridge	3	—	5	—	BPICESTER*	3	2	55	1
Cross Brent R. (see p. 53)					486 H. 2544 I.—Ma. ar. 2-55 Mo.; dep. 11-47 Aft.				
Silk Bridge (over Branch of the R. Brent)	—	6	5	6	On r. to Buckingham, 11½ M., Caversfield*	1	6	56	7
Hyde—King's Arms	—	4	6	2	Junction of the Roads*	3	—	59	7
Edgeware*—T. G.	1	7	8	1	On r. to Brackley, 6 M. On l. to Oxford, 15 M.				
On r. to St. Albans, thro' Elstree, 11½ M.					Souldern	2	—	61	7
Stanmore*	2	1	10	2	Aynhoe*	2	—	63	7
Over Bushey Heath*.					On l. to Deddington, 3 M. 1 M. from Aynhoe cross the Oxford Canal (see 154).				
Bushey*—Ch. Herts	3	1	13	3	Nell Bridge	1	4	65	3
At 1 M. cross the Colne R. (see p. 51).					Cross the Charwell R. (see p. 192).				
WATFORD*—M. H.	1	4	14	7	Adderbury*, Oxon	1	4	66	7
601 H. 2960 I.					On l. to Oxford, 19½ M.				
On r. to St. Albans, 8 M.; on l. to Rickmansworth, 3.					Weeping Cross*	1	4	68	3
Hunton Bridge*	3	3	18	2	BPANBURY* (see p. 240)	1	7	69	2
Cross the Gade R. and Grand Junction Canal (see p. 53).					On r. to Brackley, 9 M.; and Daventry, 16; on l. to Chipping Norton, 12½; Stratford on Avon, 20; Kineton, 12½; and War- wick, 23½.				
King's Langley	1	4	19	6	Mollington*, Warw.	4	6	74	—
Two Waters—Bell	2	3	22	1	Cross the Oxford Canal twice.				
On r. to H. Hempstead, 1½.					Ladbroke*	7	6	81	5
Boxmoor*	1	1	23	2	PSOUTHAM*—Griffin	1	6	83	4
Bourn End*—Horse	1	1	24	3	238 H. 1161 I.—Ma. ar. 6-27 Mo.; dep. 8-10 Aft.				
Broadway	—	5	25	—	On r. to Daventry, 10 M.; Rugby, 9; and Coventry, 13.				
BERK HEMPSTEAD*	1	4	26	4	At about 1 M. cross Water- gall R.				
466 H. 2310 I.—Ma. ar. 11-10 Aft.; dep. 3-35 Mo.					Uton*	2	4	86	—
North Church*—Geo.	1	3	27	7	Radford*	2	6	88	6
TRING*—P. O.	3	6	31	5	Cross the Warwick and Napton Canal twice.				
577 H. 3286 I.					LEAMINGTON*	1	5	90	4
Aston Clinton*, Bucks	3	—	34	5	Near Warwick, on l. to				
Walton—T. G.	3	6	38	3					
On l. through Wendover to London, 40 M.									
AYLESBURY—(see p. 239)	—	4	38	7					
Ma. ar. 12-55 Mo.; dep. 1-47 Mo.									
2 M. beyond Aylesbury,									

- Kilburn*, on r. see Belsize House, W. Everett, Esq.: thro' *Kilburn*, on r. see Seats of the Earl of Macclesfield, and — Montague, Esq.: on l. see Mapes, P. White, Esq.; and Bransbury House, Sir Couetts Trotter, Bt.
- Edgeware*, on l. is Canons Park, the late Sir T. Plumer; and nearly opposite, a new-built House, — Bone, Esq.
- Stanmore*, Entrance of, on l. — Drummond, — Harvey, — Bartlett, and S. Martin, Esqrs. Top of the Hill, on r. J. Lewis, Esq.; beyond which, — Learmouth, and — Lewis, Esqs.
- Bushey Heath*, Entrance, on l. Bentley Priory, Marquis of Abercorn; on r. Mrs. Heming, and — Poole, Esq.
- From *Bushey Heath*, on r. Ccl. Beaufoy: on l. see Hartsborn Manor Place, Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart.: beyond is Moor Park, R. Williams, Esq. End of *Bushey Heath*, on l. Turret House, Capt. Badcock; on r. Miss Isherwoods; on l. Merry Hall. Sir Charles Dance. Thro' *Bushey*, on r. Bushey Grove, D. Haliburton, Esq.; and Bushey Hall, H. Clephane, Esq.; and see on l. a Seat of Dr. Munro.
- Watford*, entering, on l. Wiggen Hall, T. Deacon, Esq.: in the Town, on r. Capt. Clutterbuck; a little further, on l. J. Steward, Esq. Through *Watford*, on r. F. Day, Esq.; a little further, on l. is Cashibury Park, Earl of Essex. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Watford*, on r. Russell's Farm, A. W. Roberts, Esq.; on l. Grove Park, Earl of Clarendon.
- Hunton Bridge*, on l. Langley Bury. Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart.
- Boxmoor*, on l. Boxmoor Hall, R. Mead, Esq.: at the End of *Boxmoor*, on l. West Brook Hey, Rt. Hon. R. Ryder.
- Bourn End*, on the r. see Hackster's End, John Field, Esq.
- Berk Hempstead*, entering, on r. New Lodge, unoccupied; a little further, on l. Bartletts, Mrs. Pechell.
- Berk Hempstead*, on r. Berk Hempstead Place, Miss Grimston; and Pilkington Manor House, J. Gordon, Esq.: 3 m. on r. Gaddesden Place, Rev. Fitzmoore Halsey; and near it J. Prothero, Esq.: through the Town, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. Ashlins Hall, J. Smith, Esq., and 1 m. on l. is Haresfoot, F. Dorrien, Esq.
- North Church*, near, on l. Woodcock Hill, — Manson, Esq. On r. of, Ashridge Park, Countess of Bridgewater. End of *North Church*, on r. Dr. Barker; on l. Champneys, W. Hammond, Esq.
- 1 m. from *North Church*, on r. Northcote, William Smart, Esq.: at Wigginton, T. Hammond, Esq.
- Tring*, on the r. is Tring Grove, — Stevens, Esq.; on the l. Tring Park, Dowager Lady Crew. About $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. on r. of *Tring* is Stocks House, Mad. Gordon.
- 1 m. beyond *Tring*, on the l. is Terret House, Capt. Badcock.
- Ashton Clinton*, at, Lord Lake, and G. R. Minshull, Esq.: beyond is Broughton, James Senior, Esq.
- Waddeston*, 2 m. beyond, on r. Dcdershall Park, W. Pigott, Esq.; on l. Wootton House, Marquis of Chandos; Brill House, Mrs. Oliver; Dorton House, the late Sir John Aubrey, Bart.; and Chilton House, unoccupied.
- Bicester*, 3 m. on l. Middleton Park, Earl of Jersey.
- Caversfield*, at, Mrs. Bullock: on r. at Stratton Audley, Sir Edw. Lloyd, Bart.; on l. Bucknell House, T. T. Drake, Esq.: 3 m. on r. Shellwell Park, J. Harrison, Esq.; and Cottesford, W. Turner, Esq.
- Junction of the Roads*, 1 m. before, on l. Swifts House, Sir Thos. Mostyn, Bart.; and on r. Tusmoor, Sir Hen. Peyton, Bart.
- Aynhoe*, W. R. Cartwright, Esq.; Astrop, J. II. Mitchell, Esq.; and Thenford House, S. A. Severne, Esq.
- Alderbury*, on l. W. S. Field, Esq.
- Weeping Cross*, on the l. is Boddicott House, Wm. Hitchcock, Esq.
- Banbury*, 2 m. on l. Wroxton Abbey, Earl of Guilford.
- Mollington*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, on the l. Farnborough, William Holbeche, Esq.
- Ladbroke*, at, Wm. Palmer, Esq., and Rev. C. Palmer.

	M	F	M	F			
<i>Banbury, through Gaydon Inn, 19½ M.</i>					<i>Chickens, Nelson Hotel, Royal Hotel, Swan.</i>		
^b WARWICK*— <i>Cl. House</i>	2	2	92	6			
1790 H. 8235 J.— <i>Ma. ar. 9½ Mo.; dep. 4 Aft.</i>					BIRMINGHAM to Knowle	—	92
— <i>The Assizes are held here.</i>					Warwick	10 7	20 1
<i>Cross the Warwick and Birmingham Canal*.</i>					Southam	9 9	29 3
Hatton*— <i>Church</i>	3	2	96	—	Banbury	13 2	42 5
<i>On l. thro' Shirley Street to Birmingham, 16 M.</i>					Bicester	14 1	56 6
Haseley— <i>Church</i>	—	4	96	4	Aylesbury	17 2	74 —
<i>At 1½ M. cross Sroley Common.</i>					Berk Hempstead	12 3	86 3
Wroxhall*— <i>T. G.</i>	2	3	98	7	Watford	11 5	98 —
Bedlam's End*	1	6	100	5	Stanmore	4 5	102 5
Enfield	1	3	102	—	Edgeware	2 1	104 6
Rotten Row	—	6	102	6	Tyburn Turnpike	8 1	112 7
<i>Cross the Warwick and Birmingham Canal*.</i>					G. P. O. London	3 3	116 2
Knowle*— <i>Church</i>	—	7	103	5			
<i>1 M. beyond, on r. to Kenilworth, 9½.</i>					Southam, 1 M. beyond, on l. H. S. Chamberlain, Esq.		
Solihull*— <i>Church</i>	2	6	106	3	<i>For Remarks between Southam and Leamington, see p. 312.</i>		
World's End	1	1	107	4	<i>Warwick, the Castle (well deserving Attention), Earl of Warwick; and the Priory, Rev. H. Wise: near are Myton Houses, S. E. Steward, Esq.; and Stanks, John Edwards, Esq.</i>		
Olton End	—	6	108	2	<i>The Warwick and Birmingham Canal commences at Warwick, and unites with the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal.</i>		
Acock's Green— <i>T. G.</i>	—	6	109	—	<i>Hatton, a little before, on l. is Grove Park, E. de P. O'Kelly, Esq.</i>		
Greet	2	1	111	1	<i>Beyond Hatton, at Rowington, Rowington House, J. Aston, Esq.</i>		
<i>½ M. before Spark Brook, on l. to Henley in Arden, 14.</i>					<i>Wroxhall, on l. Wroxhall Abbey, C. R. Wren, Esq.</i>		
Spark Brook*	1	—	112	1	<i>Bedlam's End, on l. Baddesley Clinton Hall, E. Ferrers, Esq.</i>		
<i>On l. to Henley in Arden, 12½ M.</i>					<i>Knowle, on r. 1 M. from the Road, is Springfield House, J. Boulbee, Esq.</i>		
<i>Near Birmingham, on r. to Coventry, 17 M.; on l. to Alcester, 10.</i>					<i>Solihull, near, on l. is Malvern Hall, H. G. Lewis, Esq.</i>		
^b BIRMINGHAM (see p. 228)— <i>Old Cross</i>	—	6	112	7	<i>Spark Brook, on r. is Spark Brook House, J. Rotton, Esq.; and Spark Hill, J. Biddle, Esq.</i>		
<i>Ma. ar. 10-22 Mo.; dep. 4-30 Aft.</i>					<i>Beyond Spark Brook, on r. S. Lloyd, Esq.; on l. the Larches, S. T. Galton, Esq.; and the Poplars, T. Mole, Esq.</i>		
<i>INNS. Edgeware, W. Hart. Stanmore, Abercorn Arms. Watford, Essex Arms, Rose and Crown. Berk Hempstead, K.'s Arms. Aylesbury, George, W. Hart. Bicester, King's Arms. Banbury, R. Lion, W. Lion. Southam, Craven Arms. Warwick, Castle, Swan, Warwick Arms. Knowle, Mermail.</i>							
<i>Birmingham, Castle, George, Hen and</i>					To ^b AMERSHAM, as p. 239.	—	25 7
					^b CHESHAM*	3	28 7
					<i>Chesham, near, is Hyde Lodge, Rob. Ward, Esq.</i>		

	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
To ^{bp} BANBURY, p. 252 <i>Through Banbury, on r. to Southam, 14 m.: 1 m. further, on l. to Kineton, 11½.</i>			69	2	To ^{bp} BRIDGENORTH, as p. 244 <i>On r. to Wolverhampton, 14¼ m.; and Shiffnall, 11½.</i>			137	5
Warmington*— <i>Chur. Warwicksh.</i>	5		74	2	<i>Cross the Severn (see p. 196)</i> <i>On r. to Broseley, 6¼ m.; and beyond, on l. to Ludlow, 19½.</i>				
Burton Dasset— <i>T. G.</i>	3	3	77	5	Morvill*— <i>Church</i>	3	1	140	6
Gaydon Inn	1	6	79	3	Muckley Cross	2		142	6
Harwood House	3	2	82	5	^{bp} MUCH WENLOCK— <i>White Hart</i>	3	1	145	7
<i>Near Warwick, on r. to Southam, 9 m.</i>					486 H. 2200 I.				
^{bp} WARWICK* (see p. 255)	5	6	88	3	<i>On r. to Broseley, 3¼ m.; on l. to Ludlow, 20½.</i>				
<i>INNS. Warwick, (see p. 255).</i>					Harley*— <i>Church</i>	2		147	7
<i>Warmington, 1 m. on l. is Arlscot, Holloway, Esq.</i>					Cressage*— <i>T. G.</i>	2	1	150	
<i>Near 2 m. on r. of Warmington is Farnborough, Mrs. Holbeche.</i>					<i>On l. to Wenlock, 4¼ m.</i>				
<i>Warwick, about 3 m. before, is Tachbrook House, Mrs. Nutcombe.</i>					Count*	2		152	
<i>Warwick, the Castle, Earl of Warwick; Mable Hill, G. Lamb, Esq., and Miss Gilbert; the Priory, Rev. H. Wise; and near, at Barford, Mrs. Mills.</i>					Cross Houses	2	1	154	1
To ^{bp} BROMESGROVE, as p. 244			114	3	Weeping Cross*— <i>T. G.</i>	2	1	156	2
Little Barnesley*	1	6	116	1	<i>Near Shrewsbury, on r. to Newport, 20 m.: on l. to Church Stretton, 13 m.; and Bishop's Castle, 21.</i>				
Forfield	1	2	117	3	<i>Cross Severn R. (see p. 196)</i>				
Holy Cross*, <i>Staff</i>	2		119	3	^{bp} SHREWSBURY	1	2	157	4
Hagley*, <i>Worc.</i>	1	4	120	7	<i>INNS. Shrewsbury, as p. 248.</i>				
<i>On r. to Birmingham, 12 m.; on l. to Kidderminster, 6.</i>					<i>Morvill, on l. Morvill Hall, Captain Acton; ½ m. beyond, on r. Aldenham Hall, Sir R. F. Acton, Bart.</i>				
Pedmore*		6	121	5	<i>Harley and Cressage, between, on r. Belleswardine, Sir G. Harnage, Bt.</i>				
^{bp} STOURBRIDGE	1	4	123	1	<i>Count, at, H. C. Pelham, Esq.</i>				
989 H. 5090 I.					<i>Weeping Cross, on l. Betton, P. Potter, Esq.</i>				
<i>INNS. Stourbridge, Crown, Talbot.</i>					^{bp} WARWICK*, as p. 255			92	6
<i>Barnesley and Holy Cross, between, is Bell Hall, Mrs. Noel.</i>					KENILWORTH— <i>M.H.</i>	5	2	98	
<i>Holy Cross, on r. are Clent House, J. Amphlett, Esq.; Clent Hall, Rev. G. Durant; and Clent Green, Miss Lyalls: on the l. is Field House, unoccupied.</i>					589 H. 2577 I.				
<i>Hagley, near, is Hagley Park, Hon. W. H. Lyttleton.</i>					<i>INN. Kenilworth, King's Arms.</i>				
<i>At Hagley, W. Robins, Esq.</i>					<i>Warwick, 1 m. beyond, on r. is Guy's Cliff House, Hon. Chs. Bertie Percy.</i>				
<i>Pedmore, on the r. is Pedmore Hall, unoccupied; and on l. is the Quarry, T. Smith, Esq.</i>					^{bp} BERK HEMPSTEAD, p. 251			26	4
					North Church— <i>George</i>	1	3	27	7
					^{bp} Ivinghoe, <i>Bucks.</i>	5		32	7

		M	F	M	F
R. 116.—CHIPPING NORTON to			6	4	17
<i>Buckingham.</i>					
To Chapel House*					
Pomfret Castle*	3 - 3				
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, on l. to Ban-					
bury, $7\frac{1}{2}$.					
Hempton	5 4				
DEDDINGTON	1 2	10	2		
On r. to Oxford, 17 m.; on					
l. to Banbury, 6,					
Clifton	1 2	11	4		
Cross the Charwell R. and					
Oxford Canal.					
Near Aynhoe, on l. to Ban-					
bury, 6 m.					
Aynhoe*, Northamp.	2 -	13	4		
Near Aynhoe, on r. to Be-					
cester, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.					
Croughton	1 5	15	1		
On l. to Brackley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.;					
on r. to Oxford, $19\frac{1}{2}$.					
Barley Mow*	2 2	17	3		
Monks House	1 1	18	4		
Finmere, Oxon.	2 5	21	1		
Tingewick, Bucks.	1 2	22	3		
Cross the Ouse R.					
On l. to Banbury, through					
Brakley, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.					
BUCKINGHAM	2 6	25	1		
INNS. Chipping Norton, Chapel					
House, Buckingham.					
Chapel House, 3 m. on r. of, is Hey-					
thorpe, Duke of Beaufort.					
Pomfret Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. is Swarford					
Park, Sir R. Boulton; about 2 m.					
on the r. is Great Tew Park, M. R.					
Boulton, Esq.: 1 m. on l. at North					
Aston, Viscount Chetwynd.					
Aynhoe, at, on r. W. R. Cartwright,					
Esq.					
Barley Mow, near 2 m. on r. is Even-					
ley Hall, Hon. Mr. Pierrepont.					
R. 118.—CIRENCESTER to Ban-					
bury, Leicester, & Grantham.					
To Barnesley*					
Cross the Coln R.					
Bibury*	3		7		
Aldsworth	3	1	10	4	
Within 1 m. of Burford, on					
l. to Cheltenham, $20\frac{1}{2}$.					
BURFORD, <i>Oxfordsh.</i>					
On r. to Faringdon, $10\frac{1}{2}$					
m.; Banpton, 7; and					
Witney, $7\frac{1}{2}$.					
Cross the Windrush R.;					
and on l. to Stow, 10 m.					
Fullbrook*				1	18
Shipton under Which-					
wood*				3	21
Cross the Evenlade R.					
CHIPPING NORTON				7	28
On l. to Stow, 8 m.; on r.					
to Oxford, 19.					
Chapel House*				4	28
On r. to Oxford, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m.;					
on l. to Shipston, 10.					
Pomfret Castle*				3	31
2 m. before Stn. Newington,					
on r. to Deddington, $4\frac{1}{2}$.					
South Newington				3	35
Cross the Sarbrook R.					
Bloxham*				2	37
BANBURY*				3	40
On r. to Buckingham, 18					
m.; on l. to Stratford on					
Avon, 20; Kineton, $12\frac{1}{2}$;					
Warwick, $19\frac{1}{2}$; and Co-					
ventry, 27.					
Cross the Oxford Canal and					
Charwell R.; and on r. to					
Brackley, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.					
Hulscote, Northamp.		1	3	4	7
Wardington*, Oxford		3	1		45
Cross the Charwell R.					
Byfield*, Northamp.		5			50
Charwelton*		2			52
Badby*		2	6		54
DAVENTRY*		2	4		57
to Dunchurch, as p. 272		7	6		65
RUGBY, as p. 286		2	6		67
Cross the Avon R. and Ox-					
ford Canal.					
Brownsover*		2			69
Near Cottesbatch, on r. to					
Northampton, 21 m.; on					
l. to Huckley, 11.					
Cottesbatch*, Leic.		3	6		73
Entrance of Lutterworth,					
on r. to Market Harbo-					
rough, 13 m.					

	M	F	M	F	
<i>Cross the Swift R.</i>					<i>Barnsley</i> , at, on l. is Barnsley Park ⁷
PLUTTERWORTH	16		75	2	Sir James Musgrave, Bart.
On l. to Coventry, 15½ M.; and Hickley, 10½.					<i>Bibury</i> , at, Bibury House, Lord Sherborne.
Blaby ^x	8	2	83	4	<i>Fulbrook</i> , 1½ M. on r. at Swinbrook, Mrs. Barnett.
Ayleston ^x	16		85	2	<i>Shipton</i> , at, Shipton Court, Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. About 4 M. from <i>Shipton</i> , on l. Sarsden House, J. H. Langstone, Esq.; on r. Chadlington, A. T. Rawlinson, and W. Waller, Esqs. On r. of the 7th Milestone is Pudlicote, J. Birch, Esq.
bpLEICESTER ^x	2	4	87	6	<i>Chapel House</i> , on l. at Over Norton, Lord E. Somerset; about 3 M. on r. Heythrop, Duke of Beaufort.
On r. to Northampton, 31 M.; Market Harboro', 14½; and Uppingham, 19½; on l. to Hinckley, 13½; and Ashby de la Zouch, 17.					<i>Pomfret Castle</i> , ½ M. on l. is Swerford Park, Sir R. Bolton; Swerford House, — Whalley, Esq.; and about 2 M. on r. is Great Tew Park, M. R. Boulton, Esq.; beyond, at Nether Worton, — Wilson, Esq.
1½ M. beyond, on the l. to Loughborough, 11½.					<i>Bloxham</i> , near 2 M. on l. Broughton Castle, Lord Say and Sele; and Swalcliffe House, Rev. C. W. Brant.
Thurmaston ^x	3	—	90	6	Between <i>Bloxham</i> and <i>Banbury</i> is Wykham Park, Daniel Stuart, Esq.
Syston	2	—	92	6	<i>Banbury</i> , at, on r. Calthorpe House, Thomas Cob, Esq.
Rearsby ^x	2	—	94	6	3 M. on l. of <i>Banbury</i> is Wroxton Abbey, Earl of Guildford.
Brooksby ^x	2	—	96	6	<i>Wardington</i> , within 1 M. on l. is Willescote House, Mrs. Loveday.
Frisby ^x	2	—	98	6	1¼ M. beyond <i>Wardington</i> , on r. Edgcote, Thomas Carter, Esq.; and Eydon Lodge, F. Annesley, Esq.
<i>Cross the Wreak R.</i>					<i>Byfield</i> , 3 M. on r. at Canons Ashby, Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.
PMELTON MOWBRAY	4	4	103	2	<i>Charwellton</i> , at, Rev. F. Gardener.
On r. to Oakham, 10 M.; on l. to Nottingham, 19.					<i>Balby</i> , on r. Fawsley Park, Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart.; Newham, H. Hickman, Esq.; and at Preston Capes, Mrs. Knightley.
Thorp Arnold	2	—	105	2	<i>Duentry</i> , 2 M. on r. at Norton, the late Mrs. Botfield.
Waltham on the Wolds ^x	3	—	108	2	<i>Brownsover</i> , on l. Lady O'Meara; 1 M. further, Coton House, Abraham Grimes, Esq.
Croxton Kyriell ^x	4	—	112	2	<i>Cottesbath</i> , the Rev. R. Marriot.
Near Grantham, on r. to Stamford, 21 M.					<i>Blaby</i> , 2 M. before, on r. at Peatling, John Chinlee, Esq.
bpGRANTHAM, Linc.	7	—	119	2	<i>Ayleston</i> , at, Mrs. Foster; 1½ M. on r. Knighton Lodge, John King, Esq.
					<i>Thurmaston</i> , 1 M. on r. Barkby Hall, George Pochin, Esq.
INNS. Cirencester, Bibury, Burford, Chipping Norton, Chapel House, Banbury, Daventry, Rugby, Lutterworth, Leicester, Melton Mowbray, Grantham.					
GRANTHAM to Cirencester.					
Melton Mowbray	—	—	16	—	
Leicester	15	4	31	4	
Lutterworth	12	4	44	—	
Rugby	7	1	51	4	
Daventry	10	4	62	—	
Banbury	16	6	78	6	
Chapel House	12	—	90	6	
Chipping Norton	—	1	91	2	
Burford	11	—	102	2	
Bibury	10	—	112	2	
Cirencester	7	—	119	2	

R. 272.—OXFORD to *Lichfield*
and *Holyhead*, by *Coventry*.

To *Kiddlington* on the
Green

3 M. beyond, on r. to *High*
Wycombe, 34; on l. to
Chipping Norton, 11.
Cross the Oxford Canal.

			5	2
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chp	COVENTRY—M. H.	1	5	49	6
chp	LICHFIELD, as p. 303	27	2	77	—
(Thence to <i>Holyhead</i> , as p. 292—153½ M.)					

INNS. *Oxford*, *North Aston Inn*,
Banbury, *Southam*, *Coventry*.

COVENTRY to *Oxford*.

*Sturgis Castle**

On r. to *Woodstock*, 1¼ M.

*Hopcroft's Holt**

On r. to *Bicester*, 7 M.; on
l. to *Chipping Norton*, 9.

*North Aston Inn**

At about 1 M. cross the R.
Sweve.

DEDDINGTON*

On r. to *Buckingham*, 14
M.; on the l. to *Chipping*
Norton, 9½.

*Adderbury**

On r. to *Buckingham*, 15 M.

*Weeping Cross**

BANBURY*

On r. to *Brackley*, 9 M.;
and *Darebury*, 16; on l.
to *Chipping Norton*, 12½;
Stratford on Avon, 20;
Kington, 12½; and *War-*
wick, 23½.

*Mollington**, *Warw.*

Cross the Oxford Canal
twice.

*Ladbroke**

SOUTHAM*,—*Craven*

Arms

On r. to *Darebury*, 10¼ M.;
on l. to *Warwick*, 9½.

Cross the Warwick and
Nopton Canal.

Long Itchington

*Marton**

Cross the Leame R.

*Prince Thorpe**

*Ryton Bridge**

On r. to *Darebury*, 14½ M.

Cross the Avon R.

WILLENHALL*

Cross the Sow R.

*Whitley Bridge**

	3	5	8	7
	3	5	12	4
	2	2	14	6
	1	7	16	5
	2	6	19	3
	1	4	20	7
	1	7	22	6
	4	6	27	4
	7	6	35	2
	1	6	37	—
	2	2	39	2
	2	3	41	5
	1	2	42	7
	3	4	46	3
	1	—	47	3
	—	6	48	1

	M	F	M	F
<i>Southam</i>	—	—	12	6
<i>Banbury</i>	14	2	27	—
<i>Oxford</i>	22	6	49	6

Sturgis Castle, near 3 M. on r. *Kirt-*
lington Park, *Sir Henry Watkin*
Dashwood, *Bart.*

Hopcroft's Holt, before you come to,
is *Tackley*, *Lady Gardiner*.

Hopcroft's Holt, 1 M. on r. *Rowsham*,
Lady Cotterell Dormer.

North Aston, at, *Viscount Chetwynd*.
Between *Hopcroft's Holt* and *Ded-*
lington is a Seat of — *Page*, *Esq.*

Adderbury, at, *John Barber*, *Esq.*; on
l. *John Field*, and *Geo. Warriner*,
Esqs.

Weeping Cross, on l. at *Boddicot*, *C.*
C. Bristow, *Esq.*; further, *Boddicot*
Grange, *B. Aplin*, *Esq.*; and 1 M. on
l. *Wykham Park*, *D. Stewart*, *Esq.*

Banbury, at, *Calihorpe House*, *Tho-*
mas Cob, *Esq.*; 2 M. on l. *Wroxton*
Abbey, *Earl of Guilford*.

Mollington, 1½ M. beyond, on l. *Farn-*
borough, *Wm. Holbeche*, *Esq.*

Ladbroke, at, *Wm. Palmer*, *Esq.*, and
Rev. C. Palmer.

Southam, 1 M. beyond, on l. *H. S.*
Chamberlain, *Esq.*

Marton, 1 M. on r. *Birdingbury*, *Sir*
Theophilus Biddulph, *Bart.*; be-
yond which, at *Lemington Hastings*,
the *Rev. H. Sitwell*; on l. is *Ea-*
thorpe, *Robert Vener*, *Esq.*

Prince Thorpe, 2 M. on r. is *Bourton*,
Rev. Mr. Vener.

Ryton Bridge, 1 M. on l. is *Bagington*
Hall, *Rev. W. D. Bromley*.

Willenhall, on r. *James Wyatt*, *Esq.*
Whitley Bridge, on l. is *Whitley Ab-*
bey, *Viscount Hood*.

1 M. beyond *Whitley Bridge*, on l. is
Stevichall Hall, *A. Gregory*, *Esq.*

Does Anyone Know Differently.

Recently walking the remaining stub of the Banbury and Cheltenham railway line at Kings Sutton, and reflecting on the changes since I first traversed this route on a Sunday School outing special from Banbury to Barry Island behind two G.W.R. "Moguls" in 1938, I noticed a small farm bridge over a stream, near its confluence with the River Cherwell, by the south side of the second series of disused railway flood arches.

The small bridge, much decayed although passable by pedestrians, is constructed of a number of "Barlow" rails which cannot be much less than 150 years old. They form the floor, (now rusted completely away in places) and the parapets of the bridge (in Good Condition).

For those without a handy copy of McDermott's "History of the G.W.R." it should be explained that these rails were rolled (probably at a South Wales works) in an inverted V 12 inches wide at its widest section, and were placed directly on the ballast, (no sleepers), with the gauge maintained by the bars, it is likely none were manufactured after the mid 1850's.

This form of rail had been invented by the chief engineer of the Midland Railway Co. and adopted by Brunel for a number of broad gauge lines in South Wales and the west of England. By 1877 only 2 miles of it remained anywhere in use, having been superseded by bridge rail on longitudinal baulks (examples of bridge rail in use as fencing posts can be seen at many places, including Kings Sutton). The only known use of "Barlow" rail in the vicinity of Oxfordshire was on the Wycombe Railway of 1852, extended to Thame in 1862.

It is unlikely that "Barlow" rail was used on the main Oxford to Birmingham line (except possibly for construction purposes) as this line was initially laid to take mixed gauge for which the Barlow rail would not be suitable, although it could have been laid in sidings (perhaps Kings Sutton or Aynho).

So did the rails in this little bridge come from the Oxford to Birmingham line, or did the farmer buy a job lot of rail from elsewhere, (perhaps the contractors who completed the line in 1851) to bridge his stream all those years ago? After all they could have been the very rails from Aynho ballast pit, the signal of which occasioned the infamous smash involving "Lord of the Isles" and Daniel Gooch in 1852, and contrast strangely with the traffic noise of the nearby M40.

Does anyone know the answer to this little conundrum?

J.A.Blencowe.

BOOK REVIEW.

Family Roots; Discovering the Past in the Public Record Office, Stella Colwell. Wedenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1991, 232 pp., illustrated, £15.99.

As its title implies, this is intended primarily for researchers of family history, though it is equally applicable to local history. Not a book for the beginner, but it will provide invaluable advice and encouragement for those who want to make use of the gigantic but intimidating national archives, but have never known where to start. Its author is one of the best known professional genealogists whose knowledge of the records in the P.R.O. has long been established; now she shares that with others.

However, it is reviewed here for a much more local reason. As well as describing various classes of records, Miss Colwell uses case studies, with a vast number of facsimiles of the records quoted, to illustrate their use. One such is of a Quaker family of Fardon or Vardon, living in North Newington and Sibford Ferris from the mid-seventeenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. The originals of the registers of births, marriages and deaths for the Banbury Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends are in the P.R.O., and are the main source for the history of this family. Most genealogical researchers rely on nineteenth century alphabetical digests the Society prepared when surrendering its original registers. They are quick and easy to consult and available locally as well as at Friends' House. Admirable and accurate as they are, they do not include all the detail of the originals (nor their flavour). The facsimile of the marriage entry of Thomas Fardon and Hannah Ball in 1687 shows a whole page devoted to signatures of witnesses, effectively the whole congregation (incidentally including at least three of my own ancestors).

Tax records are another P.R.O. source skilfully used, including the 1642 subsidy list which is to be published shortly by our Society, and the 1798 Land Tax assessment, for which for this one year the P.R.O. has a countrywide coverage. There is also a facsimile and use made of the county Association Oath Roll (that for Banbury Borough was published in *C&CH*, 10, (4), Autumn 1986).

Only really serious researchers are likely to buy this book, but it certainly should be acquired by Banbury Library, if only for its local content. Its publication shows how far family and local historical research has come in recent decades, that at last we have a book which does not devote two thirds of its content to description of basic sources already covered in dozens of other "beginners" handbooks, but makes proper use of its author's impressive knowledge.

Jeremy Gibson

BOOK REVIEW.

“Walking Through The Centuries”, J.P.Bowes.

Available from : Ottakers, Banbury; or Banbury Museum. Price £5.65.

or from the Author J.P. Bowes, Midhill, Horley, Nr. Banbury, Oxon. Price £5.50
Incl. P&P.

At last someone has written about the villages and countryside of North West Oxfordshire.

There has always been a profusion of books, guides and illustrated notelets about “The Cotswolds” and their villages, but these have rarely taken into account anything further north than Moreton in Marsh.

This book researches the area around Banbury with occasional references to the town itself, mainly as it affected its affiliated villages. It is based on two villages, Horley and Hornton. It would have been impossible to convey the general concept of seeing history on the ground without their historical facts. They are two interesting places as they rose and sank throughout history. They are very quiet places now. But who knows what the M40 will bring?

Are they again to be brought out of obscurity? Will the inhabitants become the wheelwrights and coopers of the 20th. century but this time using high technology from their offices, studios and homes or is Banbury going to grow unabatedly and engulf all the villages in the area.

But this book does not only talk about two villages, it spreads through the region. Did you know that a tribe called the Dobunni made their camp near to Edge Hill? And that the Romans took it over and that Ratley was a small town put up to cater for the Roman needs? - Quote “A great fortification was made at Edge (sax.der.hege= edge) Hill. It is known as Nadbury Camp”.

Did you know that the Danes fought a major battle at Hook Norton? - quote “...and in this year the army (Viking) rode out and killed many men at Hook Norton and thereabout” ref. Anglo Saxon Chronicles 913AD.

Always throughout the book history is shown on the ground. With the aid of the copies of Ordnance Survey Maps it is possible to walk the paths of our ancestors and discover for ourselves what it was like to live in past centuries.

The choice is limitless, one can take the old Jurassic Way, near to the Rollwrights in the south. See the medieval village at Wormleighton in the north or perhaps travel the paths of the drovers from Wardington in the west, and there is the possibility of discerning the ancient site of the kings hidden under a rise on Tadmerton golf course.

A mention must be made about the last chapter in this book, it gives insight into many things. It shows how to recognise ridge and furrow, how to date hedges, pottery, wind and water mills and medieval fishponds.

Altogether it is a delightful book and one of its delights is that it can be opened at

any chapter and the history of that century appears. To understand the way the past has left its mark one should read the book through but every chapter is a microcosm of the whole.

J.M.Hoadley B.A. (ARCH)

The M40 Project and Banbury School

Banbury School Humanities Faculty was pleased to play a leading role in the M40 project run by Oxfordshire County Council Department of Leisure and Arts. During the weeks of the 11th to 22nd June 1990 all year 9 students were involved in a series of events concerned with the impact of the M40 on the Banbury area. This included visits to the Motorway site at Kings Sutton to investigate environmental and historical issues, interviewing workers, interviews in town, visits to the museum, constructing a scale model of the motorway, visiting speakers from the Department of Transport and Transport 2000, historical role plays looking at the building of roads, the costing of roads using different building methods and the way in which these would be priced assuming Turnpike Trusts. The Brinkworth Prize money (£250) was used in the main for financing journeys from school. As we took large numbers of students out of school and along the M40 the Faculty had to hire coaches and were greatly surprised by the cost of this and the necessary insurance to take minors along an unbuilt section of a motorway.

The work produced by the students and indeed their work in role plays although unfortunately now lost was of a particular high standard, students really got involved and the Museum supplied photographs of Banbury Station and roads within Banbury showing old means of transport. These proved very useful with students producing a high level of written work utilising this evidence. I am confident that the whole year group gained much from this most successful project and hope that in future the Faculty may be involved in similar cross-curricular projects involving local history and geography.

Graham Teager. Head of Humanities Faculty.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Banbury Historical 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 and Cockhorse* is issued to members three times a year. This includes illustrated articles based on original local history research, as well as recording the Society's activities. Well over one hundred issues and approaching three hundred articles have been published. Most back issues are still available and out-of-print issues can if required be photocopied.

Publications still in print include:

Old Banbury - a short popular history, by E.R.C. Brinkworth.

The Building and Furnishing of St. Mary's Church, Banbury.

The Globe Room at the Reindeer Inn, Banbury.

Records series:

Wiggington Constables' Books 1691-1836 (vol. 11, with Phillimore).

Banbury Wills and Inventories 1591-1650, 2 parts (vols. 13, 14).

Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart (vol. 15).

Victorian Banbury, by Barrie Trinder (vol. 19, with Phillimore).

Aynho: A Northamptonshire Village, by Nicholas Cooper (vol. 20).

Banbury Gaol Records, ed. Penelope Renold (vol. 21).

Banbury Baptism and Burial Registers, 1813-1838 (vol. 22).

Current prices, and availability of other back volumes, from the Hon. Secretary, c/o Banbury Museum.

In preparation: Lists of Tudor and Stuart Banbury Taxpayers, including the May 1642 subsidy for the Hundreds of Banbury, Bloxham and Ploughley (mentioning almost as many as the Protestation Returns of a few months earlier, for which Banbury Borough and Ploughley Hundred returns do not survive). Others planned: documents showing how the Civil War affected those living in the Banbury area; selections from diaries of William Cotton Risley, Vicar of Deddington 1836-1848; selected years from Rusher's *Banbury List and Directory*, 1795-1880; news items from the Banbury area from Jackson's *Oxford Journal* (from 1752) and the *Oxford Mercury* (1795-6); and letters to the 1st. Earl of Guilford.

Meetings held during the autumn and winter, normally at 7.30 p.m. at the North Oxfordshire Technical College, Broughton Road, Banbury, on the second Thursday of each month. Talks are given by invited lecturers on general and local historical, archaeological and architectural subjects. In the summer, the A.G.M. is held at a local country house and other excursions are arranged.

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 not required.

Applications forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, c/o Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury, Oxon. OX16 0AA.

Printed by Parchment (Oxford) Limited

