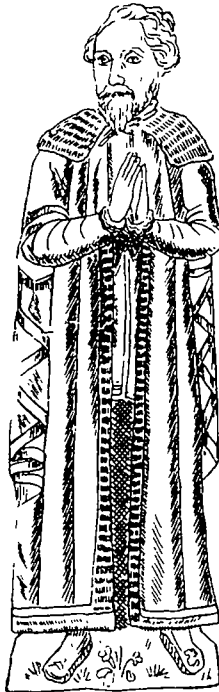


CAKE AND COCKHORSE



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

Cover: Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, from a brass in the church.

Cake and Cockhorse

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

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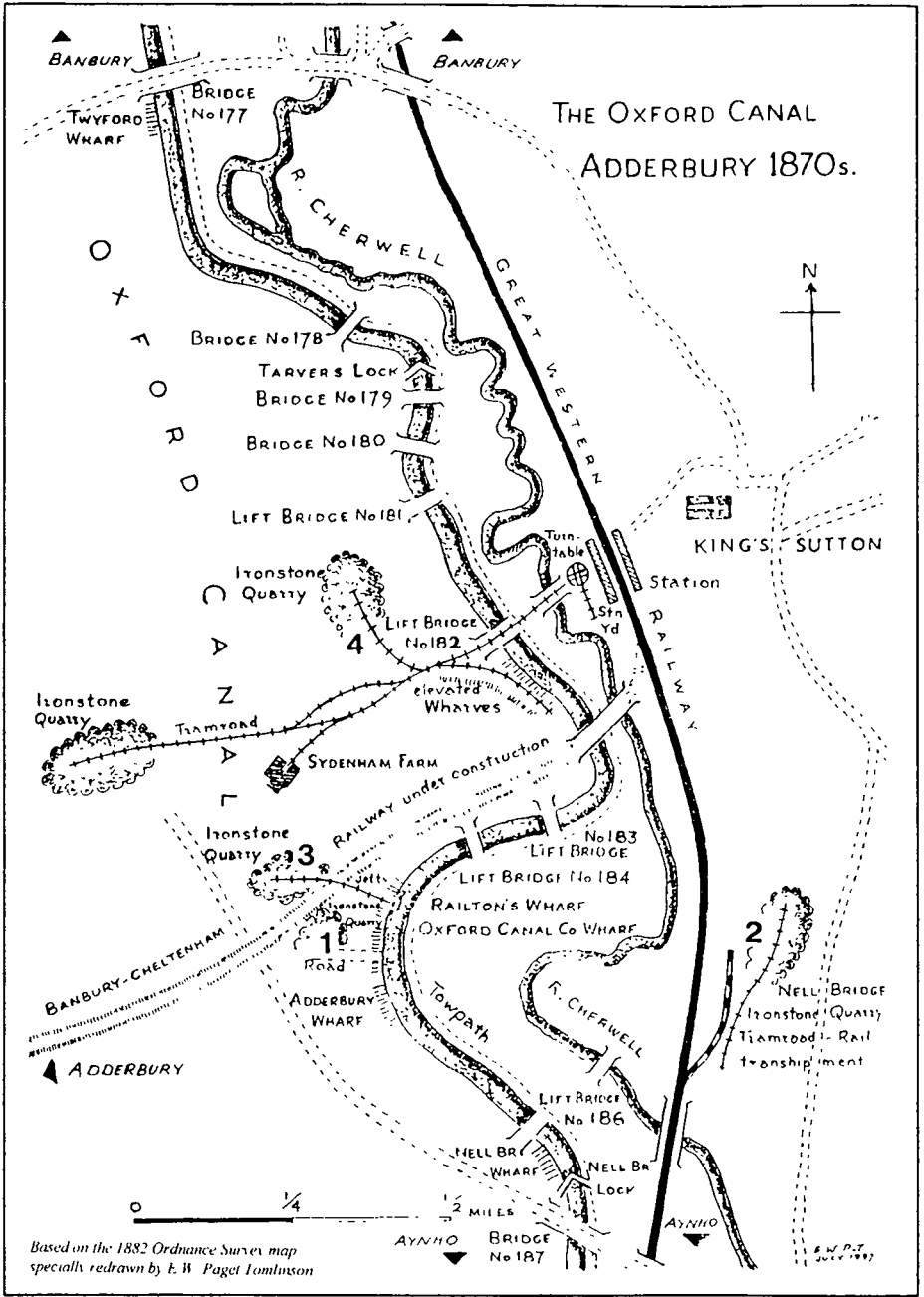
This issue is accompanied by a larger than usual number of enclosures - despite this we urge members not to empty them unread into the w.p.b.

Of especial importance is the appeal for funds to sustain the compilation of the *Oxfordshire Victoria County History* to its triumphant conclusion. The *V.C.H.* is the starting point for any serious local historian, not merely for its narrative text but also for opportunities for future and more detailed research. Oxfordshire already has the best coverage in the country, and we in the north of the county are fortunate in having volumes published for Banbury, Bloxham and Ploughley hundreds. All the more reason therefore to help those areas still to be researched and published, including the Hook Norton, Swerford and Chipping Norton edge of Banburyshire, in Chadlington Hundred. Our President, Lord Saye and Sele, is one of the Patrons of the Appeal. Its support by members would be a worthy return for all his hospitality to us at Broughton Castle.

Oxfordshire Museums are under great threat from County Council financial restraints. Fortunately the future of Banbury Museum, and its new building, are the responsibility of Cherwell District Council, for which an incredible two and a quarter million pounds grant has been secured from the Lottery Fund. The leaflet, a visit to the Museums Store (see Summer Programme) and a talk in September by Simon Townsend, will enlarge our knowledge.

Congratulations to Vera Wood on her forthcoming book - we look forward to seeing it and urge members to acquire it.

Finally, a letter from Banbury's Mayor recommends support of the Civic Society proposed for the town. Our future is as important as our past.



THE OXFORD CANAL AND THE IRONSTONE BUSINESS

Hugh Compton

The late Eric Tonks of the Industrial Railway Society did a magnificent job in opening up interest in the transport aspect of the ironstone business. Since publication of his *Ironstone Quarries of the Midlands* in 1988 more information has come to hand as to how canals were involved and this article deals with its carriage on the Oxford Canal.

In the main this involves the quarries at Adderbury, some five miles south of Banbury. However, we should not forget the trade from the Northamptonshire quarries which crossed the Oxford Canal from the Grand Junction Canal on its way to the Birmingham area. For more details see pages 120-21 of *The Grand Junction Canal* by Alan Faulkner, published in 1993.

Oxford Canal Company's Quarry [1]

Long before the Oxford Canal even reached Banbury, the decision was taken by the Company (O.C.C.) in 1776 to lease a quarry at Adderbury from the Duke of Buccleuch, the lord of the manor.¹ Later, the lease was not renewed, but the site was rented instead, as the stone was said to provide the best surface for towing paths. Little did they know the value of the surface, for one might say 'their streets were paved with gold' - or at least iron! By 1858 the site extended to just over two acres and was rented at £4 per acre per year, plus 1d. per ton royalty.²

The Geological Survey for Oxfordshire was started in 1857, the resultant maps being published in 1860. These highlighted the fact that just below the surface of the fields in north Oxfordshire there lay vast quantities of ironstone - in some places this could be as much as 30,000 tons per acre. Thus it was not surprising that in 1862 Edward Railton, who was a boot and shoe manufacturer of 13 High Street in Banbury, took a lease of the area. One of his first acts was to increase the O.C.C.'s

¹ Public Record Office - RAIL/855/157.

² Warwickshire County Record Office - CR80 - Box 50.

royalty payment to 3d. per ton, but on complaint he restricted the increase to 2d. per ton.

For a while the O.C.C. allowed the situation to continue. The year 1869 saw 442 tons quarried, but in 1871 when 808 tons were taken out, the decision was taken that a new quarry should be used near the 'Rock of Gibraltar' at Enslow not far from Woodstock. Thereafter the O.C.C. took steps to level the ground and on 29th May 1876 paid the full and final settlement of £26.12s.6d.³

The O.C.C. never had a tramway from their quarry, only a roadway down to their wharf where the contents of the wagons were tipped into their own narrow boats.

Nell Bridge Quarry [2]

At the beginning of 1859 a new quarry was opened just to the east of the Great Western Railway about three quarters of a mile south of King's Sutton church. As it did not have a private siding, the stone was taken by wagon down to the 'London to Shrewsbury' road (B4100), over the River Cherwell and the Oxford Canal to Nell Bridge Wharf.⁴

The wharfinger, James Lambert, a native of Cropredy, suddenly found himself overdone with work, and by March he was writing to Charles Neighbour, the O.C.C.'s wharfinger at Banbury, about this situation. It seems that the overall carriage charge was such that the Dudley ironmasters Messrs. Blackwell & Co. could not compete with supplies drawn from other sources unless the charge was reduced to 4s. a ton. This could be achieved if the O.C.C. would reduce their portion by 4d. per ton (33 per cent) and the boatmen were paid 2d. per ton less (10 per cent). In the end the O.C.C. agreed a reduction of 3d. per ton, but traffic only passed at irregular intervals, being stacked at the wharf and also at the nearby Adderbury Wharf, awaiting forwarding instructions. Eventually it was reported in May that the quarry had ceased production altogether.

In 1868 the quarry owners considered that it might be possible to get back into business, if the rate by canal was further reduced. Following negotiation the O.C.C. suggested in June a per boat rate, based on a payload of 25 tons per craft, made up as follows:

³ Warwickshire County Record Office - CR1590/374.

⁴ Public Record Office - RAIL/855/374.

Oxford canal	5s.2½d.
Warwick & Napton Canal	4s.2d.
Warwick & Birmingham Canal	5s.8¾d.
	<hr/>
	15s.1¼d. ⁵
	<hr/>

Alas the Birmingham Canal Navigation still insisted on a per ton rate, so the proposal was rejected.

There the matter rested until 1869 when demand for ironstone picked up and the quarry recommenced production. Rail movement was preferred and initially therefore the output passed from Nell Bridge Wharf to Aynho Wharf by narrow boat, a distance of under two miles at a charge of 3d. per ton, where it was transhipped into carts and taken across to the station yard. There it was placed in rail wagons for onward despatch to the Deepfield Iron Company at Bilston.

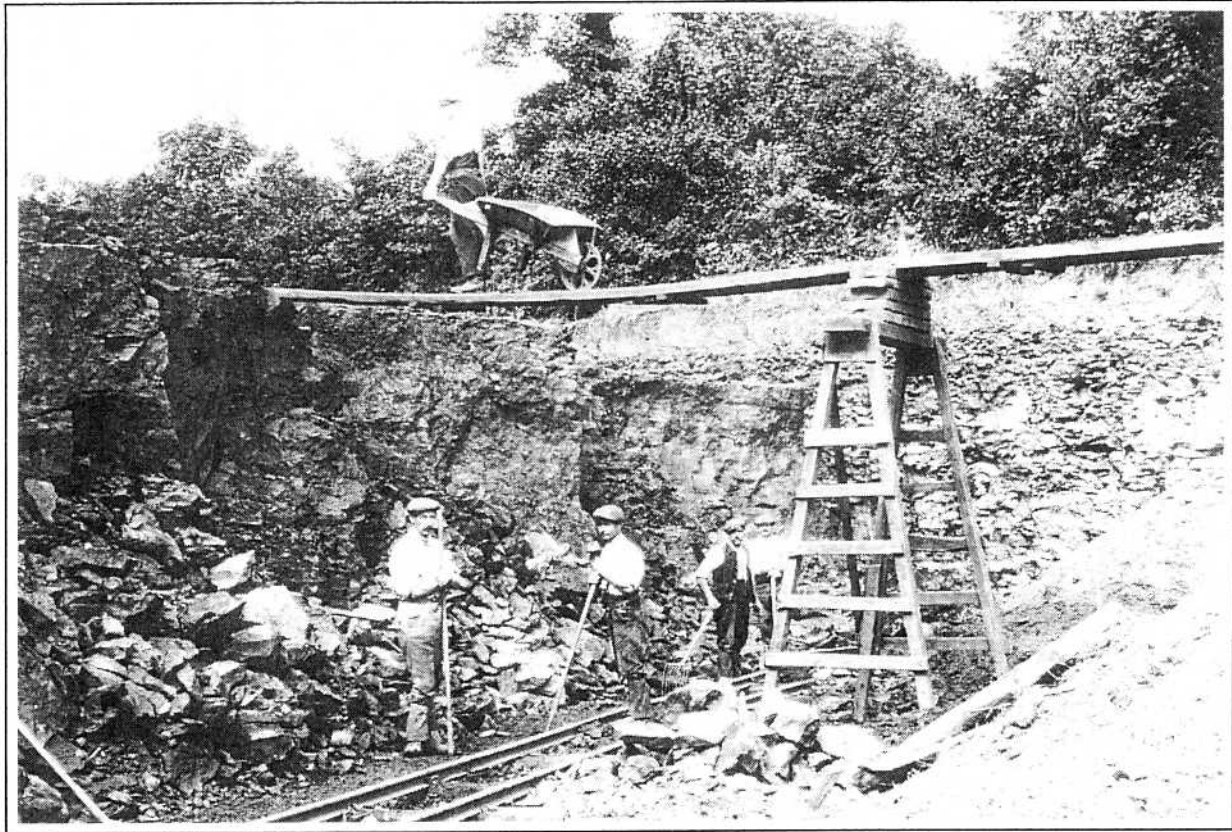
This activity resulted in considerable congestion at Aynho; as a result the traders using the wharf complained bitterly. For the King's Sutton Iron Stone Company (presumably a subsidiary of the Adderbury Ironstone Company, mentioned below) this was far from satisfactory. In September 1870 the manager, David Vincent Stuart, therefore asked the Brackley Highway Authority for permission for a tramway to cross the road that leads south from King's Sutton to join the Aynho to Adderbury road. Although this approval was given early in October it is doubtful if it was ever, in fact, laid. This was quickly followed up with a request to the G.W.R. to lay a siding. The Board on 19th October authorised a siding with crossing and signals at an estimated cost of £315. This figure was followed up on 2nd November with a further amount of £115, which would suggest that the work had already been carried out and the 'over spending' had to be regularised,⁶ though the formal Private Siding agreement was not signed until 14th August 1872. Tonks suggests that the quarry closed down in 1874, though wagons and rails remained *in situ* for a number of years.

Railton's Quarry [3]

As mentioned in the previous section, in 1862 Edward Railton leased 93 acres from the lord of the manor, the Duke of Buccleuch, at a charge

⁵ Warwickshire County Record Office - CR1590/372.

⁶ Letter from R.A. Cooke.



Tramway in an ironstone quarry at Adderbury (courtesy Banbury Museum).

of £234 p.a., plus Sydenham House with its nineteen acres of ground off Aynho Road (B4100) in Adderbury, for £60 p.a.⁷ Here he lived in some style with his wife Ann, a native of Middleton Cheney, three children, a female servant and a nanny. Whilst he continued to farm most of the land with his labour force of seven men and three boys, work was also commenced during 1862 in opening out the ground for an ironstone quarry on the small part of his land which is now partially covered by the old formation of the former Banbury to Cheltenham railway. The photograph gives an idea of the tramroad which led by gravitation down to the Oxford Canal. His wharf, just to the south of lift bridge 184, had a pier out into the canal, the wagon being manhandled to the extremity, the end door opened and the contents shot into the canal boat. It was then taken back by horse to the quarry. Obviously the loading of a narrow boat took a considerable length of time.

The depth of ironstone, which included a proportion of limestone, was about eight feet, it being estimated that one acre would yield 16,000 tons. Alas, the ironstone only produced about 32 per cent of pure ore. This fact alone, quite apart from the transport problem, negated the economic use of ironstone from Oxfordshire.

Production was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>tons</i>
1860	5,833	1863	4,803	1866	1,552
1861	5,600	1864	6,666	1867	Nil
1862	2,244	1865	2,557	1868	Nil ⁸

Even the best figure for 1864 only represents about 265 narrow boat loads. The O.C.C. had hoped that the traffic would have been conveyed as a back working for boats which had gone south with coal for the Oxford gas works etc. This did not happen as in the main the boats were supplied from Banbury with consequent greater use of water through having to lock down to Adderbury and back up again to Banbury.

The demand for pig-iron in 1869 picked up considerably so production at the quarry recommenced, but other matters were soon to cloud the scene. Surveyors of a proposed railway were crossing Railton's fields. Eventually public notices appeared, in November 1872, announcing that a proposed bill for the construction of the Banbury to Cheltenham

⁷ Oxfordshire Archives - M1/1/E7/1.

⁸ J.D. Kendall, *The Iron Ores of Great Britain*. 1893.



Oxford Canal near Adderbury, looking south. To the left of the picture, just out of sight, is the site of Railton's wharf. In the middle is the formation (embankment) of the Banbury to Cheltenham railway and in the distance is Sydenham farm.

railway was shortly to be discussed in Parliament. Neither Oxfordshire Archives nor the House of Lords Record Office have a copy of the 'Book of Reference', so it is impossible to state conclusively what Railton's attitude was to the coming of the railway; suffice to say he did not enter a formal objection to the proposal. Instead he continued to work the quarry, albeit with a much lower output, until contractors for the railway started work at Adderbury in February 1875. In the closing stages he only mined 308 tons in 1874 and just a meagre 54 tons in 1875.

The story does not end there, for Railton instructed his solicitors, Stockton and Fortescue of Banbury, to commence proceedings against the railway company, as he deemed the compensation offered of £600 to be paltry.⁹ A glance at the map shows that the railway interposed between the quarry and the wharf and as the Parliamentary plan envisaged no other means of access he felt he had a good case. The arbitration proceedings opened on 11th January 1876 in the Red Lion in Banbury. It was very soon established that the railway company had suggested the tramway continue by the provision of a level crossing, but the Board of Trade had ruled against this on the grounds of safety. Great play was made of the value of the ironstone, as yet unmined, not to mention its market potential.¹⁰ These matters resulted in the case being transferred to the Institute of Surveyors in London. At the hearing on 17th January it was finally decided that he should be given £723.12s. in compensation.¹¹ So ended any hope of re-opening the pits south of the railway. Eventually on 30th March 1881 Railton sold the land to the Great Western Railway, no doubt in preparation for a south facing curve which never came about, though part of the formation was set out and is shown on maps of the period.

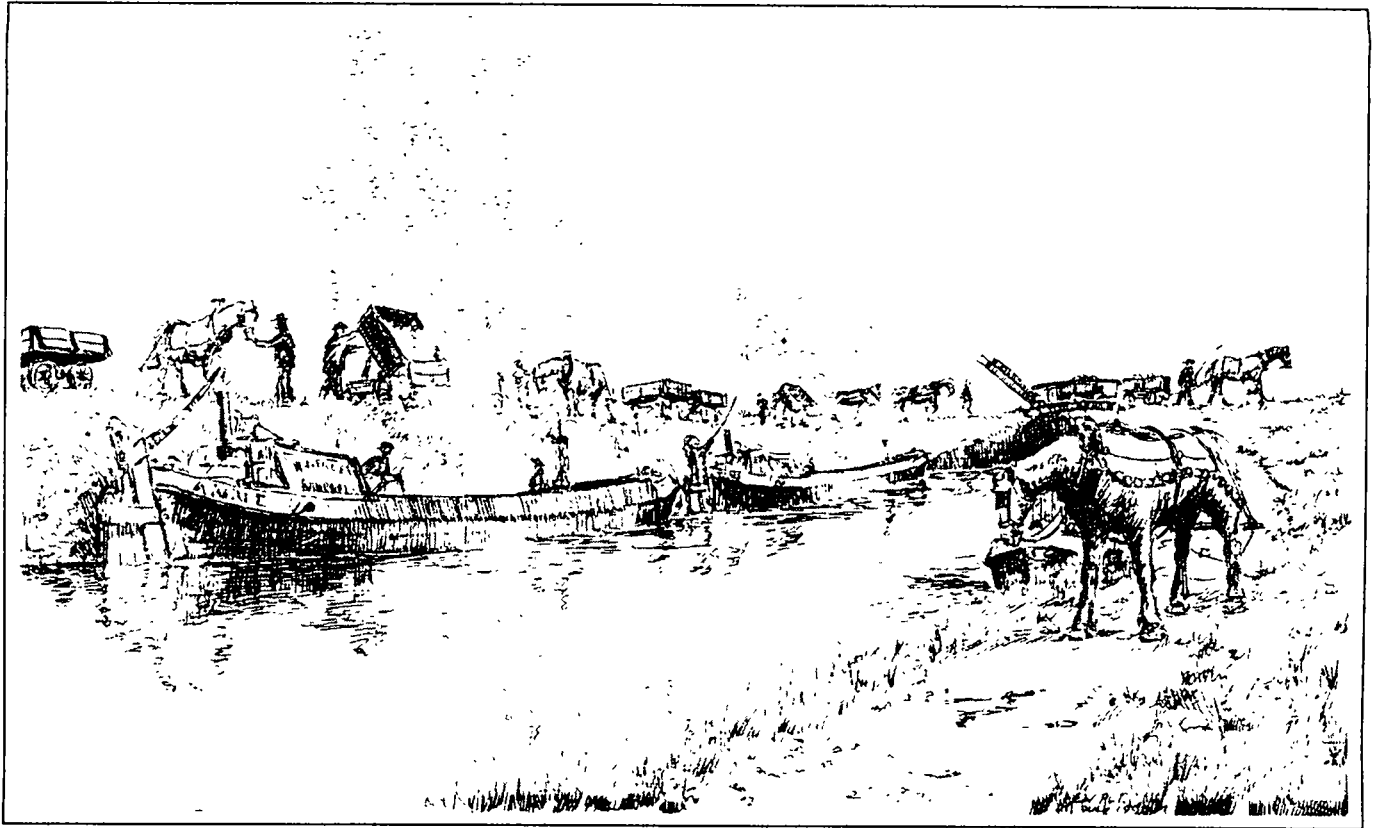
Sydenham Farm Quarry [4]

This was by far the largest of the quarries and for its history we must go back to 1859. The first mention appears in the *Banbury Guardian* for 20th January, with a note to the effect that Mr W.H. Chamberlain was opening a quarry at Adderbury. William Chamberlain was in occupation of over sixty acres and employed twenty men and two boys. He

⁹ Oxfordshire Archives - S & F Box 115.

¹⁰ *Banbury Guardian*, 13th January 1876.

¹¹ *Banbury Guardian*, 20th January 1876.



Oxford Canal - Lift Bridge 182. Ironstone traffic being loaded into narrow boats and being moved towards King's Sutton station.

originally came from Kegworth, about six miles from Loughborough in Leicestershire. He had later lived at 'The Lawn' in the village of Cropredy, just to the north of Banbury, before buying a house in Adderbury on 26th April 1833. His wife hailed from Knighton, and his manservant came from Yardley, both in Leicestershire, whereas the cook came from Cropredy. Evidence tends to suggest that in fact during his three years there, very little ironstone was mined, and the great leap forward only came in 1862 when Edward Railton took over the site.

As mentioned, Railton concentrated his efforts on the quarry which was eventually intersected by the railway. It was not until 1868 when he sublet the Sydenham Farm Quarry to the Adderbury Ironstone Company of 17 Ann Street, Birmingham, that production recommenced. Their agent, Thomas Duggard, had in September got the agreement of the O.C.C. to their being treated as an account customer.

Initially the workings used a horse-drawn tramway down the hill to a wharf on the canal immediately to the south of lift-bridge 182, but in November 1869, with a view to modernising the method of loading, the firm sought permission from the O.C.C. for their construction of a bridge over the canal.¹² The idea was for boats to be loaded by end-door discharge through gaps in the planking of the bridge. To facilitate the working, the tramway was extended as far as the River Cherwell.

Even greater impetus was given to the workings when Samuel Lloyd took a lease as from 1st January 1870. The following figures of carryings on the O.C.C. speak volumes:

1869	-	10,167 tons:
1870	-	38,803 tons.

The latter total equates to about 1,550 narrow boat loads, say about four per day. Lloyd considered that even these figures could easily be exceeded if he could get the tramway connected to the G.W.R. system.

The opportunity arose in 1872 when King's Sutton station was opened on the line between Oxford and Banbury. The tramway was extended across the Cherwell and up the hill to the station where, via a wagon turntable, access was given to a side loading dock situated between the overbridge and the down platform. Not surprisingly the total forwardings in Oxfordshire for 1872, by all means, rose to 63,536 tons, but

¹² Public Record Office - Rail/855/7.

fluctuations in the ironstone business meant that by 1879 only 1,233 tons were forwarded.

However, the carryings by the O.C.C. still accounted for fifty per cent of the output, viz.

1877	-	5,361 tons	O.C.C.
		5,333 tons	G.W.R.
		<hr/>	
		10,694	¹³
		<hr/>	

Canal boatmen involved included: Astell, Berrill, Burchill, Grantham, Hunt, Jennings, Neal, Paulton, and Wilkins.

During all this period it must not be forgotten that the rent of £3,200 had to be paid annually, though in 1875 this was reduced to £2,000 and in the following year it was further reduced to £1,000; in addition there was a royalty of 4d. per ton, which was increased in 1876 to 6d. per ton. Against this must be set the facts that during the period 1871-73 prices at the furnace had increased by 200 per cent, but lean years followed between 1874 and 1879.

Lloyd had had enough and in 1882 the newly incorporated Oxfordshire Ironstone Company¹⁴ took over the workings. It managed to increase the output for the whole county to 41,645 tons in 1883. However, the joy was short lived, for there was another depression in the ironstone business during the period 1885-87. The Company never really recovered from this and on 1st August 1889 it was dissolved.

In the following year railway sidings were laid in the area by Alfred Hickman from the Banbury to Cheltenham railway just to the east of Adderbury station. Thereafter the story is one hundred per cent railway.¹⁵

¹³ Oxfordshire Archives - S & F Box 41.

¹⁴ Public Record Office - BT31/2964/16622.

¹⁵ However, for a short time in 1917 a connection was made by the Edgehill Light Railway to the O.C.C. near the site of the Northern Aluminium Company, just to the north of Banbury, by lift bridge 162 [British Waterways Engineers' Office, Birmingham - Chain Survey Book].

SULGRAVE - 2: THE WASHINGTONS

Martin Sirot-Smith

In the second of my articles on the history of Sulgrave I deal with the family that was to give Sulgrave its unique position in history. The link with the first President of the United States of America literally saved the Manor House from complete dilapidation and now is the basic reason why well over 25,000 visitors come each year to Sulgrave.

The Builder of Sulgrave Manor

The first Washington Lord of the Manor, Lawrence, did not come from this part of the country. He was in fact born about 1500 in Warton in the northern part of Lancashire. He was the eldest son of John Washington by Margaret, daughter of Robert Kytson of Warton and sister of the great Tudor merchant Sir Thomas Kytson, of Hengrave in Suffolk. It is this connection which gives the common ancestry of not only the Washingtons with the Spencers of Great Brington, but, through that lineage, with the Churchills: thus giving the first President of the United States of America, George Washington, and the wartime Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, a common heritage.

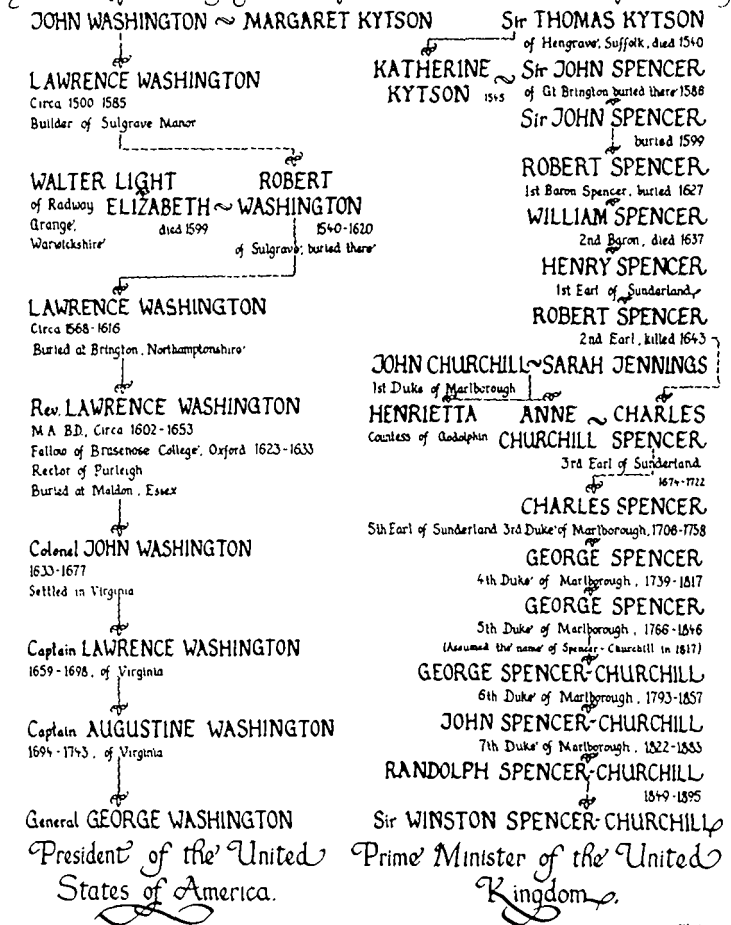
This Sir Thomas Kytson was one of the great success stories of the early Tudor period. He made a fortune from the wool trade, becoming an Alderman of the City of London, and he had already been knighted when, in 1533, he became Sheriff of London. He counted the King and Cardinal Wolsey amongst his associates. Lawrence Washington's youngest brother, Thomas, was indeed apprenticed to Sir Thomas Kytson in 1534. Under the latter's tutelage he developed the cloth export business in Antwerp where he became the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers Company in 1550 and amassed great riches.

However we jump a little prematurely forward: back to Lawrence, the eventual builder of Sulgrave Manor. By 1529 we discover that Lawrence was serving as Bailiff at Warton to William, Lord Parr of Horton (just outside Northampton). The Parrs had inherited the barony of Kendal, in which Warton was situated, and at that date William, Lord Parr, was acting as Steward of the Kendal barony due to the minority of his

KEY PEDIGREE
 shewing the common descent from
ROBERT KYTSON
 of George Washington and Winston Spencer Churchill

Robert Washington of Tewitfield in Warton, Lanes.

 Robert Kytson of Warton, Lancashire.



nephew, William Parr of Kendal Castle (born 1510, later Marquess of Northampton), the brother of Katherine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII.

It would seem that Bailiff Lawrence Washington must have come south to Northamptonshire in 1529 on his patron's business, and in all probability left his employ, for on 24 March 1530 he had married a Northamptonshire widow named Elizabeth Gough, whose previous husband had been a prosperous mercer in Northampton and Bailiff of the borough. Whatever the actual details it would seem that Lawrence decided to use his family connections to 'muscle in' on the wool trade. His cousin, Katherine Kytson, had married Sir John Spencer of Althorp near Brington, whose family had been making a fortune from wool from 1508. From his letters he seems to have been on good terms with his opulent relatives, the Kytsons, as was, of course, his youngest brother, Thomas.

The widow Gough not only brought the ambitious Lawrence a town house in Northampton with her former husband's interests there, but also the impropriated rectories of Higham Ferrers, Chelveston and Caldecote, which the Washingtons were still using as an occasional residence as late as 1548. Probably, Lawrence took over the deceased Mr Gough's business as well. At all events it is clear that he quitted Lord Parr's household in consequence of this marriage, and was immediately afterwards chosen a member of the Northampton Corporation. He swiftly became well established in the wool trade and showed undoubted flair, for within two years he had become an Alderman and, in 1532, Mayor (as he was again in 1545), besides acting at various times as Justice of the Peace.

Lawrence's eye for the main chance was again evident when, after his first wife had died childless, he immediately married another wealthy widow, Amy Tomson, in 1538. It was through this marriage that Lawrence was to acquire the manors and rectories of Sulgrave and Stuchbury. Previously they had been monastic lands owned by the priory of St. Andrew based in Northampton. Amy was the third daughter of Robert Pargiter of Greatworth, a neighbouring parish to Sulgrave. He had leased the properties from the debt-ridden priory and had settled them on Lawrence at his marriage to his daughter. Thus, after the dissolution of the monasteries, Lawrence profited from Henry VIII's policy, for he was able to buy the properties he held as tenant for the modest sum of £324.14s.10d.



Sulgrave Manor from the south-east, showing the original surviving portion. Photograph by J.W. Wilson and Co., taken about 1898.



Sulgrave Manor as rebuilt by Sir Reginald Blomfield in 1929.

The Manor House

The original part of the Manor House was begun about 1539 and completed by Lawrence Washington about 1560. It is a two-storeyed building of limestone. The walls, which are three feet thick, are of coursed rubble, quarried in the adjoining parish of Helmdon: the quoins and dressings are of Hornton stone, a finer quality native iron-bearing limestone. Eydon stone of a similar type is also much in evidence. The stone tiles of the roof are from the Northamptonshire quarries at Collyweston. The Tudor part of the house, which faces south, has a high-pitched roof, red brick chimneys at one end set at an angle in the Elizabethan manner, and a gabled porch. This porch was the last part to have been built by Lawrence and would have been the main entrance occupying the exact centre of the frontage. The entire portion west of the porch containing the original kitchen and domestic offices had disappeared by the early part of the nineteenth century. This wing probably extended another 50 feet beyond the present wing, as the garden wall is built on a series of large foundation stones.

The East Wing

The east wing beyond the existing hall would have extended for another 50 feet over the rose garden. Foundation stones of considerable size have been found in direct line with the frontage at this distance away. Much of this wing was in a state of collapse by the year 1700 and thus was taken down. High in the exterior wall at the east end of the building a fireplace of Tudor pattern, with stone joints and massive oak lintel, can be seen. Not only the Queen Anne wing built in 1700 to the north, but also the low wall on the south side of the rose garden, show evidence of having been constructed with squared ashlar stones of Tudor date. Worked into the wall are also numerous lichen-covered coping stones and ridge tiles from the vanished Tudor roofs.

The Manor House remained in this truncated form until 1929 when the missing section of the front west of the porch was rebuilt by Sir Reginald Blomfield to balance the remaining Tudor hall to the east.

The Front Porch

High on the front porch, Lawrence Washington placed the Royal Coat of Arms of Elizabeth I. In the spandrels of the moulded stone arch of the entrance, he carved his own coat of arms, with mullets and bars (stars and stripes) which had been borne by his ancestors since 1346. It was

also borne by his direct descendant, George Washington, and is widely believed to have inspired the national flag of the U.S.A.

Lawrence Washington's Ancestry

Although there were nine generations of Washingtons living in Warton before Lawrence was born in 1500 the family did not originate there. They in fact came from a little manor in County Durham called Washington. It was from here that in 1183 the family took its name when a certain William de Hertburn (now Hartburn) exchanged this manor for that of Wessyngton (now Washington). This now became his principal residence and, as was the custom of the time, he changed his name to William de Wessyngton and thus became the first Washington of them all. Through his marriage to the young twice-widowed Countess Margaret, his kinswoman and younger sister of William the Lion, King of Scotland, the Washingtons became related to the Duncan and Malcolm who appear in the story of Macbeth.

William de Wessyngton's descendants lived until 1452 at Washington Old Hall, now in the middle of the new town of Washington, but a National Trust property open to the public. However, it was the original William's great-grandson, Robert de Wessyngton, who was founder of the line that moved to Sulgrave. By his marriage to Joan de Strickland in 1292 he acquired Twewitfield, half of Carnforth in Warton, Lancashire, on the north-east of Morecambe Bay. Joan was sister of Sir Walter de Strickland of Sizegh, the castle of which is also today a National Trust property. The Washingtons were also tenants of the other half of Carnforth so that by one title or another they held the whole of the manor of Warton as well as holding other lands in Westmorland. Thus the Lancashire branch was established that nine generations later was to produce Lawrence, the builder of Sulgrave Manor.

The Washingtons in Sulgrave

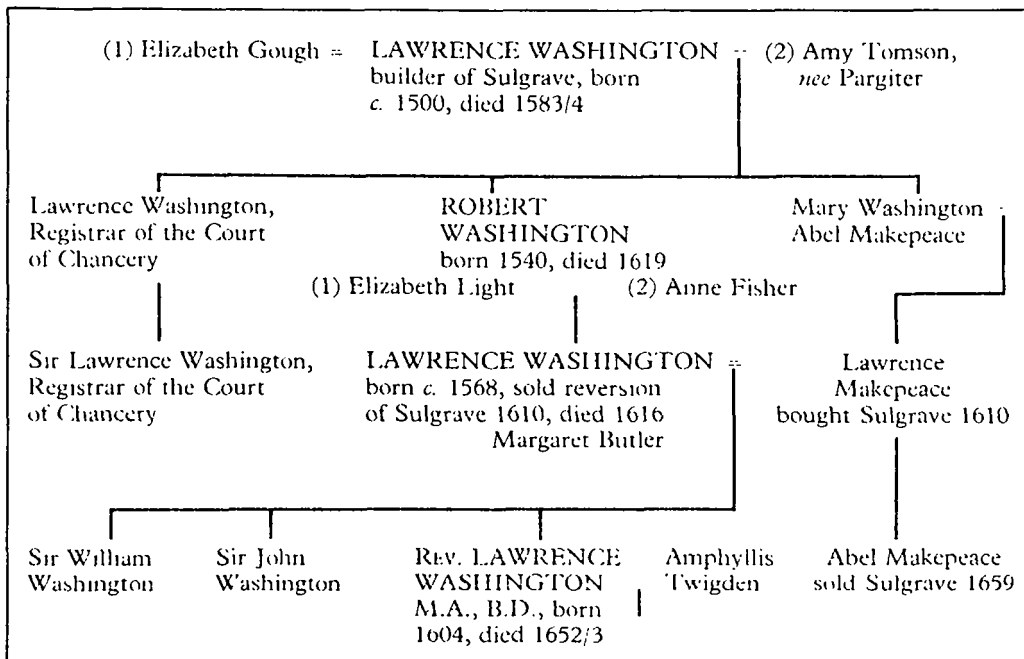
Lawrence Washington lived to the ripe old age of 84, living in Sulgrave for over 45 years. In that time he continued to play an important part in the life of Northamptonshire. He was one of Henry VIII's officials in the dissolution of St. Andrew's Priory. In 1541 he was nominated as an original Trustee of Northampton Grammar School under the will of its founder, his friend the eminent Thomas Chipsey. In 1554 he was appointed a Royal Commissioner to assess for taxation purposes St. Giles Church, Northampton (his own town house lay in St. Giles' parish).

However, the greater part of his life was given over to 'wool stapling', the great trade of the sixteenth century gentleman, in particular with the partnership with his father-in-law, Robert Pargiter of Greatworth, and his second wife's brother-in-law, William Mole, for exploiting the fertile pasturelands of Stuchbury for kine and sheep. That this partnership was perpetuated at a later date is clear from a long Exchequer suit of 1606 alleging that Lawrence's son and heir, Robert Washington, in collaboration with George Mole and the younger Robert Pargiter, had scandalously pulled down 'not only the parsonage house and all or the most part of the said town and parish houses of Stutesbury [Stuchbury] aforesaid, but also the parish church itself' in order to make use of the lands for wool stapling purposes.

Lawrence became increasingly prosperous and sired four sons and seven daughters by his second wife, Amy. He died in 1584 and is buried in Sulgrave church in front of the Washington family pew. His son, Robert, duly inherited the Sulgrave-Stuchbury estate, in addition to which he acquired, through his marriage to Elizabeth Light, the Manor of Radway in Warwickshire, as well as titles to the Manors of Horley and Hornton in Oxfordshire and Nether Boddington in Northamptonshire.

Robert also prospered and evidently lived the typical life of the country gentleman of the period. Together with Sir John Spencer, his uncle once removed, Robert Washington 'Esquire' was, in 1598, appointed Royal Commissioner in Northampton.

He had fifteen children: nine by his first wife, who had died before 1599, and six by his second wife, Anne Fisher, whom he married late in life at the age of sixty. It is probable that his second wife was his housekeeper. This marriage and the production of a 'new' family led Robert, in 1601, to make a settlement upon his eldest son and heir apparent, Lawrence II. All Robert's children by his first wife had by now reached maturity and had made their ways in the world outside Sulgrave. Due to the longevity of his grandfather, Lawrence, and to the late second marriage of his father, Robert, and the arrival of the new family, Lawrence II needed this settlement so that he could set up on his own. He thus sold off 'the greatest parte of the demesne lands of the said Manor of Sulgrave' and, in 1604, left the family house with his own large family to take up employ with his kinsman, Sir Robert Spencer, who had just been raised to the dignity of Baron by King James I, at Hampton Court.



Again, in 1610, Lawrence II, with full support of his father, assigned his future rights in Sulgrave, namely the Manor House standing in seven acres, to his cousin-germain, Lawrence Makepeace of London. Lawrence II promptly used the money to acquire the Manor of Wicken in Northamptonshire, which he leased from his 'probable employer', Sir Robert Spencer.

Lawrence II died in 1616, in his father Robert's lifetime, and is buried in Great Brington church, along with members of the Spencer family. His father lived on at Sulgrave Manor House until his death in 1619, leaving his still young wife, Anne Fisher, and the new family, to live there until 1625. Robert had been buried in the family tomb in Sulgrave church.

The Lordship of the Manor of Sulgrave thus passed from Robert to his grandson and heir, Sir John Washington of Thrapston, eldest son of Lawrence II. He thus acquired the remaining Washington ancestral properties - the Manor and Rectory at Stuchbury, and the Manor of Nether Boddington, neither of which boasted manorial residences. Sir John did not interfere with his father's previous entail of Sulgrave on the Makepeaces, doubtless owing to his preference for his own new seat at Thrapston. Wicken Manor, the property his father leased from the Spencers, was left to the use of Sir John's mother, Margaret.

In 1623, when Anne Fisher vacated the house, the owner of Sulgrave Manor, Lawrence Makepeace, leased the Manor House to Richard Blason, gent. Being one of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery, he was now obliged to spend most of his time in London. In 1607, three years before purchasing the Sulgrave Manor House from his cousin, Lawrence Washington II, Makepeace had acquired the 'Leeson' or 'Elington' Manor of Sulgrave and used that house as his main residence. When he died at Sulgrave in 1640, his son, Abel Makepeace (great-grandson of Lawrence Washington, the builder), inherited the Manor House. It would seem that he lived there up until 1659 when he sold the house to one Edward Plant. Thus he became the last Washington descendant to live in the Manor House, ending a period of almost 120 years of occupancy by the family - and also ending the chapter in the history of Sulgrave.

How the Washingtons of Sulgrave were related to George, the first President of the United States of America: why they left the country for the newly founded colonies across the Atlantic; and what happened to Sulgrave Manor between then and now - will be the basis of the third and final of my articles on Sulgrave.

Sources

The Washington Ancestry and Records of McClain-Johnson and Forty Other Colonial Families. 3 vols., privately published, Greenfield, Ohio, 1932.

Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons. H. Clifford Smith, Jonathan Cape, London, 1933.

'The Washington Family and its Northamptonshire Associations', George Washington, *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, 4.1, Northamptonshire Record Society, 1966/7.

The Washington Family in Britain. Margot Johnson. Turnstone Ventures, Durham, 1985.

Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire - Home of George Washington's Ancestors. Guide Book based on H. Clifford Smith's writings. English Life Publications. Latest edition, 1997.

Sulgrave: The Chronicles of a Country Parish. Sulgrave Parish Council, 1995. Available at £8.50 (+ £2.00 p&p) from Sulgrave Manor Board.

Book Reviews

The 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury: The Act Book of the Peculiar Court of Banbury, 1625-1638. Calendar and Analysis by the late E.R.C. Brinkworth; edited by R.K. Gilkes. Banbury Historical Society records volume 26, 1997. 256 pp., £15.00 + £1.50 U.K. p&p to non members, from Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury OX16 0AA (cheques payable to the Society).

The records of the church courts have long been known as a valuable source of material for historians, including local and family historians. It has equally been known that they are very difficult to use. In this calendar of the 1625-1638 Act Book of the Peculiar Court of Banbury, Geoffrey Elton is quoted as saying that 'they are among the more strikingly repulsive of all the relics of the past - written in cramped and hurried hands, in very abbreviated and technical Latin ...' and best tackled by '... young scholars, still enthusiastic, physically strong and possessed of a sound digestion ...'. A glance at the original book has borne out his description and has made clear that the production of this publication has demanded much hard work in both the original transcribing and calendaring by E.R.C. Brinkworth and in the editing by Ross Gilkes.

In the context of the special circumstances of 'a peculiar belonging to [the Dean and Chapter of] Lincoln and not subject to any Episcopal Visitation', the introduction gives an excellent account of the organisation and procedure of church courts, their jurisdiction, powers and officers, and the range of cases or 'causes' with which they were concerned. Most of the cases calendared here are 'office cases', that is disciplinary cases conducted under the authority of the 'mere office of the judge'. They deal with offences against statute or canon law such as failure to attend church, working on the sabbath, misbehaviour in church and churchyard, clandestine marriages, incontinence, failure to pay the church rate and so on. There are twenty-four instance cases, that is in effect civil actions between individuals. These concern the payment of tithes, disputes about wills and allegations of defamation. There are none of the matrimonial suits which figure prominently in many church court

records of instance cases. The calendar also contains examples of administrative procedures such as the summoning of officials and others to attend visitations, the swearing in of churchwardens and the issuing of licences.

There is a detailed analysis of all cases, both office and instance, listing the defendants and litigants, the cause of action, the attendance or non-attendance of the parties and witnesses, and the sentences. The analysis is expanded in the introduction into accounts of each group of cases with detailed descriptions of the issues involved and the conclusions to be drawn from them about the daily life of the community. This appears to have been well ordered in early seventeenth century Banbury since working on the Sabbath was not much of a problem and there are only two cases of misbehaviour in church or churchyard. On the other hand testamentary cases bulk large. Forty per cent of the office cases are about wills of which fifty-two concern the unlawful possession of the goods of a deceased under the unusual and apparently inaccurate definition of 'temerary administration', a use of the term which is perhaps a special feature of the Banbury court. All this is reinforced by a table of proceedings, a wealth of informative footnotes to the entries in the calendar and, importantly, the 'abbreviated and technical Latin' has been fully translated.

The result is a totally admirable piece of work making available to family and local historians a great deal of information which would otherwise have been inaccessible to them. There are, for example, the names of perhaps a thousand or more inhabitants of Banbury and district with details of their background, relationships and occupations, people who for the most part are unlikely to be found in other records except perhaps in the parish registers: and to quote Elton again the records 'take one to the realities' of their everyday lives. More prominent individuals also appear. William Wheatley (or Whately), vicar of Banbury from 1611 to 1639, who struggled to reconcile his own puritan views and those of many of his parishioners with the demands of the established church and whose portrait appears on the cover of the calendar, is mentioned frequently. On occasion he stood in as substitute for the judge or commissary appointed by the Dean of Lincoln to execute the *officium domini* - the bishop's office.

The accessibility of the sort of information in this calendar is the key to any discussion of church court records. They have been used by historians like Ralph Houlbrook in *Church Courts and the People during the Reformation 1520-1570*, Martin Ingram in *Church Courts, Sex and Marriage in England 1570-1640*, and Lawrence Stone in *Road to Divorce, England 1530-1987*; but there are literally hundreds of tons of them, both act books and depositions, around the country in every diocese, still largely untouched. Certainly they are not being used by local and family historians, for whom they are uniquely valuable, since most such historians do not have the necessary skills to cope with the complexities of the original documents. They will remain unused unless and until more people, disregarding Elton's reservations about age, strength and digestion, are willing to put into transcribing and calendaring them the effort required to make them readily available. It is hard work but very rewarding.

Brinkworth was among the first to draw attention to the importance of these records, notably in a paper to The Royal Historical Society in 1942 on 'The study and use of Archdeacon's Court records, illustrated by the Oxford records (1566-1759)'; and in 1942 and 1946 his two volumes of *The Archdeacon's Court Liber Actorum 1584* were published by the Oxfordshire Record Society. He had worked on a photocopy of the Banbury court book for some years by the time of his death in 1978, when his manuscript was passed to the Banbury Historical Society. It remained untouched until Ross Gilkes was able to take on the considerable task of editing it. Its publication now is both a valuable contribution to local and family history studies and a fitting tribute to Brinkworth's memory. Its title, *The 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury*, echoes his much admired *Shakespeare and the Bawdy Court of Stratford*.

Jack Howard-Drake

Jack Howard-Drake has to date edited five volumes of *Oxford Church Court Depositions* between 1542 and 1596. The latest, 1592-1596, 88pp., is £3.95 – 55p p&p, like the earlier parts available from Oxfordshire Archives, County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND.

Aspects of Helmdon. No. 1. Helmdon Branch W.E.A., 1997. A5, 52 pp., £3.00 + 40p p&p from Mrs A.L. Harwood, The Old Bakehouse, 44 Church Street, Helmdon, Northants. NN13 5QJ.

This booklet epitomises the value of local educational authority courses in local history, and the research they can inspire. It is entitled No. 1, and we hope that there will be plenty more to follow.

There are six articles, two by Jean Spendlove, who follows up her introductory piece on oral history with a vivid demonstration of this in 'The level crossing: one man's contribution to history', a discussion of the purpose of stones beneath a footpath associated with the spot where a railway crossed the brook.

Audrey Harwood also supplies two, the first unsurprisingly on the bakers who worked from her present home, whom she has identified over the past two centuries and more. The second is on 'Lacemaking in Helmdon', making good use of the census. It is interesting to compare this grass-roots analysis with John Clarke's wider ranging view of this occupation ('Early Victorian South Northamptonshire', *C&CH*, 13, 3, Summer 1995, pp. 77-88).

Helmdon is one of those rural villages that by an accident of geography had two railways and stations to go with them, though services were not impressive. Stewart Moir describes their coming (and going). Edward Watkins, Chairman of the Great Central Railway, even envisaged a channel tunnel in 1901.

Finally, Valerie Moir makes an impressive analysis of the census records, with alphabetical listings of surnames for each of six returns (1841-91), and tables of occupations, population, households, birthplace etc - it is hard to think what else might be extracted from these records.

Willy Watson has provided attractive drawings based, presumably, on old photos, and Ross Vicars has been responsible for the pleasing presentation.

I wish the final blank page had been used to provide a selective index.

J.S.W.G.

Index to the Probate Records of the Courts of the Bishop and Archdeacon of Oxford, 1733-1857, and of the Oxfordshire Peculiars, 1547-1856. Edited by D.M. Barratt, Joan Howard-Drake and Mark Priddy. British Record Society vol. 109 and Oxfordshire Record Society vol. 61, 1997. xxvi, 390 pp.; B.R.S. casebound, £19.00; O.R.S (c/o Bodleian) cardbound, £15.00; each + £3.00 p&p.

Oxfordshire now has published indexes to all probate records before 1858 (when civil registration replaced ecclesiastical jurisdiction). This volume does, incidentally, supersede the first B.H.S. volume, to the Peculiar Court Wills, though that still on occasion includes more information.

A magnificent achievement by Molly Barratt and her collaborators.

An Instance of the Fingerpost, by Iain Pears. Jonathan Cape. London, 1997. 698pp. £16.99.

This is an absorbing novel set in Oxford in the early 1660s. Most of the main cast really existed. The well-known Anthony Wood has an important rôle. Thomas Hearne is quoted. Sir William Compton, the dashing teenage Cavalier who defended Banbury Castle in the Civil War, makes a surprising appearance as the middle-aged custodian of Compton Wynyates, twenty years on.

The story is told by several characters of differing views. One of the most telling moments is when a young and ardent royalist questions a Cropredy labourer about the battle a generation earlier:

‘Where is the tree the king dined under on the day of the battle?’

‘That is where the tyrant ate.’

‘The king was fighting to save us all.’

‘And on that day all my crops were trampled, my son killed and my house ransacked by his troops. What cause do I have to love him?’

Given that the author lives in Oxford, and the emotive atmosphere of Compton Wynyates, I wish I had felt more sense of place. But it is a fascinating book. J.G.

Lecture Reports

Brian Little and Jeremy Gibson

Thursday 11th December 1997.

The History of the Bank Note - Peter Lee.

This was an evening of fivers and forgeries. Unexpectedly it began with fourteenth century China, homeland of the earliest note. But was it forged?

Europe did not enter the fray until Sweden decided the ten thaler coin was far too heavy and issued a bank note.

In England, Jews were synonymous with early banking. However, they were expelled and replaced by Lombards who were money lenders.

The oldest Bank of England note dates from 1697. It was written by hand and issued as a running cash note. This was acceptable as long as people knew each other. However, once a wider circulation developed then forgeries became a fact of life. Ironically everyone who could put pen to paper was a potential forger.

Just before the turn of the seventeenth century some printing started to appear on notes which, unlike many other countries, were promissary.

Britannia has had a long association with note design. Although assuming many different forms, she has normally faced to the right, been bare-headed and carried a spear and shield. Notably her beehive money bag grew larger as time went on. The ultimate representation was reserved for the 10s. Treasury note. Britannia’s portrayal became known as ‘a day out at Brighton’.

Notes of different denominations have evolved gradually. Despite the prospect of transportation for forging these, there was a growing need to introduce new techniques of note design - hence watermarks and especially in the form of wavy lines. Reverse numbering was another tactic and was happening in the nineteenth century, but it was not until 1939 that threads appeared with dissection by laser patterns. In this way forgeries did not look right.

Off-set printing set-ups posed their own problems, but today with commercial production in single hands, £14 buys about a thousand fivers, which is a far cry from the suspect pieces of paper which floated about the China of six centuries ago.

B.L.

Thursday 8th January 1998.

The History of the Customs and Excise - Tony Bergonzi.

The speaker had himself served for 35 years in the customs and excise service, so was well placed to have practical as well as historical knowledge of the service. Indeed one felt that there was matter for a series of talks and it was frustrating that so many fascinating aspects of the subject had to be touched on so fleetingly.

The first record of 'customary dues' being levied, on ships, occurs as early as A.D.742, but there is some archaeological evidence that the Romans may have done this centuries earlier, from a site appropriately close to the Custom House between the Tower and London Bridge. After the Conquest duty on wine was introduced, and a national customs service was in being before 1200, centralised by King John. Geoffrey Chaucer (and his father) were controllers and surveyors of exports of wool. In the later medieval period and until the reign of Queen Elizabeth I the practice grew of 'farming out' the collection of the revenue to someone prepared to pay an agreed sum to the Crown. Under the Commonwealth a 'temporary tax', excise duty on beer, cider and spirits, was imposed on both home produced and imported goods.

At the Restoration new taxes were introduced, first the Hearth Tax, then, when that was abolished by William III, the Window Tax to replace it. A Controller of Excise at this time was Elias Ashmole, whose name lives on in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Another was George Downing, of Downing Street fame. The money raised was used for all sorts of purposes, including pensions. Nell Gwynn was granted no less than £500 a month from this source. The attitude of the clerks recording these payments can be judged from the entries, varying from 'To Mistress Eleanor Gwynn' to 'our Nelly'!

From the eighteenth century the rise in dues on a variety of goods meant a great growth in smuggling, and a consequent increase in the number of excise men (in Scotland known as gaugers - Robert Burns was one). In a less

bureaucratic age, they were the only officials available to supervise shipping and health regulations and any other odd governmental jobs requiring doing. The Napoleonic wars meant an embargo on all continental goods, with further smuggling opportunities and the need to combat these. In contrast, the mid-nineteenth century introduction of Free Trade saw a consequent decrease.

Until the twentieth century control of imports was relatively simple, as it was confined to sea ports. When Bleriot landed his flying machine near Dover, the local water-guard had to call it a yacht! With the creation of the Irish Free State, for the first time there was a land boundary to supervise as well. This century has also seen, from 1932, all goods becoming liable for duty; the introduction of purchase tax in 1940; and its replacement by the dreaded V.A.T. in 1973. At the same time the European Union has meant the virtual abolition of smuggling apart from illegal substances such as drugs.

It was a large subject and we wished there was time for more than a very few questions. For those wanting to know more, the records of Customs and Excise are at New King's Beam House, Upper Ground, in the City of London.

J.G.

Thursday 12th February 1998.

A Village in Wartime: R.A.F. Chipping Warden - Air Cdre Dennis Reader.

Studies of an airbase, especially one linked to a nearby civilian community, provide much scope for the historian interested in the armed services. Dennis Reader has become attracted by Chipping Warden and has looked at all aspects of the life and work of the R.A.F. there.

Identify a windswept plateau, fashion three runways and construct some wooden dormitories, and the stage is set for personnel to move in. At the height of activity 2,500 gathered here, many of whom developed a swift rapport with people in the village.

With such a scattered site, the bicycle was a 'must', especially as domestic buildings were well away from technical operations. In such a context the N.A.A.F.I. and Y.M.C.A. were rated far less user-friendly than links within the local community. Mr and Mrs Lamb of 'Sundown' were well remembered for their hospitality to service staff.

Inevitably the airfield had its share of accidents. In October 1941 Ken Farnes was killed when attempting an overshoot. Tragically this occurred just after he had qualified as a pilot in the R.A.F. and eight years on from an amazing haul of 113 wickets in the 1931 cricket season. Some had rated him a second Larwood.

Military establishments invariably foster rumours. At Chipping Warden word got around, quite erroneously, that the location had been selected as home for an operational bomber unit.

Air Commodore Reader gave members a very professional account of Chipping Warden. The usual audience was increased in size by a clutch of visitors with years of R.A.F. service behind them. Consequent reminiscences added much to a lively questions session which for some inspired a version of a well known newspaper line, you've heard the talk, now read the book.

B.L.

Air Cdre. Dennis Reader is author of *A Village in Wartime: The Story of RAF Chipping Warden*, published in 1995 (68pp., £7.00) by Chipping Warden P.C.C.

Thursday 12th March 1998.

The Wartime Work of Bletchley Park - David Mander.

'Huts at the cross-roads' ought perhaps to have been the sub-title of this very fine talk by David Mander, a guide from Bletchley Park. Huts 3, 6 and 8 were the key components of a complex in Buckinghamshire which was the nerve-centre of German code-cracking. Its locational merit was a combination of good access by road, rail and G.P.O. cable combined with a midpoint position between the mathematical brains of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Centre stage of the whole enterprise was occupied by the Enigma Coding Machine but equally significant was accurate recording of messages and a range of listening posts both military and civilian. Their busy time was evening, as, after midnight, Germany changed the codes.

Two factors were crucial to success. These were the discovery of German transmission frequencies and also knowledge of how many letters made up a message.

It is interesting to speculate just how much the ultimate identification of messages was due to pioneering work in Poland. Back in the 1930's Poles were starting to listen to signals from Germany. Built upon this excellent foundation was a portfolio of skills presented by varsity dons. All the more amazing that their brains were put to work in a humble bungalow which had been a pre-war apple store!

Whatever the role of staff at Bletchley, major or minor, messages got through to Allied front lines which effectively altered the course of the war on land, at sea and in the air. The high point of achievement was undoubtedly D-Day as by then Bill Tuck had resolved mathematically the working of a more complex German machine and the world's first electronic computer had been made available. As David observed, 'some things failed to happen because of Bletchley Park.'

Today the mansion and land belong to a Trust. Visits there are welcomed. If the size of the audience is any guide, a good few of these may start and end in Banbury.

B.L.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT, 1997

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the 40th Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year 1997.

The Officers and Committee were again re-elected at the A.G.M. without change. However, later in the year our Treasurer, Geoff. Ellacott, resigned from this post for reasons of health, though we are glad to say he is now fully recovered and remains a committee member. In his place Geoff. Griffiths was co-opted as Treasurer.

Membership of the Society has slightly fallen but remains close to three hundred, most as records members. Attendance at meetings and new membership continue to benefit from the publicity efforts of Joan Bowes, who has distributed posters (fresh for each meeting) for display at an ever-increasing number of key places.

The year's meetings, the first to be arranged by Nick Allen, maintained their accustomed entertaining variety. Reports on most, prepared by Brian Little, have appeared in *Cake & Cockhorse*. However, that by Christopher Hill, on 'Was there a Puritan Revolution?', defied report. It was the nearest we have yet heard of an attempt to answer one of the Test Paper questions in that best of all history books, *1066 and All That* - Paper 1, no. 12, 'Would you say that Ethelred the Unready was directly responsible for the French Revolution?'

The 'village meeting' once again encompassed two villages, but on this occasion in one visit. We started by viewing the medieval strip lynchets at Shenington (where the threatening weather relented to provide wonderful low-level sun and shadows). We then crossed the former Gloucestershire/Oxfordshire county boundary to Alkerton where we admired the lovely little church and were treated to a fascinating talk on its history by Mr H. Ewer. In June we were privileged to visit Chastleton House, west of Chipping Norton, the seventeenth century mansion acquired by the National Trust a few years ago and due to open to the public officially some months later. The N.T. deserves congratulation for its wonderfully sensitive restoration. We are grateful to Fiona Thompson for her initiative and efficient arrangements.

For the A.G.M., we returned to Aynhoe Park (see the outstanding article in *Cake & Cockhorse*). Its author, Ptolemy Dean, was unable to be present to guide us around, but Nick Allen more than made up for his absence.

In September we celebrated our Fortieth Anniversary at Broughton Castle, beneficiaries once again of the ever-willing hospitality of our President and Lady Saye and Sele. Lizzie Jones' moving 'cameo' of an unwilling Civil War soldier has never been presented in more appropriate surroundings (even if she did start off as a Cavalier supporter). Approaching 150 members and guests attended, enjoying the location, a glass of wine and a wonderful performance. Sadly the 'retiring collection' hardly justified their appreciation, averaging less than £2 a head. But then our Society has always given value for money, so this is presumably taken for granted by most members.

We returned to the normal three issues of *Cake & Cockhorse*, with an especially lavish Spring number and a well-timed piece of contemporary history by Lady Saye and Sele on Broughton Castle's starring role in many film and television features. Other contributors were Nicholas Allen, Phillip Arnold, Hugh Compton, James Wyatt Cook and Barbara Collier Cook (from Michigan, U.S.A.), Ptolemy Dean, Alan Donaldson, Linda Doyle, Jeremy Gibson, David Hall, Brian Little, and Martin Sirot-Smith.

Ross Gilkes' *The 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury, 1625-1638* appeared early in 1998: it is rare for a records publishing society to be able to issue such an entertaining yet scholarly volume, so we hope that members will feel the wait has been worthwhile. Alan Rosevear's *Turnpike Roads to Banbury* is now close to production.

The marginal reduction in membership is the reason for slightly reduced income from subscriptions. The increase in the printing cost of *Cake & Cockhorse* reflects the return to three issues, including the special Spring number. The records volume issued early in 1998 has made substantial inroads into the publications reserve, but the normal income from subscriptions and sales, plus the promised offer of grant aid, should enable us to meet the cost of publishing a further records volume in 1998. A grant of £450 was made to Banbury Museum from the Brinkworth Fund for teaching packs, but the substantial balance in the Fund continues to reflect the failure of local educational and other authorities to take advantage of the modest grant aid on offer.

Banbury Historical Society

Revenue Account for the Year ended 31 December 1997

	1997		1996	
INCOME				
Subscriptions	2554		2638	
Less transfer to Publications Account	<u>(576)</u>	1978	<u>(596)</u>	2042
Income tax refund on covenants		154		166
Building society interest		526		461
Donations - meetings		34		37
(Expenses not claimed)		-		<u>20</u>
		2692		2726
EXPENDITURE				
<i>Cake & Cockhorse -</i>				
Publication costs	1404		860	
Despatch	<u>340</u>		<u>389</u>	
	1744		1249	
Less sales	<u>(100)</u>		<u>(100)</u>	
	1644		1149	
Secretarial and administration	227		17	
Meetings	241		228	
Reception (40th anniversary)	56		168	
Annual General Meeting	137		18	
Sundries				
Publicity	51		52	
General	<u>24</u>		<u>99</u>	
		2380		1731
SURPLUS for the year				
transferred to Accumulated Fund	£ 312		£ 995	

Publications Account for the Year ended 31 December 1997

INCOME				
Proportion of Subscriptions		576		596
Sale of publications			849	
Less share of <i>Cake & Cockhorse</i>	<u>(100)</u>	190	<u>(100)</u>	749
		766		1345
EXPENDITURE				
Records volume (typing to disc)		479		-
(other books)		-		163
		-		-
SURPLUS for the year				
transferred to Publications Reserve	£ 287		£ 1182	

Brinkworth Fund Account for the Year ended 31 December 1997

INCOME	1997		1996
Building Society Interest	134		128
EXPENDITURE			
Grant to Banbury Museum for educational material	450		-
(DEFICIT) SURPLUS for the year			
transferred (from) to the Brnkworth Fund	£ (316)		£ 128
Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1997			
	1997		1996
ACCUMULATED FUND			
As at 1 January 1997	6732		5737
Add surplus for the year	<u>312</u>		<u>995</u>
Balance at 31 December 1997	7044		6732
PUBLICATIONS RESERVE			
As at 1 January 1997	4213		3031
Add surplus for the year	<u>287</u>		<u>1182</u>
Balance at 31 December 1997	4500		4213
BRINKWORTH FUND			
As at 1 January 1997	3157		3029
Less deficit for the year	<u>(316)</u>		
(Add surplus for the year)			<u>128</u>
Balance at 31 December 1997	2841		3157
SUBSCRIPTIONS received in advance	161		238
SUNDRY CREDITORS	420		620
	£ 14,966		£ 14,960
REPRESENTED BY -			
GENERAL FUNDS			
NatWest Bank Banbury - Current Account	66		108
Leeds & Holbeck Bldg Soc - No 1 Account	11 959		11 429
Cash	<u>8</u>	12,033	<u>17</u>
			11 554
SUNDRY DEBTORS		92	250
BRINKWORTH FUND			
Leeds & Holbeck Bldg Soc - No 2 Account	2 841		3 156
	£ 14,966		£ 14,960

I have reviewed and audited the books and records of the Banbury Historical Society and confirm that the draft accounts prepared by the Hon. Treasurer represent a fair and accurate summary of the financial transactions completed in the year ended 31 12 97

B S Goodchild, ACIB ACIS

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 historical research, as well as recording the Society's activities. Well over a hundred issues and some 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 F.R.C. Brinkworth.

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

The Globe Room at the Reindeer Inn, Banbury.

Records series:

Wigginton 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).

Edgehill and Beyond: The People's War in the South Midlands 1642-1645,

by Philip Tennant (vol. 23, with Alan Sutton)

Oxfordshire and North Berkshire Protestation Returns and Tax Assessments 1641-1642 (vol. 24).

Adderbury: A Thousand Years of History, by Nicholas Allen (vol. 25, with Phillimore)

The 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury: The Act Book of the Peculiar Court of Banbury and Cropredy 1625-38, ed. R.K. Gilkes.

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

In preparation:

Turnpike Roads to Banbury, by Alan Rosevear.

Selections from the *Diaries of William Cotton Risley, Vicar of Deddington 1836-1848*.

The Society is always interested to receive suggestions of records suitable for publication, backed by offers of help with transcription, editing and indexing.

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

Membership of the Society is open to all, no proposer being needed. The annual subscription is **£10.00** including any records volumes published, or **£7.50** if these are not required; overseas membership, **£12.00**.

