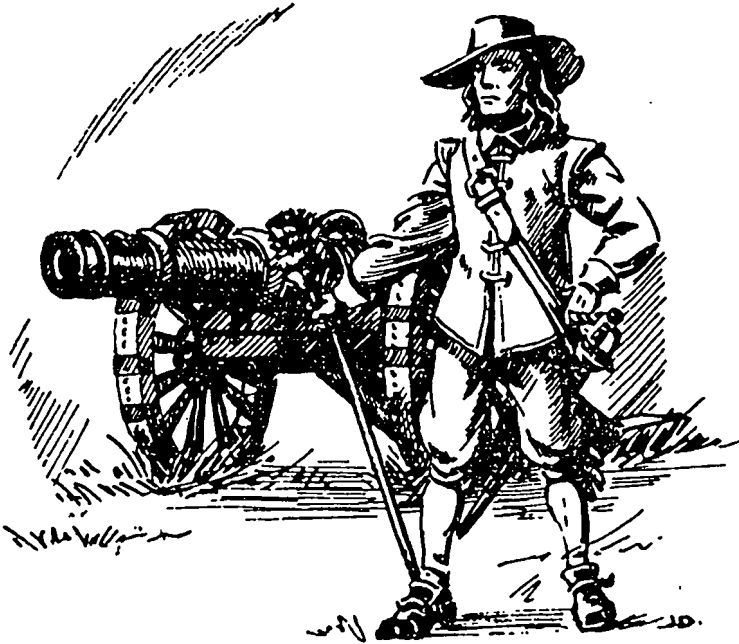


CAKE AND COCKHORSE



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

Cake and Cockhorse

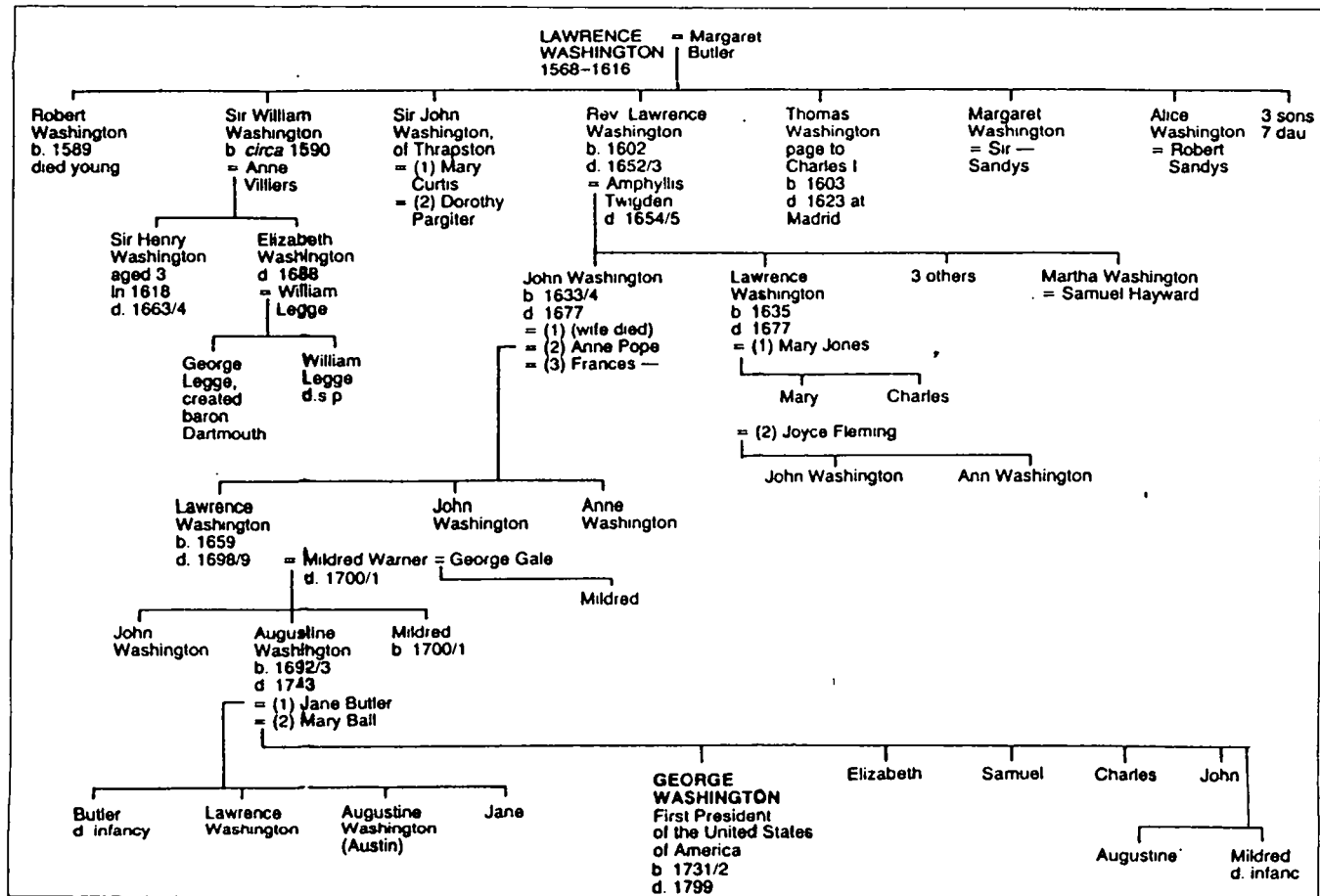
The magazine of the Banbury Historical Society, issued three times a year.

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Some forty members attended the A.G.M. at Compton Verney on 4th July. We can only commiserate with those who couldn't come. In a summer not noted for unsullied weather, the Clerk of the Weather acknowledged his (honorary) membership of the B.H.S., and as 5p.m. approached, the clouds rolled back, the sun was unrestricted, and carloads of B.H.S. members happily decanted to walk the quarter mile to the house through the Capability Brown landscape and over his bridge. The fact that the boring necessities of our AGM were totally inaudible did nothing to detract from the splendour of the 'marble hall' in which our meeting took place; and at least Debbie, from the C.V. Trust, knew well enough to stand before telling us of the house and its contents. We realised we were doubly privileged to be there when we learnt that the house would not be open again this century.

Whilst our Society endeavours to entertain our members, it is rare for them to undertake research and then publish it. We think it unique in our forty-year history to have two of our members producing publications (quite unconnected with our own Society) within a few months. It has been a pleasure to review them. However, in both, there has been a sad lack of, to put it politely, 'further reading'. Our Society, through its records publications and articles in *C&CH*, has provided the information for further research – that is much of our purpose – but is nice to see sources acknowledged.

Cover: A culverin (see *Edgehill 1642*, Peter Young, Roundwood Press, 1967, page 105, reproduced by kind permission).



SULGRAVE - 3: AFTER THE WASHINGTONS

Martin Sirot-Smith

In the third and final article on the history of Sulgrave I explain the link between the Washingtons of Sulgrave and the first President of the United States of America. I will also outline what happened to the Manor House from the time the Washington family's ownership ended to the present day.

The connections between the Washingtons of Sulgrave and George Washington

It was Colonel John Washington, great-great-grandson of Lawrence Washington, the builder of Sulgrave Manor, who emigrated from England to America and started the line which was to produce George, the first President of the United States. John was almost certainly born at Sulgrave Manor, but as all the church records were lost when the Rectory burnt down in the eighteenth century, we cannot be absolutely sure. What we do know is that his father, the Reverend Lawrence Washington, fifth son of Lawrence Washington and grandson of the builder of the Manor, was born at Sulgrave in the year 1602.

At the age of seventeen the future Rev. Lawrence went up to Brasenose College, Oxford, took his degree early in 1623 and became a Fellow of his college in the same year. He was appointed to the office of Reader in 1627 and was Proctor in 1631. He married Amphyllis, the daughter of John Twigdon of Little Creaton in the parish of Spratton, Northants., probably a year or two before he resigned his Fellowship. He did this on 30th November 1633, having already been inducted to the rectory of Purleigh in Essex. In the following year he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

It was the strong Royalist leanings of the Rev. Lawrence Washington and the very positive support to the Royalist cause given by the Washington family that eventually led to his son, John Washington (later Colonel), emigrating to Virginia after the English Civil War.

Sir William Washington, born at Sulgrave, the eldest brother of Lawrence and uncle of John, had married Anne Villiers, sister of the infamous favourite of Kings James I and Charles I, George Villiers –

Duke of Buckingham. William was knighted by King James in 1620. His son, Colonel Henry Washington, fought beside Prince Rupert at the Battle of Edgehill in 1642, was largely instrumental in the taking of Bristol in 1643, and became Military Governor of Worcester for the King. Sir John Washington, second eldest brother of Lawrence, was knighted by James I in 1623 and was a strong Royalist throughout the Civil War. Thomas Washington, born 1605 and another uncle of John, was Page to Prince Charles (who, a year later, was to become the King of England), on the Prince's calamitous trip to Spain to propose to the Infanta of Spain. During this expedition Thomas died – an occurrence which nearly caused a war when the Spanish Catholic priests had to be physically ejected by the English as they appeared to be giving Thomas the last rites!

Another uncle, Sir Lawrence Washington of Garsden, died at Oxford in 1643, where he had been summoned by the King to serve on him. Yet another, George, born 1608, was a Privy Councillor. Thus it can be seen that the Washington family were indeed prominent Royalists.

However, at the end of the Civil War, it was the Parliamentarians who were victorious and during the next few years those families that had supported the King were systematically persecuted. The Rev. Lawrence Washington with all his Royalist family connections was naturally under suspicion. He also, when made Proctor of Brasenose in 1631, had displaced a proctor expelled from office as 'calvinistic and displeasing to the King', thus was doubly under suspicion. In order that they might sequester the benefice of Purleigh from Lawrence, he was subjected to many cruel libels by the Parliamentary party. It was alleged that he was 'a common frequenter of Alehouses, not only himself sitting daily tipping there, but also encouraging others in that beastly vice, and hath been often drunk.' He was deprived of this rectory and went to Little Braxted, also in Essex, where Thomas Roberts, a Royalist, gave him a very poor living in a very small parish.

Lawrence stood firm for the authority of the Crown and for the Established Church, while many other clergymen went over to the Parliamentary party. Lawrence could have done that and saved his rectorship, but not without becoming an ingrate and disloyal to the person of the King who had shown much personal favour to the Washington family. He died a broken man in 1652 and was buried at Maldon.

John Washington (later to become a Colonel), his eldest son, was born in 1632, probably at Sulgrave. In 1640 Charles I presented him to a 'scholar's place' at Sutton's Hospital (Charterhouse School), but owing to a long waiting list this was not taken up and he was educated elsewhere. He was 21 when his father died. Being a son of a known Royalist from a prominent Royalist family, John could not see any future for himself in a Puritan dominated England. Thus, in 1656, he decided to leave England, initially in partnership with Edward Prescott, to set up as a maritime trader with a ship called *The Sea Horse*. They arrived in Pope's Creek on the Potomac River in Virginia. However, the ship ran aground and a dispute broke out between the two, leading to the breaking up of the partnership.

John soon realised the fortunes that were to be made in Virginia. He very soon became friendly with a wealthy landowner, Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope, and within a short time married his daughter Anne and began to acquire land around Pope's Creek. They had a son born on his parents' plantation in Washington Parish, Westmoreland, County Virginia, in 1659. This son, Lawrence Washington, married Mildred Warner, and died in 1697. His widow married again, died in England and was buried at Whitehaven in Cumberland in 1700. Captain Augustine Washington, the son of Lawrence and Mildred, was born in 1694 and married, first, Jane Butler (by whom he had four children), and secondly, Mary Ball, by whom he had six, the eldest of whom was George Washington, later General and the first President of the United States of America.

Two other members of the family of Lawrence Washington crossed the Atlantic. His second son, also Lawrence, made the voyage to Virginia and acquired land there in 1659. Martha Washington, youngest sister of the two emigrants, went to Virginia about 1677 with the aid of a legacy left by her eldest brother, Colonel John Washington.

Sulgrave Manor up until this century

After the death in 1626 of Anne, second wife of Robert Washington (son of the builder of the Manor House), his nephew Lawrence Makepeace entered into the property which he had actually purchased in 1610 (see previous issue, page 44). Makepeace had bought the Elington Manor in Sulgrave from the Leeson family in 1606 and the two manors were, for the first time in five hundred years, united.



John Hodges' Charity School, church and village, in 1898.

Lawrence Makepeace was succeeded by his son, Abel, and, in 1659, when his cousins John and Lawrence Washington were settling in Virginia, he sold Sulgrave to Edward Plant of Kelmersh. In 1673 Edward Plant sold it to the Reverend Moses Hodges of Over Norton, Oxfordshire. Hodges' descendants held the estate for more than a century and a half, until 1840. Moses Hodges himself enjoyed the estate for only three years before dying in 1676, when it was inherited by his son John – probably the most important person in the history of Sulgrave since Lawrence Washington, the Builder.

In 1700 John Hodges united the double manor, which Lawrence Makepeace had created, with the other third of Sulgrave – the Culworth manor – by purchasing that from the trustees of Lord Crewe (whose estate was at nearby Steane). Thus Sulgrave was a complete entity again. John Hodges held the unified manor until his death in 1724. It was evidently under him that the main rebuilding took place. Also, in 1720, with his wife Mary, he had a school built and endowed so that ten poor boys of the village could be educated. He and his wife are buried in the parish church with a fine monument gracing the south wall above the tomb.

John's brother, the Reverend Dr Moses Hodges, succeeded him but died within a year and left Sulgrave Manor to his eldest daughter, Mary. He also left a cottage in Sulgrave to his youngest daughter, Lydia. Mary, who married Goddard Smith, died in 1726 without children and settled the reversion of her estate upon her three sisters, Theodosia, Anne and Lydia, who all died in turn leaving no children. A distant relative, the Reverend Moses Hodges Bartholomew, a grandson of their father's half-sister, inherited the estate. He was a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and never lived at Sulgrave.

It would seem that from this time the Manor House itself lost all its status and standing. Jeremiah Henn, a local chronicler, in 1759 states 'The Old Mansion House ... is now much dilapidated'. Baker, in his *History ... of the County of Northampton*, vol. 1 (1822-30), page 517, remarks that the Manor House, 'formerly the residence of the Washingtons ... has degenerated into a common farmhouse'!

In 1840 the estate was sold by the Bartholomew trustees to Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely-Hutchinson of Weston Hall, just three miles from Sulgrave (great-grandfather of Mr Francis Sitwell, the present occupant).



*The Cave family in 1914, last of the local farming tenants,
in the parlour.*



*The formal opening and dedication of the Manor House,
on 21st June 1921.*

From Hely-Hutchinson it passed to Arthur Raynell-Pack and to his son, also Arthur, who retained ownership until 1914. During these years it was variously rented out to local farming families – the Stuchfields, the Cooks, the Seckingtons and finally the Caves. There was a period in the last decade of the nineteenth century when it was unoccupied and presented a sorry state. William Clarke, writing in the *English Illustrated Magazine* in December 1890, described it as ‘a neglected, degenerated, unused farm-house which no one lives in or cares for’.

Purchase and restoration

The Manor House was saved in 1914 when it was purchased by the Anglo-American Peace Committee. This Committee was set up in 1913 to think of a way of celebrating a century of peace between Britain and the United States of America. It is not often realised that it was not until the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 that a formal peace agreement was made between the two nations. This was fifteen years after the death of George Washington!

Over £12,000 was raised in Britain and the Manor House was purchased for £8,400. Sadly came the First World War, so nothing was done until 1919, when the Committee reconvened and appointed Sir Reginald Blomfield, one of Britain’s finest historical architects, and Hugh Clifford-Smith, the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, to restore and refurbish the whole house completely.

Money was raised on both sides of the Atlantic to finance the work. This was supported by the King, the Prince of Wales and many other famous names from Britain and America. Over £8,000 was quickly donated and the Manor House was formally opened and dedicated on 21st June 1921. It has been open to the public ever since and stands in the terms of its trust as ‘a centre from which sentiments of friendship and goodwill between the British and American peoples will forever radiate’.

Since the Manor House was opened in 1921 nearly three-quarters of a million visitors have enjoyed the charms and beauty of the house and its setting. Even in the 1920s and 1930s between seven and ten thousand pilgrims came each year to Sulgrave. Many, of course, were Americans making their way through the Northamptonshire countryside by motor car or railway to visit their first President’s ancestral home. A regular service was run on the Great Central Line from Marylebone Station, stopping at ‘Helmdon for Sulgrave’. From there, visitors would be

brought the last two miles to the Manor by pony and trap. Later, motor car and open-top charabancs would be plying for custom outside the station! It must be remembered that Sulgrave Manor was one of the first houses whose purpose was to be open to the public and for many wealthy Americans it was almost a duty to visit Sulgrave as part of their visit to England.

Recently the Manor has gained an enviable reputation for the quality of its special events, which attract a great number of visitors, especially school children. Period re-enactments, living history presentations, arts and crafts festivals and fairs, concerts and outdoor play productions all enhance the life of the Manor. Now visitor numbers top 27,000 annually, including 11,000 school children enjoying the specially devised schools' programme.

The quality of these programmes prompted the Heritage Lottery Board to award a grant of £745,000 towards a £1.1 million building project which will greatly improve the visitors' facilities and enable us further to expand our educational work. The project is well underway and is a very exciting expansion of the Manor site. The buildings will be completely in keeping with the Manor House itself and will create a sympathetic environment. They show that the traditional skills needed to build in the vernacular are by no means dead. The work should be complete by the end of 1998 and represent the most substantial and important addition to the Manor since the House itself was built in the sixteenth century.

* * *

I trust you have enjoyed my survey of Sulgrave over this and the previous two issues of *Cake & Cockhorse* and, if you have not already done so, you will visit our lovely village and famous Manor House. I am sure you will greatly benefit from the experience, for there can be few such places that have such a well recorded and researched history stretching from the Bronze Age through to the present day.

Sources

These are as for the previous article, with the addition of George Baker's *History ... of the County of Northampton*, vol. 1, 1822-30, as noted in the text.

ROYALIST ARTILLERY used in the attack on BROUGHTON CASTLE, 28th October 1642

Nicholas Allen

On display at Broughton Castle, in the 'Council Chamber' at the top and rear of the house, are displayed five assorted iron shot dredged up from the surrounding moat and reputedly fired at the house at the start of the Civil War. There is also a small gauge for checking the diameter of the shot for a small calibre gun.

The author, a steward at Broughton Castle and an ex-Gunner, remarks he still has 'an abiding interest in things that go bang and the missiles projected by them.' Here is the result of his enquiries into just what sort of guns were used during that Royalist assault on Broughton Castle; and his attempt to match up the shot with one or more guns.

* * *

The assault on Broughton Castle was led by Prince Rupert, Charles I's nephew and commander of his cavalry. It took place on Friday 28th October 1642, as reported in a terse entry in Prince Rupert's Diary which said: '28. My Lord Sayes howse taken'; that is, five days after the Battle of Edgehill and the day following the surrender of Banbury Castle (see note, pages 73-75). The Parliamentary garrison, a troop of horse (quite possibly one of the four troops of horse raised by William, Viscount Saye and Sele, each commanded by one of his four sons) defended Broughton Castle for 24 hours and then surrendered; a sensible move as the Castle was in military terms indefensible and certainly by cavalry.

Architecturally the building was (and still is) a Tudor manor house. Sir Thomas Wykeham, the owner in 1406, was licensed 'to crenellate and embattle' it - this was not designed to resist an attack but was really more of a status symbol (it should be noted that the medieval manor house built by Sir John de Broughton was extensively remodelled and enlarged by Richard Fiennes and his son Richard during the latter half of the sixteenth century).

One may well wonder why an attack on what was essentially a country house was led by no less a personage than Prince Rupert himself. Broughton Castle was of course the home of William Fiennes, 8th Baron and 1st Viscount Saye and Sele. Lord Saye with other dissident members of the aristocracy such as Lord Brooke (who lived in neighbouring Warwickshire), the Earls of Warwick, Bedford and Essex, and landed gentry such as John Hampden and John Pym, met frequently at Broughton in the Council Chamber to discuss and plot how they were going to bring King Charles I to heel to make him rule within the law of the land. This plotting had been going on for many years prior to the advent of the Civil War in June 1642. Lord Saye had as many political admirers in both Houses of Parliament as he had enemies. He earned his nickname of 'Old Subtlety' because of this political sagacity.

Lord Saye when sitting in Parliament made no bones about his feelings on, among other things, the King's mishandling of the raising of taxes, and other unjust acts. These were worrying both dissidents and those loyal to the monarchy. Broughton therefore was well known as the home of a leading Parliamentary dissident, with Banbury Castle in his keeping; there was much political mileage to be made in capturing Broughton Castle as well as Banbury.

Having captured Banbury Castle on 27th October it made sense to attack and capture Broughton Castle and garrison it so that the house would be one less thorn in the local Royalists' flesh. Taking the house would also ensure that the estate farms would not be in a position to supply food and fodder to the local Parliamentary forces.

Returning to the use of artillery for the attack on Broughton, I wanted to try and find out what artillery the Royalists used at the Edgehill on Sunday 23rd October. This then would give me some idea what guns were used for the attack on Broughton. Fortunately from an historian's point of view, the Royalists employed a professional soldier to take charge of their artillery. He was Sir John Heydon, their Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, a thoroughly competent officer. Heydon was very interested in and knowledgeable about the use of artillery. Not only did he organize the Royalist train of artillery before Edgehill but he ordered that meticulous records be kept of how the Royalist guns were used throughout the Civil War (if I had been researching Parliamentary artillery I would have soon come to a halt as there are very few detailed

records of their guns and their use). Heydon's records contained what type of guns and quantities of shot and powder were issued for each battle and frequently recorded the names of the men detailed to serve those guns.

The pieces of ordnance listed in the Royalist 'trayne' of artillery for the battle of Edgehill are as follows:

<i>Type</i>	<i>weight of shot in lbs</i>
2 x Demi-cannons	32
2 x Culverins	18
2 x Demi-culverins	9
6 x Falcons	2½
6 x Falconets	1
2 x Robinets	¾

(*Note.* Cannon derives from the Latin word *canna*, a reed or tube, culverin from the Latin *culubrinus*, snake-like, and saker (mentioned below) from the Arabic *saqr*, a species of falcon.)

The Royalist guns had come from a variety of sources. The Queen had sent seven or eight pieces from Holland via *The Providence* which landed them at Bridlington in July 1642, thus avoiding Parliamentary eyes. Others belonged to Earl Rivers and Lord Strange, who supplied five and eleven guns respectively. Lord Paulet supplied two small pieces, little brass drakes on wheels.

On 25th October, two days after the Battle of Edgehill, whilst the Royalist army was taking a deep breath at Wardington (about twelve miles to the east of the battlefield), the meticulous Sir John Heydon instructed a Mr Newport and a Mr Parker to 'draw vp a perfect state of the remaininge Magazine'. The list was a repeat of the one prior to the battle; the Royalists did not lose any of their guns at Edgehill; they did in fact capture seven of the Parliamentary army's guns.

On 27th October the Royalists, according to one authority, captured Banbury Castle 'after firing of one small drake'. After the battle they decided to tackle Broughton on 28th, so on the same day Heydon had a warrant made out for the issue of 'Powder, Match, Shott &c to attend a Bye Trayne [a side show] of 7 Peeces of Brass Ordennce'. Four of these pieces were Royalist and three captured pieces. The warrant listed the following types and numbers of guns:

	Demj Cannons	2
Brasse Ordnnce mounted	Culu'ings	2 (Culverings)
Wth their Equipage.viz	12 IL bullet	1 (Dj Culu'ings)
	3 IL bullet	2 (ffawcons)

The culverin and cannon were the guns usually associated with sieges. According to a manual on the subject printed in 1642 it was recommended the culverin should be emplaced at 90 degrees and sited roughly 130 yards from the target - the culverin then was used to batter or pierce a wall. The cannon (in the case of the attack on Broughton Castle it was a demi cannon) would have been sited obliquely to one side to scoop away (called scouring) the masonry loosened by the culverin, with the ultimate aim of creating a ramp to enable the foot soldiers make their assault. These guns could be fired at the rate of one round every 5-7 minutes.

Fourteen 'Gonners' (gunners) and twenty four 'Matrozes' (matrosses were gunners' mates) were 'told off' for duty. Three 'Gent of Th'ordnnc' (roughly equivalent to modern day subalterns) were named: they were Mr Stone, Mr Snedall and Mr Meritt; as were the five Conductors whose job it was to get the train from A to B. One or more of the conductors would accompnany the train as 'whippers in' and one would act as scout reconnoitring the route in advance. There is no doubt having five conductors appointed for such a small train indicated that time was of the essence. It is not unreasonable therefore to assume that the 'Bye Trayne' referred to in the warrant was that intended for the attack on Broughton Castle on 28th October. The word 'bye' meant (and still does) anything 'of minor importance'; which in military terms Broughton was; of course in political terms the importance of its capture would have been viewed very differently. There is no record of any other similiar minor excursion in the immediate locality of Banbury on 28th October.

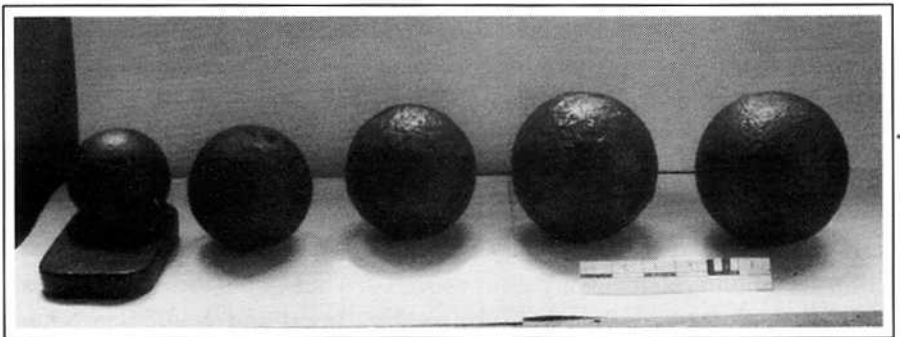
According to Lt. A.W. Wilson in his *Story of the Gun*, the teaching of the artillerists of the time was that a gun was better 'posted on an eminence, since a ball travels with greater force downhill than uphill'. That was all very well in theory, but an observant sympathizer writing vry soon after Edgehill reported that the Royalists soon found, to their cost, when they had initially deployed their guns facing down the very steep hill towards the Parliamentary Army, that their shot went straight into the soft ground in front of the enemy's foot, doing very little material damage.

Knowing the lie of the land at Broughton - the house is dominated by a steep hilly feature to the north west giving a clear field of fire - I can visualize the Royalist guns being deployed on this feature facing downhill, with the inevitable result that the shot could well fall into the moat. On the other hand it is quite possible that Prince Rupert was well aware that the house was garrisoned by only a small force of cavalry (he would have had plenty of local intelligence available). All he needed to do was to fire a few rounds in the general direction of the house to frighten the garrison into surrendering, thus leaving him with an undamaged house in a good tactical position to use as a base from which to harry the enemy.

The Parliamentary report on the attack dated 5th November said 'It is certaine that Prince Robert [Rupert] hath plundered the Lord Say his house, Master Fynes his house... and taken away his deere, and such as they can kill, they brake down the parke pales to let them out'. The order authorizing the attack and plundering was signed by the King himself.

So, it is known how many and what type of guns were used in the attack and, remarkably, who served them. The next step was to measure the diameter and weight of the shot on display in the Council Chamber to see if any of them match up with any of the guns listed in the warrant.

It was at this stage of my researches that I was put in contact, by the Royal Artillery Institution, with Captain Adrian Caruana at the Old Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Captain Caruana has studied and written in great depth about the five-hundred-year history of muzzle-loading artillery and its use. It was he who warned me of the difficulties of trying to identify iron shot from its weight.



The five assorted iron shot at Broughton Castle

He pointed out for instance that during the Civil Wars an English Culverin gun could well have a standard calibre bore firing a standard size shot; but alongside it there could also be a Dutch or German Culverin, as much of the ordnance used in the Civil Wars was imported from the Continent. An English 'four inches' was different from a Dutch 'four inches', as a German 'four inches' was different again from both of them.

This pertained also with weight of shot: an English pound weight was different from a Dutch or German pound weight. To compound all this the weight of two apparently identical shot could also be different! Cannonballs were frequently made of scrap metal. This, coupled often with poor quality control, could lead to significant variations in the iron, which might have foreign materials and porosity giving differing weights. Any modern field gunner would tell you that weight differences have important effects on ballistic performance. This applied just as much in those days too.

Captain Caruana's conclusions based on the measured diameters of the shot dredged up from the moat at Broughton Castle were that they would likely to have been fired by the following type of gun:

- 3¼" Saker (not listed on the warrant but was probably part of the accompanying infantry; it was a lightweight mobile gun)
- 4" Demi-Culverin
- 4.3/8" probably a 12pdr
- 4.7/8" likely a Culverin
- 4.15/16" ditto

At this juncture some notes about the organization of an army and a 'trayne' of artillery at the time of the Civil War would be appropriate. England did not have a standing army; armies in the past were raised from scratch for a campaign. Men were either found by the nobility with feudal obligations to the monarch or, as in the Civil War, via the 'commissions of array' which were issued to the county lords-lieutenant. But if, for example in the case of Warwickshire, the lord lieutenant favoured the Royalist cause, then Parliament issued their commission of array to the senior Parliamentary peer in the county, to raise, equip and train the infantry and cavalry units required. Thus both sides raised units from scratch. More often than not wealthy peers and gentlemen land-owners would be invited by both the King and Parliament to recruit men from their localities and equip them at their own expense, or finding the

weapons from county magazines. Much depended on which side a lord-lieutenant favoured as to who first got to the weapons and powder from the official magazines.

It was thanks to Henry VIII that there was any permanent land artillery at all in England apart from the naval artillery: he established this cadre of gunners c.1542, when a master gunner and twelve paid gunners were appointed to the Tower of London. Eventually his idea was extended so that all the main 'fighting' castles had a master gunner who cared for the guns and trained their gunners. The master gunner also trained certain civilians, who were paid a retaining fee to serve when called upon. The master gunner at the Tower of London was called 'The Master Gunner of England' and the present Royal Regiment of Artillery still has presiding over it a master gunner who is known as 'The Master Gunner, St James Park'.

When artillery was required for a campaign it was organized as a train to which certain pieces of ordnance were allotted, together with master gunners, mates and mattsrosses, conductors and gentlemen of the ordnance. With the train went the many wagons and draught animals; these were driven by the retained civilians. There was a major disadvantage in using civilians to man the transport needed to get the guns to the battle field: understandably they tended not to like getting too near the noise and danger of the battle, so they frequently scuttled away when most needed.

All the business of artillery and the personnel required to man it was controlled and administered by the Board of Ordnance headed by the Master (later Master General) of Ordnance. It was he who signed all the artillery and engineer commissions. The King signed those of cavalry and infantry officers. When the war finished the train was disbanded.

What we shall never know is - was it Mr Stone, Mr Snedall or Mr Meritt who gave the order to fire the guns at Broughton Castle on Friday 28th October 1642? It may well have been Mr Snedall. He seemed to be an experienced Gentleman of Ordnance and his name keeps appearing on royalist warrants throughout that war.

Note. Different sources give different dates for the attack on Broughton Castle. Clarendon says it happened on 26th; Beesley repeats this in his *History of Banbury*. Rupert's journal says after the attack on Banbury.

I personally tend to think that Prince Rupert's record is probably correct. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, wrote much of his great six-volume work *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England* either in exile or away from primary sources. Often writing from memory he frequently got dates mixed up. He did not receive 'The Journall of his Highnesse Prince Rupert's marches and headquarters in England' until April 1648, after he had completed the first version of his book.

I don't believe that the Royalist army (or for that matter the Parliamentary army) were in any condition to fight a battle, however minor, so soon after Edgehill. Clarendon bears this out when he says the King's army rested 24th and 25th October. Also the official Parliamentary account reports on the aftermath of the battle that 'our Army, which is exceedingly wearied with so many Nights watching, and so long a Fight'. We also have the Royalist artillery being checked over on 25th October at Wardington, which is quite some distance from the battlefield. If the artillery was taken there to be checked over it would have occupied at least a day to do so.

Most of the guns used during the Civil Wars were not mobile; they had to be towed by large teams of oxen or draught horses, so moving them was a very slow and cumbersome process. Only the very small calibre guns such as the drakes and sakers had wheels and could be moved around the battlefield by horse. One should also remember that it was late October and the roads were unpaved. To do just ten miles a day would have meant setting a cracking good pace. It would then have taken another day to get the guns in position for the attack on Banbury Castle, which brings us up to 26th October.

Prince Rupert in his diary says he stayed with Sir William Cobb at Adderbury on 26th. The attack on Banbury Castle was on 27th October - so it certainly made tactical sense to mount an attack on Banbury first. Undoubtedly the news of the capture of Banbury Castle would soon have got to the garrison at Broughton, thus reducing their morale on the way.

Interestingly Clarendon says 'Upon Saturday the 22d of October, the King quartered at Edgeworth [Edgcote], the house of sir William Cherry; for whence the king resolved, having then no notice of the enemy, the next morning to march to a house of the lord Say, near Banbury, which was garrisoned by the Parliament forces, which lay in a pleasant open country. But about daybreak on Sunday the 23rd of October, prince

Rupert sent the King word that the Parliament army lay all quartered together about a village called Keinton' - the rest, as they say, is history. So from the outset an attack on Broughton Castle was very much in the minds of the King and Prince Rupert.

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Book Reviews

The Changing Faces of Banbury. Book One, by Brian Little. Robert Boyd Publications, Witney. 1998. 96pp. Illustrated. £8.50 at local bookshops (or + £1.50 U.K. p&p from Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury OX16 0AA; cheques payable to Cherwell District Council).

Not another book of old photos, may be the first reaction. But this is different. 'Book One' shows there are more to come, and, indeed its 96 pages packed with photos and text covering just the most central part of the town, informative as it is, leaves one feeling, just because of its detail, why wasn't such and such building or place mentioned, longing to add one's own vague reminiscences of Banbury past, the odd personal photo one may have.

Bob Boyd's 'Changing Faces' series has, in the course of just a very few years, already produced over twenty titles, nearly all on Oxford's suburbs or nearby villages, but now venturing further afield. Unlike earlier publications, which rely heavily on well-known public collections, such as Taunt, this series is based almost entirely on personal recollections and family photograph albums.

In Brian Little, who has been deeply involved in Banbury's affairs for some forty years, we have an ideally knowledgeable author. Brian has been regularly contributing historical pieces to the *Banbury Guardian* for many years now, and much of this book is based on these. It is good that they have been gathered together in this less ephemeral form.

The book is divided into sections relating to areas or specific streets. We start at the entry point to the town for those arriving by railway (though the railway station, river and canal and associated bridges are presumably reserved for the promised Part 2, which is to be topic-based). 'From Bridge Bar to mid-Victorian Town Hall' reminds us of the many small businesses that have flourished there, such as the butcher F.J. Mason, Wincott's café, Cluff's footwear and of course Hood's 'emporium'.

Fitting text opposite the appropriate picture is always a design problem; it is a pity that the rare photo of the 'Old George' on the corner of Bridge and Broad Streets was not juxtaposed with that of Barclays

Bank which replaced it, especially as the uncaptioned view of Cornhill (p.16), which properly should have come in the Market Place section, will confuse those not already very familiar with the town layout. It is supposedly there to illustrate the original Gillett's Bank (later Barclays), but as the building is not identified the point is lost (and confusion added by a reference to Gillett's misprinted 'baking' activity). It is especially unfortunate as Cornhill is only otherwise mentioned in passing, with its interesting buildings, the former Vine or Corn Exchange, the Plough, Castle House and so on totally ignored.

The Hunt Edmunds section has some splendid photos of employees at work and 'play' – staff very much on best behaviour on an outing to London, with directors at top table, but a gratifying number named, though not unfortunately specifically identified. Broad Street, 'Home of Co-opville' follows, with a reminder of the importance of the Co-op earlier in the century; other businesses also flourished – Tommy Dean's newsagency gets good coverage, and the Grand – theatre and cinema – was there. I have a fond memory of a solitary visit to the flicks there as a young teenager in the late '40s.

I love the photo of The Ken Prewer Band, presumably playing at Blinkhorn's Picture House (later the Palace), with its National Anthem recognising dog. Parsons Street has more evocative photos – who now remembers Pilsworth's 'Empire'? Dossett's, at the North Bar end, is one of the many businesses mentioned (see also John Dossett-Davies' reminiscence 'From a North Bar Window', *C&CH.13.3*, Summer 1995).

North Bar and Horse Fair offer plenty more photo and text opportunities, but the inclusion of George Pinson's early garage at Little Bourton seems out of place, when buildings as important as the vicarage and the Whately Hall Hotel (formerly the Three Tuns) get no mention. 'The South Bar Area' is even more fleetingly covered, mainly confined to Wincott's Café and H.O. Bennett's textile works in St. John's Road – no mention of The Green.

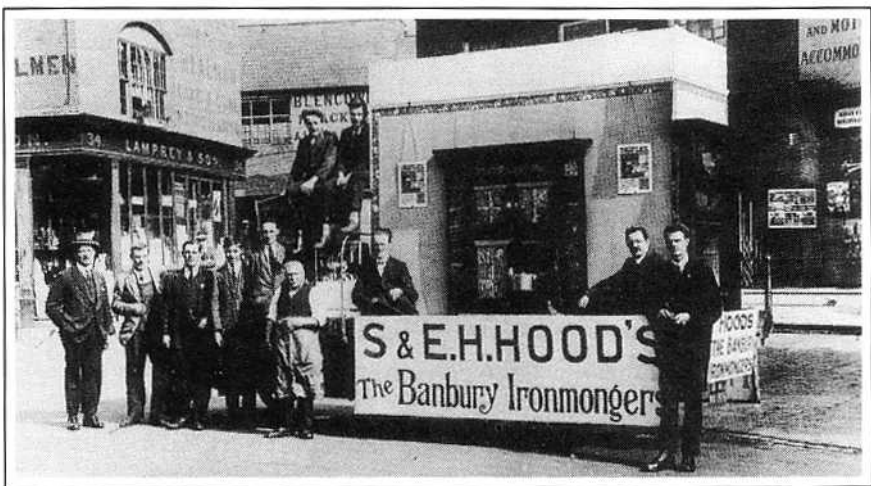
Finally the High Street, with its wealth of notable businesses and buildings, particularly inns and hotels. Many must remember affectionately The Inn Within, with appearances by Ted Heath, Joe Loss and Victor Sylvester (and of course our local Brownie Lay) – and even the Rolling Stones (twice), but the Beatles at £500 were too expensive.

The corner of High and Calthorpe Street is shown at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Surprising to see it as Stanley's bookshop, when most of us think of it, as it was for so many years, as Fred. Anker's insurance office, with its great display of helmets and other memorabilia. Even more surprising that Fred. himself isn't mentioned.

But that is the pleasure and point of this series. It doesn't pretend to be definitive, much more a scrap-bag of memories, and the publication of such is sure to jog many more memories, produce many more 'family' pictures, which are in fact of great interest *outside* the family.

The book does display its journalistic series origins, and is frequently confusing. Some simple sketch maps would have helped and some cross-referencing. It is a pity that indexing is obviously considered too grand, time- and space-consuming, for such a determinedly non-academic book, as it would be an enormous help. Some suggestions for further reading, or sources, would be welcome.

And shame upon its author, Chairman of our Society, for once again perpetuating in print that bogus myth that the 'fine lady' of the rhyme could refer to Celia Fiennes. The rhyme first appeared in print in the late 18th century (and initially as an 'old lady'). The cross had been destroyed in 1600, and its replacement was only erected in 1859. Celia Fiennes was quite unknown until the late 19th century, when part of her descriptions of journeys c.1700 were first published – and she lived in London and Wiltshire, never at Broughton. **J.S.W.G.**



The Licensees of the Inns, Taverns and Beerhouses of Banbury, Oxfordshire, 'from the Fifteenth Century to Today'. Compiled by Vera Wood. Oxfordshire Family History Society, 1998. viii, 184pp. Illustrated. £9.95 + £2.00 p&p, from O.F.H.S., c/o Angela Wood (no relation), 40 Kersington Crescent, Oxford OX4 3RJ.

The information presented in this book represents the distillation of an awesome amount of work by Vera Wood over many years. For anyone interested in Banbury pubs and publicans it will henceforth be the first source of reference, and, at a glance, will reveal much of their history culled from documents and printed works not easily available to the average researcher.

The main part of the book (136 pages) is devoted to an annotated alphabetical listing of inns, taverns and beerhouses in Banbury. The average entry will open with a paragraph on early history, first occurrence and so on. A list of licensees follows, with wives named when known, and the years of their tenure. The entry will conclude with a note on date of closure or reassurance that it is still open. The entry will also include any additional incidental information derived from documentation or (unquestioned) legend. Occasionally photographs of the premises accompany the entry.

For a reference work, the book is surprisingly readable, or at least browseable. It is quite amazing how many pubs there were in Banbury, and Vera has unearthed an equally amazing amount of detailed information about them.

The main listing is followed by a useful geographical listing. An even more valuable feature is the Index to Licence Holders, with pub. names and period of tenure alongside. Whilst this obviously covers virtually all surnames in the book, the occasional person may be omitted having only been mentioned incidentally and not as a licensee.

For a reference work that is obviously going to be of permanent importance, it does suffer from faults, some minor and merely irritating, others more serious.

Whilst the Oxfordshire F.H.S. is to be congratulated on its initiative in undertaking publication, and, in particular, the onerous task of typing it up from (I understand) handwritten filing cards compiled over the years, the resultant text suffers from inadequate proof-reading. This ranges from the mis-spelling of the noun 'licence' as 'license' throughout and

the frequent rendering of 'gaol' as 'goal', to the royal visit of 1687 being referred to as by James I rather than James II, and the discovery of the Globe Room, formerly in the Reindeer, being dated to 1946 rather than 1964. Other factual inaccuracies occur. The baker John Knight (d. 1587), who built the Reindeer, was not 'High Steward' (a post confined to noblemen, only created in 1608) but 'Bailiff', the predecessor and equivalent of Mayor.

With the uncertainty that such errors engender, it is thus very frustrating not to be able to refer back to the sources from which this work has been compiled. Whilst it is quite obviously impossible to give a precise documentary reference for every one of the multitudinous entries, a simple symbol or initial could have shown the main sources – Victuallers' Returns at Oxfordshire Archives, Licences at the Thames Valley Police Museum, Rusher's *Banbury Lists*, the parish registers. The more unusual sources really should have been specifically identified. It is tantalising to be told that an indenture dated such and such describes premises etc, but to have no reference for this. Those familiar with Banbury research may well be able to make a guess as to the location of deeds or wills, and occasionally '(OA)' is helpfully noted, but nothing more.

This lack of referencing is all the more irritating when the source has actually been published. There have been articles on the Reindeer, the Unicorn, the Three Tuns and others published in *C&CH*. The information in them appears, but the researcher is given no indication of its source, or that it can easily be studied in more detail. As the meagre and inadequate bibliography only refers (with misprints) to '*Cake & Cockhorse*. Banbury Historical Society various dates' (there have been more than 500 articles over nearly 40 years), the interested researcher is not helped further.

'No man is an island'. and this certainly includes historians compiling reference works from various sources. Their users must be able to follow up those sources and perhaps expand on them, however accurate and authoritative the book may seem. The more useful the book is, and certainly *Banbury Licensees* is that, the more such criteria need to be followed. In the acknowledgments, there is hopeful reference to 'future editions'. Such will be welcome if they can remedy these criticisms of a work which is likely to be widely and rightly used.

J.S.W.G.

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 E.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**.

