

However, others are still clearly around at their fathers' deaths. George Wright (1608) was the earliest, with his inheritance of part of the wine licence at the Three Swans. Richard Kening (1668), hardly out of his term, received £60 and part of the value of the household in 1675. His nephew John Barnes (1678), son of his much older sister Ann, as Martin Kenning's godson received 'the biggest brasse pott'.

In 1697 Nathaniel Gulliver (1683) together with his elder brother Samuel and his sister Sarah received 5s., the residue going to the wheelwright William's widow. In the fullness of time the former apprentice returned to Banbury, Mr Nathaniel Gulliver 'of London' being buried at Banbury in 1718. The following year a 'Mr William Gulliver, of London' (very probably Nathaniel's son) married 'Mrs' Mary Stokes, now freed from nursing her recently deceased father Charles Stokes, who in the 1680s had opened the Three Tuns, Banbury's leading tavern. By the 1720s it was being run by her brother Thomas Stokes. It has been suggested that Jonathan Swift stayed for a time in Banbury whilst writing his famous *Travels* (published in 1726). Maybe he met his landlord's married sister, or perhaps was familiar with the Dolphin in 'Brechle Street' near the Market Place, where Samuel Gulliver was innkeeper, and thus immortalised the surname.

Nathaniel son of Nathaniel Goodwyn (1700), haberdasher on the indenture but in the parish register always described as a tanner, was apprenticed as a skinner. His father's burial has not been found, but his widow, Sarah, was also described as a 'haberdasher of hats'. She left a 'joynted gold ring' to Nathaniel and, more important, her house. Even so, he does not appear to have returned to Banbury. Richard Shaw (1684) had been apprenticed to the Blacksmiths. His father, also Richard, a butcher, died in 1702, leaving his two eldest sons 1s. each, and Richard, the third, 40s. These were clearly already set up. The youngest son Charles received £20, as did an unmarried sister, whilst his elder brother Samuel inherited the business.

Samuel Welchman (1688) was, as already mentioned, the eldest son of the baker Edward Welchman's second marriage. In his father's will of 1685 he is the first to be mentioned, initially misleadingly, as 'my eldest son', but only left 5s. This implies that although he was then only eleven his future apprenticeship had already been arranged, as his younger brother and sister were to inherit a property in Warwickshire. These children Edward had by 'my now wife Dorcas'; only then are the four by his first wife mentioned, each being left a shilling. They had been born by 1650 and presumably had received their 'portions' long before.