

Appendix 2 - The Mural Text

There was a Roman Amphitheatre at Banbury

*In AD556 an important battle was fought at Banbury
in which the Britons defeated the Saxons and
for a time kept back their invasion
But the Saxons won in the end. They
called Banbury Beranbyius. In the
Domesday Book it was called Banesberie.*

*From 1225 to 1548 the Lordship of Banbury belonged
to the Bishops of Lincoln. But at the Reformation the
King granted it to the Duke of Northumberland.*

*When the Duke of Northumberland tried to make Lady Jane Grey Queen of
England, the men/
of Banbury stood out for Queen Mary, who in gratitude granted them a charter
making Banbury a borough, with the right to send a member to Parliament*

*Thos. Stanbridge made Banbury Grammar School so famous
that its statutes were used as a model for those of
Manchester Grammar School and of St Pauls School London.*

*One of the earliest Members for Banbury
was Sir Francis Walsingham, later to become
the great minister of Queen Elizabeth*

*When this shop was founded is not known, but it was a
flourishing concern early in the XVIIth Century.*

*In the XVIIth Century, Banbury was a headquarters of Puritanism
The terms Puritan and Banbury-man meant almost the same.*

*An old anti-puritan rhyme ran
To Banbury came I, O profane one
Where I met a puritane one,
Who hanged his cat of a Monday
For killing a mouse on a Sunday*

*Ben Johnson, who hated Puritans, ridiculed them in one
of his plays, and referred to "Rabbi Zeal-of-the-Land
Busy", who kept a cake shop in Banbury.*

*This "Busy" is an illusion to Busby, the man who at this period
kept this shop, where Ben Jonson is supposed to have eaten.*

*In the Civil War some of the first fighting took place around Banbury
Banbury Castle was owned by the family of the great Parliamentary
leader, Lord Saye and Sele, nicknamed "Old Subtlety".*