

Corporation records show that the Perryn family played their part over several generations. Later one of them was still a saddler, paying 2s.6d. in the FVG in 1661, and taxed on two hearths in 1662. William Perryn senior died in Banbury in March 1667/8 and another William Perryn, perhaps his son, in 1671.

The adult **Josiah Jakeman** [Jackman], by then a mercer, emerges in Banbury in 1655. There was a dispute over sheep pens in Sheep Street which led to a court case, eventually heard in January 1657/8.¹⁰ He was a deponent, claiming then to be aged 38, though actually 34 (b.1614). He was hardly unbiased, that year being Constable for the Corporation.

Although Jakeman sub-leased the Horse Fair house in April 1658 to Hibberdine, the deeds show that he still retained an interest until 1678. For a time he remained in Banbury, appointed Constable for a further year in September. However, he does not appear in the 1662 Banbury Hearth Tax return. By then he had probably moved to Stourton in Whichford parish, just over the border in Warwickshire, where in 1670 he was taxed on three hearths. He was still there in 1678 (as then mentioned in the deeds), but back in Banbury by 1693, when his wife “**Zipora**” died. In 1696 Josiah was a signatory to the AOR, but described as “poor” when he was buried in February 1697/8.

Benjamin Hibberdine, apothecary, acquired a lease on 12 April 1658 from Jakeman “for four score years” at £26.10s., also “paying yearly one Redd Rose at the feast of St John Baptists”. There is also reference to a rent of 13s.4d. to Richard Cope Esq., presumably the ground landlord. It is unclear if Hibberdine himself lived there or was making an investment to let. His family’s first recorded appearance in Banbury was his appointment as tithingman in 1649, becoming a Burgess in 1658 and Alderman in 1660. In 1661 he paid £1 to the FVG, and in 1662 he was taxed on five hearths. The 1631 Perrin inventory had listed six rooms, all of which except perhaps the “hie chamber” might have been heated. Samuel Wells, the ejected vicar, still lived in the (8-hearth) vicarage, but none of the adjacent names in the tax list occur in these deeds.

Hibberdine’s wife died late in 1660 and at Benjamin’s own death in January 1662/3, his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC],¹¹ shows he had two infant children. These were to be cared for by his

¹⁰ ‘Trouble over Sheep Pens’, *C&CH* 7(2), 1977.

¹¹ The PCC was the highest probate court in England, normally used by the better-off; the alternative for Banbury testators was the Peculiar Court.