

CAKE AND COCKHORSE

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WITH

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PARISH MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1889.



DEDDINGTON CHURCH.

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Banbury Historical Society

President;

The Lord Saye and Sele

Chairman:

Dr. J.S. Rivers, Homeland, Middle Lane, Balscote,
Banbury.

Deputy Chairman:

J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford, OX7 2AB

Magazine Editor:

D.A. Hitchcox, 1 Dorchester Grove, Banbury, OX16 0BD
(Tel: 253733)

Hon. Secretary:

Mrs. M. Barnett,
Banbury Museum,
8 Horsefair, Banbury.
(Tel: 259855)

Hon. Treasurer:

G. Ellacott,
3 Deers Farm,
Bodicote,
Banbury, OX15 3DF.
(Tel: Home 258493)
Business 250401

Programme Secretary:

Miss P. Renold M.A.F., R.Histo.S.,
51 Woodstock Close,
Oxford OX2 8DD
(Tel: Oxford 53937)

Hon. Research Adviser:

J.S.W. Gibson,
Harts Cottage,
Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB
(Tel: Freeland 0993 882982)

Committee Members:

Mrs. J.P. Bowes, Mrs. N.M. Clifton, Miss M. Stanton
Mr. A.E. Crosby, Mr. H. White

**Details about the Society's activities and
publications can be found on the inside back cover**

Cake and Cockhorse

The Magazine of the Banbury Historical Society
issued three times a year

Volume 11

Number 5

Spring 1990

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All the Articles submitted in this issue have been produced by members of the Society. This is very gratifying as the main duty of an Historical Society is to record its local history. I hope this issue will encourage others to put pen to paper.

D.A.H.

Cover Picture: The cover of the Deddington Parish Magazine at the time of the Article "High Days & Holidays"

HIGH DAYS & HOLIDAYS - DEDDINGTON 1881-1884

Church of s.s. Peter & Paul - Vicar Rev. T. Boniface 1890-1892

For fourteen years, until the end of 1892, Deddington had its own Parish magazine, after which, abbreviated reports appeared and continue to appear in the Deanery Magazine.

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Bliss of Deddington kindly allowed me to read their bound copies, handed down to them, of the Parish Magazines of 1882-1884 and 1890-1892.

Reports of St. James, Clifton, are almost as numerous as those of Deddington and follow on similar lines, for example, outings of choir to Entertainment centred round the Music Society, the Reading Room, the Friendly Societies, the schools up to July 1891 (when free education was provided nationally), the Sunday School, the Choir, but above all the Temperance Society. Each year and every month a concert, entertainment, lecture or outing was arranged.

On July 4th 1882, about 25 people attended the first National Demonstration of the Church of England Temperance Society at the Crystal Palace. There were bands, banners and medals, a concert of 4,000 voices and an ascent of a Balloon. The great fountains played and a "celebrated pedestrian" called Weston walked 50 miles in 10 hours without alcoholic aid! Haymaking prevented more going from Deddington.

"Concerts" were not unusual and while in December, 1882, the Musical Society, provided bone fide entertainers, the Temperance Society in the same month produced performers from elsewhere. Herr Carl Henkel from Germany and Mrs. Wharton from London who sang in a "highly finished style".

Miss Dean played two pieces and sang, Mr. Fortescue and Mr. T. Pellat gave a recitation "striking and well delivered". Miss Fortescue played her harp and her brother, the violin. But lectures were well supported, also with soup and victuals in the intervals. In March, 1891 the meeting considered "Is it wise to smoke?" The parties seem to have been much enjoyed, but the summer excursion of 1884 fell through - I wonder why? - so they played cricket, had tea and singing instead! Another party was postponed. It was for the Harvest of October 1891 when George Ell fell 30 feet out of the Belfrey and was dreadfully injured, so no one wished to have a party afterwards.

The Magic Lantern was a feature whenever the Vicar helped with the entertainment for the Sunday School but one would like to know what the Vicar did for the Junior Temperance meeting in 1884 when he did a film showing a "jumping frog".

And so it goes on, parades, games on the Castle Grounds, Cricket Matches (Bloxham beat Deddington in September 1884), singing and playing musical instruments.

Each year there was a Choral Festival, when the choir set out in "Mr. Hare's brake, Mr. Hedge's wagonette and Mr. Thrussell's dog-cart

for such places as Wardington, Middleton Cheney, Cropredy, and Adderbury to join the choirs of the Deanery. The weather was often bad and the facilities were poor, so that, at times the choir felt that the cup of tea and bun offered were little recompense for their efforts. But Wardington provided a meat tea.

However, I feel that such things pale beside the effort of the yearly day trip.

The first recorded is of June 27th 1882, though the outings for the previous three years had been "so successful". A party from Deddington went by train and boat to the Isle of Wight. The Boat to Alum Bay left Portsmouth at 8.30 am, so one wonders what time the train left Aynho. They visited Ventnor, Black Gang and Shanklin and were home about midnight.

On June 26th 1883, 380 people went to Weston-Super-Mare. After noting the important features of Bath and Bristol as they passed through, they walked from Weston Station to The New Pier. There 308 members boarded the steam packet "Lady Mary" for Cardiff. The return journey was made from Cardiff between 7.0 and 8.0 O'clock and from Weston at 9.30 pm. - all arriving at Aynho at 2.30 am. "All passed off in perfect satisfaction".

Over 500 people (1/3rd of the population) went to Southampton by rail, they started at 4.0 am from Aynho and reached Southampton at 7.30 am. 333 people embarked in S.B. Carrisbrooke for a trip to Cowes and Bournemouth. It was fine and the sea calm. All the "excursionists" explored Bournemouth, with Mr. Hedges acting as guide - the day was said to be "highly pleasant and satisfactory".

Finally there was a national holiday on July 15th 1890. The weather was lovely and Deddington set out on a day excursion to Weymouth. They saw the Swannery "Inside The Chesil Beach", the North Front, Esplanade and sands (delightful for children) optional trips were in the "Premier" to Lulworth Cove for 2 hours or to Portland or to the Shankles Light Ship, but in the end it became too rough to sail the boat.

These little details of some aspect of life in a small place in Oxfordshire at the end of Queen Victoria's reign show the social structure of the time.

There were hard working ladies who raised money, ran soup kitchens in the bad weather, and organised the distribution of blankets and coal to the poor. They lent their wheeled vehicles to take children on outings, and for children and inform for the yearly day trip to get to the station at Aynho. The same names occur again and again and Mrs. Turner and her daughters, Mr. & Mrs. Weaver and their children who were so musical, Mrs. Stilgoe, Mr. & Mrs. Hands and Mr. & Mrs. Kinch and so on.

Everyone joined in when the new "coffee tavern" needed funds in Jan 1884. Captain Dashwood and Miss Cottrell-Dormer and her sister provided an entertainment of theatricals and waxworks. A Mr. William Churchill, his son Master Spencer Churchill seemed to have taken on the magic lantern in 1890 and were mentioned more than once giving shows to the Sunday School which were both "amusing and instructive".

They worked really hard at their entertainment and shared each others burdens and joys.

Elizabeth Asser.

CHURCH BRIEFS

Following the contribution on church briefs, in the spring 1988 issue of Cake and Cockhorse, mention of the list of briefs in Alkerton Parish Register, which starts in 1546, may be of interest.

Here the donations to most briefs are listed individually, occasionally those of servants being under a separate heading. Their usual gifts were 1d or 2d, but even that must have been a hardship for Deb Cockit (Mr. Shorts maid), Edward Wells (Mr. Goodwins servant) and Tho. Heritage (Jno Lydiats man).

Very few local appeals received much support. The Protestants of France and Piedmont, Captives of Algiers, Barbary, and "other parts of Africa" and of Fez and Morocco benefitted most.

Alkerton did give 1/7d to Buckingham when in 1698 "a Tempest blew down ye Spire and broke ye Bells", and in 1702 the Rector gave 1/- to the re-building of All Saints, Oxford with the comment "The Town gave but 3d", and further complains that "Tim Hopper gave nothing to the last three briefs, I gave 1/3d, the Town gave but 11d to both.

In 1714 Alkerton contributed 24/- to Bodicote after a fire, and in 1719 £2-6- went to Banbury "after the Small Pox", but Shenington (just over the Sor Brook from Alkerton) received nothing from them when their brief went out after a fire in 1721 which destroyed most of the village.

After a list of briefs in 1710, each of which collected only a few pence, John Pointer, the Rector, writes "The Town gave 3/3d, I gave 8/3d, my Brother 2/3d, my Brother and I gave 5/- more than the Town". !!

Several times he remarks that "I gave 6d, the Town gave but 3d.

These notes by a parson make the early registers fascinating to transcribe.

As a footnote - A year or two ago, Shenington received a letter from a distant parish needing cash to repair their church, saying that they had subscribed 2/6d to Shenington's brief in 1721, and asked that the compliment be returned. This was duly done, the sum contributed being considerably in excess of the 2/6d, even allowing for inflation.

Nan Clifton

FROM THE EARLY BANBURY GUARDIAN

ON BREAD AND OTHER MATTERS

Looking through the columns of old newspapers is both fascinating and time consuming, since it is so difficult not to chase some of the 'hares', which start up under one's feet. The following are some of those which diverted me a while ago, when looking through the "Banbury Guardian", for quite different matters.

The following notices and letters, some belonging to 1847, the rest to 1854, highlight old problems going back into medieval times; short weight in bread, and what to do about it. The very earliest records show that individuals were appointed by different local authorities as bread weighers, whilst others weighed butter, or tasted ale, or inspected the state of meat put on sale by traders. In Banbury ale tasters, or tasters of victuals, or simply tasters, appear quite often in the pages of the "Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart" 1, though bread weighers, as such, received no notice. The rather poor unpublished records of the Borough in the eighteenth century, seem to ignore these lesser offices altogether, but they will not have ceased to exist, for the appointment of a 'Breadweigher etc.' is listed in the very first issue of "Rusher's Banbury List", which appeared in 1795. From 1796 two names were given under this heading. For many years these two persons, who did not change very often, probably did all the 'consumer protection' jobs needed, since not until the 1824 List were appointments for bread weighers and ale tasters noted separately. Both, however, belong to the same individuals, by that time usually the Serjeants at Mace.

The 1834 "Banbury List" provides the last reference to Bread weighing, though Ale tasting went on beyond the time when my own collection of these Lists ends with that of 1867. From 1835 the Serjeants acquired instead the rather grander appointment of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, but it seems doubtful whether this was of any help with the still recurring problem of short weight bread, as our extracts show. Traders who gave short weight, for a variety of reasons, some inevitable as we shall see, were an age-old problem, but one of such moment, especially to the many poor people, that in the interests of keeping the peace, the matter must have been a constant headache to local authorities from the earliest times.

The first extract, from the B.G. of 1 July 1847, appeared in a paragraph headed 'Borough Police':

"Martin Wiggins applied for advice under the following circumstances. He stated that he had gone to a shop in Fish Street, kept by a servant of Mr. Thomas Green, and inquired for a 4-lb. load of bread, which on taking home, he found to be six ounces short of the 4-lb. He had taken the loaf to Mr. Green's shop, in the Market Place, and complained of its being short weight; Mrs. Green offered

him 1½d. to make it up, also a glass of wine, or two small cakes; all of which he declined, and told her he merely wanted to have his weight of bread for his money, and that he expected to have. Mrs. Green weighed some of their bread in the shop to show that it was the proper weight, and all the loaves were three ounces short. The magistrates said, although the case appeared to be a bad one, they had no power to deal with it. The public had the power of demanding each loaf to be weighed when purchased, and if they neglected to require this, they had no remedy against bakers for selling short weight."

The next extract appeared in the B.G. 22 July 1847, under the general heading of 'Clerk's Office July 16th':

"THE LATE CHARGE OF SELLING LIGHT BREAD

The paragraph in the "Guardian" of the 1st of the 7th month (July) [the writer was evidently a Quaker, from this method of dating] strange as it may seem did not come to the knowledge of Thomas Green and wife until last week; who in justification to themselves, and for the information of the public, may state that Martin Wiggins came to their shop, and informed them he had purchased a loaf of John Butler, their baker in Fish Street, which was not weight. How long the baker had had it in his possession they knew not, but the loaf was not brought to their shop and weighed, as stated in the "Guardian". L. Green said she was obliged to Wiggins for the information, as they were perfectly unconscious of it; but although they did not attend to the practical part themselves, it was always their desire that the bread should be weighed into the oven, 4 lbs.6 ozs.; and the new loaves that were weighed before Wiggins, in the bakehouse, were admitted by him to be fair weight.

[At the request of Mr. Thomas Green we insert the above. That what appeared in the "Guardian" of the 1st of July, relative to the complaint made by Martin Wiggins against Mr. Green was a correct report of the statement made by Wiggins to the magistrates, we have the evidence of the gentleman who acted as clerk, and other who were present, to confirm; and we believe the minutes of the proceedings before the magistrates would fully bear out our report. By Mr. Green's note it appears the statement made by Wiggins was, with a slight exception, entirely false. The County Court offers a fair opportunity for Mr. Green to justify his denial, and convince Wiggins that people are not lightly to make such assertions]"

In the B.G. 5 August 1847, appeared under Original Correspondence, a Letter to the Editor, dated Banbury, July 27th 1847:

Sir, I feel it my duty, in justification to myself and for the information of the public to answer the letter which appeared in the "Guardian" last week, written by Mr. Green. He says: "How long the baker had it in his possession they know not". I have inquired, and was informed that it was about ten minutes. He also says the loaf was not took to their shop and weighed. I did not say that I took the loaf to his shop, but I took it to the Mayor, [this was Edward Cobb, Esq. in 1847] and he weighed it in my presence, and it was six ounces short. He said that was too bad, poor people ought not to be robbed in that way; the same day I went to Mr. Green's baker, and

purchased another loaf; I took this to the Mayor, and he weighed it - this was three ounces short. When I left the Mayor, I went to Mr. Green's shop, and told his son that I had purchased a loaf from his baker that was six ounces short weight; he told me it had been baked twenty four hours, and I could do nothing in it. His mother came into the shop, and she said she was sure their bread was weight. She took a loaf off the counter and weighed it, and that was three ounces short. Then she asked me to go into the bake house, and there she weighed some new bread; some of the loaves were an ounce and some half an ounce short weight. I told her I did not mind about half an ounce or an ounce, but when it was six ounces short, I did not like it; and this was the admission I made about the weight.

Yours etc. Martin Wiggins."

The 'Letter' referred to by Wiggins in the above, was in fact the news item from the B.G. 22 July. Nothing on this particular incident appeared in the next few issues of the paper, so presumably that was the end of it for the time being. I did not pursue the subject over the next few years of publication, until I suddenly came across it again in 1854.

B.G. 19 January 1854. A Letter to the Editor, dated Banbury, 17th January:

"DEFICIENT WEIGHT IN BREAD

Sir, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the public to a practise I am afraid seriously prevalent in this town, of bakers selling bread very defective in weight. Within the last few days I have had the curiosity to weigh the loaves brought to my house, and I have found in about every case they have been from two to six ounces deficient. Now, it is a sad thing at any time to defraud the public thus; especially so now, considering the high price of provisions, and that the poor man knows not where withal to find the means to purchase the common necessaries of life. I trust, for the credit of the bakers of Banbury, that there will be no cause for this complaint again, but that they will remember that a 4 lb. loaf must weigh 4 lb. and act accordingly. If they do not, they may rely upon it ere long they will find the penalties of the law enforced against them.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
JUSTITIA."

Many B.G. Letters to the Editor are signed with suchlike rather grand aliases, including the next;

B.G. 26 January 1854: to the Editor, dated Banbury 25th January:
"BREAD BY WEIGHT

Sir, At the present season of dearness how desirable it is every one should have what is their due. I would, therefore, just say: how necessary that all, especially the poor amongst us, should have their bread weighed on delivery, as in London, and other large cities.

I trust the bakers will at once see the importance of this; not forgetting there is in existence an Act of Parliament which makes it compulsory that the 4 lb. loaf, so called, should weigh 4 lb.

The borough authorities have on several occasions tested the

weight of butter in our market; it is not improbable they may also use the powers vested in them with regard to bread deficient in weight.

Yours respectfully,

ACHATES."

The threat contained in the last paragraph of "Achates'" letter, suggests that he was probably one of the Town Council, or an official of it. These animadversions against the bakers did not go unanswered, however. A certain John Lamb, another Quaker, and evidently a man with personal experience of baking, entered the lists. Though he is not among the bakers in Rusher's Banbury Directory, he may well have been a family member of the M. & A. Lamb, who first appeared in the Bakers' section, with a shop in Parson's Street, in 1844, where they continued for many years. Their entry contains the additional information: "(and original cake shop and dealer in salt)". The letter is dated Banbury, 1st Mo. [January] 25th 1854, and appeared in the B.G. for the same date, in the same column as the previous letter:

"DEFICIENT WEIGHT IN BREAD

Observing a rather serious charge against the bakers in Banbury, for supplying their customers with bread which is deficient in weight, I should be glad to be allowed to make a few remarks thereon. In the first place, a charge of fraud is made, without any proof of intention to defraud. It is well known to those in the trade, that if the dough is weighed before it goes into the oven, at one uniform weight, which, I believe, for a 4 lb loaf is 4 lb 6oz. of dough, that after baking there will be a considerable variation, caused by some loaves being crusty or outside loaves, and consequently more exposed to the heat of the oven, and to evaporation. This, I submit, does not justify a charge of fraud, as there is an equal quantity of material in the deficient loaves as in others which are correct in weight.

Another cause of deficient weight may be in the age of the bread; as it loses weight daily after being baked. This would render it an impossibility to maintain a uniform weight. I need not add further explanation to an impartial public; but think so much called for, and feel convinced no baker in Banbury wilfully defrauds his customers by giving short weight: but if such be the case, it is from these unavoidable causes.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN LAMB."

There was evidently no easy solution to the problem! Possibilities for fraud were not lacking, but cases where it was done deliberately could well be unprovable, and this very fact may have accounted for customers being constantly on the look-out for 'short' weight.

Another twist to Banbury's bread saga at this period appeared two weeks later, in a short letter to the Editor, dated 8th February 1854, and published in the B.G. of 9th:

"THE PRICE OF BREAD IN BANBURY

Sir, Recently a few words appeared in your columns relative to the weight of bread in this town. Now I should like to ask a question

as to the price of that useful article.

How is it that whilst in Bicester and Oxford, the 4 lb. loaf is selling at 9½d., the 4 lb. loaf is charged 10½d. in Banbury? A straight forward answer from some one of the fraternity would oblige yours etc.

A BREAD EATER."

Maddeningly, having searched through the next few issues, there was apparently no public answer given to this question, and nothing more appeared at all about bread at this time. Perhaps the news of impending war - in fact declared on 28 March 1854 [the Crimean War] - reported in the B.G. of 30 March, overshadowed these lesser considerations. So, something different to end with; quite another matter, but not without a topical connotation:

Another letter to the Editor, dated Banbury, 17th January 1854, which appeared in the B.G. for the 19th:

"DIRTY NEITHROP

Sir, Will you allow me (through the medium of your valuable paper) to call the attention of the Banbury Board of Health to the dirty and disgraceful state of the footpaths and roads generally in Calthorpe, and more particularly to the footpath in Calthorpe Terrace.

The last mentioned is now never scraped, swept or stoned; and is in such a wretched condition that even the carriage-way is much the better road. Although, under the improved (?) management of the Board of Health, the adjoining property pays rates at 2s in the pound, instead of 3d in the pound under the old regime, the footpath is in a much worse state than it formerly was; for, instead of the Board having done something in the shape of repairs or improvements, they have not even made good that portion of the road which they caused to be broken up for the purpose of laying down gas pipes.

As the rates are eight times as much as they were before the formation of the Board, the inhabitants naturally expect to have the path paved, or at least a good coat of Buckingham gravel put on it: but if the Board do not intend to do anything for this part of the town, in justice let them cause it to be struck out of their rate book.

Yours obediently,
A RATEPAYER."

NOTES:

- (1) Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart, edited by J.S.W.Gibson and E.R.C.Brinkworth, 1977, Volume 15 of the Banbury Historical Society's Record Series.
- (2) After considerable discussion by the Town Council of a report on the sanitary condition of Banbury by T.W.Rammell, issued by the General Board of Health in 1850, a local Board of Health was established that same year, whose activities covered the whole parish, and not only the borough of Banbury. cf. Victorian Banbury, by Barrie Trinder, p.95. Published in 1982, as Vol.19 of the Banbury Historical Society's Record Series.

P. RENOLD

THE APLETREE'S (OR APPLETREE) IN BANBURY

By his will of 1692, Thomas Apletree of Deddington left £200 to his son Thomas, to be paid three months after coming out of his apprenticeship with Robert Davies, apothecary, in London.

Thomas married Beata Belchier, the daughter of Samuel Belchier, apothecary of Deddington. By his will of 1689, Samuel had left his daughter a house in Banbury and one in Deddington when she became 21 or on marriage. As Samuel's son, Thomas, was carrying on his father's business in Deddington, Thomas Apletree probably felt it was inadvisable to compete with his brother-in-law, so he set up in business in Banbury as an apothecary about 1692.

Their children, born in Banbury, were John 1694, Thomas 1695 (died 1702), Beata 1697 (died 1734) and Russel, died at birth 1699.

In 1696, he signed the Association Oath Roll. He died in 1700 and was buried in the so called Sir Robert Dashwood's Chapel in the old church of St. Mary.

At the time of his death he had been instructing John Maycock in the art of chirurgery and it was his wife who had to sign the certificate to enable Maycock to commence practice.

Beata as executrix, also had to collect an outstanding bill of £42 from Dr. R. Hodges of Little Tew for medicines supplied to his patients by Thomas. He had only paid off £17 by 1702 when he disappeared from Little Tew. In 1710 Beata found he was practising in Walthamstow and had him arrested for debt for the balance of £25.

Thomas's will required his executors Beata, Uncle Robert West of London and friend, Thomas Ward, draper, of Banbury to sell his Deddington property and his own house in Banbury and also that lately occupied by Edward Reynolds. His sons John and Thomas were to be paid £150 each and his daughter Beata £100.

However, when his widow Beata died in 1744, she was still in possession of two houses in Banbury in the High Street near the Shambles which she bequeathed to her son, John, her other children having pre-deceased her.

In 1712, John married Hephzibah Jusley at St. Gregory by St. Pauls in London by whom he had several children:-

John baptised at Banbury 1715	He was cut off with a shilling in his grandmother's will, for some reason unknown.
Anna Maria baptised Banbury 1719	Buried at Banbury 1738
Laetitia baptised Banbury 1720	Buried at Banbury 1721
Hester baptised Banbury 1722	Married Thomas Usher in 1740 at Banbury and had two sons Thomas and John Apletree Usher
Hephzibah baptised Banbury 1726	Married (1) in 1751 to William Newell of the wellknown Jerusalem Tavern in Clerkenwell (2) in 1762 to David Henry editor of the Gentlemans Magazine.

Samuel baptised Deddington 1729	Apothecary in Deddington
James ? ? ?	Buried at Banbury 1734/5
Thomas ? ? ?	Buried at Banbury 1738
Robert West baptised Banbury 1734	Apprenticed to William Newell (see above) in 1752. Married Sarah Tasker at St. James Clerkenwell 1760.

Beata baptised Deddington 1739 Buried at Banbury 1739

John had evidently left Banbury in 1728, for in that year his uncle Thomas Belchier, apothecary, of Deddington had left him 'all stock of drugs compounds medecines and all other medecines chest of drawers counters galley pots and bottles in my apothecary shop'.

In December 1728 Deddington churchwardens granted a faculty to John Apletree apothecary for the seat in the N.E. corner of the aisle which seat stands on the burying place of the family of Belchiers for the whole use of John Apletree and his family.

The mortgage in 1745 of two tenements in Banbury for £60 was redeemed in 1752, but in 1754 the poll of freeholders in Oxfordshire showed John as residing at Deddington and having a tenement in Banbury in the occupation of widow Robins.

John's wife Hephzibah was buried at Deddington in 1768 but no trace of John's death or of any will has yet been found.

So ended the connection with Banbury of this particular branch of the family.

It was not until after 1829 that members of another branch of the Apletree family resided for a while in Banbury. They were two of the sons of Thomas Apletree of Hook Norton.

1. Son Thomas set up as a butcher in West Street and married Mary Humphris at St. Mary's in 1829. He died in 1832 leaving a young son to be brought up by his mother

The 1841 census records them as living in the High Street. In 1842 Mary married William Perrot Horton. Thomas, the son, married Patience ? at Banbury in 1857 and later moved to Winchcombe.

2. Son Frederick married Elizabeth Beare in 1835 at St. Mary's Banbury, where he was a butcher in South Bar Street. In 1840 however he became the Master of Brackley Workhouse.

Mary Ann Hall of Banbury married Jabez Apletree, a sadler of Tadmarton in 1843 (he was another son of Thomas Apletree of Hook Norton) but they do not appear to have resided in Banbury.

The 1841 census records an Anne Appletree age 70 Independant, residing in St. John Street, but I have been unable to trace her origin or her date of death.

Reginald A. Apletree

AN HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH

Our Society is dedicated to a record of the past, so although many of our officers' and contributors' names become familiar over the years, their appearance to those unable to attend meetings remains a mystery.

Recently our devoted member Mrs Sarah Markham showed us a photograph of her father and uncle, Dr. Thomas Loveday and Bishop David Loveday respectively, and we prevailed on her to allow us to borrow it and publish it here.

It was taken at Williamscombe, the home of the Loveday family for two centuries, on the occasion of Dr. Loveday's ninetyeth birthday on Sunday, 15th August 1965. Dr. Loveday, the eldest of a large family, had been vice-Chancellor of Bristol University. In January 1963 we published a valuable article by him on the Elizabethan grammar school at Williamscombe, founded by Walter Calcott, with a list of those educated there in its early years (C&CH. 2, 3, January 1963). A short obituary of Dr. Loveday appeared in C&CH 3, 4, Summer 1966.

Bishop David Loveday, his youngest brother, was of course very well known to many Banburians, both as Bishop of Dorchester and as a long-serving Vice-President of our Society, regularly attending our major functions. He was a man of strong views, and we had a delightfully characteristic contribution from him in his review of the Cropredy section of V.C.H. Oxon 10 (C&CH 5, 8)(and obituary in C&CH 9, 9, Summer 1985).

To those who had the privilege and pleasure of knowing either, this photograph should bring back happy memories.

Jeremy Gibson.



THE OLD BANBURY TO WARWICK ROAD
WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS TO ITS USAGE
DURING THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1642-1645

Very early road maps were purely directional and went off compass points.

There were exceptions as when a road had been in existence since Pre-history followed by Roman times, such as the Old Jurassic Way which sweeps across Oxfordshire along the Ridgeway from the Rollright Stones to the Ancient British Hill Fort, later a Roman camp near Edge Hill.

The early road maps only offered directions from one town to another. In the Sixteenth Century villages were marked along the way.

One of the earliest researched road maps was the one from Banbury to Warwick made in 1575; this map showed villages along the way in which travellers could rest. It is nearly identical to the 1603 Anonymous Map of Warwickshire. Whether the road ran through established villages which grew up aeons ago, or whether villages moved for the sake of prosperity and trade is difficult to ascertain, but villages began to appear. Certainly villages moved during the Eighteenth Century to lie alongside the new Turnpike Road - Drayton, near Banbury, being a probable example.

Old roads from early times ran from mill to village to mill, the accessibility of a road being gauged by its competency for carrying heavy loads of mill produce.

Many times a road track would vary depending on the effect of the weather. It was not unusual to find a three mile variation on either side of the general direction.

However, it is possible to follow the main track of the old Banbury to Warwick road - before the Turnpike Road constructed in 1774 and now the A41 - from the old maps.

The old road did not seem to begin in Banbury town, but in Easington. It went over Bretch Hill following the Ancient Walkway from Crouch Hill toward the Ancient British Hill Fort near Edge Hill. This road was recorded in the Nineteenth Century as going by Drayton Church. For most of the year this valley would have been too wet. The true road would have struck higher ground and the way would have run below Hanwell along a geological balk, through Horley and Hornton, bypassing Ratley, and over the top at Edge Hill to Arlescote and via Moreton Morrell to Warwick. This was a straight route and its reason for being so can be tracked on any contemporary road map.

During the English Civil War this road was used time and time again. The effects of that war can be seen along its path. Few of the villages have buildings pre-dating 1642, although this could have been due to war decimation. It could also be due to compensation paid out, although there are no records of this.

Bearing in mind that the main Road from Banbury to Warwick was not the A41 (1774 Turnpike Road) it is easier to get into perspective

many Civil War Battle Accounts. It gives a place for the encounter between Lord Brook and the Earl of Northampton in July 1642 when ordinance was moved from Banbury to Warwick. Battle formation was drawn up and the first battle of the Civil War could have taken place if a "parley" had not been arranged taking into account the lie of the land - it was not flat and troupes were accustomed to being drawn up on the flat (this battle formation persisting until the reign of George III). The encounter is said to have taken place four miles from Banbury, putting it along the old road between Horley and Hornton. Very little of the land there is flat.

In October 1644 Colonel Gage and the Earl of Northampton attacked Easington Camp causing 800 Parliamentarians and 700 Foot Soldiers to flee toward Waller in Hanwell Castle. They were routed three miles from Banbury. This gives the place of this route at Horley as there was much ordinance involved and a recognised reliable mill road would have been taken.

Regarding the Battle of Edge Hill, Oliver Cromwell gave two versions of the battle. Firstly he said it was lunacy to fight with untrained troops. Secondly he is supposed to have stayed the night before the battle in a village near at hand, yet he said that he had been out all day seeking the battle (Gleigs Military Commanders). This is not as impossible as it sounds. He is reputed to have stayed in Cromwell Cottages in Hornton - if that is true he would have heard nothing of the battle because of transverse level of sound in the valleys and hills, and knowing that the King was aiming at Banbury he could well have gone along the road the other way. Knowledge of the old Banbury to Warwick road gives feasibility to the King's standard being set up at Edge Hill and the battle terrain below.

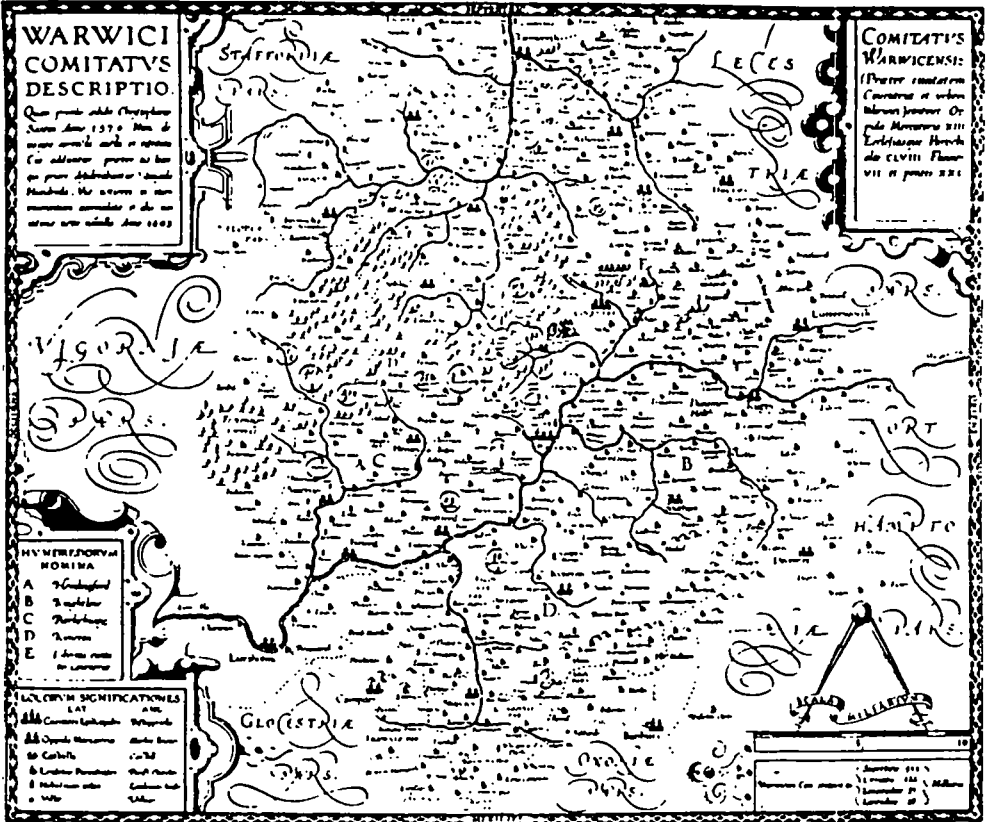
It is possible to walk the old Banbury to Warwick road. Starting in Easington but without farmers' permission it means taking footpaths in the general direction of the road. The main course of the road ran from Easington to Drayton Lodge (no known mill, but fish ponds); it then went along a balk to Moor Hill, below Hanwell - there is nothing left of the mill, only a heap of stones. It then went to Horley medieval mill (the mill race only remains), crossed Town Gore (old Horley) and ran below the old village green on its way. Passing Horley fish ponds it went over the top to Hornton arriving in Pages Lane and swung right past Cromwell Cottages and over the valley past a mill towards, but bypassing, Ratley (a town set up in all probability to provide comforts for the Roman troops stationed in the Roman camp) There are small triangular fields near Ratley where horses were kept to use in helping to drag heavy loads up the hills. It then goes up the hill past the fort and over into Warwickshire.

This then was the road of Kings. Charles I, James I and Charles II, to name but three that passed along its way. Now it is barely a footpath and the once thriving villages at its edge are backwaters.

With thanks to:-

Sites and Monuments, Woodstock
Sites and Monuments, Warwick
P. Young, DSO
F. Foster, Ratley.

J.P. BOWES



THE ANONYMOUS MAP OF WARWICKSHIRE, 1603

BOOK REVIEW

Clockmaking in Oxfordshire 1400-1850, C.F.C. Beeson, third edition, with a new introduction and index by A.V. Simcock, Oxford, Museum of the History of Science, 1989, VIII, 212pp., lavishly illustrated, card covers. (£20.)), at the Museum bookstall, or, post free, from Rogers Turner Books Ltd., 22 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB.

As a compulsive writer of articles, editor of records and compiler of guides to the same, I know there is great satisfaction in finding one's work mentioned in a footnote. It is the rare proof that anyone has bothered to read or use what one has written!

Something of the same sort can be felt by members of our Society in reading Mr. Simcock's memoir of the author, for Dr. Beeson was our second Chairman and the founding editor of **Cake and Cockhorse**. The Banbury Historical Society was joint publisher of the first edition, as volume four of the records series, in 1962. Due credit is given, and the surprisingly many of our regular meeting attenders who have been members from the sixties if not before will recall him with affection. In fact, had I known of his distinguished career and achievements, many still to come, I wonder if, as a callow youth, I would have dared involve him so much in our Society. I used to visit him and almost literally sit at his feet in his tiny cottage in Adderbury West, the room crowded with north Oxfordshire clocks, from Sibford, Adderbury, Deddington and elsewhere - now mostly to be seen in the Beeson Room of the Old Ashmolean in the Broad. Mostly, but not all, for the unique longcase clock (ca.1740) by John Lamprey of Banbury (1704-1759), which I persuaded him to give to Banbury Museum, was, despicably, stolen some years ago.

The first edition was reviewed in detail by L.S. Northcote in the first issue of vol. 2 of **Cake and Cockhorse** (the first of Barrie Trinder's editorship). A second edition, published in 1967 by the Museum, contained a substantial supplement. The arrangement of both is by place and by individual clockmaker with subsections for turret clocks sundials etc. Whilst the supplements mean a certain amount of dodging around, it was sensible to make this third edition a reprint of the first two. However, it is greatly enhanced not only by the account of Dr. Beeson's life, but also by a much expanded and admirable index.

One of the surprising aspects of Dr. Beeson's life was his school friendship, sharing an interest in old buildings and archaeology, with 'Ned' Lawrence, presenting finds from building sites to the Ashmolean. His companion was later to achieve a quite different fame as Lawrence of Arabia. After a career in forestry, in India and later in Oxford, he bought his first clock only in 1946, when he moved to Adderbury, later becoming a founder member of the Antiquarian Horological Society and editor of its journal. He remarried late in life and died in 1975 aged 86. This new edition commemorates the centenary of his birth. Our Society was fortunate in having his help and guidance in our early years.

J.S.W. Gibson

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - ANNUAL REPORT, 1989

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the 32nd Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year 1989.

As mentioned in last year's report, Alan Essex-Crosby retired as Hon. Treasurer, but remains a committee member. Geoffrey Ellacott, a long time stalwart of the Society and in recent years our Auditor, was elected Treasurer in his place, and Dick Mayne has subsequently been appointed Auditor. Otherwise the committee has continued unchanged under the chairmanship of Dr. John Rivers.

Another interesting and enjoyable lecture programme was organised by Penelope Renold: Nick Allen on the Oxford University Press, Mark Taylor on industrial archaeology in the county; our own Melissa Barnett on the problems of museums in reconciling tourism with tradition. In the autumn Sheila Stewart (author of **Lifting the Latch**) spoke on her current research on narrowboat women. Geoffrey Tyack on local country houses, Nicholas Palmer on excavations at Burton Dassett, and Michael Hoadley on prehistoric horses, completed another memorable series.

The summer programme, for a last time arranged by John Rivers, consisted of visits to Thenford House, where Mrs. Heseltine showed us the famous mosaic pavement and fascinating collections of historic trade signs and birdcages; Kelmscott Manor, the well known Morris shrine; and three buildings in Bicester; the church, the old vicarage, in process of restoration (by courtesy of Mr and Mrs Healey) and the old priory, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs Parkinson. The Annual General Meeting was once again held at Wykham Park (Tudor Hall School), by invitation of the Headmistress. The village spring meeting sadly had to be abandoned at short notice.

No new records volume appeared in the year. Work on the Subsidy List for May 1642, for the Hundreds of Banbury, Bloxham and Ploughley, and other sixteenth and seventeenth century tax lists for Banbury, is well advanced, and the British Academy has promised a grant towards production costs. One of the Society's earliest volumes, **Clockmaking in Oxfordshire 1400-1850**, was to appear in a new edition published by the Museum of the History of Science at Oxford. A token donation was made to further this project.

Poor health of our hard-working editor, David Hitchcox, meant that summer and autumn issues of **Cake and Cockhorse** appeared some months later than these seasons normally last (can we claim responsibility for the continuing autumnal weather and no noticeable winter?) This did not detract from the interest of their contents. Contributions included F.E. Burroughs, J.W.D. Davies, A. Essex-Crosby, the late D.E.M. Fiennes, J.S.W. Gibson, Nanette Godfrey and Charmain Snowden, E.R. Lester and J.S.W. Owen.

Our attempts to reward local historical projects by schools with cash from the Brinkworth fund continue to be frustrated, but a substantial grant is to be made to one connected with the impact of the building of the M40

The accounts show a healthy surplus for the year. The main reason

was the failure to produce a records volume, the accumulating funds also boosting deposit account interest. We were also helped by the contribution towards cost of postage in return for distributing the 'Past Times' catalogue. Otherwise expenditure and income were much in line with the previous year, though sales of back volumes inevitably decreases through shortage of stock. Once again we record our thanks to Ann Hitchcox whose typing of the magazine saves a sizeable outlay.

OBITUARIES

Miss Helen Grierson

Attendees at Society meetings will now miss a familiar face, for Helen Grierson, a regular for over twenty years, present at our March meeting, died on 16th April. Miss Grierson, who came in the sixties to Bloxham (when I still lived there), has ever since been enormously faithful to our Society. For many years she came in company with Mrs. Birstall, who predeceased her by some years. Neither ever took any active role, but historical societies, as much as football clubs, rely on such passive supporters too. As one who was, only today, asked if I had reached 'retirement age', I am constantly amazed that those with several decades more experience are still prepared to turn out on autumn and winter evenings (the 'pre-television' generation), excellent and under-appreciated though our programme of talks may be. Our Society has benefitted much by its Helen Griersons, and I am concerned at the prospects when they pass.

J. Gibson

Miss Elizabeth Watt

Trevellers through Anyho will be familiar with the distinctive house called The Pediment, close to Aynhoe Park. We record with regret the death of its owner, Elizabeth Watt, who was for many years a member of our Society. She had a great love for that village, and over thirty years ago financed research on its history by Marjorie Kennedy. After many vicissitudes that resulted in the book, **Aynho; a Northamptonshire Village**, by Nicholas Cooper published by the Society in 1984 as Volume 20 of the records series. Its handsome production owes much to the generous financial aid provided by Miss Watt, and, in a small way, it will be her memorial in the village.

J. Gibson

Note: Copies of the book are still available, price £9.75 (add £1.50 for p&p) from the Society at Banbury Museum.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December 1989.

INCOME		£	£
1988			
1,590	Subscriptions	1,637.75	
<u>459</u>	less: Transfer to Publications Account	461.81	
1,131		<hr/>	1,175.94
105	Income Tax refund on covenants		84.56
160	Interest on Deposit Account		262.10
<u>2</u>	Donations		<u>173.16</u>
<u>1,398</u>			<u>1,695.76</u>
EXPENDITURE			
676	Cake & Cockhorse, printing	726.22	
178	Postage and envelopes	<u>184.14</u>	
854		910.36	
<u>93</u>	less: Sales	90.00	
761		<hr/>	820.36
	Lecture and Meeting expenses:		
	printing, postages, secretarial		
86	and administration expenses	78.82	
	Hire of halls, entertaining and		
<u>111</u>	speakers' expenses	<u>116.10</u>	
197		194.92	
4	less: Donations at meetings	9.00	
193		<hr/>	185.92
13	Subscriptions to other bodies		20.00
<u>163</u>	Depreciation of typewriter		<u>0.00</u>
1,130			1,026.28
268	Excess of Income over Expenditure		669.48
<u>1,398</u>			<u>1,695.76</u>

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

1988		1989	
<i>Exp.</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
459	Proportion of Subscriptions	461.81	
	Sales of publications (less discounts		
326	and Cake & Cockhorse)	188.47	
	Banbury Parish Registers (Vol. 22):		
1408	Printing		0.00
116	Provision for postage and packing		0.00
800	British Academy Award	0.00	
<u>61</u>	Surplus for year		<u>650.28</u>
<u>1585</u>		<u>650.28</u>	<u>650.28</u>

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1989

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
1988		1988	
Subscriptions		Cash at NatWest Bank	
73 in advance	110.50	Banbury:	
24 Sundry Creditor	373.74	(219) Current A/c (o/d)	(12.23)
Brinkworth Prize Fund		3500 Deposit A/c	5000.00
2336 At 1 Jan 89	2480.98	481 Brinkworth Prize Fund	710.98
145 interest	230.00		
	<u>2481</u>		<u>5698.75</u>
	2710.98		
Publications Reserve		Deposit Account at	
1354 At 1 Jan 89	1414.78	Lombard N. Central plc:	
61 Surplus	650.28	2000 Brinkworth Prize Fund	2000.00
	<u>1415</u>		
	2065.06		
Capital Account			
1501 At 1 Jan 89	1768.99		
268 Surplus	669.48		
	<u>1769</u>		
	2438.47		
	<u>5762</u>		
	<u>£ 7698.75</u>		<u>£ 7698.75</u>

BRINKWORTH PRIZE FUND

(Cash at National Westminster Bank plc)

336 Balance at 1 Jan 89	480.98
145 Interest Received	230.00
	<u>710.98</u>
481 Balance at 31 Dec 89	<u>£ 710.98</u>

G.J.S. Ellacott FCA Hon. Treas.

I have audited the above balance sheet and the annexed Revenue Accounts and I certify them to be in accordance with the books and information supplied to me.

R.J. Mayne FCA FCMA,
The Dell, Main Street, Hanwell, Banbury. OX17 1HP.

Dated 21st February 1990.

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. By 1985 there had been 88 issues and at least 230 articles. Most back issues are still available and out-of-print issues can if required be photocopied.

Other publications still in print include:

Booklets -

Old Banbury - a short popular history, E.R.C. Brinkworth
New Light of Banbury's Crosses, P.D.A. Harvey
Banbury Castle - a summary of excavations in 1972, P.Fasham
The Building and Furnishing of St. Mary's Church, Banbury,
N. Cooper

Pamphlets -

History of Banbury Cross
The Globe Room at the Reindeer Inn, Banbury

The Society has also published twenty or more volumes in its records series (list available of those still in print). These have included **Banbury Parish Registers** (in seven parts: Marriages 1558-1837, Baptisms and Burials 1558-1812); **Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart; Banbury Wills and Inventories, 1591-1650** (Part 1, 1591-1620; Part 2, 1621-1650); **A Victorian M.P. and his Constituents: The Correspondence of H.W. Tancred 1841-1860; Shoemaker's Window; Recollections of Banbury before the Railway Age**, by George Herbert (now available in Gulliver Press edition); **South Newington Churchwardens' Accounts 1553-1684; Wigginton Constables' Books 1691-1836; Bodicote Parish Accounts 1700-1822; Victorian Banbury**, by Barrie Trinder (with Phillimore); and **Aynho; A Northamptonshire Parish**, by Nicholas Cooper (with Leopard's Head Press); **Banbury Goal Records 1805-1852**, edited by Penelope Renold. Volume in preparation **Baptisms and Burials 1813-1838**. An edition of letters to the 1st Earl of Guilford (of Wroxton, father of Lord North, Prime Minister and M.P. for Banbury) is also planned.

Meetings are held during the autumn and winter, normally at 7.30 pm at the North Oxfordshire Technical College, Broughton Road, Banbury, on the second Thursday of each month. Talks are given by invited lecturers on general and local archaeological, historical and architectural subjects. In the summer, the AGM is held at a local country house and other visits are arranged.

Membership of the Society is open to all, no proposer or seconder being needed. The annual subscription of £8.00 including any records volumes published, or £5.00 if these are excluded.

Application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Membership Secretary, c/o Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury, Oxon.

