

CAKE AND COCKHORSE



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

Cover: Obverse side of a coin of Aethelraed II, c. 1002, copied and made into a brooch
(see page 14).

Cake and Cockhorse

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

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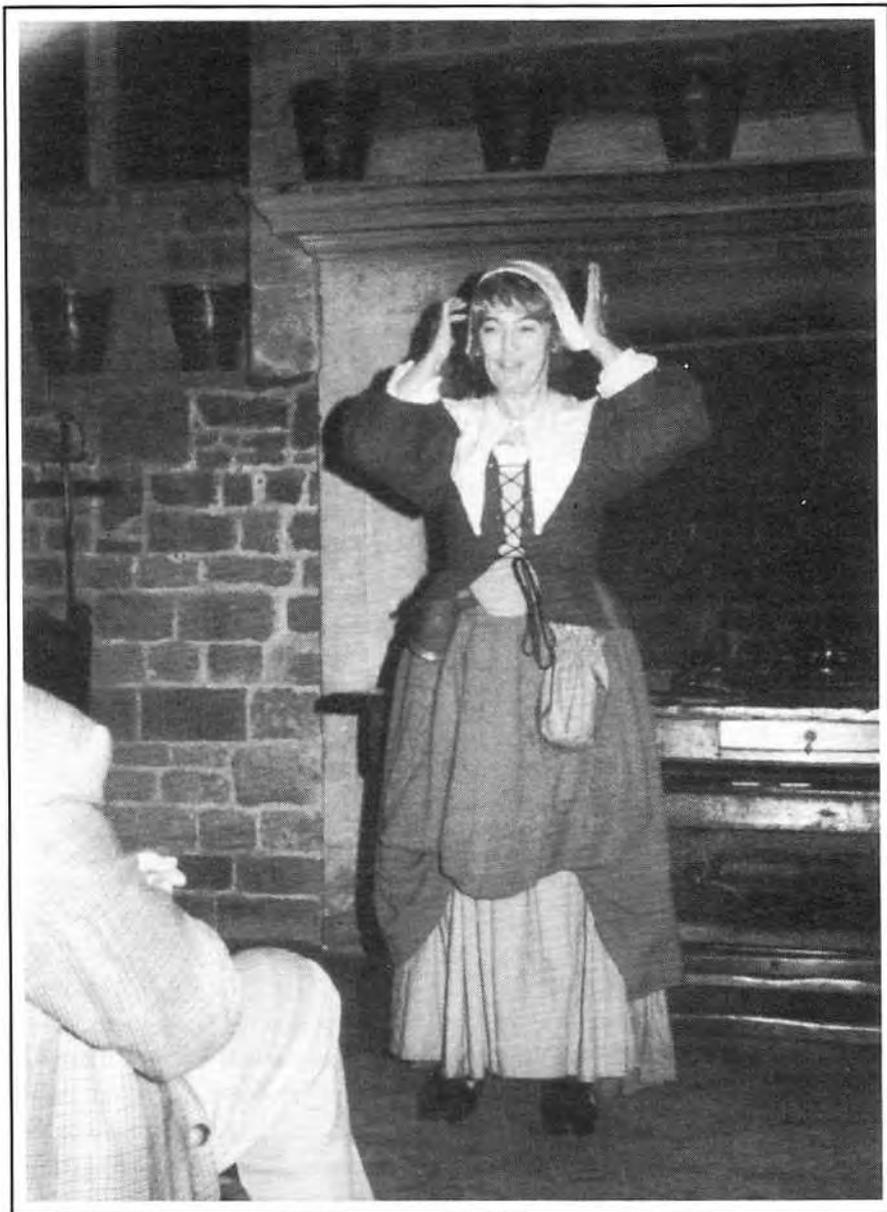
Although the family were only lords of the manor for two centuries or less, because of their emigrant descendant Sulgrave will be for ever associated with the Washington family. Some eighty years ago a trans-Atlantic initiative resulted in the purchase of Sulgrave Manor by a Trust that has maintained it ever since.

But Sulgrave is not just the Washington family, any more than any place is just its dominant family. The first part of Martin's account of Sulgrave relates to the pre-Washington period, and, important though Lawrence Washington's descendant may have been across the pond, in Banburyshire society he was just another squire. Sulgrave remains a typical south Northamptonshire village with its own history.

Nevertheless the Washingtons do have some other local significance. Phillip Arnold's dissection of Edward Dumbleton's will reveals his connection with the Hawtaine family of Easington and Calthorpe. Lawrence Washington's daughter Margaret was Gerard Hawtaine's wife, so she and her children are known to have lived in two identifiable houses still surviving in Banbury, Easington House and Calthorpe Manor.

Eagle-eyed members will have spotted a mid-term change in our Hon. Treasurer. Geoff. Ellacott, stalwart in our Society for many years, has through ill-health been forced to reduce his commitments. We are glad to say that he is now much better and will remain on our committee.

Oh yes, we're celebrating our fortieth anniversary too. Approaching 150 members and guests came to Broughton Castle for the official do. The accounts will reveal the extent of their appreciation of the event!



Lizzie Jones, 'Unwilling Soldier', in the Great Hall of Broughton Castle, at the slightly early celebration of the Society's fortieth anniversary on Thursday 11th September 1997.

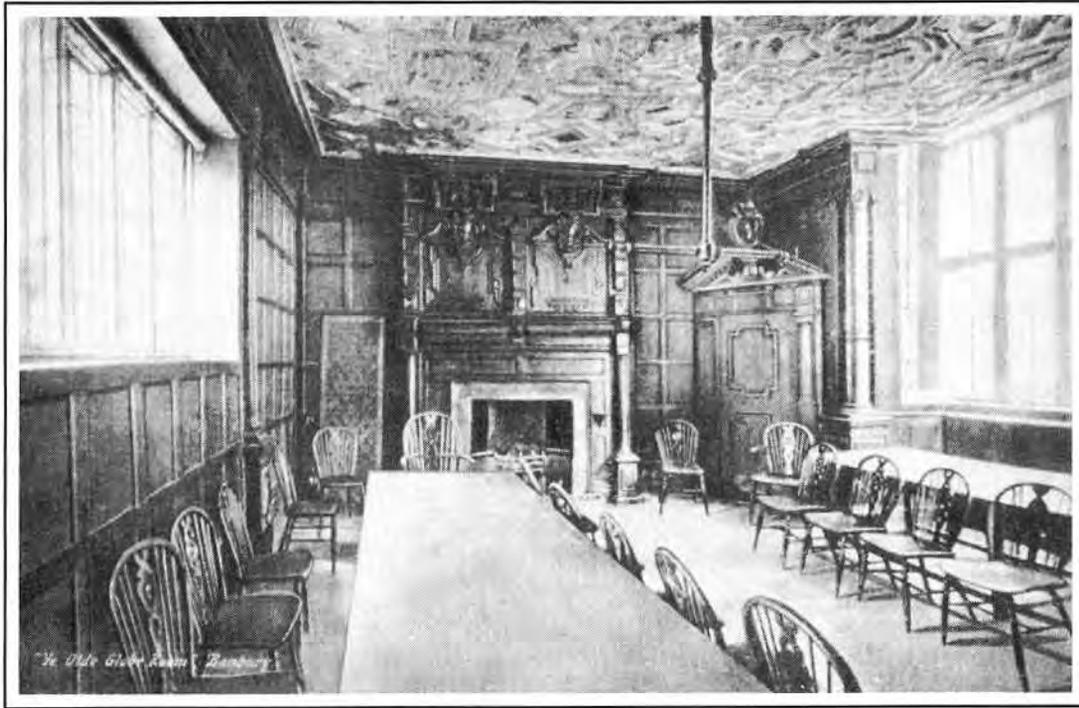
FORTY YEARS ON: Banbury Historical Society

Jeremy Gibson

In September 1957 the Oxford University Extra-Mural Department sponsored a series of talks entitled 'New Light on Old Banbury'. These were given by Dr E.R.C. ('Ted') Brinkworth, who had long been established as *the* expert on Banbury's local history. As one who had grown up in the town, then taught history at a local school before taking up a post at the University of Birmingham, as well as editing scholarly volumes of difficult Elizabethan archdeaconry records, his credentials were impressive. More important, he was well-known and loved. Not surprisingly the lectures were crowded.

It was my enormous good fortune to have arrived in Banbury only days before, at the tender age of 22, to work in my family printing firm of Henry Stone & Son Ltd. Henry Stone was my great-grandfather. I have always loved history and whilst still a schoolboy had become a keen genealogist. By 1957 I wanted to move on to local history. For me, with my mother's Stone ancestors in Banbury since the 1660s, of whom the earliest had married into the Vivers family (itself, with its splendidly rare surname, prominent in the borough's affairs for the previous century), to an extent I was still involved in family history. I was to be able to demonstrate this twenty years later with an edition of *Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart* in which a series of pedigrees shows how everyone on the Corporation (which was effectively self-electing) was related to someone else already a member or an official. As Banbury was England's notoriously most Puritan town, I am fascinated to know about my ancestors but have no wish to have known them!

Ted and I got together before the end of his talks, and at the last announced we intended to form a local history society, inviting those present to attend an inaugural meeting. Nowadays this doesn't seem anything out of the ordinary - in the Banbury area alone there are a dozen or more local village history societies - but in 1957 such organisations were rare apart from the long established county (and major city) societies, many of these dedicated to archaeology or record publishing.



The Globe Room in the Reindeer inn, photographed before its removal in 1912. Reinstated it is little different, apart from the loss of the moulded ceiling and the window on the left-hand side. Its proximity to the bar remains convenient as ever, a powerful incentive to join the Society's committee!

We started off in a modest way, with sixteen members and the usual monthly meetings. Looking at the accounts for our first year of operation, 1958, I am staggered at the tiny amounts of money involved: by then we had 121 members - most at an annual subscription of 5s. but sixteen life members at £2.10s. As well as myself, I think a few others are still alive. With our current annual subscription at £10, this must have been the bargain of the century!

However, within two years our ambitions were expanding. We embarked on a journal, *Cake & Cockhorse*, whose first issue appeared in September 1959. By then we had already published a booklet history *Old Banbury* and our first records volume, *An Index to Wills in the Peculiar Court of Banbury, 1542-1858*. It is ironic but gratifying that this has now, 38 years on, been superseded by the British Record and Oxfordshire Record Societies joint volume of an index to wills in the Oxford Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts, 1733-1857, but including all the probate records in the Oxfordshire peculiars for the whole 1547-1856 period, published this year (in which I am glad to say I have had a hand).

A major stroke of fortune was that a temporary library assistant about to become an undergraduate at Oxford (I note he is another surviving Life Member!) was Barrie Trinder, now well known throughout the field of local history. He took over editorship of our journal, and, together with a change in production techniques, transformed it.

An early success was Barrie's coincidental discovery of the c.1640 panelling of the Globe Room from the town's oldest surviving inn, the *Reindeer* in Parsons Street. This magnificent panelling had been sold in 1912, and was thought to have 'gone to America'. In fact it had lain in various warehouses in London ever since. The Society was able to persuade the Borough Council to acquire it, at the then-seeming gigantic cost of £2,500 (aided by a grant of £1,000), for a proposed civic centre. Pending its construction (it never was), the panelling was installed in an upper room in the public library, where it served for many years as the framework for the town's museum. When that was moved to another building unable to accommodate the panelling, this was reinstalled in its original home in the *Reindeer*, and the Society now holds its afternoon committee meetings in this congenial setting (with liquid refreshment available).

Barrie remained as editor until 1973, by which time *Cake & Cockhorse* was well established as rather more than a parish newsletter. In 1971 issues became three-yearly rather than quarterly, an important saving not merely economically but on the editor's workload. Thereafter successive editors have striven, successfully, to maintain his standards, and modern technology has enabled an ever increasingly 'professional' look. Good quality illustrations have always been a feature.

After around 125 issues, generally comprising three or more articles, it is hard to select highlights. Barrie's own analysis of 'Banbury's Poor in 1850', based on the vicar's survey of the teeming slum of Neithrop allied to the 1851 census, was one. Ross Gilkes' account of Banbury's Corporation history; Evelyn Brown-Grant's of Banbury Races; Nicholas Cooper's discussion of four local churches as illustrated before restoration, and history of the rebuilding of St. Mary's church; Anthony Wood's biography of Sanderson Miller and H.W. Hawkes' description of his work at Wroxton Abbey; Robert Kinchin-Smith's industrial archaeology on a warehouse adjoining the canal; Vera Hodgkins' account of the plush industry in Shutford; selfishly, my own work on Bloxham School in the 1850's, the extraordinary emigration in 1630 of Henry Halhed to the tiny island of Providence off Honduras (an enterprise of my co-author David Fiennes' ancestor Lord Saye and Sele), the Sheep Pen dispute of 1656, and the analysis of Banbury taxpayers in the 1660s; and, amongst our best, as recently as the Spring 1997 issue, articles on 'The House at Pye Corner' (who can resist that title), contributed from Michigan, U.S.A., and identifying an early eighteenth century occupant of one of Banbury town centre's most distinguished houses, and Ptolemy Dean's ravishingly illustrated portrait of Sir John Soane's work at Aynhoe Park.

Then there are the records volumes. What other historical society for a place the size of Banbury (and its neighbourhood) has produced a series of twenty-five records volumes? Banbury parish was the most populous in Oxfordshire. The registers have been published in their entirety from 1558 to 1838. These in effect constitute the 'telephone directory' on which so much other research relies. As well as the index to wills in Banbury peculiar, we have published all the wills and inventories in that court between 1590 and 1650 - over 400 - and the Corporation records up to the early eighteenth century. These are the official records, but this

year we will be publishing the act book of the 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury, which throws revealing light on some of the *less* respectable activities of our puritan worthies. Thanks to the earlier publications, this is detailedly cross-referenced, illuminating what might otherwise be meaningless names.

One of our earlier coups was Barrie Trinder's edition of the correspondence of H.W. Tancred, M.P. for Banbury from 1832 to 1858, with a memorable foreword by the late Richard Crossman, himself then a minister of state and living near Banbury. For the seamier side of life, Penelope Renold edited the early nineteenth century gaoler's journal, with a host of supporting material. For nearby villages, there have been churchwardens' and constables' accounts, and narrative histories. Another forthcoming volume is on the turnpike roads around Banbury.

I haven't yet mentioned meetings, because these are much the same throughout the local history field. But in one way we have been exceptionally fortunate. The Fiennes family, Lords Saye and Sele, of Broughton Castle, have, in the seventeenth century, been nationally important; but throughout five centuries have been locally so. The present Lord Saye and Sele, and his father before him, have been Presidents of our Society since its foundation. In the late 1970's we were allowed to hold two evening entertainments at Broughton with actors of the calibre of Leo McKern and Edward Fox; and in the Spring of 1983, our Silver Jubilee party. In September 1997 we returned once again for our (slightly early) fortieth anniversary bash, when Lizzie Jones, of the 'Willpower Theatre in Education Company', of Wigan, presented her costume cameo 'Unwilling Soldier', a poor woman following the civil war armies trying to find her husband. No more appropriate setting could have been found than the Great Hall of Broughton Castle, a house which was the scene of so much important plotting that was to lead to the Civil War. Approaching 150 members and friends came to enjoy a memorable experience in memorable surroundings, and, incidentally, to celebrate our fortieth anniversary.

Here's to the next ten years (and many more) - I hope I'll be around to celebrate some of them at least.

This article first appeared in *Local History Magazine*, No. 63, September/October 1997, and is reproduced by kind permission.

SULGRAVE - 1: THE EARLY CENTURIES

Martin Sirot-Smith

There is evidence of man's civilisation in Sulgrave from the Bronze Age through to the present day. Thus it would be difficult to do due justice to this history in one article. What is proposed is to cover this expansive period in a series of three articles beginning with the period up to the coming of the Washingtons; then dealing with that famous family, its influences and links; and finally taking the history through to the present century and dealing with Sulgrave Manor as it is today.

Much of the material for these articles has been drawn from the book *Sulgrave: The Chronicles of a Country Parish*, which was produced between 1988 and 1994 in response to an initiative sponsored by Northamptonshire A.C.R.E. The Sulgrave Local History Society, of which I have the pleasure of being Chairman, took on all the historical aspects of the book. The book itself covers not only the history of the Parish of Sulgrave but also the Architecture, Social Life, Flora and Fauna plus a detailed look at the village today. Its production was an exciting time and I had the task of being the co-ordinator for the project and chairman of the editorial committee.

The scene

The parish of Sulgrave lies almost in the very centre of England, in the south-west corner of Northamptonshire and only a few miles from three other counties, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

The village nestles in a valley cut by the River Tove or Tow, which eventually flows east into the Great Ouse and thence into the North Sea via the Wash. The range of low hills which surround the village on three sides is in fact part of one of the most important watersheds in England. All the streams that rise on its western slopes flow into the Cherwell and thence southwards before becoming part of the Thames at Oxford. The hills never rise much above 600 feet, but from the highest point in the parish, Barrow Hill, extensive views of the surrounding countryside can be seen.

Situated on the belt of limestone which runs diagonally from the Dorset coast to Whitby in Yorkshire, the village of Sulgrave was at one

time entirely built of local stone. With diverse belts of clay running over and under this limestone a constant supply of water has always been assured from the wells that abound within the village. Indeed the River Tove, which rises at Holywell Spring behind the present Spinners Cottages, has never been known to run dry.

Early history

Barrow Hill is the site of a Bronze Age tumulus or burial mound. Here, in this commanding position, a Bronze Age chief could well be buried in a position that all his tribal followers could look up to from miles around. A settlement was almost certainly sited in the shelter of the small valley immediately below the hill. The hills around Sulgrave were probably cultivated by these people. The thin well-drained soil suited their ploughs which would be too primitive to shift the heavy clays lower down in the main valley.

However, it is not until Saxon times that we have real evidence of man's permanent occupation. The very name Sulgrave is thought to be derived from the Old English 'Sulh' meaning channel or passage and 'gracf', a pit or trench. Baker, in his *History of Northampton*, suggests, however, it is compounded from the Saxon words for a plough and a wood (whilst admitting that this combination could apply to almost any Saxon village). What is certain is that the Saxons began the system of strip farming which has left evidence of 'ridge and furrow' in many fields within the parish.

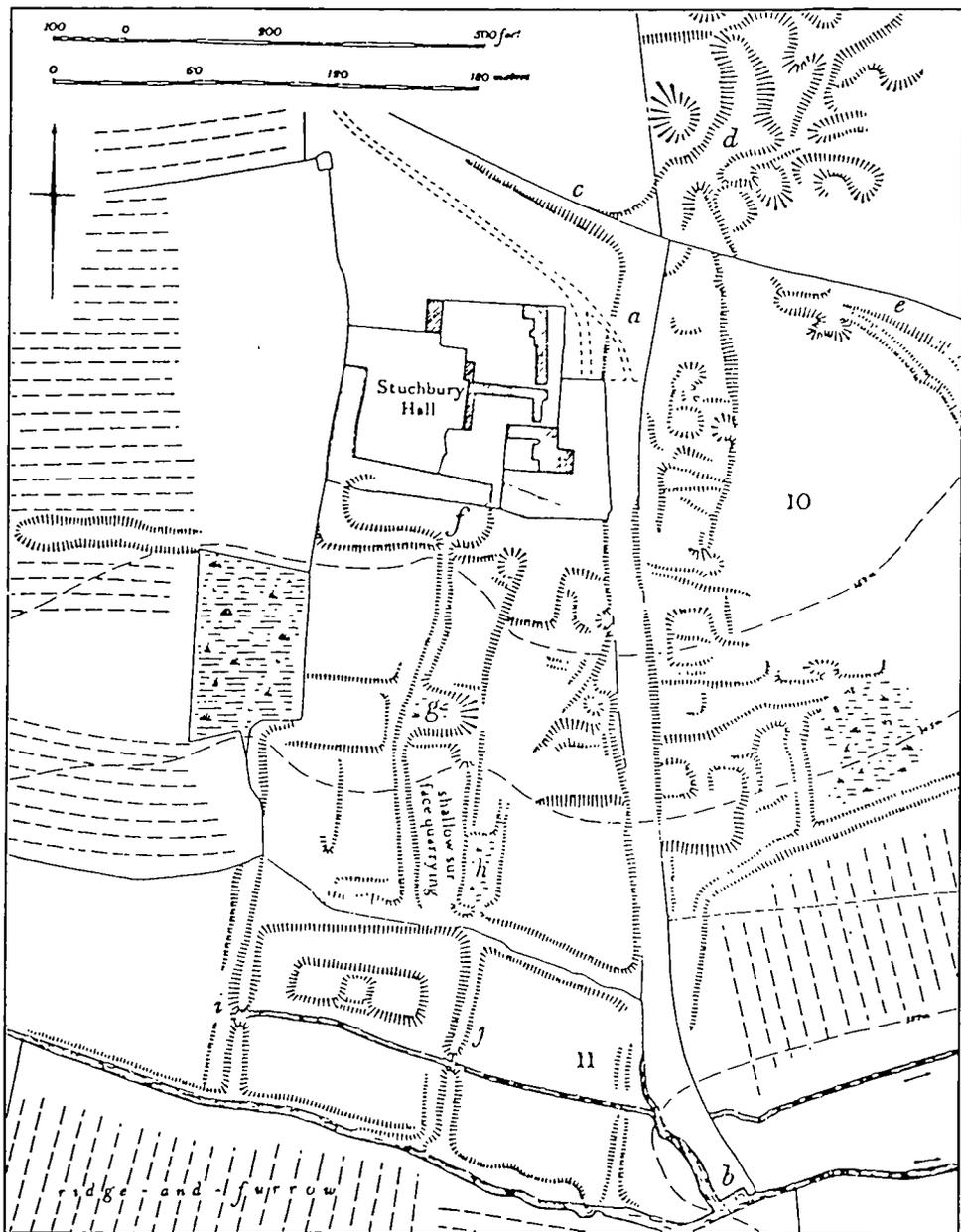
There are two major archaeological sites relating to this period in Sulgrave. One is the lost village of Stuchbury, the other the Saxon Halls beneath the Castle mound near the present church.

One mile south of the present village of Sulgrave is the site of the medieval village of Stuchbury where a Saxon chief called Stut is believed to have settled in the seventh century. Thus the name of the place became Stuts Birig or Stuts burh, the defended manor of an Anglo-Saxon. The original village site is in the area where Stutchbury Hall now stands, and the sunken roadway that leads from the Hall down to the ford would have been the old village street. Clear evidence of house platforms, fish ponds, artificial water courses and, of course, ridge and furrow, are still to be seen today.

Two major periods of de-population have occurred, the second from which the village has never recovered. Firstly the Danes in 1064, according



Aerial view of Stuchbury



Fishponds at the deserted village of Stuchbury (Brian Davison).



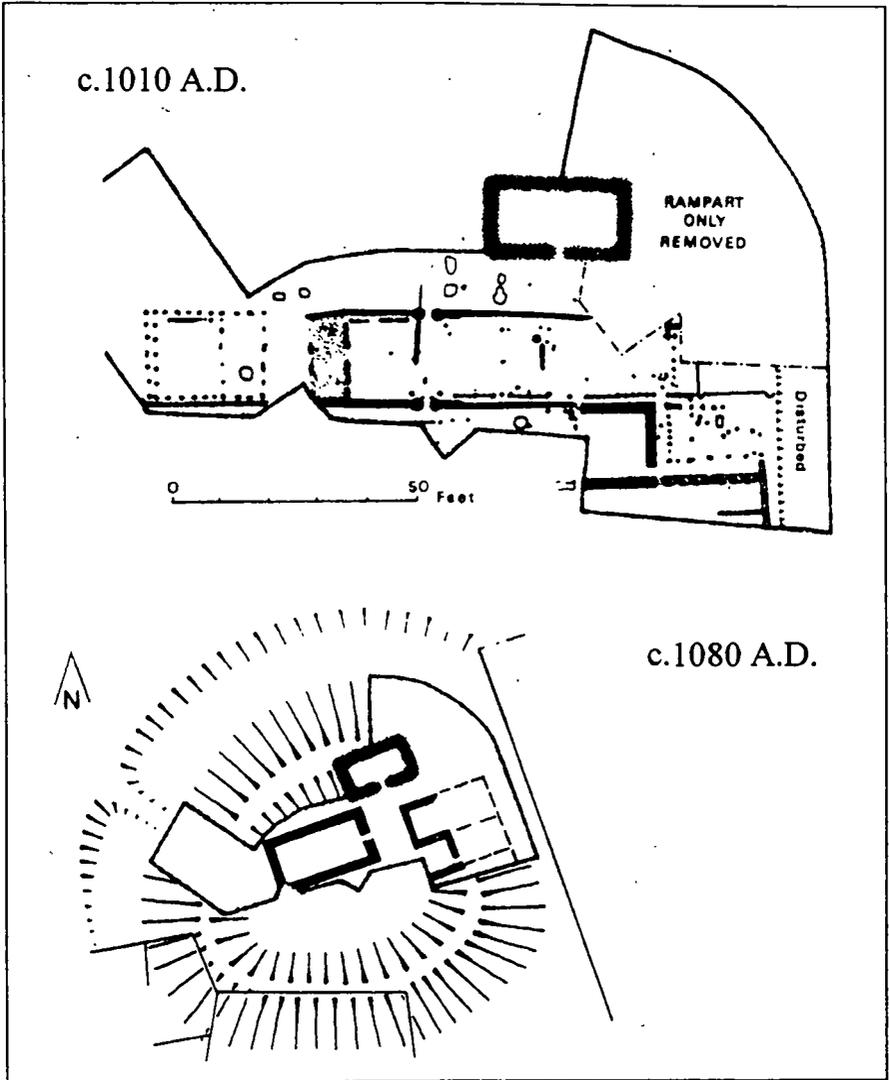
Aerial photograph of the remains of Stuchbury deserted village

to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ‘...killed people and burned houses and corn and took all the cattle... and captured many hundreds of people and took them north.’

Secondly, Robert Washington, the son of Lawrence the original builder of Sulgrave Manor House, in 1606 ‘scandalously pulled down not only the parsonage house and all or most of the said town and parish of Stuchbury aforesaid also the parish church itself to make use of the land for wool stapling purposes.’ This inevitably led, as it did to many other villages in this area, to the demise of Stuchbury.

Excavations, led by Professor Brian Davison between 1967 and 1976, of the site of the Saxon Halls in the village of Sulgrave itself proved that it was first inhabited about 975 AD. It was occupied by a Saxon thane. Such a person is defined as being the owner of five hides of land (600 acres), a chapel, hall and kitchen.

The archaeological evidence suggests the site first consisted of a shallow ditch to mark the perimeter, a long narrow timber hall, a separate kitchen and probably a chapel. Two finds during the excavations give us some



Plan of Sulgrave Castle showing positions of Saxon Halls

evidence of possible happenings during these Saxon times. A silver coin of the reign of Edgar (959-975) was discovered outside the castle complex but within the perimeter wall. This represents the daily wage of a fairly skilled craftsman. As the Saxons kept their coinage in boxes and only removed it for a specific purpose, this poses the question, where

was the coin being taken? Davison suggests that it was being transferred to the chapel as an offering. This discovery and the definition of a thane suggests that the present church is built on the site of a Saxon chapel, which would account for the presence of a re-sited Saxon doorway in the tower wall.

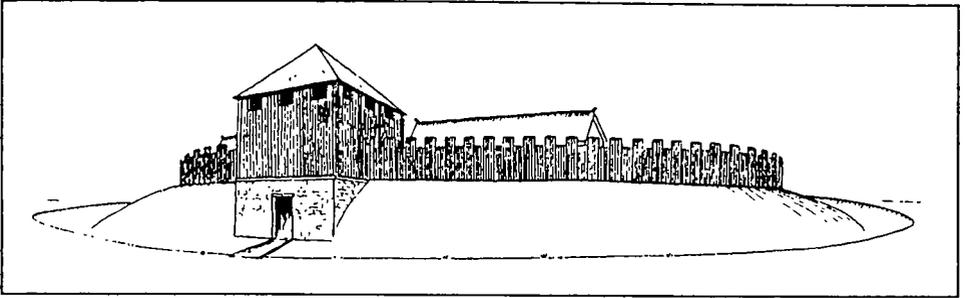
At this time the Danes, who were on control of the land to the east of Watling Street, were being paid Danegeld. In one year they were paid £80,000! How this affected the life of the inhabitants of Sulgrave can be conjectured from the second find. A brooch made from a brass alloy which shone like gold had been hammered around a coin which was in circulation from 1009 (see front cover). This piece of metal had then been fastened on to a wooden disc. This could suggest that the thane's wife had to make do with cheap jewellery instead of the normal gold and silver!

That year of 1009 the Danes attacked and burned Oxford. In the following year, they burnt London and travelled up the east coast, burning Northampton on their return. This must have made the thane of Sulgrave very nervous, for in that year he began to redesign the site. He demolished the kitchen and shortened the hall, building a new wing with stone footings. He began an abortive attempt to dig a ditch and embankment to the west of the site but this was soon abandoned.

The Norman castle

At this point, the country was invaded by the Normans and after the Conquest, King William awarded the land in the area to a family originating from Picquigni in the Somme valley in France. Ghilo de Pinkeney was awarded the Barony of Weedon, of which Sulgrave formed part, for the payment of fifteen shillings to the Constable of Windsor Castle annually.

Ghilo took over the old Saxon hall and decided to reinforce the whole site completely. He increased the height of the ringwork and deepened the ditches, surrounding it with a palisade. He rebuilt the Saxon hall in stone and it is suggested that he also built a stone gatehouse surmounted by a timber first floor. A free-standing tower was thought to have been constructed on the site of the present church tower incorporating the original Saxon doorway. Finally, in the eleventh century, a ditch was excavated around the north side of the church. This ditch until 1924 marked the northern boundary of the churchyard. It was then filled in when



Reconstruction by Brian Davison of Ghilo's castle.

the present Spinners Cottages were built. Park Lane, formerly Dark Lane, follows the line of the old castle moat to the west and south and thus is considerably lower than the open fields on one side and the castle bailey, now a public open space, on the other. Brian Davison suggests the castle was occupied up to about 1125 AD.

According to the Domesday survey in 1086, Sulgrave was a large manor extending over four hides (480 acres) which was rented by Ghilo to Hugh, Laudric and Osbert. There was sufficient land for ten ploughs. Three of these ploughlands formed Ghilo's personal demesne with one serf attached to each. Five ploughlands were in the possession of twenty villeins and six cottagers. The remaining two had probably become waste for the Domesday survey notes that the annual valuation had decreased from £9 to £7.

The coming of the monks

Robert de Pinkeney, probably a younger brother of Ghilo, inherited a third part of the Sulgrave estate and granted it to the church and the monks of St. Andrew in Northampton. This grant was confirmed in the reign of Henry II by the paramount lord of the time, Gilbert de Pinkney. The Priory of St. Andrew was now in possession of the church and was a corporate landowner within Sulgrave. The Priory had been founded before 1076 and refounded with Cluniac monks from the Abbey of the Ste. Marie de Covitate on the Loire in 1084 by Simon de St. Iys, Earl of Northampton. He also gave it two hides of land in the adjoining manor of Stotesbury (Stuchbury).

Successive generations of lords then gave further gifts of land, tithes and property. Thus by 1290 the St. Andrew's manor was a complete entity with its own lord (the Prior), its manor courts and its privileges.

The Cluniac cell at Sulgrave probably had at the most four monks, their task being to provide food for the mother house in Northampton, using much local lay labour.

The Priors visited the manor in person at least twice a year. There could have been a room in the manor buildings where the manorial business would have been conducted. Jeremiah Henn, the earliest historian of Sulgrave (1789), states that these buildings stood in a sequestered situation near the former church, five or six hundred yards north west of the present church, where there was an ancient grange belonging to the priory of St. Andrew.

Aerial photographs taken in 1949 by Cambridge University clearly show the outline of the buildings and the surrounding walls as crop marks. They are in the field between the present windmill and watermill. In 1976, the local farmer ploughed this field and brought up a large stone too heavy for his fork-lift truck to move. The two fields above the site are known as Little and Big Deadmans and even today occasionally bones are brought up during ploughing. This suggests the burial ground of the old grange and church are located here. Bridges indeed states that in 1724 'midway between Culworth and this town [Sulgrave] is about an acre of ground fenced in with a hedge called the Old Churchyard, where the church is supposed to have stood.'

By 1537, like many religious houses, the Priory of St. Andrew was greatly in debt with much land sold or mortgaged, the farms let out and the rent received beforehand for ten, fifteen or twenty years. Thus it was ripe for Dissolution.

The Deed of Surrender of the Priory stated the monks led a life of idle quietness instead of labouring for the relief of the poor. It is here that Lawrence Washington steps in, but that is another story!

Source

Sulgrave: The Chronicles of a Country Parish, Sulgrave Parish Council, 1995. Available at £8.50 (+ £2.00 p&p) from Sulgrave Manor Board. This lists many of the sources, of which the most important are George Baker, *History... of the County of Northampton*, 1 (1822-1830), 'Sulgrave', pages 512-13, and Brian Davison's archaeological excavation(s) reports, 1967-1976.

The next part of this history of Sulgrave will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Cake & Cockhorse*.

THE WILL OF EDWARD DUMBLETON OF EASINGTON 1603

Phillip Arnold

Until the end of the sixteenth century, there were just Dumbleton families in Swalcliffe, neighbouring Tadmarton and Adderbury. It is likely that all three branches had a common ancestor and that the family originated from the village of Dumbleton just over the border in Gloucestershire. The first reference to the family in Oxfordshire is probably in the depositions of the Oxford Church Courts 1542-1550¹ [ff 78v, 79, 79v and 80] where one of the parties in a case of defamation is 'William Dumbleton son of Agnes Ludyat'.

One of the earliest traces of the family in Banbury is the will of Edward Dumbleton of Easington,² husbandman made on 6 January 1602/3 [21 Bolein], proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and published by his brother, John Dumbleton. There are, however, also the marriages of Annis, Alice and Ellen at Banbury in 1591, 1595 and 1603³ respectively as well as the burial of John Dumbleton, brother to Annis, in 1604.⁴ Annis and her brother did not belong to Edward Dumbleton's branch of the family and I have not yet linked them to another branch. They may be related to the Dumbletons of Tadmarton. Alice's husband is mentioned in Edward's will and Ellen was a member of the Tadmarton branch. Later in the seventeenth century, the Banbury registers provide details of the much married Thomas Dumbleton, baker and his family, and later still in the eighteenth century details of the families of the Quaker, Thomas Dumbleton and his wife Mary Morrison and of Joseph and Judith Dumbleton.

¹ *Oxford Church Courts Depositions 1542-1550* by Jack Howard-Drake, published by Oxfordshire County Council 1991.

² Buried 6 January 1602/3.

³ Annis Dumbleton married Robert Clemson 25 October 1591, Alice Dumbleton married Richard Davy 14 July 1595 and Ellen Dumbleton married Edward Blinks 27 October 1603.

⁴ The will of John Dumbleton, wheelwright dated 12 August 1603 was proved on 9 June 1603 in the Peculiar Court of Banbury and is will no. 76 in Banbury Historical Society Vol. 13, *Banbury Wills and Inventories (part 1) 1591-1620 [BW&I 1]*.

THE DUMBLETON FAMILY OF SWALCLIFFE

William d1593 married Marget Con 1575	Richard married Alys d1606	Edward b1603	John d1610 married Agnes d1612	Jone married Luke Baggart 1577	Ellen married Richard Edwards 1577	Margaret married John Osbaston 1591	Thomas d1625 married Francis Holway 1581	Bridget Savidge 1590
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Elizabeth married Thomas Carter 1606	Margaret married Thomas Lawrence 1603	Ellen d1610 married Richard Davy 1595	Alice married Richard John Wesbury 1591	Julian b1564 married John Whettone 1591	Edward d1643 married Katherine 1603	Richard b1560 d1643 married Elizabeth 1594	Isabel b1562 married Phillip Potter 1598	Luke b1571 d1635 married Joane Gillett 1601	Alice b1572 married ----- Tustian	Elizabeth married ----- Baylies	Catherine married ----- Baylies	Thomas b1581 John b1583 Richard b1585 d1607 Daniel d1587 Jone b1590 Elizabeth b1595 Thomas b1602
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The reason for a will being proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury is theoretically that the testator had property in more than one diocese, though in fact many executors of testators of substance chose this highest court whether or not this was the case. Banbury, however, had its own Peculiar Court which could grant probate on wills of property lying wholly within its borders. Edward was one of the Swalcliffe Dumbletons and he might have had property both there and in Banbury. Unfortunately probate inventories for wills proved in P.C.C. do not normally survive before 1660.

It makes sense to identify those mentioned in the will, their relationship to each other and their standing in the community. It is also sensible to draw attention to aspects which affect our understanding of that community.

In his will, Edward refers his brother John as '*my brother of Swalcliffe*' and his sisters Joane and Margaret. John was buried at Swalcliffe on 7 March 1610. Joan married Luke Baggat at Swalcliffe on 28 September 1577. It is possible that the Margaret Dumbleton who married John Osbaston at Chastleton on 5 February 1591 was his sister Margaret.

Other brothers would appear to have been William buried at Tadmarton on 17 August 1593, Richard two of whose sons in law are mentioned in the will and Thomas buried at Swalcliffe on 21 October 1625. Another sister was probably Ellen who married Richard Edwards at Swalcliffe on 28 October 1577.

Isabell was his niece, a daughter of his brother, John. She married Philip Potter at Swalcliffe on 1 November 1598. As they had a legacy of the same amount as Isabell, Elizabeth Tustian and Catherine Bailyes were probably also nieces being other children of John Dumbleton whose existence is not recorded in the Swalcliffe registers.

Edward did not favour his nephews and nieces equally. The sons of his brother John received £11.13s.4d each and their sisters £4 each. Brother William's children, all daughters, got £4 each and Thomas and his children just 20 shillings, as did his sisters Joane and Margaret and their children. The two sons in law of brother Richard fared a little better, each of them having £3 for their children and his brother in law Richard Edwards and his children even better with £6.16s.8d.

As there was no Thomas Ward in either Banbury or Swalcliffe at that time, Thomas Ward who was forgiven his debt of £11.6s.8d by Edward was probably he of the same name buried at Tadmarton on 13 August 1607.

'*Maister John Crocker*', referred to in connection with the legacy to Edward's nephew Luke, was undoubtedly John Craiker,⁵ previously vicar of Swalcliffe, but in 1603 Rector of Tadmarton.

Not all the will is devoted to the Dumbleton Family. Although the Introduction to *Banbury Wills and Inventories*⁶ states 'Evidence of a servant's regard for his employers is comparatively rare', Edward left 20s. a piece to '*Margaret Hawtaine my mistress and her thre sonnes⁷ and her daughter!*'⁸ Margaret Hawtaine⁹ was, of course, the 'Lady of Easington' referred to in the Introduction mentioned above whose will and inventory are included in *Banbury Wills and Inventories*.¹⁰ Interestingly, Margaret Hawtaine is listed under those with '*Debts owed to the testator*' - '*my mistree oweth me £14.18s.*' A John Hawtaine also is said to '*oweth me £4.18s.*' This John was probably John Hawtyn of Grimsbury,¹¹ the first cousin of Margaret's husband Gerard.

The two husbandmen and three maids in Margaret Hawtaine's household are left 2s. each. William Par¹² and Richard Enoch¹³, two servants of Thomas Hawtaine, the brother in law of Margaret, are left 10s. each. Strangely William Par is also left '*the thirteene poundes which Thomas Castile oweth me.*'

The poor in St John's Street, near to Easington, have special mention and 10s. whereas '*the poore people in the alms house*' only have 2s.

⁵ Buried at Tadmarton 19 May 1615.

⁶ *BW&I.1*

⁷ Henry baptised 24 December 1579. Laurence baptised 27 March 1581 and Edward baptised 22 November 1583 all at Swalcliffe.

⁸ Margery baptised December 2 1584 at Swalcliffe.

⁹ Born Margaret Washington, married Gerard Hawtaine, buried September 17 1616.

¹⁰ Will no. 172 *BW&I.1*, page 255 [41/2/31]. The Hawtaine family of Easington and Calthorpe appear to have inspired great affection amongst their servants. See J.S.W. Gibson, 'A Disputed Inheritance'. *C&CH* vol. 6, no. 5 (Spring 1976).

¹¹ Married Mary Wickham 9 October 1586, buried 26 May 1634.

¹² In the will of Thomas Hawtaine dated 11 May 1603 he was left 'the lease of my house in Great Rollright and £100'; buried 7 March 1610 at Swalcliffe.

¹³ The will of Thomas Hawtaine dated 11 May 1603 states 'Henry Hawtaine shall lease to my servant Richard Enoch for life the house and land where his [Richard's] father lives'. Richard was baptised at Swalcliffe on 10 September 1570 the son of Gregory and Jone Enoch. Gregory was buried there on 14 March 1608/9.

Thomas Pope¹⁴ and John Tailor of Sibford¹⁵ have 2s. each obviously for their services as overseers.

A sentimental touch is provided by the giving of 10s. 'to Robert Taylor¹⁶ and his companie to ringe for me'. In contrast to this generosity, *Banbury Wills and Inventories* records the payment of 1s.4d. under the will of James Allen,¹⁷ buried on 8 May 1613 'for rynggyng and makeinge the grave and brynggyng the beare.'

Those listed as owing money to Edward were largely townspeople of Banbury, namely Henry Lockwood, a glover,¹⁸ William Garland,¹⁹ Robert Thomson alias Harwood,²⁰ Edmund Coles,²¹ Thomas²² and William Wilkins²³, William Potter²⁴ and Edward Cowper.²⁵ John Hawtaine has already been mentioned.

I cannot trace George Jacob but 'Tustian' Potter was Thurstan Potter²⁶ of Tadmarton. He was one of fourteen children named after the Rector of Tadmarton, Thurstan Standish who baptised them. The unusual

¹⁴ Butcher, buried 11 November 1614.

¹⁵ Several children baptised at Swalcliffe between 1583 and 1595, John buried there 22 April 1644.

¹⁶ Buried 12 April 1625 as husbandman but obviously a bell ringer as well, will no. 265, *Banbury Wills and Inventories (part 2) 1621-1650 [BW&I 2]* page 38 [52/3/42].

¹⁷ Will no. 145 [*BW&I 2*], page 236 [(32/1/17)].

¹⁸ Buried December 12 1610, will no. 113 [*BW&I 1*], page 209 [45/1/12]).

¹⁹ Buried 7 April 7 1605.

²⁰ An appraiser of inventories in 1601 and 1611 and had several children baptised and buried between 1604 and 1609, paid £3 for freedom 1600/1

²¹ Could be Edward Coates or Coles, cobbler buried 17 January 1626/7, since Edward and Edmund appear often to have been interchangeable at that time, will no. 280 [*BW&I 2*], page 52 [34/4/43].

²² Several children baptised and buried between 1577 and 1598 lived at the Crouch near to Easington.

²³ Husbandman, several children baptised and buried between 1568 and 1589, buried 26 June 1603.

²⁴ Either William Potter who married Elionor Yerneton November 1584 and had several children baptised between 1586 and 1596 or he of the same name who married Margaret Turk 20 October 1601 and had children baptised and buried between 1604 and 1623. Margaret Potter was buried 16 September 1612. There is a reference in B.H.S. vol. 15, *Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart*, page 83, to a William Potter who held the lease at a tenement in Bread Cross Street or Boulting Street.

²⁵ witness, overseer and appraiser to several wills between 1593 and 1600; son Edward baptised 8 March 1584.

²⁶ baptised 12 April 1560, married Edith Hyren 8 October 1586 and buried 7 July 1623, all at Tadmarton.

Christian name enables genealogists to trace its bearers throughout Oxfordshire.

There was no William Ward in Banbury or Swalcliffe but a William Ward did marry Dennis Franklyn at Banbury on 30 September 1606. This might have been he of that name who was baptised at Bodicote, the son of Robert and Margaret, on 22 August 1585. Alternatively William might have been the nephew of Thomas Ward of Tadmarton, son of Thomas' brother Richard. That William died at Swerford in 1632.

Edward Dumbleton was a creditor in the wills of both William Ward of Swerford who died in 1581 and Richard Rooke of Tadmarton buried in 1596. The total monies owed to him according to his will amount to just under £90 so he might well have been the one to turn to when money was short.

My experience has been that the first witness is the writer of the will in whose handwriting it appears. In this instance the first witness is Robert Humphreys²⁷ and the other two witnesses made their marks. I would conclude that Robert Humphreys, therefore, wrote the will. To prove this, it would be necessary to compare the writing on this will with that on other wills where Robert was the first witness who could write.

I have assumed throughout that Edward Dumbleton was a bachelor. However, there is an entry in the Swalcliffe registers of a baptism in August 1565 of Alys daughter of Edward and Margaret Dumbleton. If this was our Edward, then both mother and daughter would appear to have died by 1603.

It must be remembered that the whole of this article is based on my reading of the will and assumptions made regarding identity. Some words are difficult to read and my interpretation may be incorrect.

²⁷ Baptised 29 January 1570, married Elizabeth Cooper 5 June 1592, married Alice Avice 29 October 1615, buried 20 April 1645. Witness, overseer and appraiser under wills between 1607 to 1637. Awarded legacy of £1 under will of Margaret Hawtaine.

Lecture Reports

Brian Little

Thursday 9th October 1997.

The History and Treasures of the Bodleian Library - Pat Hawkins.

I feel sure that Thomas Bodley would be delighted if he could know that the establishment that bears his name is today second only to the British Library. In reality Bodley was responsible for an early extension to an even earlier structure of the sixteenth century.

The core of the original library is the Divinity School endowed by gifts and awash with Gothic splendour. One Thomas Kemp was its chief benefactor.

Bodley taught at Merton, converted to diplomat and then reverted to the ivory towers. His marriage was to a rich widow.

Over the centuries the approach to book storage in his library has changed dramatically. Until the eighteenth century books were chained: in 1997 only one work is shackled. Where possible volumes are stored in galleries.

The days of a catalogue date from 1620 but that was seven years after Bodley's death. By then further extension was inevitable as there had been gifts from Royalty. An upper reading room was added and from the 1740's the Radcliffe Camera became the base for specialist volumes though it was a somewhat impractical area for storage.

Scott's New Bodleian is a much more recent creation - the mid-1940's. It was deemed ugly but practical. In due course an extra storey was added to house the library of the Indian Institute.

In the second half of her presentation Pat Hawkins showed pictures of just a few of the Bodleian gems. Amongst these was the incredible Gospel Book measuring only seven by four inches and bought in 1887 for six pounds. Many in her selection exhibited wonderful binding. She was quick to remind her audience that the library also embraced over one million maps as well as fascinating ephemera, notably the John Johnson Collection.

Overall this was an excellent insight into a truly remarkable institution. After all the excitement of its many rare folios it was good to learn that there was space for 'Do It Yourself' manuals and Mills and Boon - quite apart from our Society's own publications, on open shelves in Selden End.

Aspects of Helmdon. A5. 52 pp., No. 1. 1997. Helmdon Branch W.E.A.

We have received this attractive booklet for review, which be duly noticed in a forthcoming issue of *Cake & Cockhorse*. Meanwhile those interested in this Northamptonshire village can acquire their copy for £3.00 + 40p p&p from Mrs A.L. Harwood, The Old Bakehouse, 44 Church Street, Helmdon, N'hants. NN13 5QJ.

BROUGHTON CASTLE - Literary and Artistic Star Too!

P.G. WODEHOUSE

SOMETHING FRESH



A BLANDINGS STORY

In our last issue, Mariette Saye and Selc entertained us with her comments on the use of Broughton Castle as a media star. Coincidentally we have discovered another rôle on the cover of the 1979 Penguin edition of P.G. Wodehouse's *Something Fresh*. To suggest that the foreground figures have any relevance would be not only libellous but also patently untrue!

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)

Current prices, and availability of other back volumes, from the Hon. Secretary, c/o Banbury Museum.

In preparation:

Act Book of the Peculiar Court of Banbury and Cropredy 1625-38, ed. R.K. Gilkes.

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**.

