

CAKE AND COCKHORSE



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BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Website: www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/banburymuseum/banburyhistoricalsoc.cfm

President:

The Lord Saye and Sele

Chair:

Mrs Deborah Hayter,
Walnut House, Charlton, Banbury OX17 3DR (tel. 01295 811176)

***Cake and Cockhorse* Editorial Committee**

Editor: Jeremy Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Witney, Oxon. OX29 8AB
(tel. 01993 882982);

Assistant Editors: Deborah Hayter, Beryl Hudson.

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Simon Townsend,
Banbury Museum,
Spiceball Park Road,
Banbury OX16 2PQ
(tel. 01295 672626)

Hon. Treasurer:

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Oxon. OX16 9NS;
(tel. 01295 263944)

Programme Secretary:

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Barn End, Keyte's Close
Adderbury,
Banbury, Oxon. OX17 3PB
(tel. 01295 811087)

Hon. Research Adviser:

Brian Little,
12 Longfellow Road,
Banbury,
Oxon. OX16 9LB;
(tel. 01295 264972).

Committee Members:

Colin Cohen, Chris Day, Dr H. Forde, Miss B.P. Hudson, Mrs F. Thompson.

Membership Secretary:

Mrs Margaret Little,
C/o Banbury Museum,
Spiceball Park Road,
Banbury, Oxon. OX16 2PQ.

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

Cake & Cockhorse

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

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Much, rightly, is being made of the bicentenary of the passing, on 25th March 1807, of the bill to abolish the slave-trade. It was the culmination of many years of campaigning by William Wilberforce and others. This had started in April 1792 with the passing of what turned out to be an ineffective bill for abolition. Three days earlier parliament had received over fifty petitions in support. One was from the Mayor, Aldermen and Capital Burgesses of Banbury. Even the 1807 act left loopholes, and on 27th June 1814 Banbury was again one of many places petitioning, this time in connection with the recent Treaty of Peace with France, which left opportunity for trading slaves from French possessions in the Caribbean. The petitions appear to have achieved their object.

My thanks for bringing these petitions to my notice go to Andrea Benfield, of Thames Valley Tonight television, to David Rymill of the Hampshire Record Office (whose ancestors were cork-cutters in Banbury), and to Colin Harris and Hannah Chandler at the Bodleian Library.

The announcement of plans for the celebration of our Fiftieth Anniversary at Wroxton Abbey on Saturday 20th October has had a great response. Over sixty have already made provisional advance booking, and with space strictly limited we shall have room for only a dozen or so more. Remaining places will be allocated on a first come, first serve basis, so, if you wish to come and have not already received a request for confirmation of your booking, hurry! Would that we had the space available to the organisers of the great dinner to celebrate Queen Victoria's Coronation in 1838 (see page 47).



Fred Baylis

CO-OPERATION

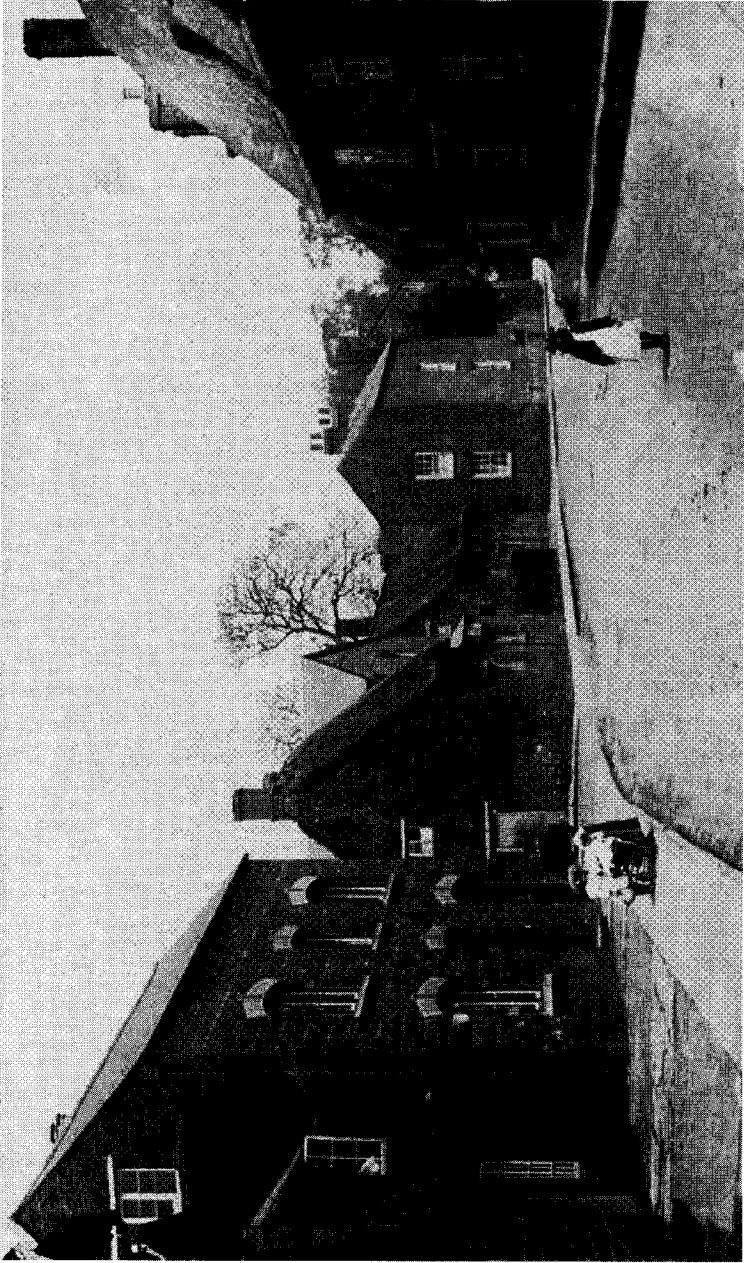
The Life and Times of a Co-Operative Manager: FRED BAYLIS – 1866-1935

Ruth Brown

On 24 October 1844, the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers was registered under the Friendly Societies Act. It was set up by seven flannel weavers who had witnessed poverty, unemployment and the supply of poor quality food to working people. They wanted to give the people of Rochdale a better deal by selling pure unadulterated food at affordable prices. Early in 1844 they rented the ground floor of a warehouse in Toad (t'owd) Lane for three years at ten pounds per annum. In setting up the society, the 'Rochdale pioneers' established a number of fundamental principles that went on to be the foundation of the Co-operative movement. These were democracy, open membership, commercial honesty and profits returned to members in proportion to their purchases - the famous Co-op divvy.

Initially they sold the bare essentials – butter, sugar, flour and oatmeal – to a small band of sceptical customers. After only a few years however, the spread of the Co-operative idea was truly phenomenal, so much so that it threatened the profits of established traders. Small societies were rebuffed by big private wholesalers, sometimes even boycotted. Supplies were often cut short and were of poor quality, so in 1863 the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) was created, which quickly developed into a major food importer, establishing supply chains for Irish butter, Danish bacon, Indian tea and American wheat – at prices working people could afford. Within a relatively short time the CWS opened depots on five continents to buy directly from the growers; it built its own fleet of ships and it established factories to produce and sell-on to societies a vast range of products, which a now more prosperous working class was demanding.

Whilst the CWS expanded into other activities such as banking and insurance, retail societies diversified beyond food retailing into elaborate department stores, coal distribution, productive units for dairy and bakery output, death benefits and funerals. It was the societies' proud boast that they could give members a comprehensive service from cradle to grave. The Co-operative movement gradually became deeply enmeshed in the social fabric of the time.



The imposing Co-operative stores on the left of the picture.



John and Catherine Baylis

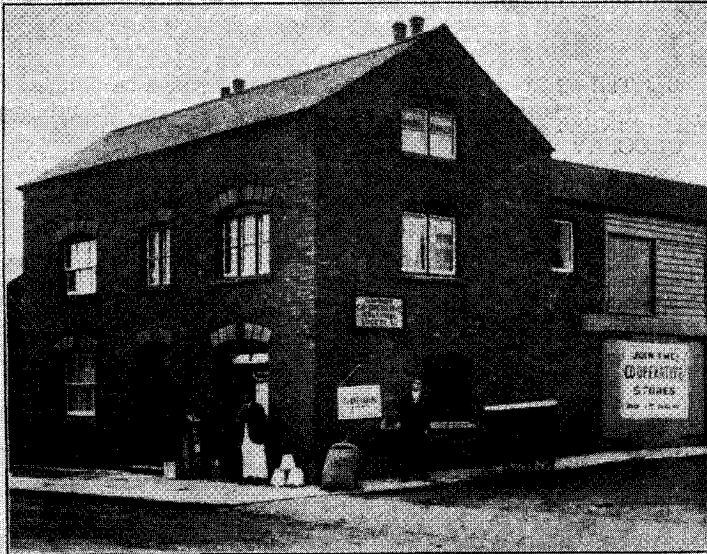
The Banbury Industrial Co-operative Society was registered in 1866, the same year as a boy was born at Wykham Mill, the sixth son of John and Catherine Baylis's fourteen children. The 1881 census recorded the family as living in Beargarden Road and Fred, who was then fifteen, was listed as being a general labourer. In 1887, at the age of twenty-one, he married Elizabeth Edwards and in 1891 they were living at 110 Causeway, Banbury. Fred was by that time a baker, possibly employed by the Banbury Co-op, because on 31st August 1892 he was appointed manager of the Co-op in Bodicote, five years after it opened for the first time. He was twenty-eight years old. In the Articles of Agreement between Fred Baylis and the Banbury Co-operative Industrial Society Limited, Fred was made the following payments and allowances:

First a weekly wage of fourteen shillings; Secondly when the sales made by the said Fred Baylis at the said branch shall upon any quarterly stocktaking be found to have exceeded an average of twenty-eight pounds per week a commission of sixpence in the pound upon such excess; Thirdly in addition to the payments an allowance aforesaid the said Fred Baylis shall be allowed the free use for himself and family only all that part of the premises occupied by the society as a store at Bodicote aforesaid . . .

Read "AT THE FOUNDATIONS" — see pages 6 and 7.

:: THE :: BANBURY CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN

ISSUED QUARTERLY. MARCH, 1927. GRATIS.



THE SOCIETY'S STORES AT BODICOTE.

Issued from the Secretary's Office:
Banbury Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd.,
47, BROAD STREET, BANBURY.

Fred was also expected to deposit with the society twenty pounds from which he would be paid interest of five pounds per annum. The capital was to provide security in the case of wilful neglect or default.

Fred and Elizabeth moved into the premises located on the High Street in Bodicote. It was a large and imposing brick building in the heart of the village, surrounded by iron-stone cottages typical of the area.

Fred and Elizabeth remained childless and then on 14th February 1906 Elizabeth died; they had been married for nineteen years. In June 1907, fifteen months later, Fred remarried. His new bride was Phoebe Whitehead from Harbury – at thirty-one she was ten years younger than Fred. Seven months later their daughter Caroline Phoebe Elizabeth was born. Affectionately known as Lizzie, she was to be Fred's only child.

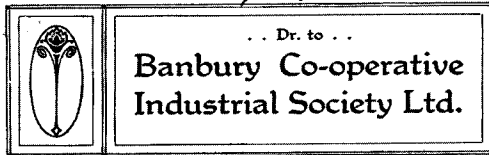
In March 1927 Fred and his Co-op Store featured on the front page of *The Banbury Co-operative Bulletin*, standing in his white apron outside his shop. The editorial explained why:

The Picture on the front cover is from a recent photo of Bodicote Stores. Mr F. Baylis 'holds the ribbon' for length of service among the present Branch Managers. The length is 35 years and the branch has been established 40 years. Every resident in Bodicote should be a member. Service, no order too small, no trouble too great to meet a customer's needs. Surely that is the Branch motto.

On April 6th 1931 Lizzie married Stanley Thompson, a pharmacist, in the Wesleyan Chapel in Marlborough Road, Banbury and in 1937 Lizzie gave birth to a son, Peter, in the Co-op House. Peter would follow his father's footsteps and become a pharmacist also. In the *Wheatsheaf*, as the *Banbury Co-operative Bulletin* was now called, appeared a small thank-you from Mr and Mrs F. Baylis. Entitled 'Easter Monday Wedding' it thanked the caterer Mr Tidley and named the two most high-ranking guests Mr and Mrs W.H. Lickorish and Mr and Mrs Cooke.

Fred was a staunch Methodist, as many people in Bodicote were at that time. His Co-op supplied the children's temperance organisation called 'The Bodicote Band of Hope', an organisation within the Methodist Church. There exists a receipt signed by Fred on May 12th 1931 for supplying bread, cakes, butter, tea and paste, to the Band of Hope; he was also able to hire out a tea urn for a penny-halfpenny.

For Mrs Thompson May 12th 1931
 M Bodicote Band of Hope



May 12	3 qt Bread 1/9	Small Cakes 8/-	9	9
	4 Sugar 1/1	1/2 Tea 1/1	2	2
	2 1/2 Butter 3/11	4 Pudd 2/6	6	52
	4 1/2 Cakes 3/-	Here of 1/6	3	12
			£	1 1 6

Paul Davies
May 14/31

Fred was a popular man. In January 1978 an article appeared in the 'Four Shires' magazine called 'Growing Up in Bodicote'. The author detailed her childhood memories of the village, including this small excerpt:

...We had other shops too, including a Post office; two Butchers' shops; a Boot Repairer's shop and of course the 'Co-op'. A dear old man was the Manager of the 'Co-op'; he wore a long white apron over his suit, had grey wispy hair and spectacles which always seemed to slip down to the end of his nose. His favourite saying was "And the next thing please", as he busily packed tea and sugar, patted the butter into shape and collected together the other things you had ordered placing them on the counter while he made out the bill. He loved all the children and always found time to talk to them.

On Wednesday August 7th 1935, at the age of 69, Fred died. His obituary appeared in the Wheatsheaf, written by the same W.H. Lickorish who had been the guest of honour at Lizzie's wedding four years earlier. For 41 years, Fred had tirelessly served the people of Bodicote – through two marriages and a world war. He would have known the twenty-one men who died in that war. He must have seen major alterations in the patterns of consumerism; changes in the village, too, must have challenged his business, for example, the introduction of the bus service to Banbury, which allowed the villagers to be less dependent on their local shops.



Fred Baylis stands in the store doorway, whilst his second wife Phoebe and his daughter Lizzie stand by their domestic front door. The little boy with the basket is unknown.



The building in its present state, with bowed windows and roof lights. The shop door is now a window; however, the brickwork at the side of the house reveals where the old wooden doors of the storeroom once were.

The late Mr. Fred Baylis.

On Wednesday, August 7th, there passed from us one of the most respected co-operators in this district, in the person of Fred Baylis, formerly Bodicote branch manager.



The late Fred Baylis.

He gave in his active days service to the society's members of the very best. He always put the branch manager's point of view clearly and fairly, and his heart and thought were to the end in the society's affairs. He retired some two years ago, but did not live long to enjoy retirement. As a matter of fact

his retirement was accompanied by very indifferent health.

During his illness I usually called weekly to see him.

Always generous, always welcome, always quietly and happily discursive, I shall long revere his memory. How he revelled in reminiscence! Before trade union recognition he told of taking a load of offals to a branch, returning to town and delivering bread, and then taking the horses to turn out in the Chacombe fields—a long day's work. He never grudged time and ever gave of his best.

He will be missed, and his memory will be long treasured among us.

W. H. LICKORISH.



Phoebe continued to live in the Co-op house until her own death in 1946; she was 70. She and Fred are buried in Bodicote cemetery.

Bodicote Co-op continued to serve the people of Bodicote until the mid 1980's when it finally closed. It is now a private residence, but also, in the tradition of the building, is used as an interior designer's place of business.

Sources.

www.nchc.org.uk : North Camden Housing Co-op, 'A Co-operative history'.

www.historyhome.co.uk: The Rochdale Pioneers.

Manchester Co-operative Archive: The Banbury Co-operative Industrial Society.

International Co-operative Information Centre: A Short History of the UK Co-operative Movement.

My grateful thanks to Diane Thompson of Bloxham Museum, who generously allowed me access to her family archives.

BANBURY CELEBRATES THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA

From 'The History of Banbury' by Alfred Beesley, p.550

On the day of Her Majesty's coronation, the 28th June 1838, a procession of the Trades &c. was held in commemoration of the event. At two o'clock in the afternoon a great dinner was provided, and served in the Horse Fair, for all the working classes and poor who chose to partake of it. The first course served consisted of 1700lb of plumpudding; the next was 180 dishes of rumps, ribs, loins, rounds, rands, and briskets of beef, weighing in all 3050lb; with 1596lb of bread and forty-five kilderkins of ale. The tables were forty-five in number, eighty seats being appropriated to each. To each table were appointed a superintendant, four carvers (chiefly tradesmen of the town), and four or more waiters (chiefly youths from the different shops). The guests and waiters amounted to about 4000 persons, exclusive of thousands of spectators. After dinner, old English sports were practised. Cake and tea were served to 865 Sunday-School children, and dancing terminated the proceedings. The day passed without the slightest disorder.

The expenses incurred by the Committee of Management were as follows:-

3050lb Beef	78	2	9
1700lb Pudding	42	10	0
1596lb Bread	12	9	4
612 Gallons of Ale	44	2	0
Mustard (Salt gratis)	0	10	0
Tables, use of, and fixing	20	0	0
Broken Ware	1	18	2
Two bands, and Ale for them	10	16	0
Printing	9	4	7
Hall-keepers (on account of Committee meetings,) and Crier	3	1	6
	£222		13 4

Cash subscribed more than required £2.9s.8d. The expenses of the procession and sports were provided for by a junior committee, who made a collection, and had the management of those parts. The cake and tea for the children were provided by another committee, from the proceeds of a third subscription.



*Banbury 1920.
Tooley's dock is
beyond Factory
Street and the
lift-bridge (164).
Banbury lock and
the Oxford Canal
Company's wharf
are in the
foreground.*

Reproduced by
kind permission
of Aerofilms,
from *The Oxford
Canal*, Hugh
Compton, 1976.

TOOLEY'S DOCK

Some memories from Paul Hayter

As a small boy in the late 1940s, I travelled to school in Banbury each day by the public bus service from Steeple Aston and alighted at the terminus, which was then just below the Town Hall. The ticket I seem to remember cost 6d (2 ½p). Soon afterwards my interest moved down the road to the canal, because my parents bought an old coal boat which they planned to convert into a holiday home. Their first purchase was not a great success. Having got the boat to Lower Heyford, they were soon forced to recognise that the hull was not fit for purpose and the Fire Brigade had to be called in to get rid of it. So another boat was bought – by this time it was 1954 – and it made its way to Tooley's Dock.

The dock was at the bottom of Factory Street, which ran down the hill from the back door of Hoods the Ironmongers to a swing bridge above Banbury lock. The street led over the canal to a group of factories and warehouses behind the lock. Next to them, and opposite the dock were the relics of a house with a fine stone wall along the towpath and apple trees which shed their unpicked crop into the canal.

The dock is still there. Factory Street is not. Instead, the houses gave way, on one side of the canal to the bare tarmac of a new bus station, later replaced by the Castle Shopping Centre, and on the other side to the Spiceball Leisure Centre and car parks.

Cocooned inside its protective screen of Health and Safety approved glass, Tooley's Dock is almost as hard to find now as when it was concealed behind a pile of junk at the end of the bus station. For those who know that the dock is hiding there, the question is why. It comes as a surprise to find that it is one of Banbury's most distinctive ancient monuments and a powerful symbol of the town's past.

The building of the Oxford Canal from Coventry to Banbury in 1778, and then on to Oxford in 1790, brought prosperity in the wake of cheap transport and cheap coal. The trade needed boats. The boats needed repairs. So in the middle of the commercial wharves (also vanished under the Castle Shopping Centre), a dry dock was built. It had to be big enough to take the standard 70-foot by 7-foot working boats, and wide enough to swing a hammer or adze against their wooden sides.

New boats could be built on the bank. They were slid into the water on completion broadside on. This was done between the dock and the Factory Street bridge. For repairs, boats floated into the dock. After stop planks had been inserted behind them to cut them off from the canal, the dock was emptied by opening a sluice gate in the bottom. A brick culvert carried the water under the bed of the canal and out into the River Cherwell. The dock goes on working in that way today.

When Herbert Tooley died in 1987, he had been the boatbuilder in Banbury for virtually his whole life of 73 years and his father before him. He was a craftsman of the old school, who could and did turn his hand to anything. Although brought up with wooden boats and the skills of woodworking, he was quite content to straighten out a steel propeller shaft, decoke an engine or replace a stripped screw thread. But it was mainly with wood that he excelled. And with his death one of the last links with the heyday of canal working boats was broken.

Our boat Clara, so renamed by us because that was the name of her luckless predecessor, was built in 1906. She was a 70-foot Shropshire Union coal boat, originally horse-drawn, and was converted in the early 1950s by Malcolm Braine at Brownhills. We came to be Herbert Tooley's longest-term customer and therefore friend, as he looked after Clara for 30 years.

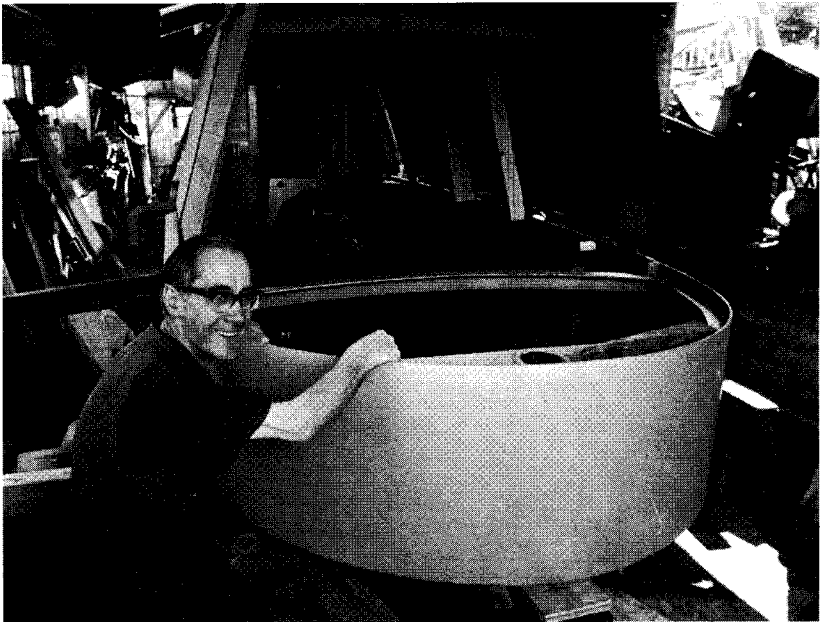
She had become like the well-kept penknife – two new handles and four new blades but still the same old knife. In a succession of refits, her elm bottom planks and oak side planks had all been replaced, and two new cabins had been added as the weather took its toll of the old. After each docking the seams in the hull had to be repacked with oakum (shreds of old rope) to keep the water out; this was rammed home with a long-headed caulking hammer and a broad-nosed chisel.

Because the bottom boards shrank when out of the canal for any length of time, it was essential to find the cracks and fill them; otherwise the water would have come flooding in. To find leaks, Herbert Tooley used the simple but effective technique of filling the empty boat with water and watching where the water came out!

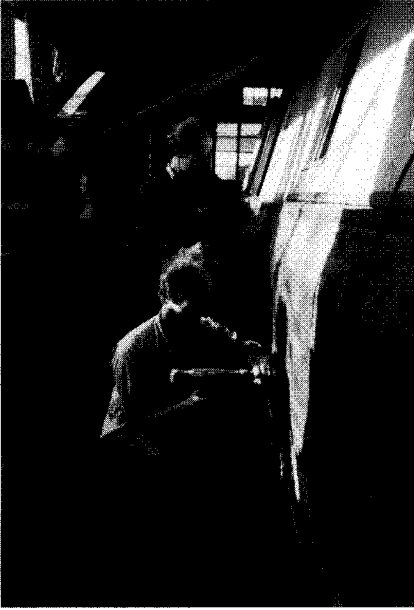
He also knew how vital it was to have cross-beams on the floor of the empty dock for the boat to rest on. Otherwise all his good work might have gone to waste when the dock was refilled with water: the flat bottom of the boat on a muddy floor could create a bond too strong for the rising water to break, and the boat would be left stuck to the bottom underwater.



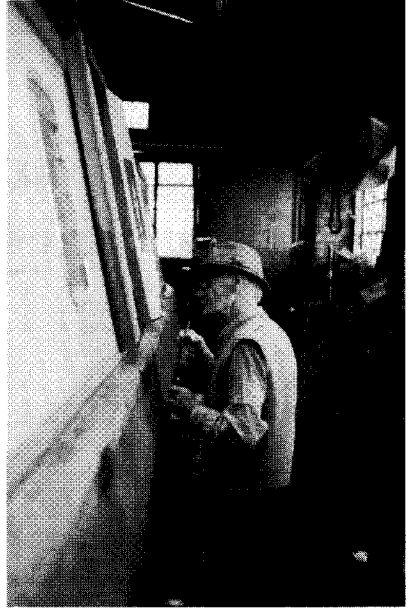
1972. Herbert Tooley in his yard. The blacksmith's shop is on the right.



1974. Herbert Tooley in the dock.
Reproduced by kind permission, *Oxford Mail & Times*.



1972. Paul and James Hayter using caulking hammers in Tooley's Dock.



1972. George Tooley.



1972. Herbert Tooley working on narrowboat Clara.

Speed was never Herbert's strong point. It was impossible to create a sense of urgency, especially in his old age when he was dogged with bronchitis. Clara's last refit took six years, which must have been a record by any standards. But the delay was largely caused by illness. Previously he had been strong as an ox, in spite of a limp attributable to polio in his childhood, and skilful with his hands in spite of losing the end of a finger in an accident. Although only 5' 6" in height and slim of build, he could manhandle a rudder twice his size and more than twice his weight.

One job for which he had to have help was steaming planks. The curves in a boat's hull do not come naturally, and an oak plank 2 ½ inches thick, nine inches wide and 20 feet long does not bend easily. The solution was to heat it inside a metal tube, connected to a steam boiler, for about four hours. When it became malleable, the plank was taken out using sacking as protection for the hands, carried at top speed to be fitted into position and held there with G-cramps the size of tennis rackets (and a lot stronger). In 10-15 minutes the scalding hot planks had cooled and become rigid. If they were fitting nicely in place, they kept their shape. If not, they were useless.

The boiler was inside one of Herbert's 'shops' along with an assortment of saw benches and lathes, all connected to an overhead belt-driven power system which would have terrified any safety inspector. Next door stood the paint shop whose door was encrusted with paint an inch thick, where countless brushes had been cleaned for a century by being wiped on the door. Next to that was the third shop where Herbert worked at his bench amidst rows of tools – 20 chisels, 10 hammers. 15 saws, spanners and screwdrivers of all shapes and sizes. Always the right tool for the job.

Inside the shops was organised chaos. Outside it was just chaos. The whole yard was full of things that might come in useful. There was something for most eventualities, and if not Herbert could improvise. Stacks of timber were lying there being seasoned. Drums of creosote, old gooseberry bushes and scrap metal added to the debris of an ancient blacksmith's shop.

In the middle of it all stood the caravan in which Herbert lived for 25 years after his house in Factory Street was compulsorily purchased and demolished in about 1960. For three years he lived on Clara, as our visitors' book records. He repaid us by keeping her pumped out with a stirrup pump of his own construction. He was unmarried and largely self-sufficient, accepting some domestic help from my mother in the shape of washing, and many slices of chocolate cake for which he had a great liking. If we invited him

into the boat for a meal, there was always a long pause beforehand while he washed and spruced himself up. Then afterwards he would gladly sit quietly, reading waterways books or engineering magazines for enjoyment.

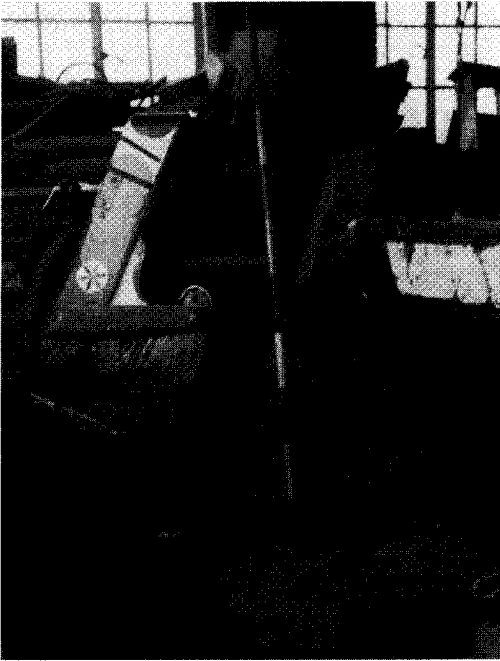
It was a mystery how he made ends meet. He sharpened saws for Hoods and did some odd jobs, which brought in a little income. He worked on a number of famous boats over the years, among which Cressy, immortalised in Tom Rolt's book *Narrow Boat*, became the best known. (We have a panel of his painted roses similar to that which he did as a frontispiece for the book.) But he only ever once asked us for money, and that was for the down payment on a new engine for Clara which he duly installed. Apart from that we always had to ask him how much he would accept for his work. This (fortunately for us) was always less than any other craftsman would have earned.

Once I drove him to the saw-mills at Silverstone and he proceeded to buy a tree to replace his stock of planks. Nothing so vulgar as money seems to have been mentioned to anyone.

His only close family was his elder brother George, who lived in Easington. For many years George had left the dock, but latterly he came back to help Herbert, arriving on his bicycle and whistling gently. George was rather deaf, and a ritual argument would be kept up between the brothers as Herbert gave instructions about what he wanted and George failed to hear what was required.

Herbert's other unusual relationship was with British Waterways who, so far as one could tell, could never quite make up their mind what to do with Herbert. He did not own the freehold of the dock and observed an uneasy truce with British Waterways, who doubtless felt uncomfortable about the eyesore into which the exterior of the dock was degenerating. Yet they could not evict someone who had been a feature of the waterways for considerably longer than they had.

How Herbert would have reacted to the present state of the dock is anybody's guess. He would certainly have been delighted at the continuation of boatbuilding and the preservation of the dock. But he would have been amazed at any idea of his work becoming a spectator sport – he was too private a man for that – and horrified at the possibility of the dock being preserved in aspic. It used to be a living workplace and that is how it should remain. So he would have shared my pleasure when in the summer of 2006 I met Clara again, under new ownership, emerging from Tooley's Dock in the year of her 100th birthday. Another good example of continuity.



*Two narrow boat rudders
and Clara's stern.*



Herbert Tooley lifting the stop planks to let water into the dock.

BANBURY WILLS PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY 1700-1799

Jeremy Gibson

One of the features of the Banbury burial registers as published by the Society is the inclusion of references against the relevant entries to probate records proved in the local Peculiar Court of Banbury and in the national Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.). The assumption that this latter court was confined to the wealthy and the landed gentry is misconceived. It was in fact regularly used by the executors of testators of relatively humble status. This was particularly the case in Banbury, where it was the only alternative to the Peculiar Court (the Oxford diocesan Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts had no jurisdiction in Banbury and some neighbouring parishes). It is particularly noticeable amongst the Quakers, who would have been reluctant to have to deal with the 'hireling priest', *i.e.* the Vicar of Banbury, who was usually the Commissary appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to preside over the proceedings of the Peculiar Court.

At the time of publication of the earlier registers (BHS vols. 7 and 9, 1966 and 1969) modern indexes to testators of wills proved in P.C.C., also providing indexes of places, had only been published up to 1700 (mostly by the British Record Society), so the later burial registers in general lacked references to this higher court.

Recently, however, The National Archives (T.N.A.), formerly the Public Record Office, utilising modern technology, have been able to create new indexes to the testators in P.C.C. for the all the remaining period, 1701 to 1857. These are freely available on line through the internet, with the additional facility that searches can be made for place names as well as personal names. I was thus able (through the good offices of Bob Boyd) to have a print-out listing around 600 wills from Banbury itself (there may be others under Neithrop, Calthorpe etc.). These have been arranged chronologically with, where identified, dates of burial. The first section, covering the eighteenth century, follows, and the period 1800-1857 will be published later. The list concludes with an index to surnames, by year. It should be noted that as yet there is no modern index to letters of administration (admons.) for those who died intestate.

Thus we now have a simple list of many of the men (and their widows or unmarried daughters) who were influential in Banbury's government and trade in the eighteenth century. It is of course confined to those who lived, or at least died, in the town. No attempt has been made to include the wealthy landed magnates such as those living at Wroxton or Broughton, or in London.

It is interesting, too, to discover those whose residence and livelihood were in the town, but who were evidently not buried in the parish churchyard. The Quakers are listed in the appendix to the published parish registers, but no other registers for dissenters (of whom there were many) survive. They must account for some, but certainly not all, of the P.C.C. testators without burial record.

This listing has been confined just to Banbury, but it should be simple for village historians to access the far fewer testators from their own locality.

Copies of the wills themselves are available, at a modest charge (currently £3.50), via the internet [DocumentsOnline (images of documents from TNA)]:

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/search/advanced_search.

Banbury Wills in P.C.C. 1700-1799

Date	Surname	Forename	Status	Prob 11/	Burial nf = not found
<i>Burial Register of Banbury, Part Two, 1700-1723. BHS 9, 1968.</i>					
1700	Apletree [Apletre]	Thomas	apothecary	457	18 Jun 1700
1700	Cooke	Mark	mason [Quaker]	457	2 Jun 1700
1700	Wagstaffe	Hanna(h)	wid [Calthorpe]	458	9 Oct 1700
1701	Wheatly	Mary	wid	461	5 Feb 1700/1
1701	(W)riglesworth	Edward	doctor of physic	462	30 Sep 1701
1703	Walter	Robert	gent	468	11 Sep 1702
1703	Cave	John	brazier [alderman]	471	4 Jun 1703
1703	Newlove [Neulove]	Anthony	gent	471	21 May 1703
1703	Bradshaw	Mary	wid [Calthorpe]	472	29 Oct 1703
1703	Tranter	John	webster & now belonging to HM ship Chichester	473	<i>nf</i>
1704	Nicholls [Nix]	Thomas	gent	475	19 Dec 1703
1704	Lardin/Larden	Thomas	[Mr, Overthorpe]	477	20 May 1704
1704	Youick [Yonick]	John	'master' [malster]	477	30 Apr 1704
1705	Gulliver	Samuell	wheelwright	481	24 Feb 1704/5
1705	Style	Daniel	gent [at ye Unicorn]	484	5 May 1705
(1705	D avis	Thomas	gent [of Hardwick]	486	3 Apr 1705)
1706	Lane	Judith	wid	486	1 Dec 1705
1706	Cater	John	haberdasher of hats [Quaker]]	489	30 Apr 1706
1706	Pargiter	Dorothy	spinster	491	5 Sep 1706
1707	Cooke	Elizabeth	wid	492	<i>nf</i>
1707	Hill	Andrew	apothecary	496	18 Apr 1707
1708	Cave	Joice	wid	501	29 Jul 1707
1708	Hams	Joseph	tallow chandler	502	3 Mar 1707/8
1708	Style	Philip	gent [town clerk]	502	4 Sep 1706
1708	Wetherell	Christopher	gent	505	<i>nf</i>
1709	Johnson	Jonathan	baker	509	25 Apr 1709
1709	Walker	Edward	slatter	510	11 Jun 1709
1710	Nicholls	William	gent	516	<i>nf</i>
1710	Woodhull	Anne	wid	517	<i>nf</i>
1710	Hawten/Hawtyn	Simon(d)s	tallow chandler	518	3 Feb 1709/10
1710	Walford	Mary	wid	518	<i>nf</i>
1711	Collings/Collins [Coleing	Samuel Simon	yeoman shepherd, Wickham	521	? 2 Feb 1708/9]

<i>Date</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Prob 11/</i>	<i>Burial</i>
1711	Lane	Martha	spinster	522	19 Jun 1711
1711	Perryn	William	sadler	523	15 Aug 1711
1711	Stone	John, senr	joiner [Quaker]	524	30 Jul 1711
1711	Walford	Theophilus	gent	524	<i>nf</i>
1712	March	William	innholder [ye Bear]	527	26 Jan 1711/2
1713	Abraham als Metcalfe	Thomas	apothecary	537	19 Jun 1713
1714	Lane	Frances	spinster	539	5 Mar 1713/4
1714	Welchman	John	gent	539	26 Aug 1713
1714	Haynes	Mary	wid	542	<i>nf</i>
1716	Thorp	George	haberdasher [alderman]	550	14 Sep 1711
1716	Nicholls [als Nix]	Elizabeth	wid [relict of Thomas]	555	14 Sep 1711
1717	Harris	Thomas	mercier [Quaker]	557	13 Feb 1716/7
1717	Penn	Joseph	barber	559	<i>nf</i>
1717	Curfey [Curfie]	Edward	gent [a liftenant, Calthorpe]	561	13 Jun 1716
1717	Gilkes	George	shoemaker, Neithrop	561	10 Apr 1717
1718	Burroughs	Richard	jersey weaver	562	<i>nf</i>
1718	Clackson	Alice	spinster [dau of Sr William, Knight, of ye City of Oxford]	562	11 Oct 1715
1718	Gascoigne	Mary	wid [Jacob, glover]	564	23 May 1718
1718	Stokes	Charles	gent	566	17 Feb 1717/8
1719	<i>Clever [Cleaver]</i>	<i>Samuel</i>	<i>maltster</i> <i>Inventory, PROB 3/18/36, Bundle 18 Part 1</i>		<i>27 Nov 1718</i>
1719	White	Mary	wid [midwife]	568	3 Dec 1718
1719	Owen	Thomas	gent [attorney at law and JP of this Corporation]	568	22 Jan 1718/9
1720	Wills	Edward	mercier [Quaker]	574	16 Feb 1719/20
1722	Lucas	Henry	chirurgion [surgeon]	585	7 Aug 1721
1723	Wills	Mary	wid [Quaker]	593	19 Oct 1722

Burial Register of Banbury, Part Three, 1723-1812. BHS 18, 1984.

1724	Usher [Ussher]	Joane	wid	596	17 Jan 1723/4
1724	Hams	Hannah	wid	599	23 Aug 1723
1725	Claxton	Dame Mary	wid	601	<i>nf</i>
1725	Carrick	John	innholder [victualler]	604	14 Jun 1725
1726	Abraham als Metcalf	Mary	wid [Thos, apothecary]	610	17 May 1726
1727	Busby	Thomas	woollen draper [Quaker]	613	13.8.1726 at Eydon
1727	Goad	Cecilia		615	<i>nf</i>
1728	Smart	Robert	tailor	621	24 Sep 1727
1728	Smith	Elizabeth	wid	622	26 Apr 1728
1728	Lane	Ann	gentlewoman	623	16 Apr 1728
1728	Butler	Mary	wid [Joseph, victualler]	624	25 Sep 1728
1729	Owen	Sarah		628	<i>nf</i>
1729	Reason	Grace	spinster	629	22 Mar 1728/9
1729	Claridge	William	tanner	630	26 May 1729
1729	Bury	John	mal[t]ster	632	7 Oct 1729
1729	Hill	David	tailor [Quaker]	633	3.3.1729
1730	Harris	Martha	spinster	635	<i>nf</i>
1730	Perrin [Perryn]	Makepeace	wid	635	5 Jan 1729/ 30
1730	Sturt	Elizabeth	spinster	637	22 Dec 1729
1731	Brent	Robert	apothecary	646	<i>nf</i>

Date	Surname	Forename	Status	Prob 11/	Burial
1731	Goodwin	Francis	tanner [senr, JP]	647	23 Sep 1731
1731	Lane	Jane	spinster	648	9 Nov 1731
1732	Kinch	Hannah	wid	650	31 Jan 1731/2
1732	Kinch	Hannah	spinster	650	16 Feb 1731/2
1732	Youick	John	grocer	650	29 Jan 1731/2
1732	Wilson	Thomas	apothecary [surgeon]	654	31 Oct 1730
1733	Carrick	Anne	wid	656	24 Jan 1732/3
			[relict John, innkeeper]		
1733	Tyler	Thomas	innholder	657	<i>nf</i>
1733	Taylor	Thomas	malster [s.p.]	660	24 Jun 1733
1733	Sayle [Sale]	Daniel(l)	yeoman [grazier]	661	19 May 1733
1734	French	Robert	mercier	663	19 May 1733
1734	Creswell	Susanna	spinster	665	<i>nf</i>
1734	Astley	John	gent	668	<i>nf</i>
1735	Stepto(e)	William	innholder [victualler]	669	23 Oct 1734
1735	Haynes	Richard	ironmonger [Quaker]	670	9.6.1731
1735	Paynton	Shreeve	[Esqr]	672	18 Apr 1735
1735	Baber	Benjamin	gent	673	19 Nov 1734
1735	Haynes	Anthony	gent [alderman]	674	12 Sep 1635
1736	Dorsett [Dorset]	Sarah	wid	675	2 Jan 1735/6
1736	Burrows	John	jersey weaver	678	1 Aug 1735
1736	Haynes	John	ironmonger [Quaker]	680	19.8.1736
1737	Tatam	Margaret(t)	wid [Roger, glover]	682	13 May 1736
1737	Nunn	Frances	wid	685	<i>nf</i>
1738	Smith	John	surgeon	689	6 May 1738
1739	Cater	Samuel	haberdasher [Quaker]	695	16.10.1738
1739	Hicks	Josiah	mariner	696	<i>nf</i>
1739	Rymill	Richard	baker	697	30 Jun 1739
1739	Davies	Stephen	clerk	699	24 Oct 1739
			[presbyterian minister]		
1740	Sale	William	clothier [weaver]	700	21 Dec 1739
1740	Paynton	Margaret(t)	wid [dau Mr Richard]	703	23 Dec 1738/9
1740	Potter	John	apothecary	704	23 May 1740
1741	Allington	Sara Anna	spinster	707	28 Aug 1739
			[Sarah Hannah]		
1741	Soden	Mary	spinster	710	3 Dec 1740
1741	Turton	Mary	spinster	713	<i>nf</i>
1742	Stone	Dorcas	wid [Quaker]	717	17.7.1741
			<i>Inventory PROB 3/41/43, Bundle 41 part 1</i>		
1743	Gibbins	William	victualler	723	23 Nov 1742
			[innkeeper from the Unicorn]		
			<i>Inventory, by Sarah Gibbins, relict & exex PROB 3/42/37, Bundle 42 part 1</i>		
1743	Jarvis	William	[garter-]weaver	725	10 Jan 1742/3
1743	Potter	Sarah	wid	726	11 Apr 1743
			[relict of Mr John, apothecary]		
1744	Gibbard/Gibberd	Thomas	baker [Neithrop]	735	16 Aug 1744
1745	Soden	Joseph	[saddler]	738	26 Jan 1744/5
1745	Wheatly	Richard	gent [ironmonger]	739	4 Aug 1744
1745	Claridge	Isabell	wid	742	<i>nf</i>
1746	Barret	Mary	wid [relict Mr John]	746	10 Apr 1746
1746	Wilson/Willson	Ann	wid	746	<i>nf</i>
1746	Ferrand	Bridgitt/Bridget	spinster	750	<i>nf</i>
1747	Williamson	Winifred	spinster	757	11 Jun 1747

Date	Surname	Forename	Status	Prob 11/	Burial
1747	Paynton	Mary	spinster inventory, ador. Thomas Paynton, brother, PROB 3/46/15, Bundle 46 Part -		9 Jul 1746
1748	Kening	John	stonecutter [-carver]	759	5 Dec 1747
1748	Terry	Thomas	mercier	761	12 Mar 1747/8
1748	Clarson	Henry	dyer [Mayor]	765	18 Mar 1747/8
1749	Paynton	Richard	gent [Town Clerk]	770	7 Oct 1748
1749	Tryst	Andrew	doctor of physic	774	nf
1750	Newell	Thomas	gent	776	nf
1751	Abraham als Metcalfe	Henry	[apothecary]	785	26 Dec 1750
1751	Stokes	Thomas	vintner [innkeeper (Three Tuns) & alderman]	785	28 Dec 1750
1751	Beck	Mary	spinster	786	nf
1751	Kidd	Benjamin	[Quaker] [a minister for 39 years]	788	14.3.1751
1751	Newman	John	single man [gardener]	791	29 Oct 1751
1752	Box	Edward	brazier [JP & Chamberlain]	793	28 Feb 1752
1752	Burford	Richard	mercier	793	7 Mar 1752
1752	D'Oyly	Christopher	gent	793	8 Feb 1752
1752	Fox	Mary	spinster	794	nf
1752	Knight	Hannah	spinster	798	nf
1753	Kidd	Mary	wid	800	nf
1753	Gascoyne	Isaac	currier	801	21 Mar 1753
1754	Turton	Grace	spinster	808	nf
1755	Eglestone	Elizabeth	wid [relict of Isaac, joiner]	814	20 Dec 1754
1755	Kening	Richard	surgeon	817	22 Mar 1755
1756	Jarvis	Mary	wid [relict of William]	823	5 jun 1756
1756	Astly/Astley	Mary	spinster	825	nf
1757	Davies [Davis]	Ann	wid [relict of Mr Stephen Davis, minister of the Gospel]	833	17 Oct 1757
1758	Hawtyn	Joseph	brazier	838	13 Sep 1757
1758	Hawtyn	Mary	wid [relict of Joseph]	838	23 Apr 1758
1758	Sansbury	Samuel	cutler [JP]	840	18 Jan 1758
1758	Woodfield	Richard	mercier	840	24 Jun 1758
1758	Reynolds	Michael	mercier [Quaker]	842	13.7.1758
1758	Wardle	John	clerk [MA, Vicar of B.]	842	8 Sep 1758
1759	Grant	Thomas	weaver	850	3 Nov 1758
1760	Bradford	Thomas	gent [JP & alderman]	858	15 Mar 1760
1760	Bloxham	Thomas	joiner	859	2 Jan 1760
1761	Shropshire	Richard	gent	866	nf
1761	Beaw	Anne	spinster	867	15 Apr 1761
1762	Thorp	Samuel	laceman	876	3 mar 1762
1763	Reason [Reasin]	Nathaniel	cutler	883	15 Dec 1762
1762	Tryst	Ann	spinster	881	nf
1763	Longe	Mary	[relict of Mr Andrew, apothecary]	883	27 Dec 1762
1763	D'Oyl(e)y	Robert	gent	888	24 Apr 1763
1763	Goodwin	Francis	tanner [JP, Chamberlain]	888	29 Jan 1763
1763	Taylor	Alice	wid [of Robert, shoemaker]	892	28 Aug 1763

<i>Date</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Prob 11/</i>	<i>Burial</i>
1765	Jameson	James	shoemaker	906	<i>nf</i>
1765	Green	Elizabeth	wid	909	<i>nf</i>
1765	Gardner	Valentine	grocer	911	<i>nf</i>
1765	Gardner	Robert	baker	912	28 Aug 1765
1765	Potter	John	gent	913	<i>nf</i>
1766	Cobb	Thomas	worsted [garter] weaver	921	7 Jul 1766
1766	Shropshire	Mary	wid	924	<i>nf</i>
1767	King	William	gent	926	<i>nf</i>
1767	Baylis	Edward	stonecutter [mason]	929	13 May 1767
1768	Gascoyne	Richard	currier	937	<i>nf</i>
	[Gascoyne	Mrs	wid		24 Aug 1769]
1768	Irons	William	husbandman	942	<i>nf</i>
1768	Rainbow	Ann	spinster	944	15 Nov 1768
1768	Southam	Richard	gent [yeoman]	944	30 Jun 1767
1769	Lane	Elizabeth	spinster	950	<i>nf</i>
1769	North	Richard	grocer	950	<i>nf</i>
1769	Resin [Reason]	Martha	wid [relict Nathaniel]	953	29 Nov 1769
1770	Moseley	Susanna(h)	spinster	957	<i>nf</i>
1770	Paine	John	grocer	958	14 Mar 1770
1770	Stone	Elizabeth	spinster [Quaker]	959	24.9.1769
1770	Tyler	John	mercier [Quaker]	962	? 3.2.1765
1771	Partridge	William	joiner & cabinet maker	972	30 Sep 1771
1771	Stone	Thomas	grocer [Quaker]	973	18.12.1771
1772	Beck	Thomas	grocer	980	31 Jul 1772
1772	Williams	John	tallow chandler	980	<i>nf</i>
1773	Bloxham	John	[joiner]	984	14 Aug 1772
1773	Sansbury	Esther	wid [Samuel, gent]	990	23 Jun 1773
1773	Aplin	Benjamin	gent	991	17 Aug 1773
1773	Brown	Benjamin	barber [peruke-maker]	991	6 Oct 1773
1774	Tyler	Elizabeth	wid	994	<i>nf</i>
1775	Newman	John	gent	1010	24 Mar 1775
			[master plush/shag weaver]		
1775	Hughes	Mary	wid	1012	<i>nf</i>
1775	Wheatly	Thomas	gent [ironmonger]	1014	13 Sep 1775
1776	Beesley	Thomas	ironmonger	1017	<i>nf</i>
1776	Beeston	Elizabeth	spinster	1026	<i>nf</i>
1777	Rolls	Elizabeth	wid	1030	<i>nf</i>
1777	Green	Joshua	shag manufacturer	1032	23 May 1777
1777	Wyatt	William	[mercier]	1032	5 Nov 1776
1777	Habcraft	William	apothecary	1035	14 Jul 1777
1779	Lane	John	gent [grocer]	1050	23 Jan 1779
1781	Clarson	Henry	wine merchant [JP]	1075	25 Nov 1780
1781	Heydon	Elisha	gent [mercier]	1078	4 May 1781
1781	Wells	Robert	gent	1078	<i>nf</i>
1781	Wheatly	Rev Thomas	clerk	1081	28 Mar 1781
1781	Say & Sele, Lord	Rt Hon Richard	Broughton Castle	1082	<i>nf</i>
1782	Gibbons	Sarah	wid	1086	<i>nf</i>
1782	Burford	Richard	gent	1097	16 Oct 1682
1783	Pitfield	Joseph	gent	1102	13 Dec 1782
1783	Wyatt	Charles	draper [mercier]	1103	18 Dec 1782
1783	Horseman	Judith	spinster	1106	4 May 1786
1783	Barrett	William	gent	1108	18 Aug 1783
1784	Tyler	Mary	wid [John, mercier]	1115	10 Mar 1784

<i>Date</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Prob 11/</i>	<i>Burial</i>
1784	Robins/Robbins	John		1117	<i>nf</i>
1785	Rymill	John	baker	1129	22 Mar 1785
1785	Longe	William	gent	1130	18 Feb 1785
1785	Towerzey	Edward	gent	1134	14 Nov 1784
1785	Deacle	Thomas	surgeon	1135	20 Aug 1785
1785	Pedley	Humphrey	salesman [tailor]	1136	1 Nov 1785
1786	Taylor	William	victualler [farmer]	1143	3 Apr 1786
1786	Adams	Dorcas	wid	1146	<i>nf</i>
1786	Pearson	Edward	shag manufacturer	1147	18 Dec 1785
1786	Thorp(e)	Joyce	spinster	1147	17 Mar 1786
1786	Freman	Anne	spinster	1148	<i>nf</i>
1788	Calcott	William	gent	1165	16 Feb 1787
1788	Thorp(e) als Fullford	Hannah	wid	1166	6 Jan 1788
1788	Horseman	Ann	spinster	1167	25 Jul 1787
1789	Cary	John	steel [malt] mill maker	1178	19 Apr 1789
1789	Sharpe	William	gent	1183	<i>nf</i>
1790	Butcher	William	plumber & glazier	1189	15 Aug 1789
1790	Youick	Thomas	gent	1196	12 Apr 1790
1791	Newman	Sarah	wid [J Newman, gent]	1200	14 Jan 1791
1791	Beesley	Elizabeth	wid [Thomas] [Quaker]	1204	11.2.1791
1791	Bloxham	John	timber merchant	1206	12 Jun 1791
1791	Woodfield	Christian	spinster	1211	1 Nov 1791
1793	Hyde/Hide	Elizabeth	spinster	1236	29 Aug 1791
1793	Hyde/Hide	Sarah	spinster	1236	11 Jul 1791
1793	Hyde/Hide	Vade	spinster	1236	29 Jun 1793
1793	Harrison	Rev William	clerk	1237	28 Dec 1792
1794	Green	George	shag manufacturer [gent & alderman]	1244	11 Apr 1794
1794	Rymill	Robert	gent	1253	5 Dec 1794
1795	Bignell	Richard	gent	1255	18 Jan 1795
1795	Bull	William	grazier	1255	19 Jan 1795
1796	Grimes	John	victualler	1276	8 Jun 1796
1796	Lane	Margaret	wid [of John, gent]	1277	6 Jun 1796
1796	Sconce	Richard	farmer & grazier [Neithrop] [Quaker]	1282	12.10.1796
1797	Banbury	Mary	wid [late Aynho, Q.]	1296	29.9.1797
1798	King	William		1300	?
1798	[King]	William	victualler		27 May 1799]
1798	Newman	Richard	victualler	1305	<i>nf</i>
1798	Wardle	Ann	spinster	1310	16 Jul 1798
1798	Spillman	Rev Robert	clerk [JP]	1310	28 May 1798
1798	Nutt	Thomas	gent	1312	8 Sep 1798
1799	Longe	Andrew	apothecary [gent]	1318	29 Aug 1798
1799	Pain	John	timber merchant [alderman]	1321	8 Jan 1799
1799	Cobb	Sarah	wid [mother of T Cobb]	1322	21 Dec 1798
1799	Merrett/Merritt	William	woolcomber	1324	<i>nf</i>
1799	Bloxham	Ann	[Miss]	1326	8 Feb 1799
1799	Pinfold	Thomas	watchmaker	1327	<i>nf</i>
1799	Reeve[s]	Thomas	currier [gent]	1327	6 Jul 1799
1799	Wells	Thomas	coffeeman [gent]	1328	21 May 1799
1799	Gill	William	brewer [weaver]	1331	14 May 1799

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Figures represent years, '17' omitted, i.e. '13' = 1713.

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BANBURY WILLS AND INVENTORIES, 1660-1723

Barrie Trinder

More than twenty years ago the Society was given, by the Bodleian, a set of photocopies of Banbury Wills and Inventories for the period 1660-1723. These, like the earlier published volumes (1590-1650, BHS 13 and 14), were all from the records of the Banbury Peculiar Court. The copies had been made for an American scholar, Dr Richard Vann, for work he was doing on Quakerism, although they cannot have been much use for that purpose.

The collection has been in my possession for a long time. I had done some work on it, using some transcripts for teaching purposes, and publishing some, including the splendid Upton inventory for what was then *The Three Tuns* and now the *Whateley*, in *C&CH* 8.1 (Autumn 1979). I have at last completed transcriptions of the inventories and summaries of the wills, all now in digital form. Before long I hope to have it all on CD.

I have now passed the photocopies to the Centre for Banburyshire Studies

Lecture Reports

Brian Little

Thursday 14th September 2006

***The History of Banbury's Boatyard and Canal* – Matthew Armitage**

(report held over so it could relate to Paul Hayter's article, pages 48-55)

Matthew Armitage began with an interesting explanation of how he became involved with the former Tooley Yard. His family embraced seven generations of watermen but he himself reoriented from an early interest in archaeology to become a boat master at Oxford where *Rosamund the Fayre* was based before being moored at Banbury.

There followed a potted history of the Oxford Canal and its development and especially details about the origins and evolution of the dry dock. Matthew recalled the especially difficult days of the 1920's when Tooley faced severe railway competition, hardly surprising as a journey by boat from Banbury to Oxford took fourteen hours.

Matthew was at great pains to explain that the Tooley enterprise was really a complex of inter-related workshops, which included a forge and carpenter's store. The role of a blacksmith was paramount.

He stressed that the present set-up is a working boatyard with associated chandlery and not a museum. At the centre of activities has been commissioned work but they also organise all sorts of courses, some of which attract schools.

Today life at the yard is hectic, especially as many people are intent on buying boats as a stepping-stone to the creation of floating homes on a canal thronged at times with leisure traffic.

Thursday 14th December 2006

The Battle of Edgehill and the Edgecote Trail – David Buxton

In some ways this might have been sub-titled ‘New light on an old battle’. Our speaker opened with some fascinating comments about no one expecting a prolonged Civil War, merely one battle and then quite quickly a progression to peaceful negotiation.

Edgehill seems to have been a logical location for this battle largely because of the natural progression of the rival factions from Nottingham (the Royalists) and Northampton (the Roundheads). This led to personal locations of Charles at Sir William Chancie’s house at Edgecote House and Essex at Kineton.

David Buxton talked at length about the role of mercenaries in the Battle of Edgehill and how significant were a whole series of disagreements within the respective armies about the disposition of forces. At the centre of these arguments were figureheads such as Sir William Balfour for Parliament and Sir Jacob Astley for the King. Ultimately there was no winner at Edgehill and Essex failed to bar Charles’ progression to London.

The second half of the talk was about the trail – twenty miles of waymarked footpath from Edgecote, site of an earlier battle during the Wars of the Roses, to Edgehill.

Though the Battle of Edgehill ended with no immediate winners, it can be said that the present day evolution of a trail has been a success for everyone.

Thursday 11th January 2007

The making of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography – Alex May

The *Dictionary of National Biography* can be traced back to its nineteenth century founder, the publisher George Murray Smith. He was a man of many parts as he was also owner of a mineral water business. The way he shaped the *Dictionary* was greatly influenced by Cornhill editor Leslie Stephens who wanted the book to feature notable figures from every walk of life.

When Stephens’ health failed, Sidney Lee took over and for the first time evolved what we would now call a mission statement.

The Victorian work was published during the years 1885 to 1901 in 63 volumes. Three supplementary volumes followed and altogether these accounted for over 30,000 lives.

During the course of the twentieth century many new lives were added thanks to the work of the Oxford University Press. Research revealed new information on existing lives but also focussed on women and those people involved in business, culture and entertainment, colonial affairs and the activities of those in Britain who originated abroad, which had been under-represented in earlier volumes.

The new complete edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* was published in 2004 and on time. It featured over 54,000 lives.

Our speaker, who had been involved since 1998, and become head of a specialist team working on twentieth century lives, reckoned that the current 60 volumes would possibly be the last large print run. We have now entered the 'on line age'. This change will permit constant updates and the associated search engine will enable easier access to those with connections with a specific place. Those of us with an Oxfordshire library ticket can consult the *Dictionary* free of charge via the Oxfordshire County Council's web site by keying in our library number.

The meeting scheduled for 8th February, on the *Battle of Naseby*, by **Martin Marix-Evans**, had to be postponed because of snow and ice, but in an extension of our lecture season will now be held on **Thursday 12th April**.

Thursday 8th March 2007

***Sanderson Miller of Radway, Gentleman Architect* – Will Hawkes**

As editor of Miller's *Diaries*, Will Hawkes' gave us a knowledgeable and well-illustrated talk. Nicholas Cooper's admirable book review (*C&CH.16.9*, Summer 2006) renders any further report superfluous.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT, 2006

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the 49th Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year 2006.

During the year Dr Helen Forde was first co-opted and then elected to the committee. Otherwise officers and committee members continued unchanged. Membership of the Society remains close to three hundred, most as records members. Attendance at meetings and new membership has been variable, due partly, it is suspected, to the advancing years of some normally regular attenders. Posters (fresh for each meeting) are distributed by Deborah Hayter for display at a wide number of key places.

We were saddened to lose two of our staunchest long-term members, Dr John Rivers and Penelope Renold. Obituaries have appeared.

For his final season of arranging meetings (since 1995), Nick Allen has maintained their accustomed entertaining variety. Reports on most, generally prepared by Brian Little, have appeared in *Cake & Cockhorse*. Julian Hunt's talk on the Civil War in Buckinghamshire was based around a collection of portraits of participants, Nat Alcock demonstrated the evolution of Warwickshire houses, and our own 'local historian in residence' Brian Little, in describing the Beale and Blinkhorn photographic archive, gave us a fascinating visual introduction to his recently published history of Banbury.

The autumn season opened with the customary reception followed appropriately by Matthew Armitage's history of the adjacent boatyard and canal; the report appears in this issue. Beryl Ellerslie outlined the history of Temple Balsall and its connection with the Knights Templar, Simon Townley gave us an insight to the work involved in preparing volumes of the Oxfordshire *Victoria County History*, and we ended the year with a description of the Edgehill and Edgecote Trail project (the sequel, on Naseby, postponed in February due to a rare taste of real winter snow, will now be heard in April).

In the summer, a visit to the archaeological site of the Bishop's Palace at Witney proved a popular change from our more usual country house excursions, as did a return to Kelmscott Manor. Once again these were organised with initiative and efficiency by Beryl Hudson.

The A.G.M. was held at the County Museum at Woodstock, and the attendance showed that members are prepared to travel some distance for this meeting.

We returned to the normal three issues of *Cake & Cockhorse*, though the appearance of the Summer issue was understandably hazarded by your editor's lengthy confinement to hospital during August and September.

Contributions came from Nick Allen, Colin Cohen, Nicholas Cooper, Deborah Hayter, Pamela Horn, Kevin Lodge, Fiona Thompson, Barrie Trinder and Cliff Webb, as well as a seventeenth century 'Anon.' and from regulars Brian Little and the editor himself.

Once again our expectations of publishing records volumes have been dashed, this year by the untimely poor health and eventual serious illness of Jeremy Gibson. Thankfully he is now well recovered and work is once again progressing well. The 'minor work' on the indexes to the diaries of William Cotton Risley turned out to be much greater than expected, and Beryl Hudson has spent a great deal of time expanding these. The subject index has been particularly difficult, due to the diarist's many diverse interests. Work on Volume One is now almost complete. It has also restarted on *Turnpike Roads to Banbury*. Publication of one or both should soon occur. We also have a very exciting and attractive special volume well advanced for publication to coincide with our Fiftieth Anniversary this October.

Our general income comfortably covered the cost of our monthly meetings and the publication of *Cake & Cockhorse*, but our decision to make a contribution of £1000 to the eventually successful appeal to save the Cartwright papers meant that we ended the year with a small loss. Our end-of-year balance should be sufficient to cover the publishing costs of the records volumes in the pipeline. There were no calls on the Brinkworth Fund during the year.

Banbury Historical Society

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31 December 2006

GENERAL FUND	2006	2005
INCOME	£	£
Subscriptions	2,482	2,591
Income Tax refund	517	300
Building Society interest	431	433
Sale of publications	187	535
Other	54	82
Total Income	<u>3,671</u>	<u>3,951</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Cake & Cockhorse costs	1,846	1,201
Records volumes costs	0	4
Meetings	702	575
Reception & AGM	169	116
Administration inc publicity	383	252
Contribution to Cartwright Appeal	1,000	0
Contribution to repair of Chalcombe church bells (Contribution to repair of Hanwell church clock)	100	0
Total Expenditure	<u>4,000</u>	<u>2,199</u>
DEFICIT (SURPLUS) for the year from (to) the General Fund	<u>(329)</u>	<u>1,753</u>
BRINKWORTH FUND		
INCOME		
Building Society interest	78	79
EXPENDITURE		
SURPLUS for the year to the Brinkworth Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>78</u>	<u>79</u>

Banbury Historical Society

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006

GENERAL FUND	2006	2005
Balance at 1 January 2006	16,465	14,712
Less Deficit (<i>Plus Surplus</i>) for the year	<u>(329)</u>	<u>1753</u>
Balance at 31 December 2006	<u>16,136</u>	<u>16,465</u>
BRINKWORTH FUND		
Balance at 1 January 2006	2,719	2,640
Plus Surplus for the year	78	79
Balance at 31 December 2006	<u>2,797</u>	<u>2,719</u>
TOTAL BALANCE at 31 December 2006	<u>18,933</u>	<u>19,184</u>
Represented by:		
ASSETS:		
NatWest Bank Banbury - Current Account	1,564	2,153
Leeds Building Society - General Account	15,344	14,974
Leeds Building Society - Brinkworth Account	2,797	2,719
Cash	23	42
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>19,728</u>	<u>19,828</u>
Less LIABILITIES:		
Subscriptions in advance	545	644
Sundry Creditors	250	0
Total Liabilities	<u>795</u>	<u>644</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>18,933</u>	<u>19,184</u>

G.F. Griffiths, Hon. Treasurer

I have reviewed and examined the books and records of the Banbury Historical Society and confirm that the accounts prepared by the Hon. Treasurer represent a fair and accurate summary of the financial transactions completed in the year ended 31 December 2006.

R.J. Mayne, FCA FCMA
10 February 2007

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.

Records series:

Wigginton Constables' Books 1691-1836 (vol. 11, with Phillimore).

Banbury Wills and Inventories 1591-1650, 2 parts (vols. 13, 14).

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).

Oxfordshire and North Berkshire Protestation Returns and Tax Assessments 1641-1642 (vol. 24).

The 'Bawdy Court' of Banbury: The Act Book of the Peculiar Court of Banbury and Cropredy 1625-38, ed. R.K. Gilkes (vol. 26).

King's Sutton Churchwardens' Accounts 1636-1700, ed. Paul Hayter (vol. 27).

The Banbury Chapbooks, by Dr Leo John de Freitas (vol. 28).

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

In preparation:

Selections from the *Diaries of William Cotton Risley*, ed. G.W. Smedley-Stevenson:

Part 1: *Vicar of Deddington 1836-1848*;

Part 2: *Squarson of Deddington 1849-1869*.

Turnpike Roads to Banbury, by Alan Rosevear.

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 Banbury Museum, Spiceball Park 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**.

All members' names and addresses are held on the Society's computer database for subscription and mailing purposes only. Please advise if you object to this practice.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Spring/Summer 2007 Programme

Indoor Meeting, at Banbury Museum.

Thursday 12th April 2007 (postponed from February), 7.30 p.m.

The Battle of Naseby and the Battlefields Trust, *Martin Marix Evans.*

Indoors and Outdoors

*Wednesday 25th April 2007, 6.00 p.m., at **Deddington Church:***

Deddington Walkabout, with *Chris Day* (talk in church if wet).

Thursday 24th May 2007, 2.00 for 2.30 p.m.

Rousham House and grounds.

Thursday 28th June 2007, 2.00 for 2.30 p.m.

Wotton Underwood (near Bicester), house and church.

*Friday 6th July 2007, 5.00 for 5.30 p.m., at **Broughton Castle:***

Annual General Meeting.

Autumn meetings as usual, second Thursday of the month from September,
at Banbury Museum.

Saturday 20th October 2007, 10.30 for 11.00 a.m.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, at Wroxton Abbey.

Numbers restricted. Attendance confined to confirmed prior applicants.