

CAKE AND COCKHORSE



Banbury Historical Society

Summer 1967

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BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The Society was founded in 1958 to encourage interest in the history of the town and neighbouring parts of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire.

The magazine Cake and Cockhorse is issued to members four times a year. This includes illustrated articles based on original local historical research, as well as recording the Society's activities. A booklet Old Banbury - a short popular history, by E.R.C. Brinkworth, M.A., price 3/6 and a pamphlet A History of Banbury Cross price 6d have been published and a Christmas card is a popular annual production.

The Society also publishes an annual records volume. These have included Oxfordshire Clock-makers, 1400-1850; South Newington Churchwardens' Accounts 1553-1684; Banbury Marriage Register, 1558-1837 (3 parts) and Baptism and Burial Register, 1558-1653. Volumes in advanced preparation include the Correspondence of Henry Tancred and Banbury Inventories, 1621-50.

Meetings are held during the winter, normally at 7.30 p.m. at the Conservative Club. Talks on general and local archaeological, historical and architectural subjects are given by invited lecturers. In the summer, excursions to local country houses and churches are arranged. Archaeological excavations and special exhibitions are arranged from time to time.

Membership of the Society is open to all, no proposer or seconder being needed. The annual subscription is 25/-, including the annual records volume, or 10/- if this is excluded. Junior membership is 5/-.

Application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary or the Hon. Treasurer.

CAKE AND COCKHORSE

The magazine of the Banbury Historical Society. Issued to members four times a year.
Volume Three. Number Eight. Summer, 1967.

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Once again the main article in "Cake and Cockhorse" is the direct outcome of the discovery of hitherto unknown original sources. The manuscripts on which Mr. Cooper's account of Four Banburyshire Churches is based were brought to the attention of the Historical Society in the summer of 1966 by Dr. Barratt of the Bodleian Library and by Mr. King of the Northamptonshire Record Office. Initially the main object of all concerned was to identify the author of the notes. Many likely sources were examined. The hands of such likely candidates as G.E. Street, Alfred Beesley, J.H. Parker and J.R. Rushton were compared with that of the manuscript. Most people acquainted with the history of the district in the 19th century were approached. But all to no avail. The identity of the author remains a mystery. But there was no doubt about the importance of the contents of the manuscripts; permission was immediately sought for their publication, and photocopies obtained for study. We are most fortunate that Mr. Cooper of the National Monuments Record was able and willing to compile such an interesting analysis of the notes, and to place the changes brought about by restoration in their national context in such an able fashion. Mr. Cooper's article on the remaining five churches described in the manuscripts will be eagerly awaited.

Each of the current year's issues of "Cake and Cockhorse" is founded on recently discovered original sources. The main feature of the September issue of 1966 was Dr. Brinkworth's analysis of the inventory of the Puritan Thomas Brasbridge. The November issue revolved around William Wilson's social survey of Neithrop, discovered when members of the Historical Society were invited to examine documents in the parish vestry. Two of the main features of the Bodicote issue in January were the 1833 map and the extracts from the churchwardens' accounts. These were not new discoveries, but for the first time Mr. Fearon made them generally available.

It is pleasing that so much new material is being recognised and published - an indication of the liveliness of local historical studies in the Banbury area, and of the free trade in knowledge which exists among scholars. The latter owes much to the existence of the Historical Society, for without the Society it is doubtful whether anyone other than a few archivists and librarians would be aware of the sources which have formed the basis of this year's magazines. That no one of the major articles in the last four issues has been based on secondary sources is also a clear sign that it is possible to avoid the sugar coated myths of the glossy magazine and the cheap guide book and still write local history which will interest large numbers of people. Popular history need not be bad history.

Our Cover: shows the Original Cake Shop, Parsons Street, as it was in the early 19th century. After possibly three centuries of trading the shop closed this May.

SOCIETY NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

Wednesday, 31st May, 7.15 p.m. An evening visit has been arranged to Alscot House in Alscot Park, near Stratford-on-Avon. This 18th century house is not normally open to the public, but the owner, Captain J. W. West, has kindly agreed to receive a party. Alscot Park lies about four miles south of Stratford, on the Oxford road (A 34), and is best reached from Banbury by following the Broughton Road (B 4035) to Shipston-on-Stour and turning right there. Those requiring transport should inform Dr. G. E. Gardam (11 Denbigh Close, Broughton Road, Banbury) or Mr. A. W. Pain at the Borough Library, and rendezvous at the North Bar Garage at 6.30 p.m. Dr. Gardam would also like to hear from those who can offer spare seats.

Saturday, 24th June, 5.30 for 5.45 p.m. Annual General Meeting. Woodstock Town Hall, followed by a visit to the Oxford City and County Museum, Fletcher's House, Woodstock, by kind invitation of the Director, Miss Jean Cook. This Museum, opened last autumn, is the first to cater primarily for the county of Oxford. Set in an attractive town house with a large garden, imaginative modern techniques show how different a museum is today from the dusty and lifeless image once presented.

Church Architecture Study Group visits have been arranged during June and July to Cropredy, Railey, Shotteswell and Chacombe. Anyone wishing to attend and who has not already received details should contact Dr. Gardam.

Industrial History

Mr. J. F. Carter, of Tarvers, Adderbury East, is appealing for volunteers to carry out research into Banbury's Industrial History. The results of the Survey will be published in a future issue of "Cake and Cockhorse". Will those interested please get in touch with him as quickly as possible. Possible subjects for investigation and research are:-

The use of steam power in north Oxfordshire.

Agricultural engineering in Banbury.

Banbury and north Oxfordshire iron foundries.

A detailed survey of the Vulcan Foundry remains and Orchard House, Neithrop.

There are many variations of the above list, depending on the particular member concerned.

The main object is to record as much as possible before all traces are destroyed by re-development.

Please contact Mr. Carter direct if you think you can or would like to try to help.

"CLOCKMAKING IN OXFORDSHIRE, 1400-1850"

This book, which was first published jointly by this Society and the Antiquarian Horological Society in 1962, has proved, deservedly, to be one of the most popular and interesting of our records volumes. The author, Dr. C. F. C. Beeson, has now prepared a Second enlarged edition, which is published solely by the Museum of the History of Science, Broad Street, Oxford, price £2.2.0.

The first two Parts are identical with the earlier complete volume, consisting of an historical review, a topographical list of clocks in the county, a biographical section, and numerous halftone illustrations. Part Three is completely new, 32 pages of text and 19 illustrations. It contains new information on 34 turret clocks and on 93 makers, of which 33 are previously unrecorded names. Part Three may be purchased separately, price 12/6, post free.

FOUR BANBURYSHIRE CHURCHES

Among papers acquired by the Bodleian Library from descendants of the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, rector of Broughton from 1870 to 1906, are manuscript notes on a number of churches in the Banbury area.¹ Their authorship is unknown, as is their precise date. Wyatt was a local antiquarian of some note², and he probably inherited them from a relation or a former incumbent: a predecessor of the same name was rector from 1819 to after 1850, and he is likely to have acquired them through some personal connection. They can be dated, though, to between 1845 and 1850, and whoever their author was, in his criticism of existing features of these churches he was expressing current notions about how churches should be restored and furnished. The fact that he thus singles out for special mention many features that met with his - and his contemporaries' - disapproval makes them a valuable record of the appearance of these churches before these abuses were removed.

These notes are directly modelled on the works of J. H. Parker, whose 'Guide to the Architectural Antiquities of the Neighbourhood of Oxford' first appeared in 1842. Parker, publisher, scholar of Gothic architecture and keeper of the Ashmolean, was a founder member of the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture in 1839³, still existing as the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.

Many accounts exist of the movement for the restoration of churches in the 19th century⁴, and a full description of its course would be out of place here. The original incentive for restoration was ritual rather than architectural. The great revival of church activity in the early 19th century found most churches totally unfit - in the eyes of many - to be settings for Anglican worship. High, box pews isolated the congregation from the ceremonial of services. The Chancel was thought of less as a sanctuary than as a convenient place for the parson to sit. Piecemeal repair had produced buildings that were cluttered, distracting and anything but conducive to reverence.

The revival was spurred on its way by individuals - A. W. Pugin, Dr. John Jebb, Keble, Pusey and the Tractarians - and by organisations such as the Oxford Society already referred to, and the Cambridge Camden Society, perhaps rather more concerned with ritual and less with architecture than the Oxford Society, but considerably more influential. The revival of Anglican ritual demanded the resuscitation of much that over-zealous Protestants had swept away - screens and steps to add dignity to the Sanctuary, coloured glass to induce an atmosphere of reverence, and piscinas and aumbries for the proper conduct of the Communion. Consequently, reformers were united in the 1840's in combining agitation for a restoration of Anglican ritual with an architectural programme that urged the restoration of churches as nearly as possible to their original state - when (albeit in the Popish Middle Ages) church services had been conducted with due solemnity and awe.

Christian practices, in fact, demanded Christian architecture, and the writer of these notes can only be understood if one realises that the reformers of his time were as much concerned with the setting of worship as with architecture for its own sake.

In time - and in the hands of architects - the emphasis shifted. J. H. Parker himself, whose various books on gothic architecture were widely known, tended by the very scholarship he displayed to lead his readers to mistake the means for the end: purify the architecture, and decent services will follow. Although Parker himself never lost sight of the goal (he had been the chosen publisher of the Tractarians in the 1830's) architects often did. The churches in this account include one restored by George Edmund Street, and one restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. The emphasis of architects was placed far more on history than on use, and church restoration was thus regarded by the more sensitive architects employed (and both Scott and Street were sensitive, if often misguided) as an archaeological exercise; the worst excesses of so-called Victorian 'restoration' were generally perpetrated by those who were most concerned with the decencies of worship.

This account also includes one church that was never 'restored' at all. Mounting dissatisfaction with the havoc wrought by restorers, beginning in a small way in the 1850's,



Fig. 1. South-east view of Barford St. John Church, Oxon., 1823, by J.C. Buckler.
(MS Top.Oxon. a.65, 71, Bodleian Library)



Fig. 2. Font in Barford St. John Church, 1823, by J.C. Buckler (MS Top.Oxon. a.65, 73)

found expression by 1877 in the formation of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, whose first Secretary was William Morris. Restoration, it is true, went on, but the existence (and success) of a national body to check and generally prevent it was the expression of widespread disillusionment with the damage that had been done.

These anonymous notes in the Bodleian Library have not been reprinted here verbatim; as in J. H. Parker's books, there is much description that is purely architectural, and relates (sometimes with little understanding) to what still exists in the churches described. Extracts have been made when the notes are about features that have been altered or lost, or where they are of particular interest in throwing light on the taste of time. Much more could probably be discovered about how funds were raised for the work carried out, and who in each parish were the prime movers for restoration. This will have to be left to readers who are working in depth on the history of each village: all that this paper sets out to do is to give some account of the reasons for, and the course of, Victorian restoration in four Banburyshire churches.

Barford St. John (Oxon.)

Barford St. John is an instructive example of the more extreme form of Victorian church restoration. Save for the incorporation of (much restored) doors and windows from the pre-1860 church, it is virtually a new building.

The 'restoration' - if it can be called that - was undertaken in 1860-61 to the designs of the diocesan architect, G.E. Street, by Franklin & Hopcraft of Deddington at a cost of about £500⁵. A small grant was made by the Incorporated Church Building Society⁶ - a national body - but the bulk of the money must have been raised locally. The initiative may well have come originally from Bishop Wilberforce, the driving, reforming, high-church bishop of Oxford between 1845 and 1870, during whose time some two million pounds was spent on building and restoration in the diocese.⁷ No doubt local enthusiasms were also at work. Barford St. John was at that time a chapelry of Adderbury but served from Barford St. Michael, and Phillip Hookins of Barford (inducted 1852) and Richard Ruding Stephens of Adderbury (inducted 1858) were both, it seems, men whose enthusiasm had met with Wilberforce's approval.

It was a common failing of Victorian architects to express their views on restoration with rather more restraint than they practised them. Street was no exception, and a public lecture given by him in 1861⁸ is worth quoting in part to show the extent to which his enthusiasm outran what he professed.

"One's first duty is, beyond all doubt, to be as jealously conservative as possible where we have to deal with anything old. Not conservative in the sense of putting up a new copy of old work - but conservative in the much truer sense of keeping the old work in its old place, with its old tints, its old weather-stains and lichens, and even its old defects ...

"But I am not sure that any good example can be given for the course (so often taken now) of rebuilding entirely new work in imitation of that which has been completely destroyed..."

In the light of this last sentence, it is clear that Street must have considered the existing church to be of little architectural distinction, and charitable to suppose that he found it in a poor structural condition. It seems from the Bodleian MS to have been in a badly maintained state in 1845-50, and its exclusion from the visitation returns of 1854⁹ suggests that at that time no regular services were held there. One wonders, though, whether the writer of the notes would have approved of Street's rebuilding.

"This church has abilities for being made quite a gem of a little parish church ..."

"The W window is of 3 lights perpenr. One light is cut off by ye Tower & has been needlessly walled up. On N side is a two-light square-headed window 5 foiled in head. One clerestory window on each side, quite at ye E end - with a single mullion, ye tracery most likely has been cut away. On ye S side, W of the door is a good 2 light window cinquefoiled, with sexfoil in head of it, having traces of stained glass. On E side of door is another good Dec window of two lights, cinquefoiled with 4 foil in head, hoodmould & corbel heads, also traces of stained glass: beneath this window is a plain trefoil-headed piscina (a singular position for an altar at E end of Nave ?)

"The font . . . the leading and staple marks remain - a blue basin is in use, with ye water remaining in it. Flat modern cover.

"The chancel arch & capitals are of good dec. work; ye former has ye marks of rood-loft. There is apparently a small portion of ye screen remaining with a sort of hagioscope in it & by the side a small cross cut thus: [here follows a crude drawing]. On Nth side at W end is one plain small lancet. On ye S side a two light lancet, having ye mullion cut away. The priest's door is on S side - square-headed, ye exterior has a plain $\frac{1}{2}$ circular hood mould. To ye W of it is a small window sq. headed cinquefoiled. At ye S.E. angle is a very good piscina, having trefoil arch, crocketed, pinnaced, etc. It is much encrusted with whitewash . . . the Nth side has also a long row of stone seats, but it seems questionable whether they are original.

"The Easter Sepulchre is on ye Nth side of Chancel - a plain ogee-headed recess; can it also be ye founders tomb ?

"The Tower has two good dec. arches opening into ye nave; the arrangement has by no means a bad effect - the highest stage of tower bears ye date of 1622. One bell & a sanctus bell.

"The porch seems of dec. character; but there is apparent above ye door part of a semi-circular moulding. There is a plain low arched 15th cen. door on Nth side of nave blocked from view in ye interior.

"Remarks. The ch. wardens have been retouching ye commandments etc. in the style of Rant & Co. Over ye door is written 'Remember the poor'; but there is nothing of an almsbox, so yt one is altogether at a loss to know how it applies. The old blk letter Bible is torn & thrown about under ye pulpit stairs. Two steps to ye altar & no rails. All ye present seats, desk & pulpit shd. be swept away, & the a few hundreds wd. restore it to grt beauty."

Of the tremendous alterations in the church's appearance made by Street, most conspicuous is the destruction of the western tower and the building of a turret over a new south porch. But much other work was done, and much disappeared in the process. The church was re-seated (inevitably), re-roofed (almost equally so), the porch moved to the SW corner, the stonework re-cut, and the piscina moved from the nave to the chancel. The Easter Sepulchre has gone altogether, the priest's door has had a new hood, the Clerestory windows have gone, and so have the Commandment boards. The fundamental change, though, was the complete rebuilding of the nave walls - in the light of Street's own dictum, it is slightly strange that he should have re-incorporated the 15th century doorhood; but this is merely in keeping with the policy of all the restorers that a building should proclaim its history, however mutilated historic fragments became in the process. Regarded as a restoration, Barford is certainly a failure. Looked at as a brand new church in which the services of the Church of England could be fittingly conducted for a small village congregation, it is not unsuccessful.

Edgcot (Northants)

Edgcot remains substantially as it was when these notes were made, and it is interesting to see still in situ so many of the features to which the ecclesiologists objected - and the absence of most of the improvements that they urged.

There are several fairly obvious explanations for the survival of what is virtually an unaltered 18th century interior. In part the small size of the parish (a population of 83 in 1841) made reseating unnecessary. The Cartwright family who owned the house and the advowson clearly cared little about such matters - compare the survival of the 18th century church at Aynho. Also, the long incumbancy of the Rev. Arden Bayley, vicar from 1827 to 1876, spanned the half-century of maximum activity in church restoration; he arrived 12 years before the foundation of the Cambridge Camden Society and died the year before the foundation of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Thereafter Edgcot had four different rectors in 15 years - three of them at Edgcot for too short a time to embark on restoration, and the last a Cartwright.

"... The south aisle windows have been sadly mutilated - it has a door also 14th cent. Above one of ye Chauncey monuments may be traced a piscina, now quite walled up ...

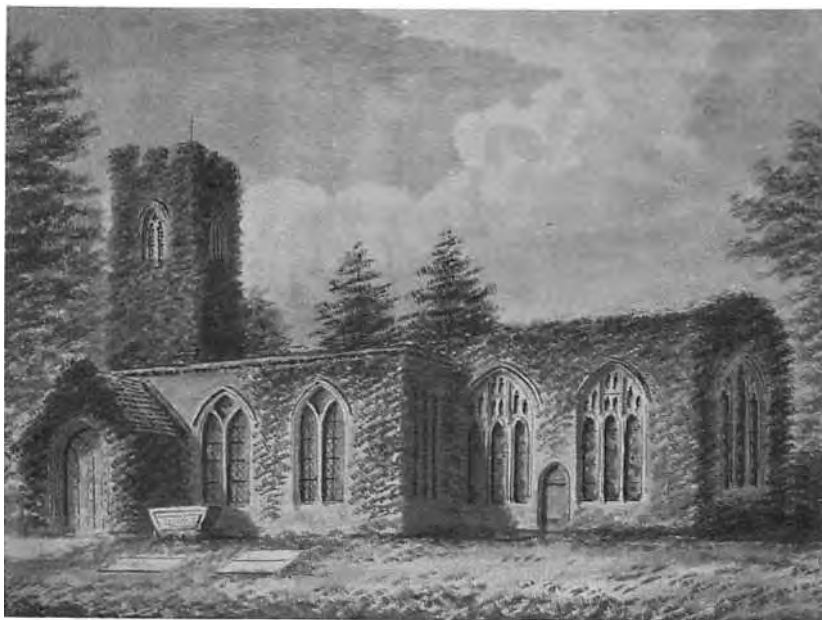


Fig. 3. South-east view of Edgcott Church, Northants., early 19th century. (MS Beesley's History of Banbury, Vol. IV, p. 100, Banbury Public Library.)

"The Chancel has no arch to separate it from ye Nave - at least none remaining. A screen wd. beautify ye Ch. more than any thing. The E window is perpendicular of three lights.. The Square Locker remains on N side, but some one has thought it necessary to make it correspond with ye piscina, & so has inserted a wooden ' foliated arch ...

"The gt house pew, alias drawing-room, bad. The stove running thro ye western chancel window, worse. The font, worse still; a sort of wooden painted box with cover, contained a piece of modern-antique china. The Sacristy might be kept in far better order. The tower & greater part of the Church is enveloped with ivy; wch. wd. be much better away, except it might display some additions and alterations yt were better hidden. The E window might be considered painted glass, but it is nothing more than ye daubing of a 'cross in nubibus'. The Piscina in S Ile shd. be re-opened."

Very little has changed since these notes were made. Some of the window tracery has been restored, and the East window probably entirely renewed when its present glazing was inserted to commemorate William Ralph Cartwright, +1847. The locker retains its wooden, cusped arch. The piscina above the Chauncey monuments cannot now be traced. The family pew is still there, with a pleasant octagonal Chippendale table for the Courage family to put their hymn-books on. The font remains quite deplorable - a really nasty piece of bumpkin gothic of about 1830 - but there are the mutilated remains of a large 18th century alabaster um at the back of the church that may have been a font; more likely brought in from the garden to serve as one at some Cartwright whim and then rejected. (It is full of its own broken handles, looking unpleasantly like pink snakes.) The ivy has gone from the outside, which is probably an improvement.

The result is that the mediaeval church with its rich patina of later accretions has survived all that the 19th century might have done to alter it. It is beautifully maintained now (although it wasn't then) and with the great house of 1754 on one side and the 18th century vicarage on the other has almost more the air of a private chapel than of a parish church. Approached up a drive past two delightful terraces of estate cottages, they form one of the pleasantest groups in the district.



Fig. 4. Tysoe Church, Warw., early 19th century. (MS Beesley's History of Banbury, Vol. VI, p. 139.)

Tysoe (Warw.)

Tysoe is a good-looking church: it stands well in the village, it has a tower of good proportions and pleasant exterior details. If one is disappointed inside, it is probably not the fault of Sir Gilbert Scott, who carried out the initial - and probably major - restoration work in 1854. Tysoe seems to have suffered from the long incumbance of a vicar, the Rev. C.D. Francis, who could not leave well alone. During his tenure of the parish from 1852 to 1859 almost constant alterations were made, and much more was done in 1912 when the internal plastering was stripped from the walls¹⁰. The effect of so much roughly finished stone (which the Middle Ages would certainly not have tolerated) is rather depressing.

Sir Gilbert Scott has often been regarded as the worst of the Victorian destroyers - and a bad architect in his own right. It is high time that he was rehabilitated. Besides a fantastic output in terms of sheer building, he was prolific in words, and his smug autobiography has done him as much of a disservice as has the great amount of poor work by subordinates in his office, which was only nominally Scott's. Like Street¹¹, he lectured on the restoration of churches besides carrying out work on them, and like Street his professions are unexceptionable.¹²

"We have got into the way of assuming that the 'restoration' of a church must, in its own nature, be the signal for pulling it to pieces from top to bottom. Now, this is really beginning to tell in a most fearful manner upon the value of our ancient churches, and the interest with which one visits them. One perfectly longs for an untouched church, though one knows that the state of these is by no means such as a man of good feeling can look at without shame.

"And what is the state of a restored church ?

"The external stonework is in good repair, but the antiquity of its details is dubious. The windows are of nice chronological accordance, but they fail to tell the church's history. The internal stonework has thrown off its coating of whitewash, but it has been reworked, and all the tool-marks of the old masons scraped off.. The plastering is done to perfection, but it has

replaced what was a store-house of old decorative painting. The roofs display all the smartness of grain and varnish, but the old timber-work has gone, and what now appears is not even like it. The floor is perhaps, of the uniform neatness of a Staffordshire farmer's kitchen, but the memorials of the dead have perished, and the works of Mr. Minton have scornfully ousted those of his teachers. The windows are nicely glazed with cathedral glass, and some with stained glass of considerable merit, but the one has thrust out the fragments of ancient glass-painting, while the other has scorned all endeavour to follow out and take example from their design. . ."

If I have quoted Scott at some length, it is to show that his principles, at least, were above those of many of his contemporaries, and one must ascribe to Scott the retention of a number of features at Tysoe, such as the nave roof, the bellcot, the Royal Arms and the pew ends that would all have been swept away in a typical 'restoration' of the kind that he describes.

The Bodleian MS provides, as usual, a representative reformer's view of the existing condition of the church.

"As approached from the South the Church has a most pleasing, I might say magnificent, appearance . . ."

"On the Exterior . . . at ye E end of Nave a strange Grecian sancte-bell turret has been erected, surmounted by a village mason's pinnacle. . ."

"The interior as viewed from entrance-door is very striking; yet one cannot all the while, help comparing what it is, with what it might be.

"The Chancel has been rebuilt from the ground in the 15th centy. The work is good but in proportion to the other parts of the Church not as magnificent as one wd. expect. The East Window is of five lights, but rather short ones; it has two short transoms in the tracery but not crossing all the mullions. . . The roof is low, but of good work; perhaps not lower than generality of 15th century roofs; it has given way much, & seems excessively rotten. . . At ye back of one of the pews ye remnant of a wooden screen of 15th centy., painted, is visible. The altar has but one step to it; a modern table has been recently replaced by a modern one [sic]. The altar-rails are clumsy, but are marked T.H. C.W. 1683. . ."

"On Westside of pier nearest the door is a plain niche cut . . ."

"Towards the East end of Nth wall (of N aisle) there is an ogee-arched recess crocketed, with finial. No trace of any figure left. It is much stuffed up with whitewash as to the crockets, & concealed by pews & pens, the interior is made a receptacle for rubbish, broken gargoyles, frame-work of the sancte-bell, etc. The stone underneath has a curious basin-like [sic] chiselling at E end. I understand it was once taken up, but nothing found. . ."

"The font is decidedly one of the gems of this church. . . The leading remains; it has a flat modern cover. It has been ignorantly chiselled to get some whitewash off; ye remainder, if washed off with care wd. much improve its noble appearance. . . ."

"A square stone has been allowed to be erected at the E end above the altar. 'Near this place lyeth the body of John Hobday of this county gent. by Dame Anne Clark his wife, relict of Edward Ladkins of Northampton Esqr. & the beloved spouse of William Russell of Bodicott in the County of Oxon gent. She died Oct 3. 1720 aged 73 yrs etc. etc. . .'

"The pulpit, desk & pews of this ch. might all be very advantageously swept away. A stricter enquiry before epitaphs are erected on monuments might be exercised witht. ye least impropriety: vide the mural mont. of Simon Nichols in Church, & the headstone of some dissenters' grave near one entrance to ye Ch; yard, wh. states in conclusion that 'They were both righteous before God'. It bears date 1827 . . . A new organ with 4 barrels, built by Bryceson, has lately been erected. . ."

Although much work was done by Scott, much (particularly by way of furnishing) was done later in the century. Scott no doubt removed the 'pews and pens' - by which one understands box pews, but the choir stalls and clergy seats that exist at present are of 1899¹³. Some late mediaeval bench-ends and Jacobean pews do, in fact, survive, but of the remaining woodwork the altar rails were replaced by brass in the 1870's, the fragment of painted screen has disappeared entirely, and the font was from the 1870's to a few years ago surmounted by a colossal, crude wooden cover that has now been relegated to the back of the church.

The chancel roof survives, despite its rickety state in 1845 - thanks again, no doubt, to Scott. The East window seems to have lost its transoms; it and the other windows in the chancel have been fairly extensively reworked and reglazed in the 1880's with glass by Heaton, Butler & Baines.¹⁴ The barrel-organ, once a common feature in churches and now surviving in very few, was replaced by the present one in 1872 when an organ-chamber and vestry were built to hold it.¹⁵ Scott himself was probably responsible for raising the altar by another step to enhance its position.

The monument over the altar which the writer of these notes so objected to has gone, and cannot now be found. Presumably there were no descendants who could be traced, and thus no offence could be caused by removing it from what would have been regarded as a sacrilegious position. The other mural monuments have survived, fortunately without being crowded into the back of the church as so often happened during less 'conservative' restoration. The niche in the North Aisle which puzzled this writer contains an effigy of a type that is unusual but by no means unique, and which was clearly there even then; what he describes as a 'curious basin-like chiselling' is a roundel that reveals the figure's feet; there is a corresponding roundel at the West end containing the head but which must have been invisible beneath the clutter of junk that filled it.

Warmington (Warw.)

Warmington seems to be a case of a church being restored in spite of the rector, William Harrison, who was inducted in 1831 - before the restoration movement was really under way - and was still there 40 years later. The major restorations to Warmington took place in 1867 and 1871, but Harrison's attitude can perhaps be read into the returns on church seating that he made for inclusion in the Worcester Diocesan Calendar, a yearbook that included among other statistics a record of free and tied accommodation that most incumbents made scrupulously. The entry against Warmington for 1861, the first year of issue, is blank. For 1866, Harrison merely says 'sufficient'. Not until after the work on his church was complete did he make a detailed return. These facts are trivial, but they do suggest, together with the absence of any influential landowner or patron, that reluctance on Harrison's part to accept the pressures put upon him by diocesan authorities delayed the restoration without in the end averting it.

In any case parsons are human, and get more frail as they get older. The old rectory at Warmington is at the bottom of the hill, and the church a long way up at the top.

The work of restoration was carried out under the direction of members of Sir Gilbert Scott's staff, but the degree to which he was personally involved is uncertain. The architect's drawings for the restoration have just come to light at the National Monuments Record, but unfortunately too late for a full account of them to be given here. A preliminary examination of them does not seem to affect the main conclusions.

"The Nave has no clerestory; ye roofs are original decd. i.e. to say, the roofing of ye eastern half is of this form [here follows a crude sketch of a wagon roof] but ye timbering over ye western end is different [here follows a sketch of a hammer-beam roof]. There is not much to be remarked of ye roofs save their plainness & low pitch. One or two bits of old seating like yt in Haseley ch. remains. Some portions of ye roodscreen wh. remain towards ye Nave at ye back of a pew are very good - flamboyant character... A gallery spoils ye dec. Western Tower Arch.

"The roofs of both iles are lean-to but have ye appearance of a semi-gable roof...

"The font stands in the Sth ile opposite ye door adjoining a pier. It is circular, leaded, the water stands in it covered by a board with a hole in it (what for ?)

"The Chancel is considerably abused by ye stopping up of its windows etc. The only windows it now has besides ye E. are two small square openings either side E of Chancel arch; in character very much resembling ye Lychoscope window Sth side of Swalcliffe Chancel. Two large Sq. Headed (5 foiled) Dec (?) windows on Sth side are built up now, & shd. be opened. The E window is of 4 lights dec. not foliated; ye mullions are good with ye roll facing.

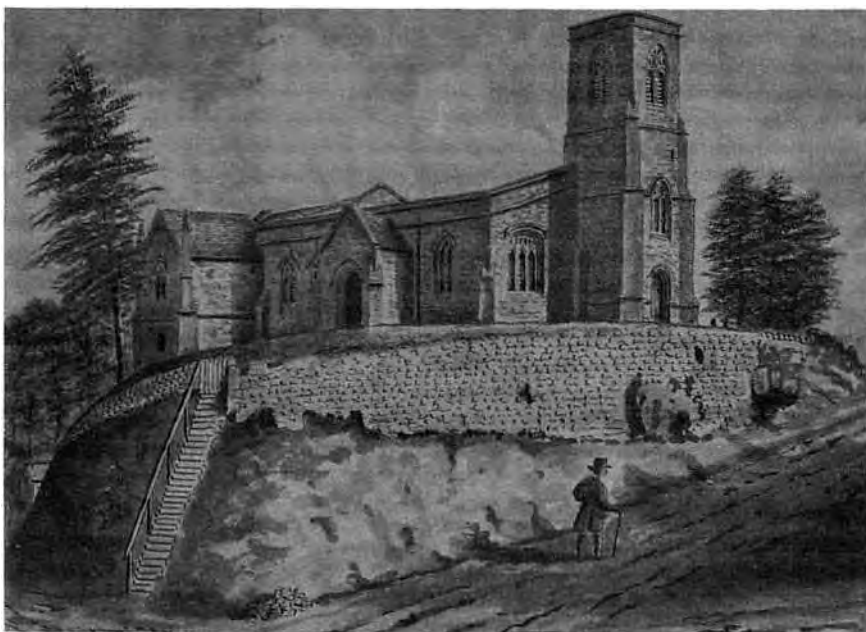


Fig. 5. Warmington Church, Warw., early 19th century. (MS Beesley's History of Banbury, Vol. IV, p. 169)

"The Sacristy... is ye receptacle for every kind of dirt & rubbish, as at Edgcot... The lower room is entered by an ogee-headed door by descending two steps... In ye N. W. corner (of the upper room) is a doorway, & apartment just large enough to turn round (for what purpose ?)..."

The main alterations that have taken place are to the roofs and to the chancel. The nave and nave aisles have been re-roofed with plain wagon roofs throughout; the chancel has been given a collar-beam roof with arch braces. The chancel was apparently completely rebuilt. The floor level is higher now than it was (one has to go down three steps to the sacristy), the East window has been completely recut (or, more likely, a new one in a generally similar form to the old has been inserted) and the North and South windows (which are 15th or even 16th century, not Dec.) have been opened up. The other windows of the church, most of them crudely sketched in the original MS, have all been more or less restored.

The Sacristy has miraculously escaped any kind of restoration except tactful re-roofing to keep it water-tight, and it has the most marvellous, quite indescribable atmosphere of centuries of careless, but cared-for use. The present writer would like to live there. The little alcove off the upper room which so puzzled the writer of the Bodleian notes is obviously a garderobe. Mediaeval priests were frail too.

Conclusion

There are five further churches described in the notes in the Bodleian upon which this paper has been based - Prior's Hardwick, Aston le Walls, Boddington, Wormleighton and Alkerton, and it is hoped that these can be edited in a similar way for a future issue of 'Cake and Cockhorse'.

It is very easy to regret the passing of so much that was destroyed by earnest Victorians. If we value Georgian pews and three-decker pulpits, it is because they evoke historic sentiments rather than directly inspire reverence, and men of the 19th century were too near to the 18th to appreciate their historic appeal. In an unrestored church such as Edgcott one feels in touch with generations of past worshippers, but the Victorians wanted to be more directly linked to what they conceived as the Age of Faith. One is sad that in churches like Tysoe the Victorians swept away so many accretions of earlier centuries, only to clutter the building with second-rate work of their own. But how, it is vital to remember, will 19th century additions be regarded in the 21st ?

National Monuments Record.

Nicholas Cooper

References

1. MS Top Oxon b. 256.
2. He was a member of the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, and published an account of Broughton church in the "Archaeological Journal", XLV, 433.
3. For the early years of the Society, see W.A. Pantin in "Oxonienia", 1939.
4. The best recent account is by Peter Ferriday in the "Architectural Review", August 1964.
5. "Builder", XIX, 828.
6. Plaque in the church. Also "The Church Builder", 1862, 61.
7. D.N.B.
8. "Building News", VII, 459.
9. Oxon Record Society, XXXV.
10. V.C.H. Warwickshire, V, 178.
11. His chief difference from Street was over the question of rebuilding. Scott would build an exact replica of lost work where circumstances required it (cf. Chichester, Doncaster). On the main principles of "conservative restoration" they were in complete accord.
12. "Builder", XX, 24.
13. Kelly's Directory, 1912, 293.
14. George Miller, "The Parishes of the Diocese of Worcester", 1889, I, 35.
15. V.C.H. loc. cit.

Acknowledgements:

We are most grateful to the Bodleian Library for permission to quote from the anonymous MSS that forms the basis of this article, and to reproduce the two illustrations of Barford St. John Church; and to Banbury Public Library (Libraries and Museum Committee) for permission to reproduce the illustrations of Edgcott, Tysoe and Warmington Churches.

THE ORIGINAL CAKE SHOP

It is hardly too much to say that the passing of Brown's Cake Shop is the end of a national institution, not just of a Banbury one. Banbury Banbury Cakes were actually worth eating, right up to the end - although complaints that they were "not what they were" are nothing new, as will be seen below.

The shop in Parsons Street has been known as the "original" cake shop for centuries. Certainly it was referred to as such in 1833, in the first of Rusher's Directories to list trades. Alfred Beesley, in his "History of Banbury" (published in 1841), recalls that "Mr. Dumbleton (born 1755) remembers this sort of Cake as being considered an antiquated production in the

days of his youth; and he states his father, who was born in the year 1700, spoke of them in the same way." In the 18th and early 19th century it was the White family who perhaps established the fame of the Parsons Street cakes. "Of 'Old Jarvis White' it is said, that he spent most of his time hanging over the hatch of his shop door, while his wife 'Betty White' was industriously engaged in keeping the fame of the Cakes. Betty White was jealous of her credit in other respects, and used to say - 'My name is "quiet Betty", I never meddles nor makes with nobody; no meal-man never calls upon me twice'; she was querulous, and often complained of the hardness of the times and the increasing price of the articles she used in the Cakes: 'Only think', she used to say, when customers remarked that the Cakes were smaller, 'there's currans, they be double the price th' used to be, and then there's butter an' sugar, why they be double the price th' was formerly'. On customers complaining of the size of the halfpenny Cakes, she would say, "G-- help y' I 'oonder how much butter and sugar y' could buy for a ha'penny." Jarvis White was an idle man, but he would speak a word in favour of his wife's Cakes; and to show how light they were, he tried to make people believe that a sparrow came one day into the shop and flew off with a cake in its mouth."

Early in the 19th century the shop was in the hands of John and Daniel Rutter, and in 1818 it was taken over by Samuel Beesley, who continued there until his death in 1843. The Lamb family ran the business from then until 1872, since when it has been in the Brown family. Neither time nor space permit any more detailed account of the history of the shop and its early proprietors, which must await proper research. However, some anecdotes of the redoubtable Mrs. and Misses Brown who presided for so long there are not out of place. There are echoes of Betty White in the reaction to my grandmother, who once had the temerity to remonstrate at the high cost of certain cream sweets - but "Oh, Mrs. Stone", she was told, "the ingredients are so very delicious" - as indeed they were. On one occasion a choleric county gentleman found his way into the back room and there demanded a pint of ale. He was coldly informed "There is a tavern across the road". When Brown's made the cake for my mother's wedding, which took place in Oxford, she was told most emphatically "We always like to accompany the cake", and so invitations were issued. Even in 1841 there was a substantial trade with India for Banbury Cakes, and almost a century later their arrival there, packed in air-tight tins and still fresh, is recalled.

Finally, a story from that renowned raconteur, the late Miss Helen Loveday, which must date from about 1880:

It was the custom of Mrs. Loveday of Williamscot once a week - or it may have been once a fortnight - to drive into Banbury to shop, leaving the young Lovedays - four or five of them - to spend a dreary hour with sponge cakes and glasses of milk at Miss Brown's. The time dragged slowly, with the children on their best behaviour, with nothing to do and only pious, Victorian fretwork texts to read. "It may not be your way, it may not be my way, but yet in His Own way, the Lord will provide" ran one of them, and they read it week after week till they were heartily sick of milk, sponge cake and pious texts.

But there came a time when, for several days on end, one of the Loveday brothers was strangely elusive - and rather reticent about his activities in the boys' little workshop when he did appear. That week as the family climbed into the carriage for the hateful visit to Banbury he was seen to be walking slightly stiffly in his heavy coat - but it was hardly noticed among that number of children. Arrived at Miss Brown's, he sat down, still rather stiffly, and when the sponge cakes and glasses of milk had been safely delivered, he unbuttoned his coat. His stiffness was revealed. An exquisitely wrought text, in the finest fretwork, read "It may not be your way, it may not be my way, but yet in her own way, Miss Brown will provide". A rapid switch was executed, and Miss Helen Loveday used to say that her brother's hung for years, in the place of the text he had copied, without anyone noticing.

J. S. W. G.

Note: Details of the early history of the Original Cake Shop are from Beesley's "History of Banbury", p.569-70, and Potts' "A History of Banbury", p.128-132. I am grateful to E.R.C. Brinkworth, N.H. Cooper and Mrs. F.A.S. Gibson, for other information.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - NINTH ANNUAL REPORT - 1966

The Committee has pleasure in submitting its Ninth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, for the year 1966.

Membership: For the first time this has remained stationary, new members being offset by resignations and lapses. With a total of 360 this need give no cause for alarm, and indeed there has been a satisfactory increase again since the end of 1966. We record with great regret the death of Dr. Thomas Loveday. At the A. G. M. Dr. H. G. Judge resigned from the Committee, of which he has been a member since 1963, and was elected a Vice-President.

Lectures and Meetings: Five general meetings have been held; the following lectures were given:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| January: | "Industrial Archaeology" - Robin Chaplin. |
| March: | "Excavations at Rainsborough Iron Age Fort" - Michael Avery. |
| June (A. G. M.): | "Heythrop House and College" - Fr. Kenneth Nugent. |
| September: | "Norman Castles" - Philip Barker. |
| November: | Films on the Civil War and the Battle of Edgehill. |

As always, we are most grateful to our speakers, all of whom gave their services without charge.

In addition to the A. G. M. at Heythrop, where we were most hospitably entertained to tea by the Rector and College, visits were paid to Chastleton House and an excavation at Ascott-under-Wychwood, and a second "perambulation", of the North Bar area of Banbury, was organised by Mr. B. S. Trinder.

Dr. G. E. Gardam and Mr. G. Forsyth Lawson once again arranged Church Architecture Study Group visits, this year to Marston St. Lawrence, Thenford, Warkworth, Barford St. Michael and Fawsley.

Your Committee entertained the Bolton branch of the Historical Association in the Globe Room during their visit to Banbury in the autumn, and later Dr. E. R. C. Brinkworth spoke to them on "Banbury Puntans".

The Globe Room and Museum: Early in the year the Globe Room panels were erected in a second-floor room of the Borough Library. The Society held a Reception, attended by the Mayor and Mayoress and many members, to mark its opening to the public in May. At the request of the Borough Libraries and Museum Committee a pamphlet history of the Globe Room was produced. This was written by Mr. Trinder and is now on sale in the Globe Room itself. The Museum has remained closed during the year, but ambitious plans are now in hand for its transformation.

It is with particular pleasure that we record the appointment in September of our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Pain, as Borough Librarian, on the retirement of Mr. T. W. Muskett. Relations with the Library have always been excellent and we have been afforded many facilities there; we look forward to many years of continued co-operation.

Research: As in previous years numerous enquiries about local history have been received from historians and genealogists interested in the Banbury area. The Society has been able to direct such enquiries to those best able to answer them, and many researchers have expressed their gratitude for this service.

Archaeology: A further season of excavation took place at Wigginton Roman Villa (report, this issue).

"Old Banbury": A second edition of Dr. E. R. C. Brinkworth's popular history was produced, with text and price unchanged but with the addition of numerous line illustrations, and a new cover showing an aerial view of the Market Place.

"Cake and Cockhorse": Contributors to this year's four issues have included (in addition to the Editor and other committee members) Mr. M. L. Dix Hamilton, Mr. E. Greenfield, Mr. J. L. Langley, Mr. G. F. Lawson, Miss D. Loveday, Mr. S. J. Tyrrell and Mr. D. G. Vaisey. Special mention must be made of Mr. Trinder's lengthy and detailed study of "Banbury's Poor in 1850"; based on voluminous research it forms a most valuable addition to the material available on this much neglected aspect of social history. It has been issued separately as an offprint. The index to Volume Two has been issued to subscribers. We are particularly grateful to Mr. R. C. Couzens for his work on the Index of Names.

The cost of this index and of the "Banbury's Poor" issue - double the normal length - is reflected in the increased cost of printing, half as much again as in 1965 - but members have in effect received six issues. The value of the magazine has been recognised by the generous grants of £30 each from the Oxfordshire County Council Education Committee (through the Arts Council of Banbury) and the Banbury Borough Council, which are much appreciated.

Records Publications: "The Baptism and Burial Register of Banbury, Part One, 1558-1653" was issued to subscribers during the year. Production costs were defrayed by grants of £100 from the British Academy and £20 from the Borough Libraries and Museum Committee, and a donation of £75 from our member Mr. H. M. Winter, for all of which we are extremely grateful. Volumes covering Banbury Wills and Inventories, 1620-1650, the Correspondence of Henry Tancred, M. P., and the second part of Banbury registers, to 1723 are in preparation.

Christmas Cards and Postcards: No new Christmas card was issued this year, though former cards sold well. A postcard of Broughton Castle was added to those already available, of the Town Hall and Cowfair, and of St. Mary's Church and North Bar.

Accounts: An increase in subscription was sanctioned at the A. G. M., and this year's accounts show the need for it. However, in deference to the Government's "standstill" this was deferred by the Committee for a year, and will not come into force until 1968.

Profit on Christmas cards (£58), inclusion of "Old Banbury" stock at face value (£90), and grants and donations (£280), disguise how much members' subscriptions are subsidised. The ever-rising running and production costs of the Society should and must be met in future from subscription income.

Revenue Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1966

| 1965 | Payments | £. s. d. | 1965 | Receipts | £. s. d. |
|------|--|-------------|------|--|-------------|
| 9 | Lecture Expenses | 16 7. 5. | 271 | Subscriptions | 289. 10. 0. |
| - | Globe Room Reception | 11. 0. 4. | | Less: Proportion attributable to Records | 117. 0. 0. |
| 10 | Printing and Stationery | 13. 10. 0. | 110 | | |
| 21 | Postage and Telephone | 32. 2. 8. | | | |
| 2 | Insurance | 1. 15. 0. | 161 | | 172. 10. 0. |
| | "Cake & Cockhorse" | 276. 14. 0. | | | |
| 99 | Less: Grants | 60. 0. 0. | | Sales: | |
| 7 | Subscriptions | 216. 14. 0. | 19 | "Cake & Cockhorse" | 31. 14. 4. |
| 1 | Church Architecture | 4. 12. 6. | 147 | Christmas Cards | 63. 6. 3. |
| | Study Group | 2. 12. 2. | 86 | Postcards | 33. 6. 8. |
| 4 | Photographs & Research | 27. 3. 0. | 43 | Banbury Cross Pamphlet | 16. 3. 8. |
| 155 | Christmas Cards | 5. 9. 4. | - | Globe Room Pamphlet | 101. 3. 6. |
| 98 | Postcards | 62. 3. 9. | 27 | Donations | 26. 19. 9. |
| - | Globe Room Pamphlet | 89. 4. 0. | 9 | Deposit Account Interest (less charges) | 13. 15. 0. |
| 2 | Display Case | - | | Balance transferred to Capital Account (being excess of Expenditure over Income) | 23. 15. 0. |
| 75 | Transfer to Publications Reserve | - | - | | |
| 9 | Balance transferred to Capital Account | - | | | |
| 492 | | 482. 14. 2. | 492 | | 482. 14. 2. |

Publications Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1966

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|-----|---|-------------|
| | Production Costs | | 110 | Proportion of Subscriptions | 117. 0. 0. |
| | Banbury Parish Register | | 29 | Sales of Back Volumes | 66. 15. 0. |
| | Bapt. & Bur. I (1558-1653) | | 13 | Sales of "Old Banbury" | 30. 2. 6. |
| | 469 13. 0. | | 45 | Grants: | |
| | Less: Provision in 1965 accounts | 250. 0. 0. | | British Academy | 100. 0. 0. |
| 250 | | 219. 13. 0. | | Borough Council | 20. 0. 0. |
| | Banbury Parish Register Bapt. & Bur. II (1653-1720) | | 43 | Donations | 75. 0. 0. |
| - | (part payment) | 60. 0. 0. | 10 | Balance transferred to Publications Reserve | - |
| - | Old Banbury, 2nd Edition | 120. 0. 0. | | | |
| | Less: Stock | 90. 0. 0. | | | |
| - | Postage & Packing | 7. 10. 2. | | | |
| - | Credit balance transferred to Publications Reserve | 91. 14. 4. | | | |
| 250 | | 408. 17. 6. | 250 | | 408. 17. 6. |

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1966

| Liabilities | | | Assets | | |
|-------------|--|------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 19 | Subscriptions in Advance | 8. 5. 0. | 2 | Cash in Hand | 10. 2 |
| 3 | Received in Advance | - | 354 | Cash at Westminster Bank | 89. 4. 6. |
| 33 | Sundry Creditors | 12. 10. 0. | 1 | Prepayment | - |
| 13 | Provision for Repayment to Dr Beeson for "Clockmaking" stock, as at 1.1.66 | 13. 10. 0. | 60 | Grants Receivable | 50. 0. 0. |
| | Less: Repayments | 13. 10. 0. | 145 | Sundry Debtors | 118. 14. 4. |
| 25 | Unexpended grant for archaeological expenses | 25. 0. 0. | 28 | Subscriptions overdue | 12. 15. 0. |
| 250 | Provision for expenditure on 1965/6 volume | - | - | Stock: "Old Banbury" | 90. 0. 0. |
| | Publications Reserve as at 1.1.66 | 179. 8. 3. | 590 | | 361. 4. 0. |
| | from Pubs. A/C. | 91. 14. 4. | | | |
| 179 | Capital a/c at 1.1.66 | 68. 1. 5. | | | |
| | Less: Revenue a/c | 23. 15. 0. | | | |
| 590 | | 361. 4. 0. | | | |

Note: Stocks on hand of Christmas cards, postcards and publications (other than "Old Banbury") have not been brought into account.

Audited and found correct.

Bloxham, (signed) A. H. Cheney, F.C.A.
Banbury. 29.3.67.

EXCAVATIONS AT WIGGINTON, SECOND INTERIM REPORT

This is a Romano-British villa site of the 2nd-4th centuries A.D., grid.ref. 1" O.S. Map 145 SP/384337, threatened by ploughing. Excavation started in 1965, report C & CH III.68.

The 1966 excavation was confined to an area limited on the west by the hedge and on the east by the west wall of Room 1, the north wall of Room 3 and in part, the west wall of Room 4. Rooms 2, 3, 7, 8 and 16 were re-examined and further rooms 17, 18 and 19 were added to the plan. An area (Grid square 27) to the south of the main excavation revealed part of the exterior metalling surrounding the east side of the west wing of the villa. Sealed by this metalling was a large V-shaped ditch on a north to south alignment which had replaced two smaller ditches, one of which can be dated to c. A.D. 50. The large ditch contained artifacts from c. A.D. 50-150.

Rooms 2, 3, 7 and 8 were re-excavated and all were found to overlie stone foundations and earth floors of an earlier structure. Little reliable dating evidence was found to suggest a date for these. The corridor (Room 16) was 16 feet in width and small pieces of tessellated pavement were found in situ. These showed part of a guilloche with alternate narrow bands of white and blue medium sized tesserae flanked by wider bands of large white and purple tesserae. The centre panel had been destroyed. Two phases of pavement were represented, part of the original pavement had been replaced with tesserae of different size and colour. The north wall of the corridor had been completely robbed up to the southwest corner of Room 2. The south wall had been robbed except in front of Room 2 where a foundation composed of well dressed wall blocks and hard mortar was intact to a depth of 3 feet. This foundation was attached to a small room (16a) of rectangular-shape which projected southwards suggesting a porch entrance to a doorway in the corridor wall. Room 18, was a hypocaust extending northwards from the north wall of Room 8 and had been inserted into Room 19. This was of square-shape with a stoking pit on the north side. The floor had been completely destroyed as had most of the walls and floor supporting blocks. The remaining portions of Room 19 showed fragments of earlier wall foundations, two small and one large pit and a post-hole.

The 1965 excavations suggested that late in the 4th century the villa had been made much smaller by the sealing off of the west wing, or part of it at least. This was confirmed in 1966 when it was seen that the corridor walls, the main entrance (in front of Room 1), had been levelled and the whole area filled with rubble. These alterations included Room 7 and the insertion of a north to south length of wall across Room 3. The whole of the area west of Room 3, west and south of Room 2, became exterior and the original doorway from the corridor into Room 2 became most probably the main entrance.

It is hoped that the central portion of the villa will be examined in the summer of 1967.

Ernest Greenfield.

OXFORD CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM

Mr. Benson, the Field Officer, and Mr. Arthur, the Conservation Officer, are holding regular "Technical Evenings" each Thursday in the museum laboratory. These are informal meetings spent working on archaeological material of all kinds from various sources in the City and County of Oxford. Initially there is a need for washing and marking finds, but there will also be opportunity for drawings, and instruction in conservation and treatment of material. Further details available from Mr. Benson at the Oxford City and County Museum, Fletcher's House, Woodstock, Oxford (Tel: Woodstock 456).

The activities and publications of some or all of the following bodies should interest readers:

- Arts Council of Banbury (Miss B.G. Rooke, Cornerstones, St. Mary's Road, Adderbury West, Banbury.) Minimum 21/-.
- Banbury and District Civic Society (J. Barnden, Hon.Tr., c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., Bridge Street, Banbury). 10/6d.
- Banbury Art Society (Hon. Sec., 24 Bloxham Road, Banbury). 15/-.
- Banbury Geographical Association (B.E. Little, 2 Burlington Crescent, Banbury). 5/-.
- Bicester Local History Circle (Hon. Sec., Miss G.H. Dannatt, Lammas Cottage, Launton Road, Bicester, Oxon.). 5/-.
- Buckinghamshire Record Society (Hon. Sec., J.G. Jenkins, Twitchells End, Jordans, Bucks.). 42/-.
- Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Oxfordshire Branch (Mrs. J. Scott-Cockburn, North Oxon. Sub-Committee Membership Sec., Hornton Hall, Banbury). Minimum 5/-.
- Dugdale Society (published Warwickshire records) (Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon). 42/-.
- Farthinghoe Historical Society (Hon. Sec., R.E.J. Lewis, Abbey Lodge, Farthinghoe, Nr. Brackley, Northants). 5/-.
- Heraldry Society (59 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.) 30/-; or to include "The Coat of Arms", 50/-.
- Historical Association (59a Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11) (Oxford Branch: A.J.P. Puddephatt, 93 Old Road, Headington, Oxford). 20/-; or to include "History", 35/-.
- Northamptonshire Record Society (Delapré Abbey, Northampton). 21/-.
- Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford). 15/-; or to include "Oxoniensia", 42/-.
- Oxford Preservation Trust (The Painted Room, 3 Cornmarket Street, Oxford). Minimum 5/-.
- Oxfordshire Record Society (Dr. W.O. Hassall, Hon. Sec., Bodleian Library, Oxford). 21/-.
- Shipston-on-Stour and District Local History Society (H.G. Parry, Hon. Sec., 8 Stratford Road, Shipston-on-Stour, Warw.). 7/6d.
- Warwickshire Local History Society (47 Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa.). 10/-.

"The Amateur Historian", published quarterly is available from the National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. - single copies, 3/6d; annual postal subscription, 15/-.

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