

Historical Notes

THE 'OTHER' CHURCH. The parish church of St. Lawrence dates from the 13th. Century but many people in the village believe that there was once a second church. Various wills of the early 16th. Century make reference to a church of St. Gregory (possibly a lady chapel?). A brickyard was operated at Salem in the last century and tradition has it that gravestones and human bones were dug up in a field known as Church Close.

THE CHAPELS. The United Reform Chapel, built in 1771, is the oldest Non-Conformist Chapel in the County, surviving in its original form. The Baptist Chapel was built in 1846 and occupies the site of a former public house, the 'Bishop Blaze'

INDUSTRY. Bishop Blaze is the patron saint of woolcombers and until the late 18th. Century the woollen industry flourished in the village which was noted for a type of worsted cloth known as 'harateens'. The Industrial Revolution had a disastrous effect on the village and there was a period of extreme poverty until the shoe industry developed from the 1820's onwards.

MILLING. For several centuries the village boasted two watermills. The lower mill closed when the railway was built nearby in 1881. The upper mill continued to operate right up until the 1960's. The last surviving of at least four windmills, stood at the top of Hannah Hill. It was demolished in 1914.

CORONATION POLE. A Coronation Pole was first erected in the Market Place (once known as The Green) for George III's coronation in 1761. Several poles have been raised since to replace those damaged in storms or, as in 1832 by discontented villagers. The last one fell in a storm in 1935. It was replaced by the existing lamp post surmounted by a crown.

A Walkers' Code

1. Always keep to the path to avoid trespass. If the path is obstructed you are allowed to seek a reasonable way round the obstruction, taking care to avoid causing damage. Please report the obstruction to the highway authority.
2. Straying stock can cause damage or spread disease so please close gates.
3. To avoid harm or distress to farm animals and wildlife it is best to leave dogs at home. If you have to bring them they should be kept on a leash.
4. If your route takes you onto a road, keep to the right, facing oncoming traffic and use the verge if one exists.
5. Always wear suitable clothing and footwear for the season. Allow plenty of time to complete your chosen walk!
6. Every piece of land in the countryside belongs to someone. Please treat it with respect and other walkers will be made welcome.

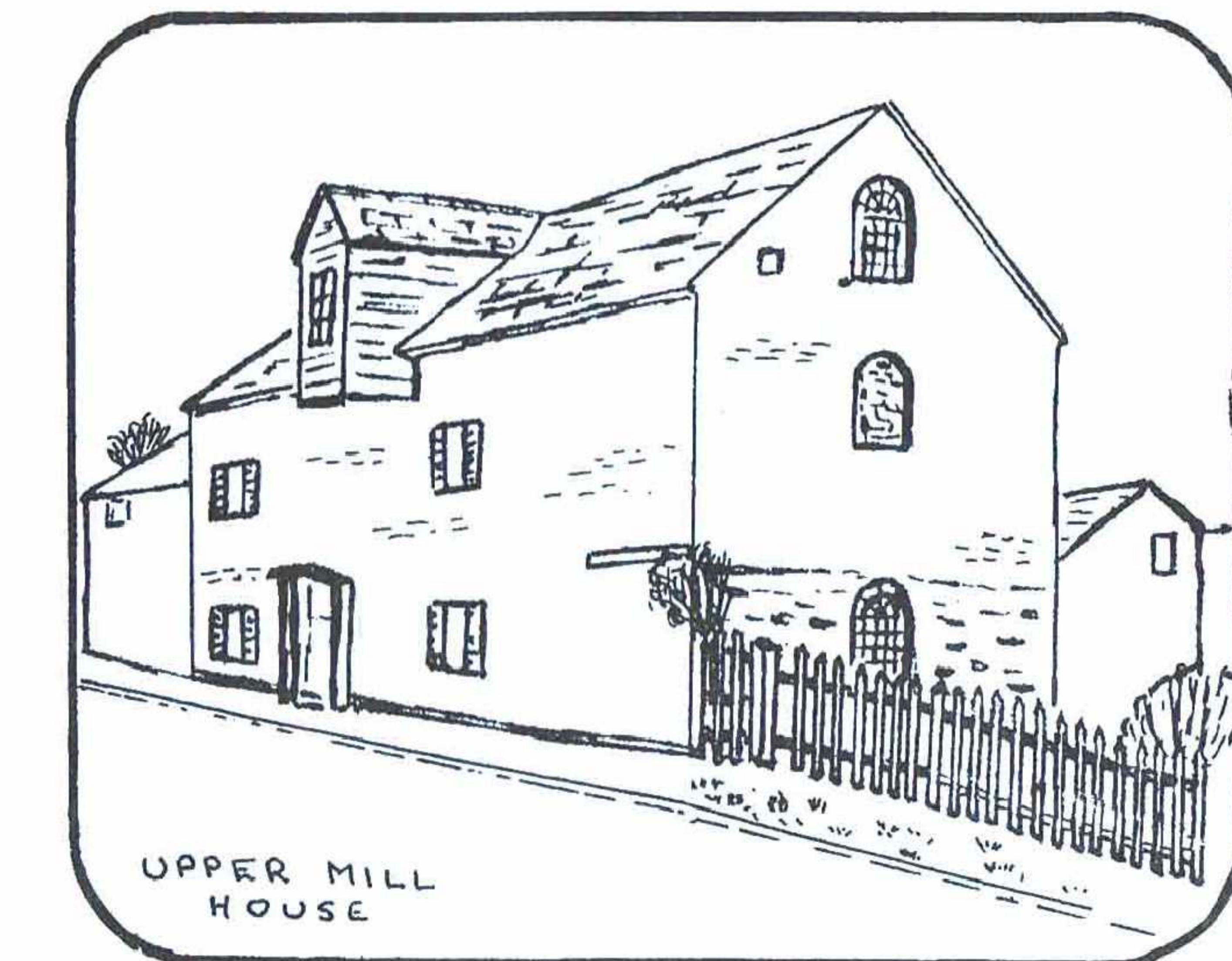
FIELD NAMES Many old field names still persist and some probably date from Anglo-Saxon times. 'BOWKLE' or 'BAWKWELL' may derive from the same personal name as Buckby. It would originally have referred to a stream rather than a field. The occurrence of 'Black' in a name sometimes indicates evidence of an early presence and in 'BLACK KNARBOROUGH' scatters of broken pottery have been found which point to a Roman occupation. 'BROKEN BACK' is a more obvious name and refers to the one distinctly deeper furrow which runs across the field.

Walks Leaflet No.6 in the "Out and About in Northamptonshire" series.

L L B Compiled and produced by Philip
H S Davis, Long Buckby Local
History Society.

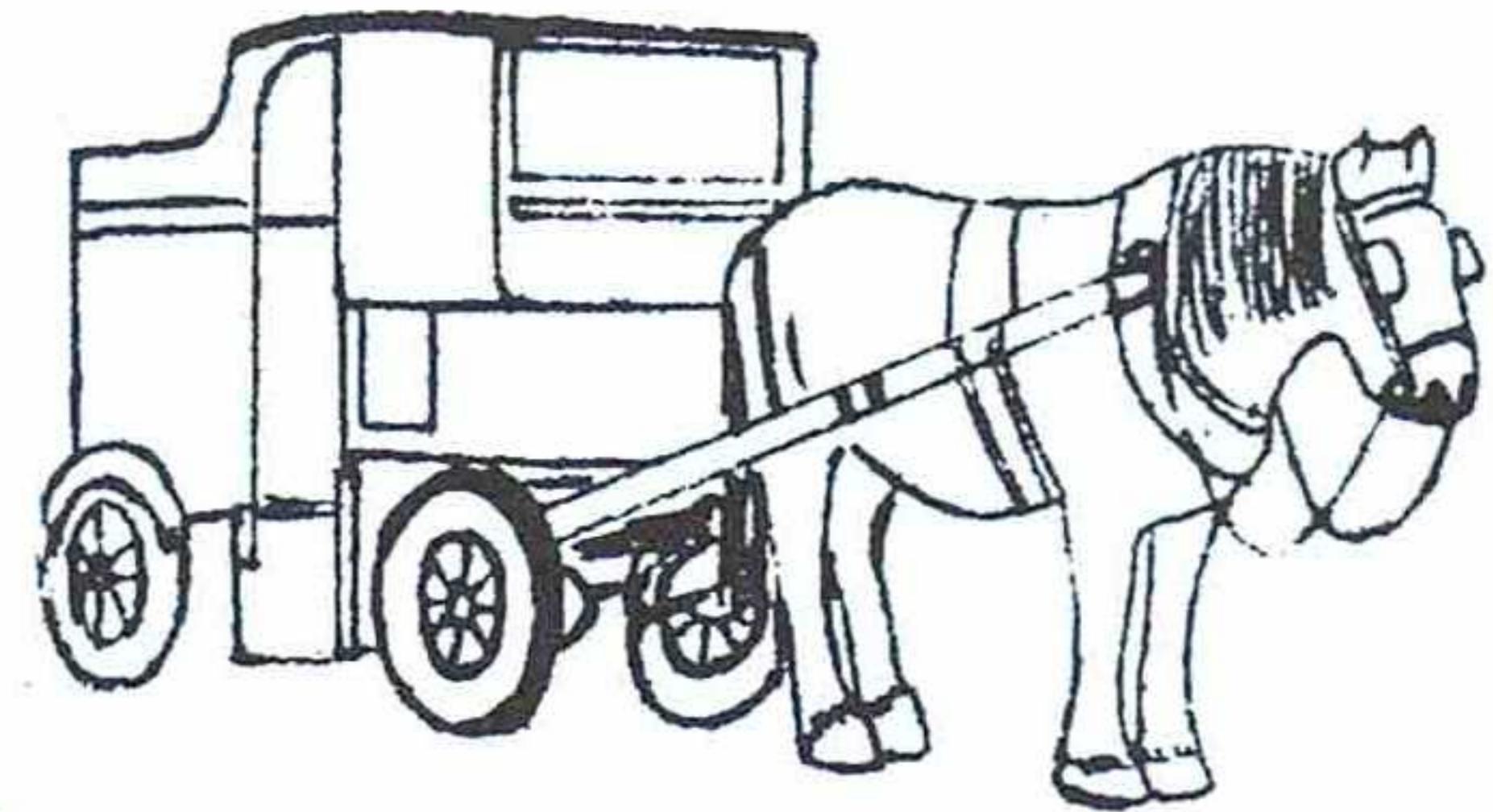
Countryside Walks

Long Buckby



Northamptonshire
Leisure and Libraries

LONG BUCKBY - The earliest known reference to the village occurs in Domesday Book (1086 A.D.) where it is referred to as "Bucheby". The word is Scandinavian and means something like "the homestead of Bucca" - the personal name which may also occur in "Bugbrooke". "Long" was added at the end of the Middle Ages (c1500) when evicted tenants from nearby enclosed villages established their homes along the roads into Buckby.



The Gas House

Villages established their homes along the roads into Buckby.

The Gas House

Barns

footpath to Watford

Hinde Mills Barn

Picnic Spinney

GFB

Hay Barn

Bridleway to W. Haddon

G-F-T-I-T-G

G5 fpt to Mircott

Vanderplank's Covert

spring

Black Knarborø Field

farm buildings

pond

Gap in hedge

follow hedge

IFB. + S

A church views

Lodge Farm

MURCOTT mill House "Willow Mill"

footpath to Watford

GFB

GFB + S

Pond

Old stile Pp

GFB + S

Seat

GFB + S

Village Milk Float - still in use in 1980

BUCKBY CASTLE: The unusual earth-works behind the former vicarage are the remains of a 12th century ring motte and bailey castle. It is thought to have been built by Sahir de Quincy, son-in-law of one of the Earls of Northampton. (The castle is on private land, for permission to view call at J. Sharpe Butcher, King Street.)

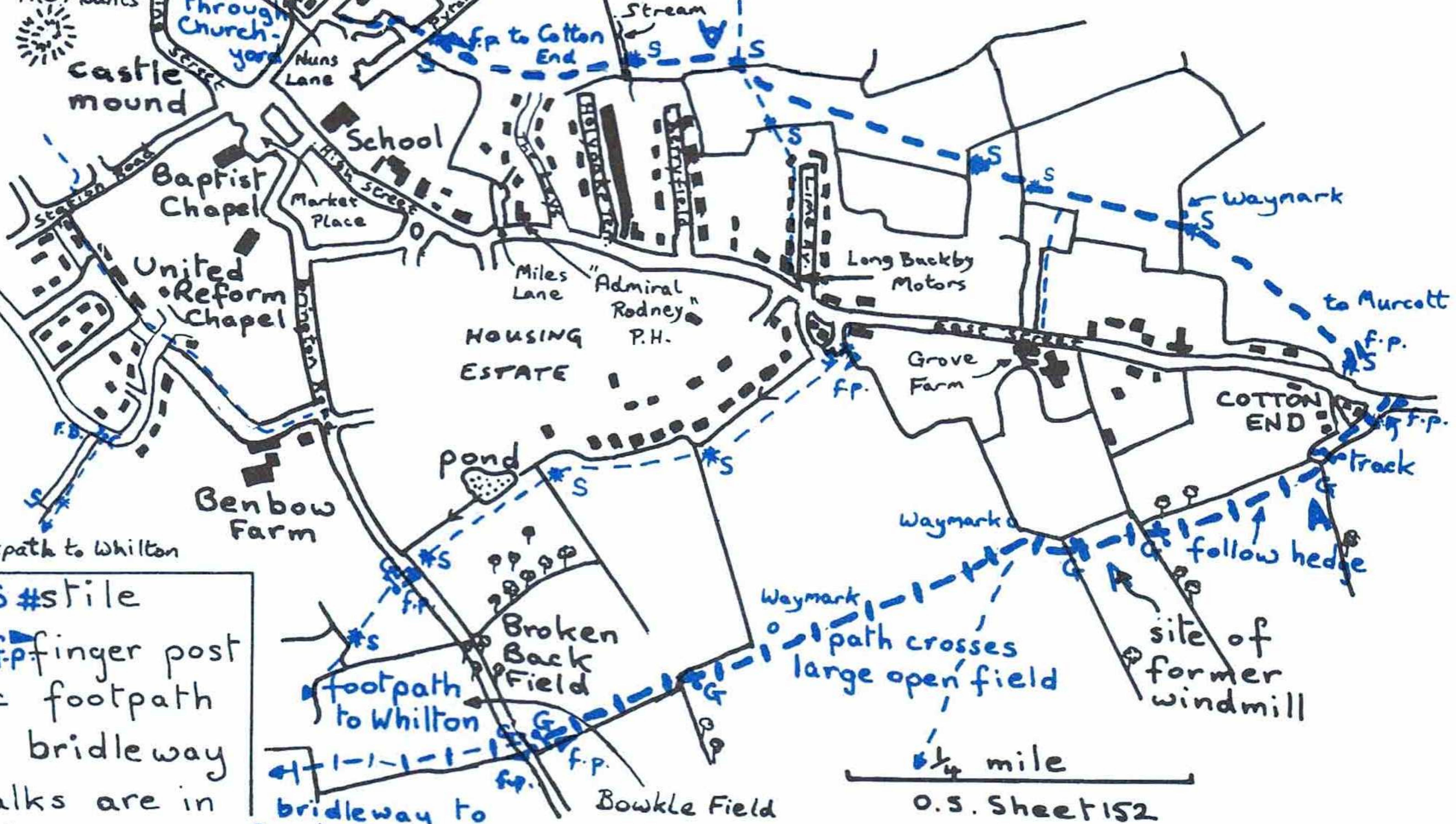
BUCKBY CASTLE:

The unusual earth-works behind the former vicarage are the remains of a 12th century ring motte and bailey castle. It is thought to have been built by Sahir de Quincy, son-in-law of one of the Earls of Northampton.
(The castle is on private land, for permission to view call at J. Sharpe Butcher, King Street.)

PUBLIC HOUSES:

Long Buckby has boasted many inns and public houses in the past. At one time near the end of the last century there were at least fifteen operating in the parish.

COTTON END - The name has no connection with the cloth industry. It derives from the word "Colen" meaning "cottages"



KEY

Footpath to Whilton

Gate S*stile
footbridge f.p. finger post

— public footpath
= public right

public bridleways
(suggested walks are in
heavier print)

Dpoint with good views of countryside

based upon Ordnance Survey Maps with the sanction of
the Controller of H.M.S.O.. Crown Copyright Reserved