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NOTES & QUERIES

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From The Editor

The research intended to provide a new history of Campden has now begun to produce spin-offs to the benefit of this publication. A welcome new contributor, David Vince, has written a study throwing light on economic change in the early centuries of the last millennium, which is a useful reminder that wool was not the only source of money for land-owners by the fourteenth century. The economy, not just of Campden but more widely, has been affected by the twentieth century development of scientific research – again a local activity often overlooked. Celia Jones has researched the Research Association and here, in part one of a longer article, tells of the beginnings up to the end of the second world war.

A reminder of an earlier war seemed appropriate at this time, and following the story in the last issue of the schooldays of Michael Grove, we learn of their ending in the mud of the trenches of the first world war. The permission of the family to continue with these reminiscences is acknowledged with thanks and it is hoped that further instalments will follow.

Research into the history of sundials and makers of sundials in times past has produced a surprising link with Chipping Campden. A canon of Gloucester Cathedral recorded as a writer of mottoes for Victorian and Edwardian sundials made by a well-known London scientific instrument maker turns out to have been born and buried in Campden.

Now that the number of queries received exceeds 50 the opportunity has been taken to review both these and the replies. Please continue with both and other material for inclusion in these pages.

Taverns – another measure of a town’s importance?

Jill Wilson

In the last issue it was suggested that a crude estimate of the importance of a place in the latter half of the seventeenth century might be gauged by the number of its token issuers. A second probably even cruder estimate may perhaps be related to the number of authorised taverns. Legislation in 1553 and a subsequent act in 1590 specified the maximum number of taverns permitted in a series of named towns and cities. At that time a tavern would be run by a victualler who sold cooked food in addition to wines, spirits and brewed ales and beers, and might provide some accommodation as well. (Taverns were more like a modern hotel with a good bar and restaurant.)

London had 40 under both acts. York came next with 9, followed by Bristol, with 6 in 1553 and 7 in 1590. Exeter, Hull and Norwich each had four in 1553, increasing to 5 in 1590. Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne had four under both acts while Colchester, Ipswich, Southampton and Worcester were authorised an extra tavern to have four in 1590. Three taverns existed in Hereford, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Westminster and Winchester. All other places with taverns had but one in 1553, though in 1590 Brightlingsea, Coventry, Greenwich, Harwich, Lowestoft and Sandwich received approval for a second.

Ale-houses and ale-sellers existed in addition to taverns, thus this does not indicate the number of premises actually purveying ale. From 1552 local justices had been given power both to license and to suppress ale sellers. This extended powers to supervise and suppress granted them in 1495. Market towns in particular might be expected to provide hospitality, at a price, for those who’d travelled to market.

However, this is of little help in identifying the status of Chipping Campden at this date except to indicate that at the end of the sixteenth century it was little different to that of other market towns and even some county towns. It’s a sobering thought.

Replies

With thanks to all who have provided information and answers.

[043] Mr Frank Holland who was the Clerk to the Parish Council is thought to have been before his retirement the Clerk to the London County Council. He died here in Chipping Campden, at his post in the Town Hall. More recollections and information would be welcomed for the archives.

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The Other Campden - Then and Now A Brief History of the Research Association

Celia Jones

Acknowledgements: Mr W B Adam's history from 1919-65; his talk to the Campden Society in 1984, *The Two Campdens*; Mrs Dorrie Ellis's oral history tapes; *Beneath the Clouds*, Ebrington W I's history of Ebrington; staff at the RA, and Dr David Arthey, retired science director.

Part I

Chipping Campden is often associated with the Arts and Crafts movement and the contribution of craftsmen and artists to the town is widely known. But there is another Campden, which is not concerned with the arts but with the sciences. That is the Campden and Chorleywood Food Research Association (CCFRA) as it is now called and the Campden Experimental Factory as it was when it was founded in 1919. This establishment has provided employment for people in the town, and put Campden firmly on the map in many different places throughout the world.

In 1911 the tall red brick factory was built with Honeybourne bricks between the Battlebrook and Campden railway station, land which Mr J H Clarke had bought at the sale of the Fortescue estate. Mr Clarke had been the head game-keeper for the Earl of Plymouth on one of his estates at Redditch, and he had had one eye shot out by a poacher. He had farmed pheasants for the earl of Plymouth and he wanted to set up his own business producing pheasant eggs, and also dog meal, dog biscuits, and medicines for dogs and birds, all things to do with the creatures he had worked with. The land he was looking for had to be near a railway station, because in those days everything went by rail if possible. Railway yards were hives of industry; sheep and cattle went by rail, and at Campden station, typically, there was a coal yard and a gas works. Mr Clarke found just what he wanted down by the Battlebrook.

He built Battledene House in 1912 for his family, overlooking the factory, and four red-brick cottages for workmen. His daughter, Phyllis, (who married Mr Hirst from the Research Station) told the story of an occasion when her mother was waiting for a train at Campden with two Campden gentlemen also on the platform. She heard one say to the other, 'Ghastly, hideous, all this red brick. Built that house too, all red brick. Hideous. Hideous man as well, all that red hair.' Her mother was very amused.

Mr Clarke had a railway siding and a loading platform put by the factory and the building had large sliding doors above the railway. He had three teams of horses and wagons to move things around the land. There was a huge wired pen for the pheasants divided into a hundred sections. In each section were five hens and a cock, with their wings clipped. The following year they would be moved to a different field. They produced 2000 eggs a day, a luxury product. The factory was in business, selling pheasant feed and dog food, milling flour and making dog biscuits. Although his wife worried about the enterprise, he was confident it would be a great success. 'Only one thing can bring me down and that's a war, and there's no sign of one,' he said.

Unfortunately, of course, he and many others who had made the same prediction were wrong. During the First World War the factory was commandeered by the government. Compensation was promised when peace came, but no-one knew what kind of war it would be and when it was eventually over there was no compensation for any of the factory owners. During the war the factory was adapted to make biscuits for the armed forces. There were already special ovens and fires and dough

mixing apparatus for the dog biscuits. These were so good that children would come in and ask for one hot from the oven, but the biscuits he was ordered to make for the soldiers did not please Mr Clarke. 'I'd be ashamed to give them to my dog,' he said.

When the war broke out there was virtually no preservation of food on a large scale in this country. Nobody knew anything about the practical side of preserving yet a need had obviously arisen for the conservation of home-produced food. So two experimental factories were set up to produce canned food. One was at Broom Junction and the other at Dunnington Heath, on the edge of the Vale of Evesham, where fruit and vegetables were grown in abundance. They had to go into full production without any time to advance the science of food preservation. But at the end of the war a place was sought where experimental work could take place and in 1919 the empty Game Food Factory was purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Campden Experimental Factory was established, also conveniently near to the Vale of Evesham. There were just two employees, Mr Tommy Knott, who had worked at the pheasant factory from its beginning, managing the distribution of goods for Mr Clarke, and Mr E Scholes.

Then in 1920 Miss Margaret Watson, a very able Scotswoman, was appointed as a demonstrator. She conducted experiments in the preservation of fruit and vegetables, and gave summer courses, which were attended by Domestic Science teachers, members of Women's Rural Institutes and representatives of canning and jam making firms. The students on these courses slept in tents in the grounds. As a result of the work done by Miss Watson a new method of preserving fruit in bottles was discovered. A dilute solution containing sulphur dioxide, was introduced as an alternative to the more usual method of heat treatment. This solution became known as the Campden Solution and most of the students when they went away took a sixpenny bottle with them, which would last a few seasons. Mr Bill Adam thought the results were horrible because all the colour was bleached out of the fruits and when the jar was opened there was a foul smell of sulphur dioxide. The contents of the jar had to be boiled in a pan and then the sulphur dioxide would "fly away". The solution worked as a sterilising agent, killing micro-organisms in the fruit. Later the same results were produced from tablets, which were sodium metabisulphate which converts itself into sulphur dioxide. These were called Campden Tablets. They are much used by makers of home-made wine for sterilisation purposes, and they have achieved great fame. Miss Watson wrote a book based on her experiments, *The Home Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables*, which was published by OUP in 1925.

Meanwhile, in 1921 the administration of the factory was vested in the University of Bristol and it was renamed the University of Bristol Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Research Association. Two early successes were the development of the present method of canning fresh peas and the introduction of the processed pea, which was originally intended to give work to cannery staff in the off seasons. In 1925 the use of copper salts in the canning of fresh peas was prohibited and canned peas turned a brownish colour which was not acceptable to the public. Mr Hirst, then a scientist working at the Association, discovered a solution which was stable and produced peas of an attractive green. This solution was known as Hirst's Pea Green and in a modified form is still the basis of the colours used by pea canners today.

In 1930 the Ministry of Agriculture ceased the total funding of research. Industry was asked to contribute a share and the various companies who did so were known as subscribers. In 1931 there were 54 and in 1932 there were 90. In 1935 the funding

responsibility moved to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In 1931 the first Campden Day, known then as Canners' Day, was held. This was an open day for subscribers to meet and view the facilities at the Research Association. Guests were taken to lunch in cars to Ebrington or Campden. Later lunch was served in the Association library. Today two large marquees house the guests and a prestigious speaker from the food industry addresses them.

Also in 1931 the first experiments were carried out on freezing fruit and vegetables, but the industry was not ready for the innovation and experiments were suspended until after the Second World War. Instead, work concentrated on developing solutions for the growing canning industry. Early subscribers included Chivers and Sons, the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and Smedleys. Services included process development, advice on and study of factory problems, quality inspection services, library and information services, publications, advice in disputes, serving on external committees and giving courses of instruction.

In 1931 50 million cans representing 18,000 tons of fruit were packed in the UK. One of the greatest difficulties in the early days of the canning industry was the supply of cans. Eventually with the help of Mr G E Williamson of Worcester open top can-making equipment was imported into the country and based in Worcester. This firm subsequently became the Metal Box Company and later Carnaud Metal Box.

It was soon realised that many factors contribute to the quality of fruit and vegetables for canning, notably variety, soil, climate and ripeness. Some of these were studied on crops grown in the Research Station's two-acre garden. During the years 1930 to 1935 a full study was made of the tin content of canned foods, a subject which concerned public health authorities. The figures recorded remained for years the main source of information on this topic. A serious case of the internal rusting of cans of fruit salad was followed by an examination of the causes of such corrosion and a rapid correction of the fault. Microbiological problems such as the cause of bitterness in canned cream were also studied and experiments took place on canning cockles, mussels, oysters and laverbread. A fascinating discovery was made of a way of causing cockles to discharge the sand in their gut before they were released from their shells.

The outbreak of the second world war meant that the Research Association was involved in preserving foods with the greatest efficiency possible. The variety of fruits available for canning was reduced to make better use of land. Mr Hirst was appointed canning adviser to the ministry and Mr Adam was canning supervisor with ministry inspectors operating under his direction.

During the war extensive trials were carried out on the problem of gum spot in Victoria plums, which disfigured canned plums. If there was wet weather prior to picking there was a much higher incidence of gumming, although this was not the only factor. Also the first pesticide residue work was carried out investigating the effects of organic spray residue on blackcurrants. The relationship between soil type and the colour of beetroot and carrots was examined. Other experiments were carried out on the vitamin C content of canned fruit and vegetables both during the canning process and during storage. This was important during wartime. One investigation was directed particularly to canned potatoes and peas, two of the most important war-time packs. In 1942 the loss of Malaya resulted in a serious reduction in supplies of tinplate to the UK and the RA carried out studies into the possibility of using cans made from blackplate. The Association was as always responding to world events and looking for solutions to problems.

Replies

Continued from page 50

With thanks to those who have provided information and answers.

[039] **John Smith & Family.** Directories have provided some information about John Smith; in 1876 he was listed as 'John Smith Builder & Contractor' in the Morris Directory. Kelly in 1899 and 1902 showed 'John Smith builder' Deeds and a sale poster show where his business was located – which is not usually given in trade directories. From 1860 John Smith owned both The Gables and the adjacent Three Gables) both called The Gables). The 1920 sale poster, in the time of John Smith junior, covers The Gables and 'Stock-in-trade and surplus Furniture' and a listing indicates that stones, slates and other building materials stored behind the house were included in the sale. Thus it is assumed that John Smith ran his business and had his builders' yard on these premises.

[044] **Miss Euraf Griffiths.** Some information has been received, which has been passed on to the enquirer, showing that she taught at Campden Grammar School. However further first-hand reminiscences would still be welcome.

[045] **Prisoner of War Camps.** A fairly local camp, which at least from mid-1944 to late summer 1946 was home to Italian POWs, was numbered Camp 560. It seems likely to have been a work camp where POWs prepared to help on farms etc were lodged. However its location is still not known. If it was the base for working parties it might well have been some little distance away – see the information given in the original query in the previous issue. Would anyone be prepared to write a note for publication in these pages giving recollections of seeing a camp or camps and the POW farm-workers?

[017] **Dover's Games.** Whilst reviewing the number and content of unanswered questions (see below) it appeared that a partial answer might now be given to the question about the cancellation of Dover's Games during the Civil War by William Bartholomew. Although the location of the Games is within Weston-sub-Edge it seems certain that it was the vicar of Campden who acted to stop them. There is no doubt that the cancellation of the games was a wise move in view of the marching and counter-marching of the warring armies at that time. On 5th June, 1644, the King was in Moreton-in-Marsh and next day set out via Broadway to Evesham. The very next day Parliamentary forces under Waller were at Broadway and on the 10th June entered Evesham. In view of the confusion of the time, where figures of authority in parishes and manors were absent, as indeed no doubt were many of the young men, it may be that the elderly vicar of Campden was the senior figure in authority remaining in the neighbourhood. Alternatively it may be that then, as now, the prime organisation of the Games was located at Campden, as in normal times would have been most of the participants, and so a decision had to come from there.

Unanswered questions. The number of questions without any or full answers is growing. If anyone can help please do! It may be that your thought was that someone else knew more or perhaps that you'd get around to replying soon. Please look back over earlier issues and see if you can add to replies given or give even a snippet of information about the completely unanswered ones.

Change from Pre-Conquest Times to the Fourteenth Century in the Cotswold Edge Parishes

David Vince

Documentary sources shed light on a process of change from labour rents to money rents in the Cotswold Edge parishes. Specific evidence from Saintbury and Willersey shows how people were affected.

The production of wool in our area of the Cotswold Edge parishes of Willersey, Saintbury, Aston and Weston-sub-Edge, Chipping Campden and neighbouring parishes have made the area famous, and through international connections in Europe also. Yet it would be wrong to concentrate all our attention on the wool trade in the medieval period. If you consult the *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestriae* (Rolls Series, 1863-7) we find mid-thirteenth century manorial extents and great attention to the minute definition of the labour services of customary tenants. These Gloucester Abbey leases of the late thirteenth century give an insight into the situation regarding labour rent and money rent. We can use them to see what the situation was like on the main Cotswold plateau. Of course, just because someone owed labour services does not mean it actually operated, and had not been substituted by a money rent in practice.

After looking at the situation on the Cotswold plateau regarding Gloucester Abbey estates, this work can be compared with those estates of the Cotswold plateau held by the Bishop and Cathedral Priory of Worcester. These estates had a pre-conquest origin. The Bishop's manors of Blockley, Paxford and the Priory's manors of Cutsdean and Icomb had the foundations of an economy based on peasant labour services. The services due on all these manors are described in detail in the priory register and in the Bishop's Red Book *Register of Worcester Priory*, (Camden Society 1865), and *Red Book of Worcester IV*, (Worcester Historical Society).

At Icomb and Cutsdean the labour service regime had gone by 1240 (when the Register was written) since the demesne had been leased to the tenants. The Bishop's manors still had it in force in 1182. Miss Hollings, the editor of the *Red Book of Worcester*, argues in her introduction to volume IV that by 1299 labour services were mostly commuted. By 1299, the date of the elaborate study of Bishop Giffard, the situation is not clear. Even though labour services assessed on the peasant holding had been increased, were they in practice demanded? The survey gives alternatives of money rent and light services on one hand, and full labour services with smaller monetary contributions on the other. Presumably the lord decided what was actually demanded, which must have depended on general economic and social conditions.

In our area there must have been a contrast between peasant holdings at money rent and holdings *ad operationem* or *ad opera* and can be seen in the estates of Winchcombe Abbey. By 1340 money rent seems almost completely to have replaced labour rent (Professor Rodney Hilton).

Using the sources already quoted has led some to suggest that for special reasons some parts of our area did not develop a manorial regime based on the cultivation of demesnes by peasant labour services. On some of the bigger estates where such a regime had once been established, it had diminished greatly by 1299.

We see in our area that the customary labour rent tenements are changing into terminable holdings at money rent.

A young man at War

Michael Philip Grove

But now there are rumours of war. . . .

This affair began in August 1914 and I saw the local territorials march off to the railway station, on the Sunday, on their way to join the war effort. Of course I was still at school then, but decided that my folks could not afford to keep me at school now we were at war. The School Authorities made a big do about it, saying I was to sit for Oxford next season. But I flatly refused to go back.

In the end I found myself a job in Evesham and lodged there in Albert Road and cycled home Wednesday, half-day, and Sunday. I became a counter jumper at the International stores. The Shop there was where M.E.B. is now [1974]. Near the 'Cross Keys' we used to spend all day Monday, weighing and wrapping sugar, ones, twos, four and six pounds. We used several 2 cwt. sacks of Granulated and some Demerara.

Then there was a continuous job making up orders, as well as serving in the shop. In those days there was a daily delivery, all round the villages in their turn. They used to deliver to Campden. The order man had a regular job going out every day collecting orders. The shop was open till six p.m. daily and eight on Saturday. I have stood outside one open shop window, Saturday evenings, selling Picnic Hams at sixpence a lb. I can hardly imagine it now.

On Monday morning, my friend in the shop said he was going to join the Army. So I went with him. I was only fifteen at the time. I went in with him, and the Recruiting Sergeant looked at me and said, "What about you?" I said I was not old enough. Then he said, " You are a big fine chap. Go outside and think about it." I did this, and soon went back in and joined saying I was nineteen. We were sent to 'Norton Barracks,' Worcester, where I passed A1. The other chap was C3 (Home service only). Anyhow we were sent to the Worcs. Training Depot, at Devonport, Sough Raglan Barracks where we were put through it, in a squad of about sixty. (I had been in the Boys Brigade at home, and went to Camp with them, at Rednal Hall in Shropshire. We had good military training under Harry Ellis, and we had a good Bugle Band too. Oh yes, it was very good training and discipline. It did us all good.)

This Brigade training made it easy for me, as I knew all the drill. We were six weeks altogether on the Parade Ground, then we went to Fort Tregantle for Range firing. There, we were in Tents and the weather was beautiful. I was a very good shot and finished with a very high score. After this we did a bit of field work, also night operations, on the Brickfields, near the Barracks. In this I had to carry a 56 lb. box of biscuits, keeping just behind the line of troops. Each time a Very light was fired everyone dropped flat and kept still, until the light went out, then off again. We were in full marching order and I had to put my box of biscuits down and get behind it each time the light went up. After a time it felt like half a ton, heavier each time I picked it up. However I made it but was glad when it was all over. We used to march up Crown Hill for Bomb Throwing etc on the Moors. I remember we had a weird catapult affair, to send bombs a distance away. The only others were what were called Jam Tin Bombs, with a fuse which we lit and threw overarm. These things were quite a menace.

And now our time has come. We are drafted to France. We got seven days embarkation leave, then parade ready to go, outside the Gym at three-thirty p.m. full marching order. They gave us breakfast in the Gym, two mackerel each.

After 'General Inspection' the Band finally marches us off to the railway where we leave at six-thirty for Southampton where we go on board for the journey to Le Havre, France. On arrival there, we had quite a march to the camp, where we were put sixteen to a tent. This was terrible, also it was wet weather at the time. How the hell we managed I really don't know. What a mess.

However, after a few days we were put on trains and sent "up the line," often we were shoved in a siding for a time, to let something else through. When we finally arrive at the Rail Head about thirty-six hours later, we have to march towards that part of the line which is occupied by the Battalion I am going to join. That night we stop at a farm, and are put in a barn, half full of straw. Nice to be on straw but there were candles burning everywhere, it's a wonder the place was not set on fire. These farms are set up in a kind of square, house on one side, barns another side, stables and cowsheds the other, with the muckyard in the middle. There was a brick walk all round about 5ft 6ins wide, and the usual water pump. This we found chained and locked in the morning. So you can imagine how we felt when we wanted a wash, and brew up. Had a fine go at the farmer. He let us have water for tea but that was all. We now got ready to move again, loaded like camels, and move on towards where our battalion would be.

We finally arrived late evening, the battalion coming in from the front soon after, and for a few days rest. This was when I first tasted Rum. The cooks had put the rum issue in the tea. We were allocated to the various parts of the Unit, and I was now able to give an address to my letters home. I am now No. 23611 Pte M.P. Grove, No. 8 Platoon 16 section B-Coy, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regt. BEF, France. We are now on real active service. It was a very rough and tough existence. There were these long marches of anything from ten to eighteen kilometres (a kilometre is 1200 yards) and, as it's now coming up to winter time it's trench warfare. All through this we had to carry everything we possessed, also greatcoat, fur coat, mackintosh cape and ground sheet, and with our rifles, each had two hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition to carry. There were five pouches on each breast of our equipment, each holding three clips of five rounds and two bandoliers of fifty each. Slung crossways over our shoulders, you can imagine what a load this was. Also my section carried a box periscope and cooking dixie, to add to the load. Usually my section was put in front of my platoon on the march as we used to sing a good bit. This used to help us along, although on one occasion when we were relieved I had no recollection of the march back. So tired I marched automatically you see. In the bad weather it was all mud and filth; dirty water in shell holes. Clothes and boots and equipment stayed on all the time while in the trenches. Only packs taken off and put in 'dugouts' no washing either. I remember once, the day we were being relieved, eight of us washed and shaved in a mess-tin of water. We rubbed the shaving brush round our ace and neck after shaving. How we stuck it I will never know, we used to be in the trench for a week or a fortnight at a time, and very little sleep. I remember once, finding I had been asleep, standing on the firestep leaning against the parapet. I had previously been making some sightings with sticks on German machine-gun positions. I found some forked sticks and straight pieces. I stuck one in front, put the straight stick in the fork and held the back end in the back fork. Then, when the German opened up his machine-gun I sighted along the straight stick to the flashes of his gun, then pressed the back fork into the ground. There was time to do this while his shots worked round in an arc! When used to it you could tell by the sound of the bullets smashing into the parapet. I just ducked until they went by. Then I made a final check on the sighting. I

had done two or three of these. Then at 'Stand-to' just before dawn it was reported to the Platoon Officer who arranged for these points to be strafed during the day. There was at this time a foot inspection every morning just after 'Stand-to.' Battalion doctor came round just after day-break and looked at everyone's feet. . . . I should have said before this that we were all as lousy as cuckoos. There was no escape from it while we were living this kind of a life. . . . We washed and cleaned up as best we could when we were out on rest.

Samuel Edwin Bartleet and the Bartleet Family

Jill Wilson

In the churchyard of St James church is a pedestal sundial erected by Canon S. E. Bartleet in memory of his wife, Henrietta. The bronze dial plate was made by the firm of F. Barker & Son, London. Inscribed on the dial, in addition to the usual dial furniture, is a coat of arms and the following poem:

O'er every hour that's brightest,
A shadow creeps
And he, whose laugh is lightest,
Full often weeps.
O look we for the morrow,
Which hath no night;
Where lost is every sorrow
In GOD's own light.

The poem is signed "S. E. Bartleet, St. Mary le Crypt Rectory, Gloucester. The memorial sundial was dedicated by the Bishop of Gloucester on 26th September, 1917.

Samuel Edwin Bartleet was a member of a local family so it is no surprise that his wife, also from a local family, was buried here even though he was then living elsewhere. It is equally unsurprising that he should have penned a poem for her memorial. However he was no stranger to the composing of mottoes for sundials. *The Book of Sundials* by Mrs Alfred Gatty¹ lists a number of such 'written by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet' and all on dials made by the firm of Francis Barker. F Barker & Son (known by several business names) was established in 1848 in Clerkenwell Road in London and specialised in scientific instruments including barometers, compasses and sundials. All types were made – horizontal, vertical and armillary. Sundials were in those days made to order for a specific location since they were still expected to give the time correctly. Many were for memorials or for particular occasions. Very many of these were engraved with a motto or poem written by Canon S. E. Bartleet. The nature of the connection between the Canon and the manufacturer of sundials is not known but is presumed that he would have been paid a fee for his compositions. Prices for horizontal dial plates in 1908 began at £1 12s. 6d. for the simplest and smallest ranging to £11 10s. for an 18 inch plate with an equation table (required to enable them to be used to set clocks). Free estimates were provided for 'special work as required by customers' which would include the engraving of arms and special inscriptions such as mottoes.

Records suggest that the Bartleet family may have been in Chipping Campden for a considerable time. Percy Rushen, the local historian², records that in 1668 a certain

W. Bartleet paid a 'fine' in connection with the conveyance or assurance of a property in Chipping Campden. It has not been ascertained whether he was an ancestor of the Bartleet family of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries however. In any case Edwin Bartleet, father of Samuel Edwin, was a respected citizen from at least the 1860s until his death on 29th September 1876. Born on 31st December 1802, his memorial in the churchyard describes him as FRCS – so his profession was that of surgeon.

Edwin Bartleet married Henrietta Hiron, from another important local family and they had at least two sons, Samuel Edwin, born in 1837 and Thomas Hiron, born in 1838. In 1867 and 1868 and again in 1874 and 1875 Edwin Bartleet was one of the two Bailiffs of the Town. The *Churchwardens' Accounts*³ indicate that he took an active part in parish affairs. A reference dated 1874 describes him as Edwin Bartleet Esq. JP. Rushen notes that he held freehold property and the 'residue of a mortgage term of 500 years from 6th June 1719.' Some of this property was a farm of about 69 acres at Broad Campden. The location is given as between the Broad Campden road on the west, the brook on the north, Griffith's farm on the east and the village on the south. Within the town itself were two houses fronting on the High Street and a pair of cottages.

In his will dated 11th November 1875 he left all his real estate to his son Samuel Edwin, by then in holy orders. After his death on 29th September 1876 the family commissioned a stained glass window from the artist John Hardman. This was set above the chancel arch in the parish church. in 1878. It shows the Last Judgement and much detail can be seen with binoculars. The brass memorial plate on the south wall of the chancel behind the pulpit reads "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Edwin and Henrietta Bartleet the window over the Chancel Arch was placed by their children A D 1878."

The possession of a small farm at Broad Campden may have required a considerable amount of attention by Samuel Edwin even though he almost certainly rented it out. In 1910, when he was located at Dursley, however, he sold it to 'an American gentleman, Mr. Jos. Fels, of Philadelphia.' The farm was bought by him for the Guild of Handicraft and the acres were divided amongst the craftsmen. The limited company of the Guild was then wound up.

Canon Bartleet's wife, also named Henrietta died and was commemorated by a sundial in 1917 as described above. The Canon himself made his will on 22nd January, 1923, and he died on 27th October, 1924. His heir was his niece, Miss Henrietta Bartleet of Edgbaston. Two years later, on 24th October 1926 she conveyed her property in Chipping Campden to Henry Hart, 'farmer of Attlepin Farm, Mickleton.'

Four members of the family share a grave (J79) in the churchyard, Edwin and Henrietta, the parents and Samuel Edwin and Henrietta. Thomas Hiron and Louisa Ann, his wife. lie together in the adjacent grave (J80).

Sources

- 1 Gatty, Mrs Alfred, ed. H.F.K.Eden & Eleanor Lloyd, *The Book of Sundials* (1900).
- 2 Rushen, Percy, *The History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden* (1911)
- 3 *The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626-1907.*

Queries

If you can contribute an answer to any of the following queries please reply (preferably in writing) to the editor.

Voters' Lists: The electoral registers have been published since the parliamentary Reform Act, 1832, and provide a valuable source of information – especially as the franchise was extended, and particularly since 1928. However an enquirer has asked about 'Absent Voters' Lists' from the time of the first world War, 1914-18. Does anyone know where these are located and can be consulted? [048]

Italian Prisoner of War: Following an enquiry about POW camps in the last issue (see also replies) an enquiry has been received about a Neapolitan, Mario Bortoluzzi. Some things are already known -he was born on 20th February 1913 and was a POW between June and August 1944 at Camp 31, Ettington Park Then from September 1944 to August 1946 he was at Camp 560. This must have been close to Campden but the precise location is not known. Can anyone help, please? (Mario Bortoluzzi returned home to Italy in 1946.) [049]

William Wyatt Warner: During the nineteenth century William Wyatt Warner was a Campden resident and is thought to have had 8 sisters. His son, William Evans Warner, emigrated to Canada in 1908, dropping the surname in 1914 since his new neighbours believed it to be of German origin. His grandson still using 'Evans' as his surname has made some contacts with distantly related Warners but is still looking for information about his grandfather. What was his occupation? Where did he live? Did one of his great-aunts play the organ in church? Any information relating to the family would be welcome. [050]

Sundials: There are many old sundials in Chipping Campden and a 'Sundial Trail' has been drafted covering those easily visible in the High Street, St James' churchyard and from public roads. The makers of most of these dials are however unknown. It is thought probable that one of the Warner (clock & watch making) family made the one on Dial House. Some are dated. The dial on Grevel House seems to be dated 1817 for example although it is rather worn. Can anyone help by naming or suggesting possible makers?

Are there any other old sundials in Campden gardens that could be noted by CADHAS as part of the history of the Town? (NB Of course these would not be included in any trail). You may be interested to know that the British Sundial Society keeps a register of dials and their records have on occasion been helpful to the police in the recovery of stolen dials. If any dial owner would like to hear more about the dial register please reply to this query as indicated above. [051]

Queries: Looking back over the questions posed as we have reached 50, they fall into two categories – family history and the rest! Now that there is a family history group in the Town and the Community Archive is so industriously recording material it is hoped that more answers can be found. Bearing in mind that readership is far wider than just 'Campden and District' this publication will continue to receive and deal with any questions and answers. Therefore please continue to send in your enquiries and your responses.

Interestingly five of the first twelve queries related to pubs! Did this trigger the research into inns and alehouses published in 1998?