



Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society

Regd. Charity No. 1034379

NOTES & QUERIES

Volume II; No. 6

Spring 1999
ISSN 1351-2153

Price: £1.00p.
(Post free: £1.50)
(members: Free
(extra copies: 50p.)

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From *The Editor*

This is the final issue of volume 2. For the information of new members and occasional readers each volume is planned to comprise 6 issues, each of 12 pages, published at the rate of two a year. It hardly seems possible that this is therefore the sixth year and the twelfth actual issue - though the amount of space taken on various computer discs confirms this.

As is so often the case when one article has been completed another nugget of information surfaces and so there is a sequel to the story of the building of Thirlestaine from Oliver Bradbury. Allan Warmington's story of mediæval Combe and its connections with Bordesley Abbey uncovers a little known aspect of Campden history - with the promise of a further piece on the 'Manor' of Combe for a future issue. Peter Gordon throws light on the difficult question of the designer of the west window in the parish church. News items, though somewhat behind the times, from 1365, 1618 and 1836 help to build the picture of the happenings - and some gossip - in the Campden & District of the past. For the first time we include details of a web-site and are planing to list more. Consideration is even being given to setting up a CADHAS site. Finally, our thanks to all contributors, senders of small items, questions and replies. Please keep the material coming, we look forward to hearing from you!

Editor: Jill Wilson; 14 Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, Glos., GL55 6DB

Harriet Tarver, the Campden Poisoner

A copy of a Victorian ballad, drawn to the attention of the Editors by Carol Jackson, is reproduced below. The date and place of her execution have been confirmed. She was, it seems, just 20 years old. The production of verses for sale on this sort of occasion was a regular feature of executions at the time and this example seems to contain a number of stock phrases and sentiments.

An affecting Copy of Verses

Written on the Body of

HARRIET TARVER,

Who was Executed April 9th, 1836, at Gloucester, for Poisoning
her Husband in the town of Camden

Good people all I pray attend
Unto these lines that I have penned
A criminal confined I lie,
My crime is of the blackest dye.

Harriet Tarver is my name, you'll hear,
From Camden Town in Gloucestershire.
I own the dreadful deed I've done,
And now my glass is nearly run.

A loving husband once I had
Which ought have made a wife's heart glad,
But Satan he tempted him so,
That I resolves the deed to do.

To poison him was my intent,
And to take his life I was fully bent,
White arsenic I did apply,
Which for the same I'm condemned to die.

By him a lovely child I bore,
And alas I ne'er shall see it more,
O Lord thou be a parent kind,
To my orphan child which I leave behind.

God grant it may a warning take,
Of its mother's untimely fate
From the paths of vice and bad company,
From all such crimes pray keep it free.

When my trial came on, you hear,
With a heavy heart I did appear,
The jury they did guilty cry,
And soon I was condemned to die.

Back to the death cell I was ta'en,
Forty-eight hours to remain.
And there my time to spend in prayer
Hoping to meet my Saviour there.

You married women where'er you be,
I pray take warning now by me,
Pray love your husband and children too,
And God his blessing will bestow.

Hark! now I hear my passing bell,
Now I must bid this world farewell,
And when the fatal bolt shall fall,
The Lord have mercy on my soul.

Willey, Printer, Cheltenham.

Who was Harriet Tarver, and why did she do it? Tarver is not a well known local name but in the *Churchwardens' Accounts* appears the following:-

At a general Vestry held this 18th day of April 1854
It was resolved that the sum of £4. 6s. be allowed out of the Church
rate to indemnify the Churchwardens for expenses incurred in the
Matter of E. Tarver and Child.

Could this relate to Harriet's child and grand-child? Can anyone add anything to this sad story?

Bordesley Abbey and the land at Combe

Allan Warmington

The hamlet of Combe, where Campden House now stands, was held for some four hundred years as a grange of Bordesley Abbey in Worcestershire. Although later generally associated with Westington its special status as a separate entity persisted for some time after the abbey was dissolved during Henry VIII's reign. This article summarises the history of Combe under the lordship of the abbot.

The site of Bordesley Abbey lies in and by the sports ground and recreational area known as Abbey Park on the outskirts of Redditch. Bordesley was an important and well endowed abbey from its foundation in the twelfth century right up to the Dissolution in the sixteenth. The relative status of Redditch and the abbey has changed somewhat over the centuries. At one time the hamlet of Redditch was held by the community of Bordesley as part of its important manor of Tardebigge!

The Cistercian Abbey of the Virgin Mary, Queen of Heaven, at Bordesley was founded in about 1136 or 1138.¹ Its foundation charter was given to it by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I, widow of the Emperor Henry V and effective ruler of much of England during the 'Anarchy' of Stephen's disputed reign. It was she who endowed the abbey with many of its lands.² She may or may not have been the actual founder. Credit for that is sometimes given to one Waleron de Beaumont, 'Earl of Mellent and Worcester', a powerful magnate and supporter of King Stephen. The foundation charter was confirmed successively by Henry II, Richard I and Edward I.³

Combe was not part of the estates initially held by Bordesley Abbey. It first gained its rights in Combe some twelve or fifteen years after its foundation, that is about 1150. The grant of Combe was made by the then lord of Campden, Ranulf de Guernon earl of Chester - a grant acknowledged after his death in a Charter by Ranulf's widow, Countess Matilda (daughter of Robert, earl of Gloucester) and her young son, Hugh. This confirmed the grant, made for the redemption of their souls and those of their ancestors. Countess Matilda's Charter is reprinted in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol V p.140.

Later this same Hugh, as Hugh de Kyvelock, earl of Chester, confirmed and possibly augmented the grant of Combe. His charter says he has bestowed Combe on the Abbey for the purpose of maintaining six monks there perpetually for the health of his (Hugh's) soul, the soul of his father Ranulf, that of his grandfather, Robert, earl of Gloucester, of his mother, the countess Matilda. and of all Christian souls.

Later still, Hugh de Kyvelock's son, Ranulf de Blundeville, issued a further confirmation of the grant of Combe. The confirmation by King Henry II and Richard I of the abbey's lands also mentions that the abbey has "by the gift of Ranulf earl of Chester, the whole land of Combe with its appurtenances". By King Richard's time the implication may be that the grant had been made by Ranulf de Blundeville, a contemporary of Richard himself, rather than by his grandfather. De Blundeville was even more powerful and celebrated than his predecessors and history is easily distorted by such things.

Dugdale's *Monasticon* refers to the 'Valor' of Pope Nicholas (presumably the *Taxatio* of 1291) which says that :

the Abbot has at Combe three carucates [*approximately 400 acres*] of land, and the value of a carucate is twenty shillings and of the stock twenty shillings; Total : £4.0.0.

The same survey also says that Bordesley has :

Porcis [*a proportion of the revenue*] in the church of Campden 10s.0d

The manor of Campden itself was in a curious position by the late twelfth and into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. While Campden was in the Diocese of Worcester (as was Bordesley) the advowson of its mother church and the tithes for the whole manor of Campden belonged to the abbey of St Werburgh's in Chester, then in the diocese of Lichfield. In addition the lord of Campden had his own chapel of St. Katherine of which he held the advowson and financed its priest. And as we have seen the abbey of Bordesley held the land of Combe with the duty of establishing a cell of monks there. It is not surprising that this caused complications. There were disputes over land between the abbot and the people of Campden. And on 7th June 1250 a dispute was settled between Abbot William of Bordesley and Peter, the parson of Campden, in which it was noted that the abbot "only paid a yearly nominal pension of 2½ marks for the tithes of the grange of Combe, and so if he obtained other lands in the same parish [*of Campden*] he should pay the full tithes from them." There was thus a distinction between Combe and the rest of Campden in the collection of tithes. Incidentally, as though to emphasise the rights of the church, this same agreement notes that "in the muniments of the church of Campden most are deeds of presentment and institution to benefices bearing witness that the abbot and community of Chester are the true patrons of the same church".

This special position over tithes seems to have continued for some hundreds of years, and even after the reformation and the dissolution of the monasteries. For in the early seventeenth century Lionel Cranfield purchased the tithes of Campden and did some researches into their total revenue.

In 1612 he wrote a note to himself, on the back of a letter received from his agent in Campden, which reads as follows: ⁴

In the Parish of Blockley near Cambden owld Mr Sheldon had a lease from the Abbot of Bordsly of Certayne great grounds called the Ditchford Leasows Being in the same Tenure as Combe leased at the same tyme by the same Abbot to the same old Wm Sheldon that Combe was leased And hath & doth not pay tithes in kind or compound . Mr Randall Smyth was vicker of Campden about 45 years since when Mr Sheldon was owner of Combe and did husband it by his shepp(ar)d & sear.' That vicker Smyth did after threaten Mr Sheldon to seue him & came to London for that purpose & then Mr Sheldon wold Give(?) the vicker 10^{li} at a tyme to let the matter rest.

And Mr Sheldon did pay a matter of 5s 4d (per) Ann to the vicker in former tymes for the tithes of Combe,

This is the common voyce. George Lea of Sandbury somtyme srvnt to owld Mr Smith did report in the presens of Mr Jno Jennings viker that he Red of owld Mr Sheldon to the use of his M's 20 marks p(er) Ann ffor rent of the ffarm & 20 nobles in liewe of the tythes which is the 20^{li} reserved upon the lease.

In the Abbot's lease the Abbot covenants to discharge Combe from all tithes.

This report refers to a period at least forty years earlier than Cranfield's note, for Ralph Smith was vicar of Campden from 1549 to 1570. Presumably Mr Sheldon retained the lease on Combe on the same terms after the abbey itself had been dissolved.

Notes

1. Dugdale, *Monasticon* Vol V. p.407
2. Dugdale, op. cit p.410.
3. *Calendar of Charter Rolls* 51 Hy III, 1266, p63 gives an *inspeximus* and confirmation of the foundation charter, and of its confirmation by Henry II and Richard I, with the confirmation the grant of of "Cumba".
4. Kent Record Office papers U269/1 E142

Who was Simon White?

Jill Wilson

I am indebted to an enquiry via a member for raising my interest in Simon White, quarry-owner and mason. In 1618, it is understood that he made the columns for Alcester Town Hall using stone from his quarries at Chipping Campden. In local records there is very little about him. He is not, for example, listed in *Men and Armour for Gloucestershire* in 1608. One year earlier however in the Cranfield Survey he appears as paying 'cheife rent' of 1s. 0d. p.a. to Mr Smith in the List of Tenements within the 'Town of Chippin Chamden'. One other resident, John Handys, paid the same and no-one else paid more than 10d, so it seems he was a wealthy man. He also paid 6d. rental p.a. on the Borough List (annual value 12d.). During the Civil War, the *Churchwardens' Accounts* included three entries relating to a Simon White between 1646 and 1648, but it is not certain whether it is the same man or, perhaps, a son.

It struck me that a mason who supplied Alcester could well have provided stone and expertise at about the same time to Sir Baptist Hicks. The Market Hall, for example, perhaps might have been built by him. Reading further into the way in which great houses were designed and built in his day I found to my surprise that professional architects did not exist as they did later in the seventeenth century. Drawings and designs were exchanged between lords and rich men engaged in planning new buildings or who had recently completed such an enterprise and the work was usually done by local masons and other craftsmen. Sir Baptist would have been well placed to obtain plans and information, either directly, or through his brother, Sir Michael. After all, it was at about the same time that Robert Cecil, for whom Michael worked, was building Hatfield House and other places. Could Simon White have one of those who built Old Campden House for Sir Baptist, using plans and designs supplied by their patron? This adds yet more to my wish that we could identify with more certainty the quarries used for local buildings.

Can anyone add to the little known about Simon White please?

Reference

The Tudor and Jacobean Country House - a Building History, Malcolm Airs; Alan Sutton; (1995)

Information from Elsewhere

In Romsey Abbey in Hampshire is a stained glass window in memory of Caroline Maria Noel, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, vicar of Romsey. It is undated. However, the member who noticed it on a holiday visit, discovered that that her father, a son of the Earl of Gainsborough and probably therefore a brother-in-law of Canon Kennaway, became vicar there in 1841. She was a poet and the commemorative plaque includes one of her poems. Amongst her other works is the well-known hymn "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow." Her dates as given in hymn-books are 1817 to 1877.

There must be many other links with Campden and the surrounding district to be found in other places. If anyone comes across some similarly interesting item please pass it on for inclusion in future pages.

The Cotswolds in 1610

from *Britannia*, William Camden

"In these Woulds there feed in great numbers, flockes of sheepe long necked and square of bulke and bone, by reason (as it is commonly thought) of the weally and hilly situation of their pasturage: whose wool, being most fine and soft, is had in passing great account among all nations."

Replies

"The Editors" would like to thank everyone who has given information in response to the queries published in previous issues. Contributors are reminded that the replies received (sometimes from more than one source) are summarised below. (As with the Queries, the replies are given anonymously, except where permission to name the source has been given). If you can add to these or can help with the growing number of unanswered and partly answered queries, please let us know.

[028] Mabel Scriven was named as having illuminated a few of the decorative headpieces etc. designed by Paul Woodroffe in a book published in 1930 by the Alcuin Press and the question was asked if she really existed or whether the name was a *nom-de-plume*. Further information has now been provided that shows that she was probably the daughter of Mrs E.A.Scriven, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Her name is given, together with 20 other ladies, as having painted over 600 heraldic shields and coats of arms in Berner's eight volume edition of *Froissart's Cronycles*, printed by Bernard Newdigate and Basil Blackwell, with assistance from H.P.R.Finberg, at the Shakespeare Head Press, in 1928. This edition has 'three line initial letters,' designed by F.L. Griggs, the so-called Campden Alphabet and the heraldic designs were drawn by Paul Woodroffe. Amongst the acknowledgements appears the statement: 'Mrs E.A.Scriven of Stratford-upon-Avon kindly placed at the disposal of the printer of this edition all her genealogical & heraldic books.'

Herbert Finberg, Master Printer, a friend of Griggs, subsequently moved to Campden and began producing books at the back of Elm Tree House. This appears to be the link that brought Mabel Scriven to the Alcuin Press.

From Northwick to Thirlestaine - part II

Oliver Bradbury

In the last issue of *Notes & Queries* I suggested the possibility of an architectural connection between two of the 2nd Lord Northwick's (1770 - 1859) properties. My conjecture was that Richard Hulls of Chipping Campden worked at Northwick Park, (Glos., formerly Worcs.) and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, (Glos.). Recent research at the Worcester Record Office has highlighted a document which serves to cement the conjectured link. Within the Northwick archive lies the following document:¹

M^r Scott in regard to Hull's Inspection of Thirlestaine H^e some time in 1838

Mr. Scott²
Thirlestaine

Mr Scott has just been honoured with Lord Northwicks note and will give full instructions to the most intelligent of the workmen to be in attendance upon Mr Hulls to shew whatever part of the works may be wished to be seen.

Mr Scott would most certainly have been glad to receive and accompany Mr Hulls but the Medical attendants having ordered M^{rs} Scott (who has for some time been in declining health) to travel it is arranged to set out upon Monday or Tuesday and Mr Scott can only repeat his regret that in consequence of this he will perhaps not have it in his power to meet the Builder of the works³ at Northwick but instructions will be left to meet Mr Hulls and it is only begged that the time of coming be directed as convenient to Lord Northwick and that Mr Hulls wil continue as long as he chooses.

Thirlestaine House
3 PM



Detail of the Picture-Gallery at Thirlestaine House built in 1840

We don't know who wrote this document but it was written 'some time in 1838' - the year of Northwick's acquisition of Thirlestaine. Of course, it still does not prove that Hulls built the 1840 picture-gallery at Thirlestaine, but it provides, allied with the architectural attributes outlined in the previous *Notes & Queries*, strong circumstantial evidence for his involvement.

Also within the archive are numerous letters⁴ by Northwick's housekeeper at Thirlestaine, one William Court. They provide evidence of a shared pool of labour toing and froing between the properties. Indeed on one occasion Court refers to 'the Team Arrived here today with a Load of Timber from Northwick.'⁵ The names Day⁶ and Keitley⁷ are regularly mentioned in correspondence apropos the two properties. They were carpenters and often odd-job men who formed part of Northwick's 'Team.' Like Hulls⁸ the Keitley family hailed from Campden as indicated by Northwick's Swiss housekeeper Louis Mayland who wrote⁹ on the 4th of June 1846, 'Keitley.¹⁰ accum..pany by is Son Richard¹¹ was brought to Campding in a fly Very ill.'¹² On July 26th 1851 Court wrote 'Allow the little cart to come down any Day next week and bring us a few oak Boards for Stairs of which Thomas Day is already acquainted and knows what to send.'¹³

And so for fifteen years plus Northwick's 'Team' wended their way from Northwick Park to Cheltenham and vice-versa, long after Hulls' death in 1841,¹⁴ to add a new picture gallery to Thirlestaine until 1855.¹⁵

Notes

1 WRO 705: 66/BA 4221/41

2 The reference to 'Mr Scott' is curious. Thirlestaine House was started in 1820 by J.R.Scott. He died in 1832 having not completed the house. The reference to a Scott in 1838 would imply that the building was still in the Scott family. By 1838 it was in the possession of Alexander Scott, J.R.'s youngest brother, previously 'residing generally in Italy' (J.R.'s will, GRO D1574/31), and friend of the then Lord Byron. The house had been on the market throughout the 1830s (i.e. 1831: Bryan Little, *Cheltenham*, p.64 & *The Times*, July 13, 1836). After six years of uncertainty it was finally sold to Northwick in 1838 as confirmed by *The Cheltenham Looker On*, Aug.11, 1838 'THIRLESTAIN HOUSE has become the property of Lord Northwick, who has just completed its purchase. It will require yet thirteen thousand more to finish.'

3 Presumably Richard Hulls.

4 BA 4221/25

5 Thirlestaine House, May 8, 1848: (BA 4221/32)

6 The carpenter C.Day is recorded at Thirlestaine on the 16th June 1846: (BA 4221/25). Thomas Day, his father is recorded by L.Mayland as 'working in making Park Hurdle. with is Son' at Northwick on 22 July 1836. On August 24th 1850 Court wrote 'C.Day will write to his Father Thomas Day to tell him we Shall want the Same quantity of Boards & Joists': (BA 4221/32)

7 An 'E.Keitley' is listed at Thirlestaine on 16th June 1846: (BA 4221/25)

8 He is listed under 'Shopkeepers & Traders' in Pigot's 1830 *Gloucestershire Directory*, p.355. He is described as a 'Builder and Ironmonger' - the latter is interesting as this role of his was previously unrecorded. It was not mentioned on his wall plaque inscription at Chipping Campden churchyard.

9 BA 4221/25

10 This is likely to be the John Keitley listed as 'carpenter and ironmonger' in Pigot & Co.'s 1842 *Gloucestershire Directory*, p. 355. In 1839 he resided at the Red Lion, Chipping Campden.

- 11 Refer to footnote 12, Nicholas Kingley, *The Country Houses of Gloucestershire*, p. 192. This could well be the 'Richard Keitly' recorded as building four dwelling houses near Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham in 1848 according to the Town Building Surveyor Certificates (GRO PA 78/112).
- 12 He would die sometime before June 6th 1846.
- 13 BA 4221/32
- 14 Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, p. 519.
- 15 At the moment judging from the Northwick Archive and the contemporary Cheltenham press there appears to be no evidence of further gallery extensions after 1855. Northwick was by now 85.

A Web of Discovery

The Editors' attention has been drawn to a Website of use and interest to family historians. The site address will be given below. Campden Census material is available, not only in the Campden Room, but on the Web. Another Society found a useful transcript of a mediæval lease of the local manor house on a Princeton University site! There must be many more sites of value to local and family historians. If you know of any please notify the editors and the site addresses will be included in a future issue. Since access will be possible from the Library they should be very helpful!

Last autumn the Commonwealth War Graves Commission posted the names of all those killed in the two world wars on the Internet. The site is: <http://www.cwgc.org>

The database contains over one and three-quarter million names and is free. It is understood it is possible to locate information with very few details to go on.

Query

If you can contribute to the answer to the following question, please contact "The Editors." 14, Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, GL55 6DB. A written answer would be most helpful.

John Hands John Hands, born c. 1746 (place as yet unknown), yeoman of Church Honeybourne, was a farmer all his life and, our enquirer states, ended his days at Dorsington aged 75. He married a Neal(e) from Broad Campden in 1780 in Bretforton. Has anyone any further information please? There is possibly a connection with the Mary Hands (of Hanging Aston) who married Thomas Hulls (in Campden) on 9 June, 1698. These appear to be the Thomas and Mary Hulls, parents of Jonathan mentioned in Joan Ryder's article in *N & Q* II.5.p.60. Can a family connection be traced between these and the above John Hands? As our enquirer puts it 'There are so many HANDS families around the Chipping Campden area!' [034]

Replies continued

[033] Three helpful replies have been received to the query about the Keyte family, headed by William and Elizabeth Ann. The 1891 census includes the following family living in Broad Campden:-

Michael Keyte	56	Farm Labourer	born Ebrington
Elizabeth A Keyte	50		born Gloucester City
Alice M	15		born Tredington
Alfred William	12	Ploughboy	born Campden
Frederick C	10	Scholar	born Campden
Beatrice M	7	Scholar	born Campden

The Worcester I.G.I. records baptisms of two children of Michael and Elizabeth Annie Keyte at Wythall on 26.9.1869 and 11.3.1872, respectively. It is uncertain whether these are the same two people. Other Michael Keytes from outside Campden have also been noted - marriages &/or baptisms involving Michael and Rosehanna Weston, Childswickham, married in 1823; Michael and Mary Gibbs, Childswickham, married in 1833; Michael and Dinah, Childswickham, whose child was baptised 1861; Michael and Dinah Fitchew, South Cerney, married in 1782. A different branch or generation may possibly be represented by William Kites of Stratford-upon-Avon. In 1801 a note was made against the listing of Jonathan Izod in the Poor Relief levy, "Moved to Sheep Street [Stratford], late Wm. Kites."

Keyte, in various spellings, is however a fairly common local name and family history studies can thus run into difficulties in disentangling them. For the record the following have been noted from a number of Campden and District sources - and the list is by no means complete at this stage!

John Kyte of Westington, possessed goods worth £10	1522
John Kite, leased land & rented 'tenement' in Campden	1607
Richard Kight, of Campden, 'wever'	1608
John Keyt of Ebrington, father of Hastings Keyt	
Hastings Keyt of Ebrington, Knight & Commander of a Regiment	
Killed in Battle of Stow	21.3.1645
Jonathan Keyte, of Broad Campden, wheelwright,	1708
Jonathan Keyte, godson,	1708
Richard Keyte, son of Jonathan of Br.C.	1708
'Widow' Keyte	1718
William Keyte, husband of Margery, maltster,	1719
Margery Keyte, wife of William	1719
William Keyte, son of William & Margery	1719
Ann Keyte, née Hichcox, wife of William	died 2.4.1745
John Keyte, currier	1793/8
Elizabeth Keyte, née Holmes,	died 1.3.1796
William Keyte, of Campden, baker & miller	1844

In addition the Churchyard Survey has records of 36 Keytes, probably including a number of those listed above!

St James Church - Who Designed the West Window?

Peter Gordon

Church Watchers on duty are frequently asked this question and it is a bit embarrassing to have to say, 'We don't know.' We do know of course that the window is a Memorial to Canon Kennaway, Vicar of Campden from 1832 to 1872, that it was made by James Powell & Sons, Blackfriars Glassworks, and that it was paid for by 'family and friends.' But who was the artist?

I recently approached two experts on Victorian stained glass and they have kindly provided me with information which supplies an answer, if not an altogether clear-cut one. They are: Mr. Peter Cormack of the William Morris Gallery (an authority on Paul Woodroffe who designed and made the windows in St Catharine's Church); and Dr. Dennis Hadley of Reading University, who has made a special study of the Powell archive at the V. & A. I am most grateful to both for the immense trouble they have taken in responding to my enquiry. The following is a brief summary combining their views.

James Powell's three sons were not themselves artists and they had to commission designers for their stained glass work. Unfortunately the name (or names?) of the artist chosen to design our West Window is missing from their records. It is therefore necessary to deduce the name from comparisons with designs by known artists.

The West Window was ordered in two parts. Mrs Kennaway's original order in July, 1876, was for Jacob's Ladder and Angels at the top of the side lights. Eight months later, in March 1877, the Order Book records: '4 additional figures in bottom lights. Enoch, Moses, Elijah, Samuel. £50.' Does that mean two different artists?

From about 1870, one of the artists commissioned by the Powells was Harry Ellis Wooldridge, 1845 - 1917. Dr. Hadley writes: 'Several of his early designs were neo-Grecian, and his individual figures were statuesque and devoid of any feeling of movement. The additional figures at the base of the West Window are very characteristic of him.' Wooldridge was Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford and was an eminent musicologist. His friends included Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, Burne-Jones and Walter Crane.

Another artist associated with the Powells was J.W. Brown who came to London from Newcastle and had worked for Morris & Co. from 1869 to 1873/4. He was later employed full-time by the Powells and became their principal designer. His first recorded design for them, in 1875, was for two Angels at Shere, Surrey. Dr. Hadley says: 'The Angels in the West Window are very like others which are known to have been designed by Brown, and it is difficult to think of anyone else who could have designed in that style during the mid-1870s.' So expert opinion would appear tentatively to attribute our West Window to J.W. Brown (top) and H.E. Wooldridge (base). However Dr. Hadley adds: 'A word of caution about attributing designs to a particular artist. The artist might supply no more than a small coloured sketch design; in other cases he might also produce a full-size cartoon; but usually he would have had no say in the way his designs were eventually used. At the time of Campden's West Window, the question of overall design and colour scheme was in the hands of Mr. J.C. Powell; so to some extent he might be considered as 'designer' of the

window. The situation here was in complete contrast with that relating to Campden's East Window, designed by Henry Payne. That artist ran his own small workshop, and so the window would have been executed in the manner which he desired.'

Other more or less local windows designed by these two artists are: Brown: Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and Trinity College, Oxford; Wooldridge: Lapworth, Warwickshire, and Oriel College, Oxford. At Lighthorne, Warwickshire, the East Chapel window is by Wooldridge and the East Chapel one by Brown.

A Note on Killing Urchins

The *General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626 to 1907* include a number of payments for killing various forms of wild life between 1665 and 1735 - presumably for the benefit of crops and farm animals. Urchins were variously rated; William Hieron received 1s. 8d. in 1665 for 5 urchins but in 1670 William Kitchin killed only four and was paid 3s. 0d. By 1676, only 4d was given for a single urchin. This, by the way, was not an unusual method of ridding the parish of unwanted children, but referred to hedgehogs.

A Tragedy at Ilmington

Jill Wilson

Robert of Hollway, a coroner of King Edward III, held an inquest¹ in Ilmyndone, on the Tuesday after the feast of St Thomas, (23 December, 1365) into the death of John Hervey. The witnesses swore on oath that on the previous day John Hervey was driving four horses pulling a cart when he fell. The horses dragged the cart over him and he died immediately, 'without the rites of the church.' His mangled body was found by John Calow who ran for help, raising the hue as required by custom. Twelve jurors, drawn from Ilmington, Foxcote, Stoke and Compton-Scorpion, presented the case and the coroner viewed the body.

It was an accident so no-one was held guilty of his death. However the value of the four horses and cart was assessed at 66s.8d. which was due as the king's *deodand* 'with which the town of Ilmington' was 'charged'. Until 1846 an object or animal which had contributed to a death was forfeit, or the value thereof, and known as a *deodand*. The Crown applied this for charitable purposes. It was recorded that John Hervey himself had no chattels but not to whom the cart and horses belonged. The owner could well have been a member of the de Montfort family, a branch of which held the lordship of the manor at this time.²

Some 32 years earlier the tax roll for 1333 included a Henry Hervey, listed at 4s. - he may perhaps be an ancestor or other kinsman.³

Notes

1 *Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls ad 1265 - 1413*, Selden Soc. (1896)

2 Gardner, S.M. & Ibbotson, E.M.H., *The History of Ilmington*, (1974), p.7.

3 *Ibid.* p.10