

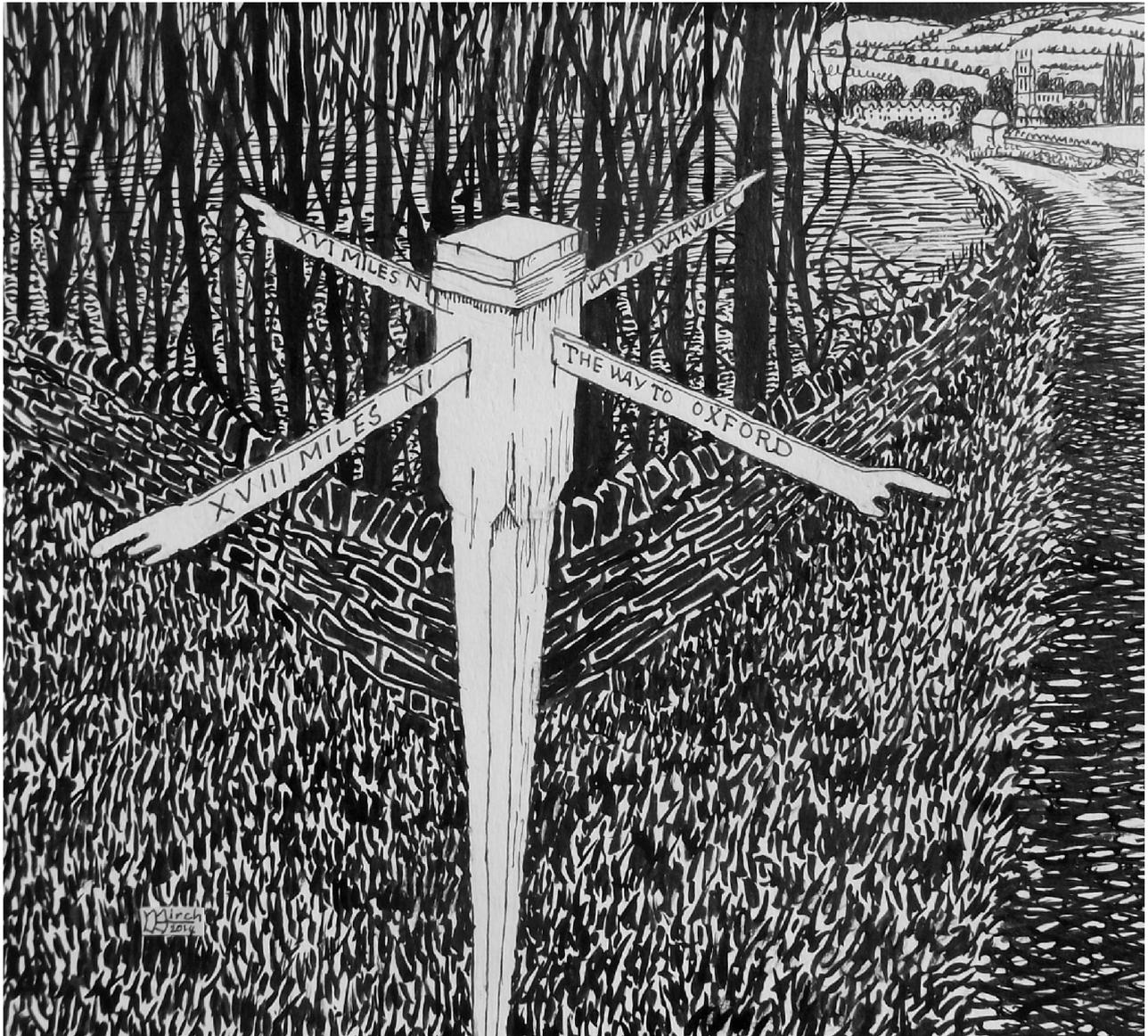
Signpost



The Journal of Chipping Campden History Society

Issue no. 1

Autumn 2014



Bringing local history to life



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From the Editor

This is the first issue of “Signpost” – an exciting new development as the Society’s Journal, building on the format of “Notes & Queries”, which has been so familiar over the years. On the opposite page, our Chairman, Judith Ellis, celebrates those 21 years and looks forward as CCHS continues to develop for the future.

Thank you to all the contributors to this issue – Olivia Amphlett for her research on Constance Sparling; Janet Firth for her sad story about the King family of drapers in Campden, with its most interesting court reports from the Evesham Journal; Paul Whitfield for his snippet about the Roman coins; Jill Wilson for her musings on William Bartholomew; another memory from Fred Coldicott, an Old Campdonian and founder member of CADHAS; the new book on Ernest Wilson given to the Archives; Mary Gray, Judith Ellis, Mary Fielding and others for their various contributions and reports on the Society’s recent activities.

May “Signpost” flourish for the next 21 years!

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Front cover illustration: drawn by David Birch.

Izod’s fingerpost is a well-known local landmark, standing high above Chipping Campden at the Cross Hands junction on the A44 Worcester Turnpike Road. One of the oldest fingerposts in the country, it is thought to date back to 1669. The post there now is a replica, but the original head of the post (i.e. the metal fingers) can be seen preserved in the Court Room in the Old Police Station.

“May the past be brought alive”

Judith Ellis, Chairman of CCHS.

Welcome to *Signpost*, the first issue of the Society’s new journal. The words at the top of this page are those used by Jacquetta Priestley, then President of CADHAS, when the first issue of *Notes & Queries* was published in the Autumn of 1993, exactly 21 years ago. The words both anticipate and echo the current strapline (to use a very 21st century concept!) of the Society: “Bringing local history to life”. Now feels like the right moment, both to celebrate the immense quality and range of *Notes & Queries* over its 21 years, and to develop and build on its achievement. It is rather like a coming-of-age: recognising where we’ve come from, and looking forward to where we might go. It is also the time, following on from our change of name and look last year, for a fresh approach to presentation and style.

In that initial issue in 1993, the editor set out the aims of *Notes & Queries* as being “intended to provide a forum for members to report on current research and to make enquiries and answer queries....(and to) include formal papers....transcripts from historical documents.....miscellaneous useful or entertaining items. We hope that this publication will be found interesting and stimulating to members of the Society.” That intention and hope remains at the heart of the new Journal, which will also contain articles about a range of the Society’s events and activities, such as the ones in this issue on our new website and our recent exhibition on Campden House. It will continue to be published twice a year.

We have chosen the name “Signpost” because it uses a very recognisable local landmark to point to the purpose of our Society. For centuries, Izod’s post at the crossroads on the A44 (or the Worcester Turnpike as it then was) has signified “coming home” for local people. It is fortuitous that a new replica has recently been returned to its location following the rotting of the previous one. Meanwhile, you can still see the original head of the post suspended in the Court Room of the Old Police Station. We are very grateful to David Birch for generously producing the drawing which graces the cover of this first issue.

Our two Vice-Presidents, Jill Wilson and Carol Jackson, have both been heavily involved as editors of *Notes & Queries* – Jill from 1998 to 2005, and Carol since then. We owe them a huge debt of gratitude for their work over the years, and Carol, indeed, will be continuing as editor of the new Journal. Looking back, Jill recalls contributions arriving either handwritten or typed, and having to be transcribed onto an Amstrad computer, with draft-only quality printers, incompatibility with someone else’s AppleMac, and floppy discs that never did quite what you expected! E-mails, Word documents and pdf files were yet to come.

Notes & Queries has set the bar high, but times change, and we must respond whilst remaining true to our core purpose. Here’s to the next 21 years, and to a *Signpost* for the future! I hope you enjoy reading it.

Correspondence

It has been another busy period of correspondence. Queries to the Archive Room are significantly higher this year – in fact 77 have been received to mid-August 2014, compared with 64 in the whole of last year 2013. In the previous year 2012, we only reached this number by November. In addition we have ongoing contact with several previous inquirers:

David Cotterell wrote following N & Q Spring 2012, having found the article on the diaries of **Robert Chadwick** particularly interesting, as for many years there was a close association between the Chadwicks and his grandparents, the Cotterells (who lived at Willersey Hill Farm, now Dormy House Hotel). Farncombe was originally owned by John Brookes Cotterell, who married Anne Cotterell and adopted her name. Farncombe House was then built in 1780 by his son, Sir John Cotterell, (as was The Fish Inn which was originally built as the lodge to the Farncombe House bowling green). Farncombe House was then sold in 1854 to Earl Beauchamp, before the later sale to Chadwick referred to in the article. Although Chadwick took a great interest in the day to day affairs of his estate and the farming activities, his involvement in the physical aspect of them was purely recreational and much of his time was spent in the social activities of the wealthy gentry of the day. In particular he represented the resurgence of English Catholicism as inspired by Cardinal John Henry Newman in contrast to the largely Irish influence on the Church at that time. Before the First World War Willersey Hill Farm became a vacational rendezvous for student groups from Oxford University and quite a number of well-known people are known to have stayed there. Perhaps the most famous was Axel Munthe, the Swedish physician and psychiatrist, who cooperated with Louis Pasteur in the treatment of rabies. He was Physician to the Queen of Sweden and accompanied her on a number of occasions to Capri, where she spent time recovering from severe bronchial problems. He had clinics variously in Italy and France, and was a philanthropist who would often treat the poor or impoverished without fee. He published a semi-autobiographical book "The Story of San Michele" in 1929 which achieved widespread popularity, and he was a tireless animal rights campaigner.

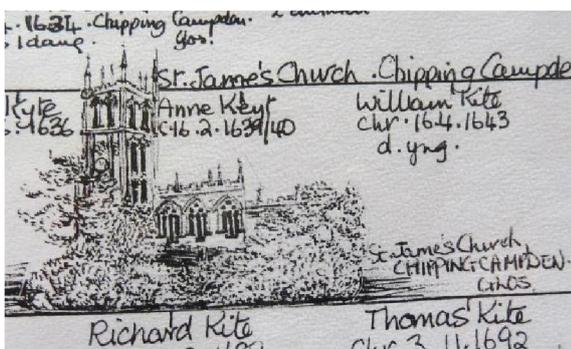
Michael Kempson e-mailed regarding his query [048] in N & Q Autumn 2002 Volume IV No 1 about the **Kempson** family. In 1769 William Kempson then of Broadway married Elizabeth Davis, also of Broadway. He was a stonemason and the marriage bond was for £1000. No information about William's parents or possible siblings has been found, although there are Kempsons from Mickleton, Moreton-in-Marsh, and Bourton-on-the-Hill, and another William Kempson from Moreton married Mary Francis Cotterell of Broadway in 1698. Michael's 2 x great-grandfather, John Kempson, was baptised at St Ethelburga's Church, Broadway on 24 Aug 1793, and John's father, James Kempson, married Mary Grimett (various spellings Grimmett, Grimmitt, Grimmit) in Woodstock in 1792. It has been a puzzle as to why James Kempson and Mary travelled to Broadway to have their first child baptised there, when their other children were born in Woodstock and Oxford, where the family settled. James jnr's wife, Mary Grimmet, originated from Chipping Campden and her parents were John Grimett and Anne Blakeman, who married in Campden on 4th May 1772. The family subsequently moved to Woodstock around 1781. Michael is still hunting for a baptism for Mary Grimmet (born c. 1774), having found those for four of her siblings at St James, Campden - Richard (16 July 1775), Thomas (25th May 1777), Ann (4th Dec. 1778) and John (13th Oct. 1780).

Rachael Burmington, née Jaffé, wrote in July 2014: "I have just been reading an interesting piece about Maye E Bruce and Norton Hall in your Autumn 2008 N & Q. My interest is in the German governess, **Julia Jaffé**, mentioned in the article, as she was my great-great-aunt (the sister of my great grandfather Adolph Jaffé). My great-great-grandfather, Philip Jaffé, was born in London in

1824 to German-Jewish parents. His father had been a Rabbi, but in common with many other Jews in London, he had followed the lead of Benjamin Disraeli's father and renounced Judaism around 1817. Thus Philip was raised as an Anglican. Philip married Berthe Behringer, from Nuremberg, Germany, in London in 1853. Philip and Berthe had a number of children and I have been able to trace six of them: Miriam born in 1856, Alfred Andrew in 1858, Julia in 1860, Sarah (or Sera) in 1865, William in 1871 and Adolph in 1875. Miriam was born in London but the rest of the children were born in Nuremberg. Miriam married Frederick William Richardson, a Yorkshireman, in 1885 when she was 29 and he was 25. Frederick was an analytical chemist and eventually became City Analyst for Bradford and Hull. When Philip died in Nuremberg in 1887, Adolph came to live with his elder sister and brother-in-law at 2 Farcliffe Place, Manningham, Yorkshire. It seems that all Philip's children left Germany soon after their father's death. Alfred, Sarah and William emigrated to the States, married and had children. As you know, Julia at the time of the 1891 Census, was 31 years old and had probably emigrated to England on the death of her father and was employed as a governess at Norton Hall in Weston-sub-Edge. Julia does not appear in the 1901 or the 1911 UK Census, but a Julia Jaffé emigrated to the USA in August 1891 - perhaps to join her brothers and sister? Miriam died, childless, in 1908 at the age of 52, and four years after her death Frederick married Julia; she died in 1915 and nine years after this in 1924 he married Julia's younger sister Sarah (or Sera), who was a widow with three children (having married in 1889 a fellow German, Harry (Heronimus) Torchiani, who died 1917). Sometime between 1930 and 1940, Adolph's son, my grandfather Frederick William Moore Jaffé, who was named after Frederick Richardson, joined the partnership. Sarah and Frederick moved to Bournemouth after Adolph died in 1943 and Frederick Richardson retired from the partnership, but in 1946 Sarah died at the age of 81, to be followed by Frederick in 1950 at the age of 90. It was good to see that Sarah survived to a good age, especially as Miriam and Julia died so young. And I am left wondering - did Frederick's profession as an analytical chemist have anything to do with the deaths?!"



For the Archives from **Margaret Causer**, we have received several updated family trees, beautifully illustrated. Margaret's maiden name was **Keight** and she is a cousin of Roger Keight, one of our contributors to N & Q over the years, (see III.3, III.39 & V.2) who sadly died in 2013. Roger and Margaret worked together on researching their family roots, tracing the name through its various forms – Keyte, Keyt, Kite, Kyte, Kight, Keight, back to the Keytes of Ebrington and Campden.



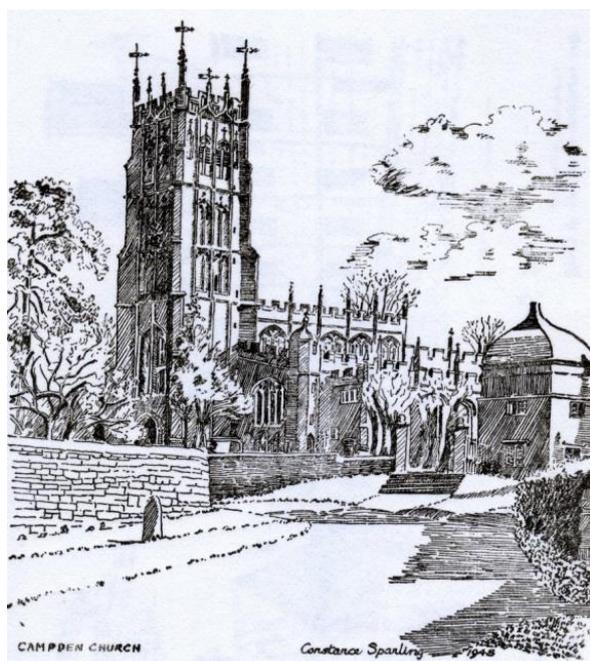
The Archive Room reference of this pedigree chart for Keyte researchers is 2014/049/DO C2S2.

Constance Sparling – A Lady at the Easel

Olivia Amphlett

This piece of research and a talk given in February 2013 were instigated by the donation to the Archive Room of a book entitled 'The Lady at the Easel' written and published privately by Donald Amor in 1987 in an edition of only 25 copies. The Archive Reference for this book is 2011/021/B S2 Sect 5.

Constance Sparling lived together with one of her sisters in Chipping Campden for nearly 40 years at 'Two Ways House', Leysbourne, which is now called 'The Sparlings'. Residents of Campden would have been familiar with her work, which until only a few years ago appeared on the cover of the Parish Magazine and also on the Campden Chronicle (the forerunner of the Campden Bulletin) between 1966–77.



Constance's paternal grandfather, Philip Smith Sparling, was an Attorney at Law, born in 1805 at Colchester. Philip William Sparling, Constance's father, was the eldest of his five sons; he was born in 1845 and died in 1921. He took Holy Orders.

Rev. Philip William Sparling, MA, was a distinguished mathematics scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, taking his BA in 1866. On leaving Sidney Sussex College he became a mathematics master at Gloucester Cathedral School from 1866 to 1870 and from 1876 to 1884. In 1870 Philip William Sparling married Fanny Nicks, the daughter of a Gloucester family. From Gloucester, Rev Philip William Sparling moved to St Hilary's Church at Erbistock in Cheshire where he was rector from 1884 until 1905. This church is in a beautiful setting on the banks of the river Dee and inside

the church there is a memorial to two of his sons, Constance's brothers. Rev Sparling stayed at Erbistock until 1905 when he became rector of South Runcton with Holme and Wallington in Norfolk, where died in 1921.

Pictures of two of Constance's brothers were in a portfolio to which I was given access, along with her paintings from the 1920s. Both of these brothers died in the Great War. A third brother Philip Harold, accidentally drowned at Waimarama in New Zealand on 14th March 1916; he is buried in the Maori Cemetery at Waimarama. This left only one brother, William Cyril, her eldest brother, who had moved to New Zealand in 1903. He came back to live at Wilmcote, not too far away from Chipping Campden, where he worked as a music teacher. In later life he was choirmaster at Sawrey in Cumbria, where he is buried in the churchyard together with his wife Lilian.

Philip Mellor Sparling was the Rev Philip William Sparling's only grandchild, son of William Cyril Sparling and therefore Constance's nephew. Philip was 90 years old, living in Kent when I spoke to him at the beginning of 2012. He used to visit Constance in Campden and also in the Cheltenham Nursing Home where she spent the last years of her life. He is the only living descendant of her father and he has no heirs.

Constance's maternal grandparents William Nicks and his wife, Charlotte, originally came from Warwick. He and his wife had six girls of whom Fanny, Constance's mother, was the eldest.

Constance's grandfather founded Nicks & Co., a timber merchant in Gloucester, a firm which still exists today. He had a large area at the docks receiving ships from all over the world and was instrumental in encouraging the widening of the canal to allow larger ships to enter the docks. He was very active in the community and from 1859-1862 was Mayor of Gloucester. William Nicks built a fine new residence on the Tewkesbury Road in Gloucester called Greville House, which subsequently became the 'Gloucestershire Club' and today is 'The Farmers Club'. In his later years he sat as a magistrate and was trustee and governor of various local schools and charities.

Constance Helen Sparling was born on 22nd January 1888 at Erbistock Rectory, near Wexford and was the youngest of 10 children, four boys and six girls. When she was born, after a long and difficult birth, the midwife thrust her into the arms of her elder sister, Laura Charlotte (known in Campden as Carlotta), who was 11 years older than Constance, with instructions to look after her, which she seemed to do throughout her life. It must have been quite hard bringing up such a large family.

From 1906-1910 Constance attended Cheltenham Ladies College. Her sister Florence Mary went with her and they both undertook teacher training courses. At this time Constance was 18 and Florence 33. When they went to the College it still had its own teacher training school, set up by the Head Mistress, Miss Beale, who was only the second Head Mistress at that school. After finishing her training course, Constance moved to New Zealand on a four year contract to teach a young family called Hadfield. On the shipping list the Hadfields were a family with four children and Constance was described as a governess. She returned from New Zealand in November 1914 during the First World War, on a ship, which was diverted from the Suez Canal under threat from German submarines.

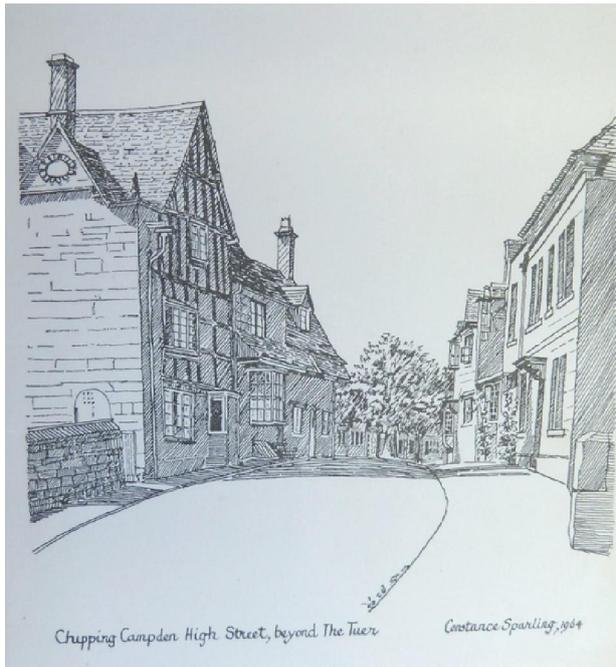
For much of 1915 Constance was ill from a hip problem caused by an accident she had on board ship on this return journey. It was also this year in which two of her brothers had been killed in action and so it must have been a very difficult time for her. Her third brother, who drowned, died in 1916.

From 1916 to 1918 Constance taught at Dorking Church School, then from 1918 to 1920 she taught in Newbury, Berkshire. Her sister Florence had been working there as headmistress of the Hermitage School and so she may have had contacts to help her.

On 30th September 1920 Constance returned to New Zealand, described on the shipping list as a School Teacher. After this voyage she wrote an article for 'The Geographical Teacher' Autumn, 1921, relating her voyage from Southampton to Wellington. She arrived on November 16th 1920. From 1921 until 1928 Constance taught at the Woodford House School in Havelock North, New Zealand, where it is recorded that she taught divinity, but according to their archivist, it is likely that she taught other subjects as well.

Between 1928 and 1929 Constance studied painting at the Newlyn School of Painting in Cornwall under Stanhope Forbes, an advocate of painting *en plein air*, who influenced her style of painting. After this year at Newlyn, Constance went to teach at Abbotshill School in Hemel Hempstead, Lady Marjorie Dalrymple's school, with whom she had made contact in New Zealand. While she was at Abbotshill she is said to have spent all her spare time painting.

It was in 1933 that Constance's sister Carlotta bought 'Two Ways House' in Leyesbourne, Campden, and Carlotta, now 56 years old, and Constance, 45 years, moved there in December 1933, continuing to practise as a teacher and an artist. An old Tudor Hall pupil told me that Constance taught art at Tudor Hall during the Second World War, when the school was temporarily relocated from Chiselhurst, Kent to Burnt Norton. After the Second World War Constance would have been 58, and I cannot find any reference that she was teaching at that time. It would be interesting to know where else she taught.



Local people to whom I have spoken, say that the sisters were very pleasant and old-fashioned and spoke to everyone, but they knew very little about her.

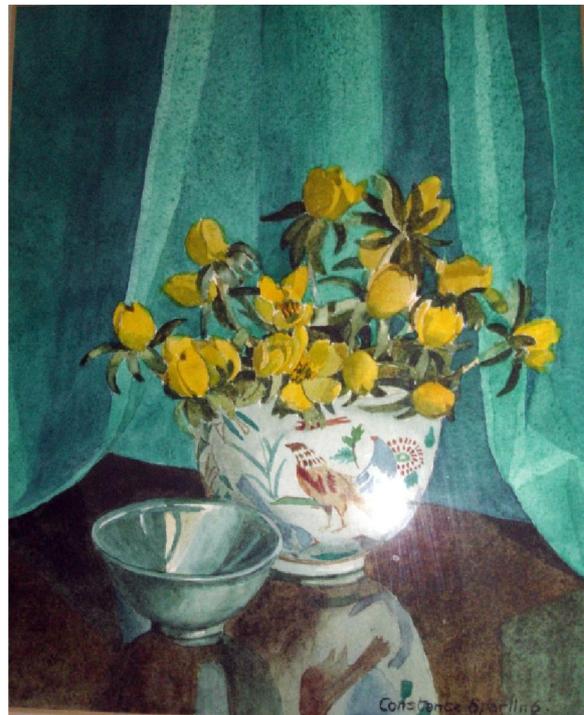
Constance is mentioned in the Dictionary of Artists of 1880-1940, where it states that she exhibited nine works at the Royal Cambrian Academy. In 1932 she also exhibited at the Royal Society of Artists, Birmingham, a picture called 'Chrysanthemums.' In 1952 Constance had the honour of having a picture accepted by the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolours, Piccadilly.

Constance was well known for her black and white illustrations of St James's Church and buildings in Campden. From 1966 to 1977, while 'The Cotswold Chronicle' (the forerunner of the *Campden Bulletin*) was

being produced, Constance Sparling's black and white illustrations were often printed on the front cover of the paper and occasionally inside. The black and white drawings executed between 1940 and 1969 are on zinc plates in the Muniment Room, where there is also a display cabinet containing the book about her by Donald Amor and some of her illustrations. Her various illustrations of St James's Church were for many years, until recently, on the front of the Parish Magazine and the Church Visitor's Guide. There are also four of her black and white illustrations in 'The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden', of which many local people have a copy.

However she did also paint with oils and in watercolour [see below watercolour in private collection]. She was a well-known figure in Campden with her easel, painting scenes of Campden, hence the title of a book written about her by Donald Amor. Anyone interested in looking at this book may see it in the History Society's Archives at the Old Police Station. Her paintings used to be exhibited in a window of her house and it is believed that her studio was on the right hand side of 'Two Ways House'. The last painting that she did in 1969 was of the landing inside her house. At this time her health was very poor and so she would have been unable to continue painting out of doors.

Over 70 sketches and postcards were held in a portfolio by a Campden lady who was given this portfolio and a set of paint brushes by Constance Sparling, when she was at school. Many of her sketches were undated. There were also postcards from her travels, bought in Brussels and Italy, together with three photographs of two men in uniform (her brothers who died in action).



Hart Philip Sparling, a first cousin of Constance, arranged with the Meteorological Office for Constance and Carlotta to take rainfall measurements each day. For more than 30 years from 1939 Constance Sparling measured rainfall in Campden at 9am each morning. The charts of rainfall measurement were put into the window of 'Two Ways House' each day. At the end of each year the charts were sent to the Meteorological Office. When Constance's sight failed in 1970, Mrs Juliette Griffiths took over the measurement of rainfall until 1984, when it was taken over by the Meteorological Office.

Coming from a Church background, the sisters had a strong faith and were mentioned fairly regularly in the Parish Magazines. Carlotta and Constance were members of the Women's Fellowship giving regular talks to this group until 1957, usually once a year. Constance's talks were about her travels (Ceylon, New Zealand, Java, Sumatra & Fiji islands from NZ). She had also visited Germany and Northern Italy and in one of her talks in 1935, after a holiday in Germany, she recounted that even at that time the Nazi movement was influencing young people in Germany. She had exhibitions of her pictures and sometimes these were exhibited together with Mrs Mare's pictures at the Women's Fellowship meetings.

Although Constance and Carlotta were very heavily involved in the church and had a strong faith, when Carlotta died on 1st January 1971, it was disappointing to find that there was no mention of this in the parish magazine. However there had been several changes of incumbent in the few years before her death. 'Two Ways House' was then sold and Constance, now aged 83, moved into Rokeby Nursing Home in Cheltenham, where she died aged 86 in 1974. The Home is in a quiet residential area of Cheltenham where she had visits from friends and from her nephew Philip Mellor Sparling.

She was buried in St James's Churchyard on 16th April, 1974 [Ed. ref. U84], where two of her sisters were also buried, although there are no remaining details of their graves.

REFERENCES

Constance Sparling Her Life and Times, lecture notes from a talk given to CCHS in February 2011 by Michael and Olivia Amphlett.

The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626 to 1907, transcribed by Leighton Bishop, Campden Record Series 1992.

The Lady at the Easel, Donald Amor, pub. by the author 1987.

Cotswold Chronicle, July 1970.

The King's School Gloucester by David Robertson.

St James's Parish Magazines 1933 – 1974.

Census Returns for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901.

Shipping Lists of people departing from and arriving in England.

The Geographical Teacher, 1920, article by Constance Sparling.

CCHS OUTINGS – 2015

ADVANCE NOTICE

The dates and destinations for next year's outings, run jointly with The Campden Society, have been agreed as follows:

Thursday 14th May	Rural affairs: a.m. at Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; p.m. at Cotswold Conservation Board, Northleach.
Tuesday 7th July	Bristol, full day, incl. town history architecture, Clifton Bridge, etc.
Tuesday 8th Sept.	Cardiff, full day, incl. history, architecture, castle, art gallery, etc.

Full details and booking arrangements will be sent out to members in January.

A Hoard of Coins from The Lynches

Paul Whitfield

In my family's possession is a small frame containing twenty-nine coins, recorded by my father, Christopher Whitfield, as being 'part of a hoard of about 150 coins found near Dover's Hill, Chipping Campden, about 1900 by Francis Robbins of The Lynches'.

Francis Robbins, of Top Farm, Weston-sub-Edge, was my great-grandfather; his daughter, Frances, married my grandfather, Benjamin Chandler, in 1908. There is no record of how or exactly where these coins were found; whether they were in any sort of container, whether by a road or track, which would be useful in surmising what sort of treasure this was.

Recently, Richard Falkiner F.S.A., the renowned numismatic expert, has kindly re-assessed these coins, with the following results that I felt should be placed on record with the Chipping Campden History Society. Just under half the hoard are coins from the early 4th century, the reign of Constantine the Great and his successors. The remainder, bar one British coin, are from predecessor Emperors such as Victorinus, Aurelianus and Probus. Where the actual mint is known, two are from Constantinople itself and two each from Lyon (ancient Lugdunum) and London.

The one exception is perhaps the most interesting, in that it is of silver (not bronze or copper like



the rest) and assigned to the British tribe known as the Dobunni, dating from circa 50 BC to 43 AD. Their territory was centred on modern Gloucestershire, including portions of most of our neighbouring counties; the capital was Cirencester and the second base Gloucester. They were apparently a peaceable lot, who were integrated easily with the Roman incomers. Their religion, with its mother goddess Cuda, who was associated with the Cotswold hills and gave her name to them, involved cults of natural places, springs and mines or quarries. So it is easy to imagine the area of Dover's Hill and The Lynches, which were probably terraces for agriculture, being spiritually important to them. Indeed,

in 1938 some fragmentary evidence of Roman building was found lower down just a little to the north of the Lynches.

Perhaps, therefore, the presence of this silver coin attests to a pre-Roman offering at some shrine to which the rest of the coins were added later, either all together or piecemeal, Trevi Fountain-style, by successive worshippers or passers-by on the ancient salt way from Droitwich to the Thames known as Icknield Street, locally as Buckle Street, and lying just to the west. (The water-shrine at Chedworth provides an example of the practice.) It is tempting to speculate on the presence of a villa or farm in this spectacular, well-watered location above Chipping Campden looking out over the Vale.

[Ed: In CCHS Archives, Ref. 2000/054/P C3S3, there is an aerial photograph dated 2.2.1995 ©National Monuments Record, reference NMR 15235/10 NGR Index SP1340/2, of an earthwork or square mark in a clearing below Lynches Wood, a field called Plain Field, at the foot of the Dovers Hill bowl. Could this be a Roman Villa?]

Herbert King, father and son - Drapers of Campden

Janet Firth

This article is abridged from a longer one now in the CCHS Archives, Query ref: 14/046.

For over forty years during the latter half of the nineteenth century there was a King's draper's shop in the High Street of Chipping Campden. The proprietors, assisted by their wives, were a father and later a son, both named Herbert King, (in this text distinguished as 'snr' and 'jnr'). Herbert King snr was our Great-Great-Grandfather's brother. This article tells of their rather different life experiences and of an unexpected ending to the business.

This King family was descended, going back to the mid seventeenth century, from a long line of North Yorkshire land-owners and farmers in the West Witton area of Wensleydale, where King descendants still live today. Henry King, Herbert snr's grandfather, founded a very successful ironmongery business in Kingston-Upon-Hull in East Yorkshire in 1744 which celebrated its 200th Anniversary as a family business in 1946¹.

Herbert snr's father, Thomas King (1756-1809), was the youngest son of the King family in Hull. His eldest brother had already become an ironmonger in the family firm; his next brother was ordained as an Anglican priest; his remaining brother was the farmer of the King family land in West Witton. Thomas decided to follow his heart and became apprenticed at the age of 17 to James Leishman² of the Worshipful Company of Musicians in London in 1773. Presumably at some point he found that he needed more money than this life afforded and went into business as a cheesemonger, then later a cheese factor. Thomas built the business steadily. He eventually had shops at several addresses³, initially at 4, St Martin's-le-Grand, London, next to a grocer's shop run by a relative, Richard King at number 5⁴ and acquired messuages in Hackney in the County of Middlesex to the east of London⁵. Did Wensleydale cheese formed part of Thomas' stock?

Thomas King married twice, first to Elizabeth; neither the record of their marriage, nor her maiden name has been found. Elizabeth died in 1785 and was buried back in West Witton, her gravestone recording that she was aged 33 and died in Holborn, London. Then in 1795 after a long period as a widower, Thomas married Sarah Clarke (1773-1811), aged about 22, seventeen years his junior, daughter of Herbert Clarke, a button-maker then of Drury Lane. Thomas died in Holborn, London in October 1809, leaving her to bring up their six young children - Eliza, Samuel, Herbert, Sarah, James and Anne, all aged 13 and under. It seems that their mother Sarah also died not long after in 1811⁶ and the responsibility for the children possibly fell to their aunt and uncle, Mary and Thomas Bensley, Sarah's sister and her husband, who already had four living children, having lost five other children⁷ as infants.

¹ Spring, A.E. 1946 *The Bicentenary of the House of Kings founded in the year 1744 at Kingston-Upon-Hull*. Booklet (Hull Local Studies Library).

² London Apprenticeship abstracts 1442-1850.

³ Other addresses where Thomas King had shops later, were 38 St Martin's-le-Grand (1784-1790) and 4, Smithfield Bars (1790) according to The London Directory.

⁴ Richard King grocer 5 St Martin's-le-Grand 1769 to 1788 in The London Directory for the Year 1769, containing an alphabetical List of names and places of abode of the Merchants and Principal Traders of the City of London. 2nd Edition 1769 London. Printed for J Payne. Also Kent's Directory for the year 1785, 53rd edition et al. Also mentioned in Will of Henry King of St Martin's-le-Grand died 1819 in London.

⁵ Will of Thomas King died October 1809. Public Record Office (PRO): The National Archives cat. ref. 11/1504.

⁶ Sarah King buried 8th February 1811, Bunhill Fields Nonconformist Burying Ground, London.

⁷ Record of King family vault (ref 5/27) 'and five infants of Thomas and Mary Bensley' burial dates not known. Bunhill Fields Nonconformist Burying Ground, London

Unlike the King family still in Yorkshire, Thomas King and family were Nonconformists and their births had not been registered by the time of their parents' deaths. Mary Bensley took this in hand and eventually the children were registered in the Protestant Dissenters Registry held at Dr Williams' Library, Redcross Street, near Cripplegate, London, beginning with Eliza at the age of 13 in 1811. Samuel, Herbert and James' births were registered much later on November 7th 1820, when Samuel was 21, Herbert 19 and James nearly 16. Mary Bensley of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, declared that she was 'the only surviving witness' present at their births. Samuel's birth date was 13th July 1799, Herbert's 13th July 1801 and James' 10th November 1805⁸. It may have been that employment opportunities had arisen for the two eldest young men and a possible apprenticeship for James. Both Samuel and Herbert were next recorded living in Leicester. It is not known exactly when they arrived, but it would be interesting to find out, considering the long and continuous association of the city with the King family, unbroken until March 2012 on the death of Ivy Woodrow (née King) aged 102.

Herbert was a draper and Samuel an ironmonger, following his uncle's tradition back in Hull. Both married local girls. In October 1824 Samuel married, by licence, 19 year old Elizabeth Jarratt of Newtown Linford in the Charnwood Forest, daughter of Richard an iron founder, in St Martin's parish church, (now Leicester Cathedral, where Richard III will be buried) and later Samuel moved to open an ironmongery business in Grantham, Lincolnshire. He was my great-great grandfather. Herbert married Mary Hammond of East Leake (now Nottinghamshire) in 1838; their marriage took place at Shepshed Baptist church and was registered in Loughborough, Leicestershire. They were both aged 37. A son, also named Herbert, was born in 1841. They are recorded in the 1841 census, living in the parish of St Martin, Leicester and White's Directory 1846 indicated that Herbert had a draper's shop in the Market Place. Presumably he was still living and working in Leicester in 1845 when he signed the Apprentice Indenture to a Leicester Grocer for his 15 year old nephew, James King, Samuel's fifth child and my great-grandfather.

We have not found the circumstances for their move to Chipping Campden, but sometime after 1845 Herbert snr moved away from the City of Leicester. The first record of the family's presence in Gloucestershire so far discovered was in the 1851 Census. Herbert King was a Linen and Woollen Draper running a shop in the High Street, Chipping Campden, near the Lygon Arms,



probably at the Braithwaite building. [Ed. see photo left when Roberts Drapers had the Lloyds Bank premises c.1900.] Both parents were then aged 49; their only child Herbert jnr was 10 and they had an apprentice, 18 year old George Frederick Groves, and a 19 year old general servant, Charlotte Harrod. Kelly's Directory for 1852 also records 'H. King, draper' in the High Street. Other sources note Herbert King snr's presence in the town; for instance in 1856 H. King attended a meeting to

⁸ PRO 5/84 No 210 Dr Williams' Library

discuss the enlargement of the churchyard.⁹ King's the draper in the High Street became a well-regarded respectable family business. The Deeds of Braithwaite House¹⁰ (next to The Lygon Arms, the right-hand part of which is now Lloyds Bank), in 1857 when William Stanley bought this property, note that Herbert King was leasing that same right-hand part and using the building(s) behind as a warehouse (probably this was where the British Legion/Braithwaite Club is today).

Herbert's only son, Herbert jnr, probably went to the Campden National School which was well-established before the King family arrived in the town and presumably he had a comfortable, stable life. The 1861 Census recorded that Herbert King snr, linen draper, and his wife Sarah, were still in the High Street, Campden with just a general servant Ann Baylis, aged 16. The King's son Herbert, then aged 20, by now was an assistant draper with Alfred Norton, a draper and tailor in High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh. This must have been a substantial shop (the present Moreton Council Office building) as Alfred Norton employed 15 people. Presumably Herbert jnr served his apprenticeship there, and returned to work in his parent's shop in Campden sometime between 1861 and 1871.

During his time in Moreton, it seems Herbert jnr met Mary Hannah Slatter, an innkeeper's daughter, born in 1844, living with her parents further along the High Street at The Swan where her father, Emanuel, was the Innkeeper. She was the youngest of his eight children. A young draper's assistant might well have met her as a customer, socially, or by calling in at the Swan for a beer or two. By the time of the 1871 Census Herbert jnr, aged 30 and still unmarried, was back in Campden, working alongside his parents as a draper. John Hammond, Sarah's elder brother, a widower, was staying with them, but he died three years later on July 14th 1874 aged '70 years' (in reality he was 73 or 74) and was buried in St James's churchyard (ref J 105), thus establishing a family grave. The presence of Herbert King snr is also indicated in the Churchwarden's accounts¹¹ for several years in 1869, 1870, 1874 and 1875 as various bills were submitted by H. King, which were paid by the churchwardens, although it is not stated what they were for.

Back in Moreton-in-Marsh in the same census, Mary Hannah Slatter was recorded as aged 27, unmarried and still living with her parents at The Swan. I saw with interest that her elder brother, John Robert Slatter (born 1837), was the Innkeeper of The Swan in Campden, just a few doors from the King's shop. He is recorded there in the 1871 Census, but by the next one in 1881 John and his family had moved away to Bourton-on-the-Water and he described himself then and thereafter as an Accountant. Mary Hannah's parents, Emanuel and Ann Slatter, died in January 1875 and June 1876 respectively and Herbert King snr also died on 31st December 1876 aged 75 years. He was buried in the same grave as his brother-in-law in St James's churchyard, Campden. Herbert King's widow Sarah continued to live in Chipping Campden; in the 1881 Census she was recorded as a 'retired draper' living at 4, West End Terrace with her faithful servant Mary Baylis. Presumably Sarah remained there until her own death aged 86 on April 27th 1887. She too was buried in the family grave at St James.

Following the death of his father in 1876, Herbert King jnr presumably took over the lease of the right-hand side of Braithwaite House. Thereafter events moved fast. Mary Hannah Slatter and Herbert King jnr were married on February 27th by Licence within nine weeks of his father's death, in Christchurch, Ramsgate, Kent, where Mary Hannah had been living for at least the previous

⁹ *General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626-1907* page 345 'Persuant to Notice October 29th 1856' transcribed by Leighton Bishop, Campden Record Series 1992.

¹⁰ Gordon, Peter 1988 First Interim Report: Lloyds Bank, High Street Owners and Occupiers, Deeds of Braithwaite House examined. Typescript

¹¹ *General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626-1907* p 360 1869 bill for £1/4/6d, which was approved; p 361 1870 bill for 7/6d, which was approved; p 365 1874 bill for £3/11 and a half penny, which was approved and p 361 1875 bill for 5/- which was approved.

fifteen days. A witnesses was Anne Slatter, one of Mary Hannah's elder sisters. Herbert jnr was aged 36, Mary Hannah 33. Was there good reason why they had waited until both their fathers had died? Could there have been voiced disapproval on one or other side?

In the event Herbert jnr and Mary Hannah King were not to live 'happily ever after'. On December 30th 1877 their first children, twin girls, Florence and Lilian, who had been born in the autumn of that year, were baptised at the church of St James, Chipping Campden. Sadly Lilian died aged ten months and was buried there on August 15th 1878. In March 1878, a few months before Lilian's death, Herbert jnr had been brought before the Petty Sessional Court in Campden, the same building where CCHS have their Archive Room now. The *Evesham Journal* report ran: 'Herbert King a respectable tradesman was charged with being drunk at Campden on Tuesday, 12th inst. Mr Supt. Matthews made the charge and the case was proved by F. C. Clevely and the defendant was fined 5/-.'

Herbert King jnr from then on, for the next twenty-one years, appeared to have taken a privately and publicly disastrous course as far as his drinking habits were concerned, causing much misery to Mary Hannah and family. On August 10th, five days before Lilian's burial, *The Evesham Journal* reported again, "Before Jas. Fenton and T.S. Shekell Esquires 'Drunk: Herbert King of Campden was charged with being drunk at Campden on 21st July last. The case was proved by P.S. Whitman and the defendant fined £1 including costs.' Herbert jnr was summoned again the following year in May 1879. The report in *The Evesham Journal* was extensive, as several of Herbert's supporters had found a weak link in the charge. The Police Sergeant had got the time wrong. Herbert Junior also decided not to turn up. The report ran thus: 'before Rev. G. C. Bourne (Chairman) [and Vicar of St James] Isaac Averil and R. N. Chadwick Esquires "UNSUSTAINED CHARGE of DRUNKENESS: Herbert King was charged with being drunk in certain premises, to wit The Rose and Crown Inn in the parish of Campden on 18th April last. The information was laid by P.S. Whitman. Mr Griffiths appeared on behalf of the defendant who did not appear. The Bench consulted as to the hearing of the case in defendant's absence. Ultimately they decided on hearing it, but wished it to be understood that in future all persons summoned must attend or warrants would be issued. P.S Whitman, P.C. Albert Clevely and Elizabeth Osborne wife of James T. Osborne gave evidence in support of this charge. Mr Griffiths for the defence called Reuben Howell, Henry Griffin, Jane Haywood wife of Arthur Haywood, William Stanley Insall, Robert Gillett landlord of the Rose and Crown Inn, and Sarah Gillet wife of Robert Gillett, to prove that it was from a quarter past nine until half past when the defendant was at the house and not eleven as sworn by the police. The Bench retired with their Clerk to consider the case and having returned into court the Chairman said the Bench had decided to dismiss the case, a decision which was received with applause by a full court and the case having occupied two hours in hearing'. Whether or not Herbert jnr was really guilty earlier in the evening we do not know, but it seemed that he was well-liked amongst his peers, although his supporters might have delighted in getting one over on the police sergeant.

The Evesham Journal carried another detailed report relating to Herbert being drunk the following year, on 4th February 1880. The Chairman was again Rev G.D. Bourne and the case was proved by F.S. Bunker; Mr Barkes appeared on the defendant's behalf, who pleaded guilty. After Mr Barkes had made his speech in defence, the Chairman interceded, saying 'that unfortunately Mr Barkes' knowledge of the people of Campden was not so extended as most of the persons present. The defendant had been known to himself from his childhood, a most respectable family. It was a very sad case indeed'. In reply to the Bench, 'Supt Matthews said [the] defendant's conduct had been much better lately and the defendant had promised to abstain altogether.' The Chairman then addressed Herbert, saying: 'The Bench were sorry to see a man like him in such a position. Many of his best friends had spoken to him and tried to reason with him. There was but one end to this and that was utter ruin to himself and family. They had only

their duty to deal with him as with any other person. He had already two or three convictions. He must pay the fine of 10/- and 9/- costs, in default 14 days'. The money was paid immediately.

The 1881 Census revealed that Herbert jnr and Mary Hannah King were with Florence, their remaining daughter, aged 3 still at the shop next to the Lygon Arms, in the Braithwaite building. The following year, in the summer of 1882, their only son Herbert Hammond King was born, but sadly died within a few weeks. In the autumn of 1886 their fourth child Margaret was born. Later that same year the Campden Court Record Books at Gloucestershire Records Office recorded: 'On December 1st 1886 'Edward Bunker versus Herbert King of Campden, draper, for being drunk on public highway at Campden, fined 10/- plus costs of 9/6, or 14 days' hard labour'.

In April 1887 Herbert jnr's mother, Sarah, died and there are no cases reported until 1890 when Herbert appeared twice before the Quarter Sessions for being drunk. This time, as reported in *The Evesham Journal*, the earlier offence took place 'on the public highway in Campden on 17th January last'. The defendant was cautioned by the Bench and fined 20/- with 6/- costs. The second time in August 1890 *the Evesham Journal* carried the headline: 'SENT FOR HARD LABOUR'. 'Herbert King, draper of Campden was charged with being drunk 26th July last. The defendant pleaded guilty and said it was an illness that had said caused him to get too much. Supt. Helps stated that the defendant had been drunk more or less since Christmas last. The Bench said he had been convicted twice this year and there were previous convictions. The defendant begged hard for another chance. The Bench however said it was useless. They had no alternative and he must go for 21 days hard labour. The defendant pleaded for a fine but was removed to the cells'.

Following this episode, the 1891 census recorded that Herbert jnr was at home aged 50, his wife Mary Hannah aged 47 and Florence 13, but Margaret was not with them. Some searching disclosed that the little girl, now four years of age was a 'visitor' living with the Dowley family of Alpha Street, Peckham. The head of the Dowley family was Robert A. Dowley, a shipbroker's clerk. His wife Leona and four of their children aged between 12 and 2 years were present and Robert's father and sister. So far I have found no family relationship between the Kings or the Slatters and the Dowley family; was this arranged to keep Margaret safe and out of the way of her father when he was drunk?

It is unclear when exactly Herbert King jnr ceased trading as a draper in the High Street. Kelly's Directory had consistently listed 'H King' as 'Draper' in Campden, but the 1889 edition was the last one to record this. Johnston, the draper, replaced King in the Braithwaite House premises at least by the end of the 1890s. How or where Herbert jnr and Mary Hannah were living after this, I do not yet know. Then after a period of nine years of apparent silence on the subject, *The Evesham Journal* reported the following: '1899, Saturday, 18th March Petty Sessions before Rev. Canon Bourne, Chairman, Messrs T.S Shekell, B Hamilton, J Ashwin, J.C. Reynolds, and Rev. E.B. Shekell - "A SAD FALL." Herbert King formerly a much respected tradesman of Campden was charged with stealing eleven handkerchiefs at Blockley on March 14th. Frederick Herbert, draper of Blockley, said that on 11th inst. he heard someone in his shop about 1.30pm and as he was going into his shop he saw the prisoner leaving it. He spoke to the defendant but did not get a reply. Prisoner's behaviour aroused his suspicions and he followed him and accused him of robbing the shop. [The] prisoner said he had nothing of his and refused to be searched. Witness then gave information to the police. He recognised the handkerchiefs and produced his private mark. The eleven of them were 1½d each. P.S. Yates stationed at Blockley reported that, from information he received he went in search of [the] prisoner and took him into custody and searched him. He found the handkerchiefs produced from under his top coat. He charged the prisoner of stealing them from Mr Herbert's shop. The prisoner replied "I own I did take them". Prisoner elected to have the case dealt with summarily and pleaded guilty. The Chairman, expressing his regret in seeing him in that position, sentenced him to six weeks 'hard labour'. Herbert King junior was taken to Worcester goal.

Three weeks later, on 13th April 1899, aged 59, Herbert King jnr was dead. He was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave in Worcester Cemetery (now named Astwood Cemetery), in Section 1 in the far north of the cemetery, grave number 31219 under thorn trees. According to the death certificate, Herbert jnr died of peritonitis in HM Prison. However the diagnosis was not reached as a result of a post-mortem.

Sometime after the 1891 Census, Mary Hannah King left Gloucestershire, as she had done in 1877, and journeyed to the south-east of England. In the 1901 Census she was living at 29, Crown Street, Brighton, where no-one would know about the terrible disgrace inflicted upon her by Herbert King jnr's behaviour and punishment. She was working as a wine merchant's clerk (her father it will be remembered had been the Innkeeper at The Swan in Moreton) and her daughter Margaret then aged 14 was living with her. Mary Hannah died in Brighton in 1910. Meanwhile Florence King aged 23 was working in Buckinghamshire in the village of Chalfont St Giles as a telegraph clerk in a draper's shop owned by Jonathan G. Garrard who was employing eight people in the business, including his 20 year old son, Jonathan H. G. Garrard and two female telegraph clerks.

This is one tale of the terrible effects of alcohol on the human brain and how it can ruin family life, no matter the stability of the upbringing of that individual, his friends and his beautiful surroundings.

Acknowledgments: I would like to thank:

- my second cousin Ann Price (née King) for initially bringing my attention to a family photograph of the vault at Bunhill Fields and the list of its occupants.
- a more distant cousin, Jan Bevan for the details of Thomas King's second marriage to Sarah Clarke.
- and the CCHS query team for a great deal of additional relevant information about the King family in Chipping Campden and the photographs of the High Street.

More Memories of an Old Campdonian - A Case of Field Work

Fred Coldicott

The author of Memories of an Old Campdonian, F. W. Coldicott, which was published by CADHAS in 1994, began collecting notes for a further volume. His draft pages were handed over to Allan Warmington, then chairman of the publications sub-committee. However there was insufficient material for a follow-up book and so the notes have remained in the Archives with other records since that time. Selected passages will be included from time to time in this publication – this is the first.

In August 1918 George Haines died. For 37 years he had been on the Shipston on Stour Board of Guardians, 13 years Chairman of Campden Rural District Council and was the first Chairman of the Parish Council. I can well remember his riding around on his horse named "Lloyd George". One hot summer's day he was riding the farm, up on Westington Hill, where he had sent old Joe Cherry and Billy Buckland cutting out Swedes. That means leaving the plants eight or nine inches apart. Anyway, he found Buckland sat "nodding off" under the shady side of the wall. He said to him, "And what do you think you are supposed to be doing?" Buckland says, "I am helping Cherry, sir." Mr Haines said, "And what's Cherry doing?" "Sleeping in the barn, sir," was the reply.

Family History Group – forthcoming meetings.

27th January: Members' evening – presentations on recent discoveries.

24th February: Caumpdene Pigs – a family history Carole Webb.

24th March: Cutts of Campden Nick Cutts.

Was William Bartholomew a Puritan?

Jill Wilson

Christopher Whitfield refers to William Bartholomew, Vicar of Campden from 1636 to 1660 on three occasions. On the first two he speaks of 'Campden's Puritan vicar, William Bartholomew,' and on the third says 'He was an ardent Puritan, with Presbyterian leanings, at least in the early days of his ministry'.¹² The earlier local historian, Percy Rushen¹³ mentions his religious leanings only once, but describes him as 'such an ardent Puritan that he was strongly suspected of Presbyterianism on the outbreak of the Civil War'. Neither gives a source for these statements.

However on his elegant monument in the north chapel of Campden parish church, William Bartholomew is described as 'the hammer of the schismatics (or sectarians), in the worst of times he followed the orthodox religion of the English Church and undaunted defended the Royalist cause.'¹⁴ Notwithstanding this view, he was included in a polemic published a little later as an apostate, struck dead on the very day he had to use the reintroduced Elizabethan prayer book.¹⁵

He is clearly an ambiguous figure, but was he really a covert Puritan in the early days of his ministry or was he more like the Vicar of Bray, prepared to keep his head down and his personal views quiet for the sake of his parishioners during the Commonwealth? Many people unable to answer back were the target of denigration in the spate of publications following the Restoration; could he have been another?¹⁶

Bartholomew was born about 1604 and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge.¹⁷ His first appointment was as Chaplain to Lord Edward Noel, at his Rutland home, Brooke House. The suggestion that he was a Presbyterian in his early days seems unlikely in view of this position as there is no indication that the Noels favoured dissent of any kind at any time. Indeed Lady Juliana is known to have corresponded with Archbishop Laud.¹⁸ On the death of Robert Lilley, Vicar of Campden, in 1636 Lord Edward presented Bartholomew to the living and he was instituted by Bishop Godfrey Goodman of Gloucester.¹⁹

This was at the time of the Laudian reforms and in 1635 the requirement had been made that in all churches 'the Holy Table should be moved to the east end and be railed in.'²⁰ In some parishes, especially near London and in East Anglia, this produced much argument and opposition and indeed this and other reforms have been considered amongst the causes of the Civil War. The altar in Campden church had been at the east end since medieval times but no rails existed. The Churchwardens' Accounts of Chipping Campden indicate that the parish went to some lengths to ensure that suitable rails were installed before the Bishop came on 5th November to institute the

¹² Christopher Whitfield, *A History of Chipping Campden*, Shakespeare Head Press (1958), pp.97, 123 and 133

¹³ Percy C. Rushen, *The History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden in the County of Gloucester*, (1911), p.112.

¹⁴ My own somewhat free translation of the Latin inscription.

¹⁵ *Annus Mirabilis, or Signs and Wonders in the year 1660*. (Quoted in Frederick Scarlett Potter's *Local Antiquarian Extracts*, Shakespeare R. O. (ER 82/9/5).

¹⁶ Another local example is Sir Henry Bard. Though Clarendon's view of his character as 'licentious' may well be correct, it now seems most probable that the charge of 'wantonly' burning down Campden House should not be laid at his door.

¹⁷ *CADHAS Notes & Queries*, III, p. 29; Donald Holdsworth, 'Two 17th Century Vicars of Campden, - William Bartholomew & Henry Hicks, Father and Son-in-Law.' William Bartholomew achieved MA in 1624, was ordained deacon, and in 1626, priest at Peterborough Cathedral.

¹⁸ Sir George Clark, ed., *The Campden Wonder*, OUP (1959), p. 4; a letter from Laud to Lady Juliana is mentioned in his Introduction, included in Laud's collected *Works*.

¹⁹ Donald Holdsworth, *ibid*.

²⁰ Henry Gee & William John Hardy, *Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, Macmillan (1896), p.533.

new vicar.²¹ The accounts for 1636-7 include a payment of five shillings for a workman and two of the churchwardens to visit Stratford-upon-Avon 'to view thaire Railes to make ours by Mr Bartholomew's appointment.' John Page, the workman, was paid £3 10s 0d to cover his materials and workmanship. Further expense was incurred by the need to pay 10d to the 'paritur for carieing the sertivicate to Gloster about the Raile and delivering it in.'

This does not of course mean that the parish was without dissenters. In fact we know that they were present, but it is clear that at the beginning of his ministry here, the churchwardens were certain that their new vicar and their lord of the manor and patron of the living would expect the Laudian reforms to be carried out. Little is known about Bartholomew's first years as vicar, since it can be gleaned from the Churchwardens' Accounts that he was absent a great deal of the time. Perhaps he continued as chaplain at Brooke House.

Richard Gostelowe, 'Clerke' and presumably the curate, is recorded as receiving and/or signing the Churchwardens' Accounts in 1637, 1638 and 1639. In the latter year he also wrote out the transcript and provided the parchment, for which he was reimbursed 2s. 10d and is named in several other entries during the period. In the annual visitation in 1638-9 both he and William Bartholomew were present, a sum of 3/- being recorded for their dinners. An amount of 2s. 8d. was incurred 'for a pottle of Buttered Beere bestowed upon the Archdeacon.'²² Only Richard Gostelowe was present however at the 1639-40 visitation, his dinner costing 3/-. Thereafter he disappears from the accounts and William Bartholomew appears regularly until those presented in 1662.²³

Whether or not the vicar himself was present during these years, the parish continued much as before judging by the accounts. Certain events were likely to have been of general interest in the parish. The Bishop paid another visit to Campden in 1637-8, for the sum of 7s. 2d. was disbursed on 'Wine and Beere and to the ringeres, to entertaine my Lord Bishop'. In the same year's accounts there is a note 'there was laid out at the court of Correction our bills being refused and put to great trouble 16s. 6d.'²⁴ It would be illuminating to know what that was all about.

From time to time national events, which were to end in Civil War, can be discerned. In the 1640 Accounts the entry appears 'paid for a proclamation from the kings majestie concerning the Scotts 4d.' The very manner in which the date of the presentation of the accounts was given appears significant. In Robert Lilly's last accounts the date is simply 'Nynth day of July 1635' and this continued until 1638 except for 'Anno Domini 1636.' In 1639 the regnal year of Charles I is given in addition and this continues until 1642. '

The events of the Civil War affected the church and parish very considerably, but that is another story.

²¹ Leighton Bishop, (transcribed), *The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626 to 1907*, Campden Record Series (1992), f.31, p. (50), from the accounts for the previous 12 months presented on 19th May, 1637.

²² Leighton Bishop, *ibid.*, f35v, f36, pp. (58) & (59).

²³ Leighton Bishop, *ibid.*, f31 to f38 passim.

²⁴ Leighton Bishop, *ibid.*, f33, f34; pp. (53) & (55).

Ernest Henry Wilson's Japanese Trip in 1914.

Carol Jackson

A recent acquisition to the CCHS Archives is a book (Accession Ref: 2014/056/B LS1) entitled *Wilson's Yakushima: Memories of the Past* by Tomoko Furui (ISBN978-4-87758-370-5). Following contact from a Blockley-reared man, now living in Japan, we had a visit in June from a Mrs Tomoko Furui asking for information about the Ernest Wilson Memorial Garden and Chipping Campden. Mrs Furui lives on the southerly Japanese island of Yakushima and has just completed this book in Japanese and English about Wilson's visit to Yakushima in February 1914, something few books mention.

CCHS members will know that Ernest Henry Wilson was born on 15th February 1876 in Lower High Street, Campden, where there is a commemorative plaque on the wall of Davies House; Also that part of the old vicarage garden in Leysbourne, at the suggestion of Sir Gordon Russell in the mid-1970s, was bought by the council, professionally laid out by Sir Peter Sheppard with some of Wilson's discovered plants and opened in 1984 as The Wilson Memorial Garden. They may also know that he was one of the foremost botanists and plant hunters of his era, taking four major expeditions between 1899 and 1911 to China looking for new plants, initially for the Veitch Nursery and later for the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, USA, (in the process of which he survived a Boxer Revolution, altitude sickness, a broken leg in a landslide and long absences from his wife Helen and daughter Muriel). He is most well-known for the Dove or Handkerchief Tree (*Davidia involucrate*), the Regal Lily (*Lilium Regale*), the Chinese Gooseberry or Kiwi fruit (*Actinidia chinensis deliciosa*) amongst the estimated 16,000 herbarium specimens and over 1,000 species of trees and shrubs he collected.

Wilson visited Tokyo in February 1914, unusually this time with his family, where he met a Japanese naturalist who told him about a magnificent ancient cedar forest at Yakushima, so this was the first place he visited in Japan. Wilson was amazed at the size and age of the trees. In a letter he wrote that it was one of the most wonderful places he had visited. It was through Wilson's visit, that a Japanese naturalist realised the importance of this ancient forest and persuaded the government to make it a Japanese National Forest. This ultimately became a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, famous for its massive cedar trees (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). There is a famous ancient Jomon-sugi Cedar, thought to be 7,200 years old, still standing.

Whilst exploring Yakushima's forest Wilson came across the large stump of a Cedar tree, 50 feet in circumference, since known as Wilson's Stump (Wilson-kabu in Japanese). Most Japanese people know this name and of this place, even though they do not know who Wilson was. So it was this question - who was Wilson? - which caused Tomoko Furui to start researching him in the first place. His handwritten field notebook survives in the Arnold Arboretum Archives at Harvard University and also there Tomoko found 57 amazing glass plate negatives, (amongst the 700 he took with his English Sanderson box-shaped bellows-type field camera in his year's stay in Japan). These show the size of the trees, by often including a tiny figure or building at the base and the island as it was 100 years ago. Tomoko has included many of these in this book, which was awarded 'the best book of 2013 in South Japan'. She donated a copy to CCHS Archives and also one to the Wilson Memorial Garden. It costs c.1800 yen, about £10, in Japan. If you would like a copy, contact her on email: koidomari@muji.biglobe.ne.jp. She is now embarking on a full biography of Wilson for the Japanese market and was visiting Campden and CCHS Archives to start this process.

‘The Howse that was so fayre’

The exhibition on the history of Campden's 'great burnt howse'.

Mary Gray

This June saw a weekend of events in Chipping Campden on the theme of Old Campden House. Other organisations in Campden were inspired by the research we at CCHS had been doing and the result was a wonderful weekend for the town with the fine old house taking centre stage. The sun shone the whole time!

In 2013 Gloucestershire Local History Association's annual Local History Afternoon had the theme of 'Gloucestershire's Special Houses'. There was an obvious one for us – Sir Baptist Hicks' Campden House. CCHS won 'Best Display' and spurred on by this, the Old Campden House group continued with their research to reconstruct Sir Baptist Hicks' Gloucestershire house and tell its dramatic and ultimately tragic story. The challenge for us was that the house, although undoubtedly very special, existed for just 33 years from 1612 to 1645, and there is little reliable evidence of what it really looked like. Built by wealthy merchant Sir Baptist Hicks and destroyed by fire during the Civil War, Campden House was one of England's great Jacobean houses. Tantalising clues remain in the form of the beautiful banqueting houses, the distinctive gatehouse and the lumps and bumps that are the vestiges of the once fine gardens, but of the house itself, only a small fragment of ruined wall remains.

CCHS turned detective to recreate how this magnificent house would have looked with its extensive formal gardens, the lavish interiors and its impact on the town.

Investigating a house that existed for such a short time was a challenge; no contemporary images survive and only a few written accounts. Amongst the sources used were books, articles and papers, a variety of documents from different time periods, photographs of various dates from Victorian to modern including aerial ones and information provided by The Landmark Trust gained from their work restoring the banqueting houses. There are six images of the house (all reproduced in the exhibition), but none are contemporary so their accuracy cannot be wholly relied on. There were two later maps that showed the outline and use of the site – the first, dated 1722, was found in Leicester at the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office, together with a few papers of the Gainsborough estate that referred to the House. The other map of Campden, found in Gloucestershire Archives, was drawn up in 1818 for the Countess of Gainsborough and shows the features that we can recognise today.

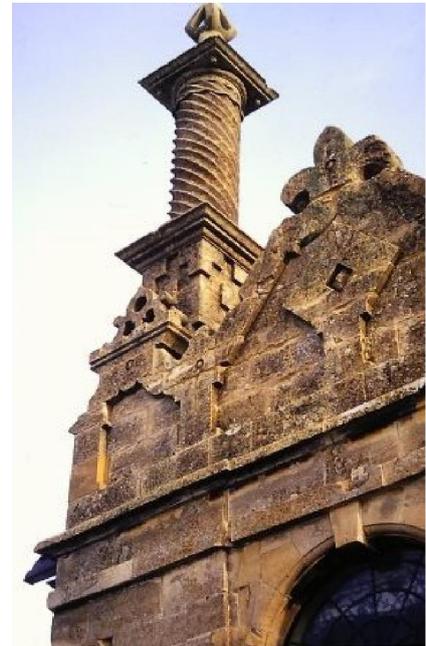
The site itself held the most clues, and we got our feet dirty with a programme of archaeological and landscape research. A grant from BGAS was successfully applied for and under the guidance of archaeologist Tony Roberts from Archeoscan, over one week in March this year, we undertook a resistivity survey of the foundations of the house, the courtyards, and the great parterre. The results were excellent, revealing the extent of the house and courts and some of the ground floor room layout. The results from the parterre were pristine, showing that contrary to all the early images of the gardens, it was laid out in one large 'union jack' design. All our results were displayed in the exhibition and excited a great deal of interest.

What we have is the 'bare bones' of a complete 17th century formal garden - a snap shot in time. It existed for such a short



time and has been so little altered subsequently, that what remains is an example of early 17th century garden design of national significance. Sir Baptist Hicks moved in court circles, knew the Cecil family through his brother Michael, secretary to Lord Burghley and friend of Robert Cecil, and Baptist would certainly have visited Hatfield and other grand houses, where there was an unprecedented fashion for ambitious garden projects in the latest style. The Campden garden has all the innovative elements seen in these fashionable Jacobean Gardens. We used our research and imagination in reconstructing the arbours, the walks, the planting and the canal, along which visitors would have sailed gently and enjoyed the views. Both Campden House and the nearby Almshouses had a water supply piped from the Conduit House at the top of Westington Hill and perhaps this would also have supplied the water for a fountain in the centre of the parterre.

Little is known about the design of the house itself, but studying contemporary great houses was an important part of our research. Sir Baptist Hicks built his London mansion at the same time, also called Campden House, and detailed descriptions and illustrations of it indicate the lavish style that he chose, to emphasise his wealth and promote his status. We also have clues in the remaining buildings on the site and in the town. The stonework detail of the banqueting houses (see right) and the lodges gives an idea of the quality of the design and workmanship. Our Exhibition in the Town Hall consisted of twenty-four display boards including sections on Sir Baptist Hicks, the Civil War and ending with 'What Happened Next' to bring the story up to date, but the heart of the display covered the superb house and its magnificent garden.



The Landmark Trust, who manage the site, worked with us throughout the project and that support culminated in them opening the grounds to the public for the weekend of the exhibition. Members of CCHS assisted them in clearing part of the garden area, particularly the water parterre which had fallen into disrepair. The Trust staff were overwhelmed by the visitor numbers and the huge interest in the site and its story. Court Barn Museum and Creative Campden also got involved, with the artists creating wonderful and diverse pieces all inspired by the house and gardens for a selling exhibition in the Museum. They too were delighted with the positive response from the public. That it was also the weekend of Campden's Open Gardens just added to the buzz around the town. It was the busiest ever Open Gardens weekend here.



The Country Market selling their wares in the Market Hall (complete with 17th century costumes) added further to the wonderful atmosphere. Year 8 students from CCS made fabulous plaster tiles, similar to those that would have been seen inside the buildings. Years 5 and 6 children from

St James School showed lots of interest when we went to their school to talk to them about the House and its exciting story. This was followed up by a visit from local artist David Birch, who, as he painted a picture of the house for them, taught them about perspective, line and form. Their work, which was in a special school's exhibition in the Lower Town Hall, was brilliant and the influence of David's lessons was clear to see.

The success of our work has left us wanting to do more! We are at the very early stages of planning an archaeological excavation and Landmark Trust is in talks with us about opening the site on a more regular basis. The conservation and restoration of this important site will continue. Such was the interest in the content of the exhibition that we hope to produce a publication.

(The picture on page 19 is entitled "Conjecture" and is by David Birch.)

"From Country Boys to Soldier Boys" by Paul Hughes

The story of the men and women from Weston-sub-edge, Aston-sub-edge and Chipping Campden who served in the 1914-18 war.

I have now started to write my second book: the story of 102 men and women from Weston and Aston who served in the 1914-18 war. Also included will be all the new Campden 1914-18 photographs and information collected in the last 5 years following the publication of "Campden 1914-18". It is hoped that the book will be launched in November 2015. If anyone has any information or photographs that they would like me to consider for inclusion please contact me:

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Dates for your Diary – forthcoming CCHS meetings

Thursday 20th November 2014: "Cotswold Stone Barns". Dr. Tim Jordan, formerly of Oxford Brookes University.

Thursday 4th December 2014: "Mistletoe, traditions and practice, past and present". Jonathan Briggs, ecologist and industrial archaeologist.

Thursday 15th January 2015: "Campden's 1799 Inclosure Act: What did it actually say and do?" Alan Barclay, CCHS.

Thursday 19th February 2015: "Excavating the Roman Cemeteries of Cirencester." Neil Holbrook, Director, Cotswold Archaeology.

Thursday 19th March 2015: "Within the Wire, the POW Camps and Hostels of Gloucestershire, 1939 -1948." Ian Hollingsbee, Gloucester Civic Trust.

Thursday 16th April 2015: "John Feraby's Legacy, 575 years of Chipping Campden School" Holly Elson, Co-ordinator, Chipping Campden School Archive Project.

Campden Remembers

Judith Ellis

In common with history societies throughout the country Chipping Campden History Society is focused on research into World War 1 and we have a number of projects in hand. We created a display for the Exhibition in the Town Hall on 2nd & 3rd August, on 'The Home Front', looking at life in Campden during 1914-18 and featuring the 'Book of Remembrance', written by Miss Josephine Griffiths after the War, which not only lists the men who were lost, but also gives a vivid account of the efforts of Campden people in supporting the soldiers.

Initially the local community housed and helped the Belgian refugees who came to Campden immediately after the War started, then supported the wounded soldiers at Norton Hall and Farncombe Red Cross Hospitals with gifts and 'comforts' as well as volunteer help. Fund-raising activities for soldiers at home and abroad continued throughout the War, recorded by Miss Griffiths and the Evesham Journal. In the display we were able to match a 1914 knitting pattern from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild (who organised the national knitting drive) with a quote from Miss Griffiths that *'it is worthy of record that one aged inmate of the Almshouses knitted over 400 pairs of socks, besides making two dozen vests and other clothes.'*

'Women at Work' was another topic, featuring local girls who went to a munitions factory in Birmingham – and never came back! They married and brought up their families there. One unexpected story that was explored by Katie Pritchard, a student from Campden School, was that of the local Women's Suffrage Group, who continued to meet and contribute to Campden's war effort and celebrated getting the vote. We also showed some Campden soldiers and their families, using photographs from our Jesse Taylor collection; yet again our local photographer provided an insight into Campden life.

We were puzzled by some other photographs by him (see right) that show men in unfamiliar uniforms. They turned out to be German and we became detectives on the trail of a POW camp in the vicinity. We studied the 1914-19 Minutes of the county War Agricultural Committee, at Gloucestershire Archives; read through the Evesham Journal and Stratford Herald for the period (including fascinating adverts which are a story in themselves); and pieced together a story, which still needs more research. The men were in an agricultural working camp based at The Priory in Broad Marston. They were there for just under a year in 1918-19, but provided valuable assistance in bringing in the harvest – the farmers had lost all their labour to conscription and the country was short of food. Look at our website for all these stories.



Over the next four years we shall continue to study different aspects of Campden life and people during World War 1, including the Boys Brigade and later the Grammar School cadets, formed to train boys who would later go on to serve. We would like to do more on the role of local women. **We welcome anyone who would like to undertake a small project.**

The CCHS Website - www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

Mary Fielding

Whether you like it or not, use it or not, the World Wide Web (www) is a godsend for amateur historians carrying out research, by linking them to wonderfully obscure and hidden information throughout the world.

The CCHS website is our shop window to the world, providing visitors to Campden with an insight to the history behind the buildings they are seeing, keeping Campden ex-pats in touch with what is going on 'at home' and providing local people, whether members of CCHS or not, with information about our projects, exhibitions, talks and outings and allowing them to contribute their own part in its history.

Have you looked at the CCHS website yet?

If not, take a minute or two to browse through the different categories and pages. Each section on the menu bar at the top has several layers, the largest section being 'History', which has sub-sections including Buildings, People, Family History, Campden in Wartime, Campden Customs, Photograph Album and Puzzle Corner. Find out what is going on by going to the "What's On" section and browse the CCHS catalogue by clicking on "Archives".

Any website is only as good as the information on it and there are many gaps to fill on the CCHS site. I have raided some of Jill Wilson's extensive writings - see "Jill's Jottings" and the monthly Calendar of Events that have shaped Campden. Tess Taylor has contributed some tasty morsels on family history and Campden 'characters', and Judith Ellis wrote the "About Us" page, added sections on Prisoners of War, [Ed. see also excerpts from Klaus Behr's *Springhill PoW Diary translated from the German by a CADHAS team*], the Norton Hall exhibition, as well as other bits and pieces. Read Roger Johnson's fascinating piece on dating a building by looking at its windows (Reading the Architecture).

The beauty of the design of our website is that YOU can contribute very easily - send articles to me, your website administrator (email: mary@friarsacre.com) and I will create the page for you. I hope that people will email contributions to me or leave their pieces in the Archive Room. Website contributions should not be long (300-500 words is ideal, but up to 1,000 words is all right - to give you an idea, this article is under 500 words long!) and it helps enormously if there is a picture or other image or two. You can also add 'comments' to existing webpages by clicking on 'Add your comment' which you will find at the bottom of the page. This really helps a page come to life and adds to the community feel of the website.

I do urge you to add to the information on the website - family history, the history of your house, a Campden angle on national events and not forgetting other parts of the district - start a debate on an historical question, pose a question or provide an answer. I look forward to hearing from you!

The screenshot shows the CCHS website interface. At the top, the logo 'CCHS' is displayed with the tagline 'Bringing local history to life'. Navigation links include 'Home', 'About us', 'History', 'Archives', 'What's on', and 'Publications'. The current page is 'Buildings', with a breadcrumb trail 'Home > History > Buildings'. A sub-header reads 'Campden is notable for its honey-coloured oolitic limestone buildings: a 'history in stone'.' Below this, there is a grid of article thumbnails, each with a title, a small image, and a brief description. The articles include: 'Campden Post Office', 'Sundials in Campden', 'The Court and its ancillary buildings', 'Dover's House', 'Reading the architecture', 'The Almshouses', 'Digging the Almshouses', and 'The Threadmaker's House'.