

Signpost



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Bringing local history to life



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From the Editor

Once again, we have received some useful and fascinating contributions to our Signpost research journal. Each Signpost is entered onto our website a few months after publication and is there in colour! Colour is lost in the hard-copy black and white printing of course. This is especially relevant in this issue with Pearl and Margaret's Rhubarb story, but it matters less for Nicholas Woodward's interesting analysis of Campden Marriage patterns and for Tess Taylor's account of St. Catharine's School history where the old photos are in mostly black and white anyway. In helping enquirer Philip Hill with some facts about John Henry Dewhurst, a mental picture of this Campden doctor has been formed, but we would still love to find his photograph, one as he would have been when in Campden. My sincere thanks once again go to all correspondents, researchers, contributors and our proof-checker – please keep your articles coming - they are valuable and valued.

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Editor: Carol Jackson

The Old Police Station, High Street, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, GL55 6HB.

Tel: 01386-848840

E-mail: signpost@chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

Website: www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/campdenhouse>

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Front cover illustration: Photograph c.1900s of Westington Mill, at the end of Park Road, when run by the Keen family. CCHS Archives. See page 4.

Correspondence

Since the last Signpost, which we just managed to get out to you before everything suddenly got 'locked down', it has been quite a busy time with correspondence. During this period, we heard of the sad death in early April of **Jim Smith** from Peacock House, Lower High St, who took the magnificent set of photos for the Campden Society to record the Campden in Millennium year; and early in August the deaths of two Campden 'history' stalwarts, Ros Young who did so much to look after our town and 97 year old Barlow Cooper, one of our oldest Campdonian residents – see more about them both on our Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/campdenhouse>

Deja Whitehouse, who wrote about **Frieda Harris** in Signpost 7 Autumn 2017 pg. 8 and 8 Spring 2018 pg. 15, obtained her PHD in January 2020 and wrote to tell us of an online Zoom presentation about Frieda Harris she is recording for Treadwells Bookshop in Store Street, WC1, London, which stocks all kinds of books, esotericism and magical accoutrements. This presentation will be included in their online lecture series which is available on a subscription basis of £12.99 a month. <https://www.treadwells-london.com/treadwellsonline>.

We heard from **Simeon Morris** regarding the story of **Harriet Tarver**, the Campden Poisoner (Notes & Queries Vol. VI Issue 4 Spring 2010 pg.54). Harriet was his 4th great aunt on his father's side and Simeon sent us a Gloucestershire Chronicle report, dated Saturday April 16th, 1836. I extract here some interesting facts regarding the hanging of Harriet Tarver, convicted for poisoning her husband. The execution *'took place in front of the county gaol, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. Owing to the unfortunate woman turning her head after the executioner had placed her on the drop, the knot went rather out of place, in consequence of which she died hard. After hanging the usual time, she was cut down and buried within the precincts of the prison.'* It seems that when being questioned beforehand on her motive for the crime *'she at first alleged, that she had long cherished a vindictive feeling towards her husband, in consequence of his supposed severity; but being pressed much further on that point, she at length confessed that she had an attachment to another person which had at first alienated her affection from her husband. This influenced her conduct towards him, and finally urged her on to that malignant feeling which terminated in a desire for his death.'* ... *'When on the scaffold she appeared absorbed in prayer, and her last moments were resigned and composed. The unfortunate attachment to which we have alluded may in some measure serve to extenuate the great depth of the guilt which attaches itself to this unhappy female. Her paramour had encouraged all those feelings of enmity towards her husband, under whose influence the fatal results had been produced; therefore, considerable degree moral guilt must be considered as shared by him.'*

So, she may not have been suffering from post-natal depression and her husband may not have been 'playing away' as I originally had thought. She claimed that she murdered her husband due to him being 'severe' (hitting her?) but on being pressed later admitted to being in love with another man. Simeon wonders why Harriet was pressed on that point and feels this young and illiterate girl was badgered to give a more acceptable (and romantic) motive, than her husband simply being brutal.

Bernard Alsop wrote asking about Aubrey Izod whose name appears on Napton-on-the-Hill War memorial (1914 - 1918). We found that this was **Percival Aubrey Spencer Izod**, b. 19th April 1896 in Stratford, Sergeant OBLI, killed in action 1916, batchelor. He was the 6th of 9 children (John, Francis, Lilian, Harry, Ruth, Percival, Maurice, Joseph and Arthur) of John Izod a farmer of Marston Sicca and Lilian Kate Spencer of Weston-sub-Edge and this John Izod's line goes back to William Izod of Chipping Campden b.c.1780 and his wife Ann Phipps.

Brother and sister, **John Addicott** and **Jean Pailing**, were in touch asking for information about the **Lockheed** factory in Campden. Their father **Sydney Arthur Addicott**, born in 1899, was an engineer with Lockheed and worked in Chipping Campden during the war, but they knew nothing of what

he did. Their family home was the village of Whitnash near Leamington Spa and they remember as children waiting at the window for their father to return home from his work. We were able to confirm that in 1941 the Lockheed 'Shadow Factory' was established behind Cutts Garage to make aircraft parts in a building with working machines already set up and a couple of engineers making sure everything could function in case bombing stopped production in the large central factory in Leamington. Another building of about the same size as the existing workshop at right angles contained stores, tools, a canteen and other facilities. Their trained staff were 'bussed in' daily from the main factory in Leamington and local people were also recruited. Local man Harry Warmington was a foreman; Charlie Downer, an experienced wrought-iron worker, Dennis Hughes, Molly Franklin, Doreen Berrow, Dilys Lockyer and Josie McGuire also worked there. In the machine shop there were 50 people working day and night in shifts. The factory was closed in 1946 and the garage reopened. John and Jean were delighted to see their father in this photo below - of the three men seated together in the second row, he is the one on the left with a slightly balding head.

Below: Staff at the Lockheed Shadow Factory on the Cutts site in WW2



We quite often get queries about the Keen name of which there are several different families in Campden, often with the same first name, so it is quite difficult to know if you have the right line. One enquirer **Catherine Keen** asked about the 'miller' Keens at Westington Mill, at the end of Park Road, the road which in the past has been known as Mill Street and Watery Lane. The mill, powered by the water of the nearby stream, was part of the estate of the Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Gainsborough, until about the 1920s, when it was sold. In the 19th century the corn mill was run consecutively by John Keen, d. 1864 and wife Esther Homan, their son Richard Keen, d. 1890 and his wife Eliza Blakeman and their unmarried sons, John the miller, Richard the carter and William the baker. The enquirer was delighted to see the photo on the front cover from our archives, imagining the people in it could be her relatives.

Melissa Turley on the other hand was enquiring about her great-grandfather, **Edgar Keen**. He was a master stonemason and woodcarver, who sometime in the 1920s or 1930s emigrated to America (with her grandfather, Paul) where he continued his craft, carving and teaching. We were able to send the photos she requested and confirm that in the 1920s Alec Miller had two apprentice-assistants, Edgar Keen and Jack Brookes, to whom he taught sculpture and carving, that Edgar carved the names on the War Memorial on Campden High Street, that he emigrated to America and he was the son of John 'shoemaker' Keen. Edgar's sister Nora married Ormonde Plested and a brother Arthur was chauffeur at the Noel Arms. In later years Edgar's parents lived in the Almshouses, John being remembered as having a long white beard and featured in the Campden BFI film of 1935. <https://player.bfi.org.uk/free/film/watch-chipping-campden-1935-online>

Weekly Marriage Patterns in Chipping Campden, 1753-1899

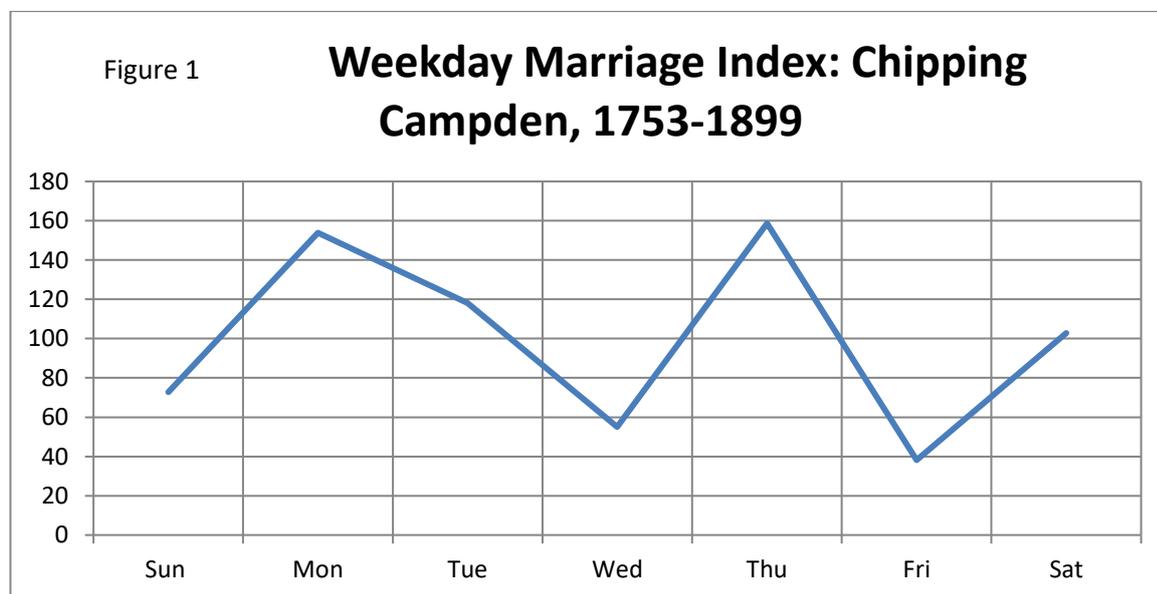
Nicholas Woodward¹

In an earlier paper to be found on the CCHS website, I showed that, because Chipping Campden's economy was tied to arable farming, Campdonians had a strong preference to marry in the autumn. Yet it may also be worth considering whether they had a preference for certain days of week? Nowadays, of course, Saturday is the most popular day. Indeed, figures from the Office of National Statistics suggest that in 2011 fifty-five per cent of marriages took place on Saturday. Apart from a modest build-up on Thursday and Friday, the number of marriages for the other weekdays was low. But was it like this in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries? and if not, why not? The aim of this short paper is to answer these questions for Chipping Campden.

Our main source of information is the transcribed parish and civil registers for the years between 1753 and 1899. The former year has been selected because, not only does it mark the beginning of the Gregorian calendar, but it also coincides with the introduction of Hardwicke's Act which eliminated clandestine marriage. The registers do not record the day of the week on which the marriage occurred. They do, however, provide the date of marriage and, with the aid of some modern statistical packages, it is a simple matter to extract the day of marriage. A random series of checks with the yearly calendars confirmed that the results were accurate.²

The Overall Pattern

Figure 1 shows the marriage indexes for the whole period.³ It immediately confirms that the marriage pattern was quite different from the modern one. It reveals that there were two marriage peaks. The first occurred on Monday when the index was 60 points above the norm. It then fell on Tuesday and to a low on Wednesday, only to rise to another peak on Thursday. It then fell to a weekly low on Friday, only to rise slightly on Saturday before falling back again on Sunday.



This raises the question why there should have been marriage peaks on Mondays and Thursdays. In fact, we should not be surprised by the Monday peak. Some historians have noted that, in other

¹ I should express my debt to Jenny Bruce and team who were responsible for the transcription of the parish and civil registers.

² The package used was PSPP. This can be downloaded free-of-charge

³ The marriage index is the proportion of marriages taking place on a day divided by 14.3, the proportion of the week that a specific day accounts for. It is probably easier to read than the simple daily proportions.

locations, marriages were high on Monday. Thus, Reid discovered that in the early nineteenth-century Monday was the most popular marriage day in Birmingham, Blackburn and Manchester although in Bristol it was the second most important day, Sunday being the most important.⁴ Similarly, Boulton has noted that in a number of London parishes marriage was overrepresented on Monday, only Sunday being more significant.⁵

Not only did Monday prove an attractive day for marriage but it was popular for other events too. For example, Mark Harrison examined the behaviour of crowds in Bristol in the years between 1790 and 1835.⁶ These crowds had assembled for a variety of reasons, such as rioting, election meetings, military pageants and sport. One of his main findings was that, again, Mondays, followed to a lesser extent by Tuesdays, was the most important day. Similarly, I carried out a study of homicide in both London and Wales in the years between 1730 and 1830. This showed that in both areas homicide deaths were highest on Monday followed by Tuesday. The evidence suggested that on these days drinking was relatively extensive.

These results did not occur by chance. At this time, when self-employment was common, people had different work patterns. They tended to treat Monday - Saint Monday - as part of the weekend. On Tuesday many would return to paid work. Work effort would then intensify over the week until Saturday, which was often pay day. Thus, on Monday people were free to pursue their own interests. Sometimes they would work on their own account, and sometimes they would pursue a variety of leisure activities, which included marriage or the attendance at weddings.

However, during the course of the nineteenth century the working week was gradually restructured and Saturday half-day began to replace Monday as part of the weekend. According to Douglas Reid, this restructuring was led by employers in the industrial areas.⁷ Here the stimulus towards restructuring was the adoption of steam power and mechanisation, as a result of which employers needed regularity in employment. Even so, in many areas St Monday hung on until the First World War.

The Monday marriage peak in Campden, therefore, is probably a hang-over from Saint Monday. But why the Thursday peak? Its origins are obscure, although it does have an inexorable logic given that Campden was a market town with a long tradition of Wednesday market days. On market days, of course, there would have been an influx of many people into the town. Consequently, business activity would have been high and, for many people, Wednesday would have become the focal point of the week. Thursday, by contrast, would have been a much quieter day. Fewer people would have come into the town and economic activity would have been low. This left people with considerable flexibility about how they should spend the day. Some might have used it as an opportunity to tend the kitchen-garden, allotment or potato patch. Others may have taken the opportunity to pursue traditional leisure pursuits and some may have used the day to marry, knowing that many of their friends would be free to join them and that the income lost from marrying rather than working was low.

We also need to raise the question whether the pattern remained consistent over time. To answer this, the data has been broken down into three sub-periods: 1753-99, 1800-49 and 1850-99. The outcome is shown in Figure 2, which suggests that there were few changes between the first and second sub-periods. However, there was a significant change between the second and third, viz. that Saturday took over as the most important wedding day of the week. This coincided with a decline in importance of the Monday and Thursday peaks, although both are still evident. On the

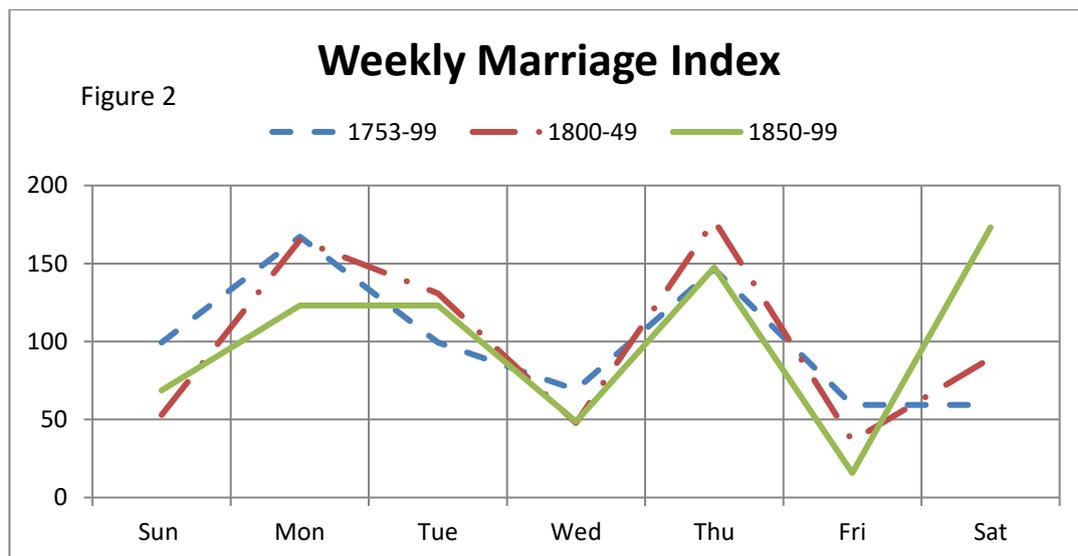
⁴ D.A. Reid 'Weddings. Weekdays, Work and Leisure in Urban England 1791-1911: The Decline of Saint Monday Revisited', *Past and Present*, 1996, No 153, pp.135-163.

⁵ Jeremy Boulton, 'Economy of Time? Wedding days and the Working Week in the Past', *Local Population Studies*, No 43, 1989, pp. 28-46.

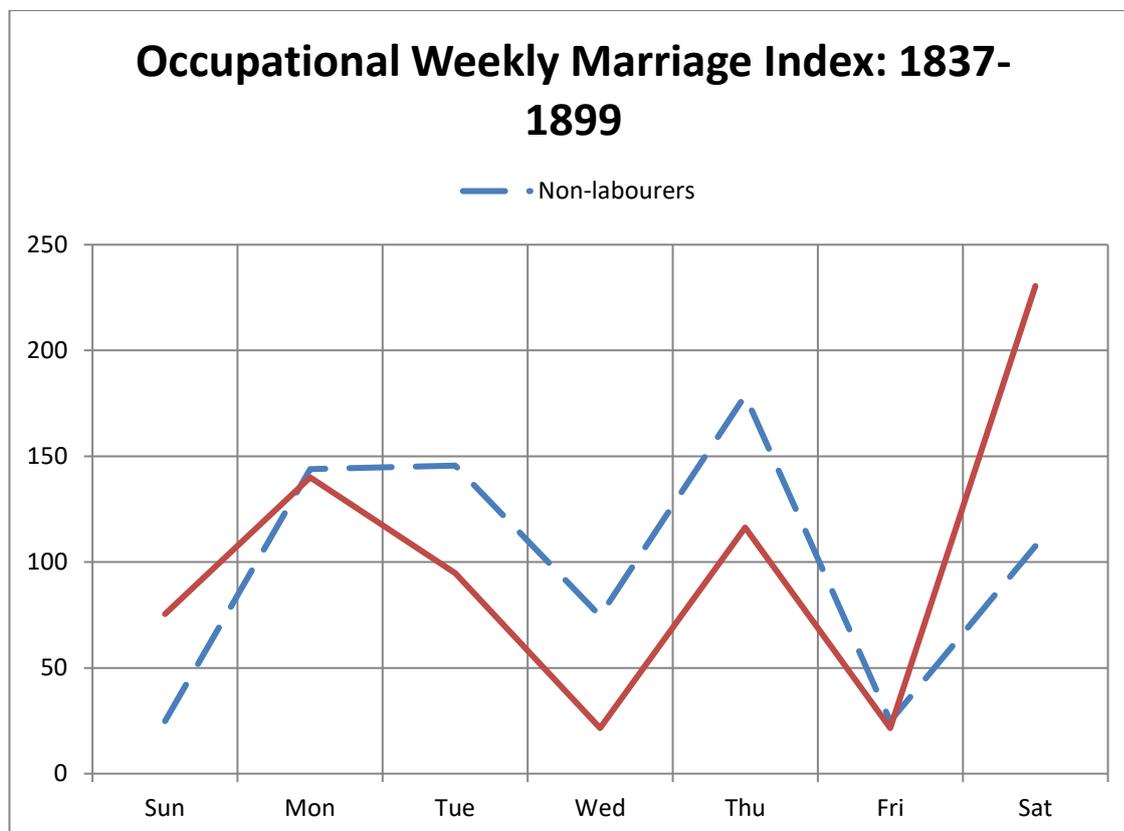
⁶ Mark Harrison, 'The Ordering of the Urban Environment: Time, Work and the Occurrence of Crowds 1790-1835', *Past and Present*, No 110, 1986, pp.143-68.

⁷ D.A. Reid, 'The Decline of Saint Monday 1766-1876', *Past and Present*, No 71, 1976, pp 76-101.

strength of this, it seems that Campden was slowly moving towards a modern marriage pattern before the First World War.



We get some further clues about the rise of the Saturday peak by looking at an occupational breakdown of marriages. With the introduction of civil registration in 1837 the registers began to record the occupation of the bridegroom. Consequently, it was decided to divide the weddings into those of labourers and the rest. Most labourers were probably farm labourers. The result of this breakdown is illustrated in Figure 3, which shows that there was a close correlation in the fluctuations between the two groups. The main difference is that labourers were much less likely to marry on Thursdays, their preferred day being Saturday and to a lesser extent Monday.



This occupational marriage information has also been broken down into two sub-periods: 1837-69 and 1870-1899 (Table 1). The latter sub-period coincided with the years of the Great Agricultural Depression when there were considerable incentives for farmers to cut costs. It is evident that, regardless of group, there was a decline in Monday and Thursday marriages and an increase in Saturday. The increase in Saturday marriages, however, was particularly marked amongst labourers. The implication is that farmers embraced the modern marriage pattern relatively early. This pattern, however, was not peculiar to Campden. It seems to have been quite common in rural areas across the country. The Registrar General's figures for 1864, for example, show that in both Surrey and Kent – corn-producing agricultural counties – and Cumberland, Westmorland and Northumberland – animal rearing counties – the most popular day for marriage was Saturday.

Table 1
Marriage Indexes: Labourers and Non-labourers

	1837-69		1870-1900	
	Labourers	Other	Labourers	Other
Sunday	113	38	11	10
Monday	150	160	122	127
Tuesday	110	122	70	170
Wednesday	20	51	23	99
Thursday	123	202	105	153
Friday	20	42	23	7
Saturday	164	83	344	133

We can only speculate as to why farmers should have embraced the modern marriage pattern early. The most obvious explanation is that farmers had an especially strong incentive to minimise absenteeism. This is most evident in livestock husbandry which required constant supervision of the animals. But in many grain-producing activities work was carried out in teams, the productivity of which would be adversely affected by absent labour. Moreover, by the mid-nineteenth century, if not before, the employment of male agricultural workers had become regularised so the farmers had considerable influence over when their labourers worked, and, as a result, they were able to increase the incidence of Monday and Thursday work in exchange for half-day Saturday. It is also clear that, with transport improvements, by the mid-nineteenth century farmers were selling – directly or indirectly – to large urban centres which increasingly were moving towards the modern working week. This made it inevitable that sooner or later local farming would have to conform.

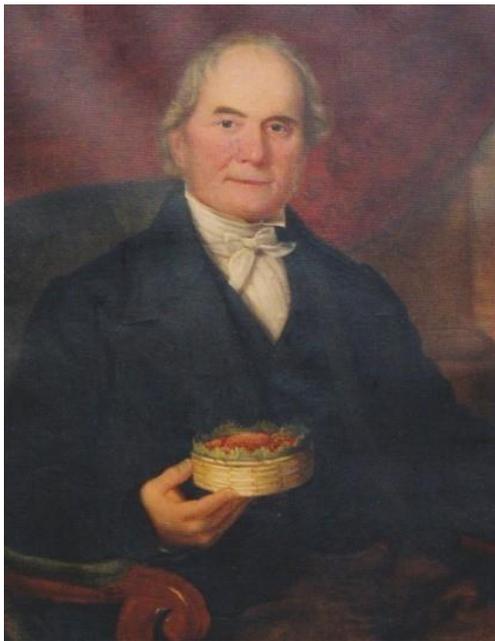
So, to answer the questions posed in the introduction, it seems that in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Campdonians had a very different marriage pattern from that of to-day. Monday and Thursday marriages, both of which are relatively unimportant to-day, were very common in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This reflected the tendency of males to treat these days as ones of leisure, or at least as days when they worked on their own account. However, by the late nineteenth century things had changed. Monday and Thursday were still days when there were an above average number of marriages, but Saturday had become the main day for weddings. This was in large part due to a change in the nature of the working week in agriculture.

Rhubarb, Rhubarb, Rhubarb!!

Pearl Mitchell and Margaret Fisher

This short article was written from the memories of Pearl's husband, Derek, before he died on Sunday 8th January 2017, shortly before his 80th birthday.

Derek Mitchell lived in 1, Clay Lane Cottages, Paxford, with his father and mother and four brothers and on leaving Chipping Campden Grammar School in the summer of 1953 he went to work at Bank Farm for John Stokes. This farm grew a labour-intensive crop of rhubarb in two fields known as Eton Leys and Picket bordering Clay Lane, but never, as he recalled, on the higher field known as



Long Shots. The crop was harvested by pulling and then, after removing the leaves, it was boxed up and sent to one of the Evesham factories for making jam. The two varieties grown at Paxford were Victoria for the forcing sheds and Prince Albert used for summer harvesting. The Victoria variety had been introduced in 1837 by Joseph Myatt of Deptford and then in 1839 he introduced Prince Albert. Later in the century Mr Myatt moved to Evesham and soon became one of the prominent growers of the area.

Left: Joseph Myatt

Right: Victoria

Below: Prince Albert



Each autumn, using up to five horses driven by carter, Tom Harris, and later his son, Mervyn, the large rhubarb crowns would be ploughed out of the fields into rows. Two or three men would have the tedious job of removing as much of the soil as they could, using a fork that had two prongs with flattened ends. These crowns, which were three years old, were then loaded onto a horse-drawn cart and taken to the specially heated sheds to force the crop for early spring. Each shed would have two heating pipes, raised up to about 2ft 6in. above the ground, running down the whole length of the building.



The crowns were planted in beds of sterilised soil.

Left: The Soil Steriliser and heating pipes



Each line of beds across the width of the shed contained four sections with narrower aisles between them to allow for cutting the rhubarb. Several lines were placed down the length of the shed to fill it, with a wide central aisle for access.

Joe Hayward, who lived at 3, Clay Lane, was in charge of making the beds and the planting of the

crowns, which could be at least 2ft across and very heavy. The horse and cart would be backed into the shed and working forward from the back of the shed, the crowns would be unloaded and passed over the heating pipes by a couple of men for Joe to plant, filling the gaps between crowns with the sterilised soil. It was a really mauling, heavy and awkward job due to the sloping roof.



When the shed which had no windows was full, the doors would be shut to keep out the light. Forced rhubarb was much lighter in colour than field rhubarb and had a yellow, not green leaf. Joe Hayward would go to the sheds first thing in the morning and last thing at night to stoke the furnace for the heating; he would also water when necessary. A horse and cart were used to haul the coal from Campden Station to fire the heating boiler; this was special steam coal direct from South Wales.

Above: View of the Forcing Sheds in the Fields at Paxford

When the crop was ready in early spring, the ladies who worked for Mr Stokes would pull the rhubarb and put it into boxes to be taken to the packing shed situated on the edge of the site, close to the road. Here Frank Payne of 2, Clay Lane, was in charge and he would weigh the crop and then put the rhubarb into bushel boxes. Card tops would be stapled on ready to be taken to market in Evesham, usually to the wholesaler, Dan Langston, for him to deliver the crop to various schools and to the jam factory.

The stables for Mr Stokes's working horses were a little way from the forcing sheds on the opposite side of the road. Punch was the name of the good lead horse and the others were called Boxer, Blossom, Short, Midget and Prince, so named as he was born on Princess Elizabeth's birthday. Sharp another good, strong worker, was a half-leg, so-called because he could be either ridden or harnessed to any cart. Lastly there was their companion Charlie, the pony. The horses had to be walked up to Ebrington to Fred Nicholls's Forge near the Three Oaks for shoeing and when he ceased working, they had to be taken to Campden. Any broken harness was taken to the saddler at Newbold to be mended.

Right: The Horse Team Ploughing up the Rhubarb Crowns

John, Derek's eldest brother who also worked on Bank Farm, remembered that the large water tank by the stables had to be drained each night in winter when frost threatened and refilled again from the stream each morning, hard work!



Eventually a small tractor replaced the horses for ploughing up the crowns and John was proud to recall that he was the first to use this tractor for the job. With tastes changing, it became unprofitable to grow rhubarb and production ceased at Paxford, the sheds then lay empty becoming derelict. An attempt to demolish these forcing sheds was later made, but this was halted as they were deemed to be of historic significance and declared listed buildings.

John Henry Dewhurst, Rugby International and Campden Doctor

Carol Jackson

A Query (ref. 20.023) in March 2020 from Philip Hill asked if we had information or photographs about Dr. John Henry Dewhurst. Philip Hill, researching men who have played rugby union for England, hopes to publish a series of books about the lives of all the England rugby players. For further details on this, contact Philip Hill philahill@hotmail.co.uk. Philip lives in Taunton and is a reporter on the Somerset County Gazette, owned by the same company that owns the Evesham Journal. From his research and the facts that CCHS has found we are able to construct this interesting profile on Dewhurst, who figured strongly in Campden life in early 1900s. In this process the history of other Campden doctors came to light. We welcome more memories or facts, especially photographs.

John Henry Dewhurst was born in Skipton on 27th December 1863, the fourth of eleven¹ children of Thomas Henry Dewhurst, a cotton spinner and manufacturer, and his wife Maria (née Stevenson). He first played club rugby (for a short period) for Skipton. The club was set up by his uncle, John Bonny Dewhurst, a wealthy cotton mill owner, whose three sons (John's cousins) played for the team. John Henry was then educated at Mill Hill Grammar School, London, then attended Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1886, gaining degrees in medicine, surgery and becoming a doctor. He won two rugby blues whilst at Cambridge and then played rugby as a forward for Richmond, London, making four England appearances, the first in 1887. He was house surgeon at St Thomas Hospital, also working at the General Hospital in Tunbridge Wells, where the girl he was to marry was born. Aged 30, on 27th June 1894 at Sutton near Petworth, he married Ethel Florence Johnson, the daughter of John Johnson a medical man, whom John Dewhurst knew in Tunbridge Wells. Their two sons were both later baptised at St James's Church, Chipping Campden.²

Right: England team from a match against Wales in Dewsbury on 15th Feb. 1890.

John Dewhurst is second from the left in the back row.



Dr Dewhurst seems to have come to Campden in the early 1890s, as he appears as Physician in Kelly's Campden 1894 Trade Directory in partnership with Dr Charles William Morris³, who was also listed as the certifying surgeon under the Factory Act, Medical Officer and public vaccinator to Campden and Mickleton. Dr C. W. Morris had his practice at what is now the

¹ Arthur b.c.1861, Alice b.c.1862, Ethel b.c.1863, John b.c.1864, Lilian b.c.1865, Edgar b.c.1868, Elizabeth b.c.1870, Maria.b.c.1870, William b.c.1872, Ellen b.c. 1873, Norman b.c.1878.

² On 3rd January 1899 Michael Stuart Dewhurst and on 18th September 1901 Dennis Gordon Dewhurst.

³ Dr Charles William Morris, b. c. 1829 at Long Marston, Glos. appears in Campden Censuses at Cotswold House from 1851 until 1881 as GP, Surgeon with his wife Eleanor Charlotte (d. 19.5.1869, bur. St James's 24.5.1869 age 37, grave ref. J85) and son Charles Edward, b. c. 1859. Charles William Morris d. 19.4.1894, bur. 24.4.1894 grave ref. J85.

Cotswold House Hotel and his son Charles Edward Morris⁴ was also a doctor living there in 1891, having taken over the property and practice from his widower father, who aged 62 was now residing in Blockley in part of the Manor House, probably having retired. Charles William Morris died just a few years later on 19th April 1894, aged 66 and was buried at St James's Church, Campden. But where is his son, Dr Charles Edward Morris? He is not in Campden at Cotswold House in the 1901 census. His wife Elizabeth Emma is listed as head of the household on her own means with 9 year old daughter Mary Eleanor Scott⁵, whilst their sons Charles Philip Scott Morris b.c. 1886 and Lancelot Trevellian Scott Morris b.c.1889, aged c.14 & 12 are away at Malvern College school. Was it Morris's absence which required a new doctor and the reason for Ethel's unmarried 35 year old Physician and Surgeon brother, Bertie Stuart Johnson⁶, and their mother Ellen J. Johnson, to be living in 1901 with the Dewhursts at Ardley House (now the Kings Hotel) in the Square, next to Cotswold House?

In a Seymour House deed⁷ of 1908 Lancelot Trevelyan Scott Morris (by now 21 years old) of Wimborne, Hants and his mother Elizabeth Emma Morris of Campden, wife of Charles Edward Morris, are named leasing the property to William Henry Welsh of Campden, a retired civil servant, to whom two years later in 1910 he sold it for £1000. This property had been first bought in 1879 by his grandfather Charles William, surgeon and widower, for £760 and when he died on 19th April 1894, it was left to his only son Charles Edward. Six months after the property was sold, Lancelot was married in Bayswater, London to Ivy Kathleen Chapman on 16th June 1911 and they eventually in 1917 had a son, Philip Scott Morris. This family emigrated to Australia. He joined the Australian Army on 8th July 1942 at Brisbane, was discharged on 9th May 1944 and the family are buried in Dunwich, Australia. Meanwhile at the 1911 census his brother Charles Philip Scott Morris, unmarried and aged 24, is living with his mother and sister at Cotswold House, but Elizabeth Emma was to die later that year on 2nd November, only 48 years old, at 29 Wimpole St, Middlesex and was buried on 4th November 1911 at St James's Church, Campden. Elizabeth's probate details describe her as wife of Charles Edward Morris, but probate was granted to two females and she left over £10,000. Charles Philip must have emigrated soon after this to Alberta, Canada, as he is remembered on the Menin Gate, having died on 6th June 1916 on active service as a private with the Canadian Expeditionary Force⁸, naming his sister, then living in Stevenage, as his next of kin. Perhaps this is why Lancelot called their son Philip. Their sister, Mary Eleanor Scott Morris, was married in Dorset in December 1916 to George Whitely Bates, an army engineer and son of a Dewsbury wool merchant and they had four children also calling the eldest Philip George. But where is their father, Dr. Charles Edward Morris, all this time? An 1898 Seymour House deed was signed by Dr C E Morris; entries of Charles' name in the Medical Directories of 1905 and 1910 seem to imply that he is still living in Campden; but the Directory of 1915 states after his name 'Address uncommunicated'! Did his wife pretend he was still around while she was still alive? Or, and more likely, did nobody check entries but rely on family to let them know if they were no longer correct? Following probate on his wife's estate, a notice of the will, published in the Gloucester Journal

⁴ Charles Edward Morris bap. 30.10. 1859 St James's Church, Campden, m. Elizabeth Emma Scott 9.9.1885 St Mary Magdalene Church, Paddington, Middx.

⁵ Bap. at St James's Church 19.4.1892

⁶ Bertie Stuart Johnson was baptised on 27th May 1866 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He was the son of John and Ellen Jane Johnson. Bertie had an elder brother Arthur G., an elder sister, Ethel Florence and a younger brother called Horatio Gordon. Records and medical directories show that he attended Edinburgh University, studying medicine, awarded LRCP, LRCS and LFPS in 1889.

⁷ 24.12.1908 Lease 7 yr. Lancelot Trevelyan Scott Morris of Wimborne Hants lessor, William Henry Welsh of CC lessee. Seymour House named. Stables, gardens outbuildings and appurtenances £45 rent, maintenance, private use, solicitor Oliver New. CC

30.12.1910. Conveyance. Lancelot Trevelyan Scott Morris selling to William Henry Welsh, Solicitor, Geoffrey & Oliver New. Seymour House again named.

⁸ Paul Hughes *Campden 1914-18*, p202

dated 10th February 1912, has 'the testatrix states that her husband is provided for by settlements'. Presumably, at that time he was still alive, but has he left her, gone mad or gone abroad?

It must have been during this period that Dewhurst went into a medical partnership with his brother-in-law, Bertie; by the 1911 census Bertie has married⁹ and was living in Mickleton with his wife and son aged five, while the Dewhursts were still at Ardley House. However, by 1914's Electoral Roll Dr John Dewhurst was living at The Martins, High St, where he ran the surgery. Did he move because the 'insanitary conditions' and smell from the monthly sheep market held in the Square outside, which he wanted moved, complaining that it still reeked of urine ten days later¹⁰?

Neville New¹¹ remembered 'About 1913 Dr and Mrs Dewhurst with their sons, Michael & Dennis, moved from Ardley House (now Kings Hotel) to The Martins. Ethel Dewhurst's brother, Bert Johnson, was the Doctor in Mickleton and was in partnership with Dewhurst. They had a private telephone line connecting The Martins with the Johnson's Mickleton house. Posts carrying this single line went all the way up the Aston Road and then down to Mickleton. It was in no way connected with the Public Telephone Service which did not reach Campden until about 1922. On several occasions I remember being at the Martins and hearing Ethel Dewhurst talking to Peggy Johnson on this line.' Another memory from Michael Grove noted 'But now back to about 1909. Around about this time I saw the first motor cars that came to Campden: Col. Staunton at the Court House and Dr Dewhurst at Ardley House (now Kings Arms Hotel).'

Dewhurst's name appears in the Evesham Journal many times between 1896 and 1921 in connection with forming the Debating Society¹², the Rifle Club¹³, Territorial Prize Giving dinner¹⁴, Working Men's Benefit Society¹⁵, the Nursing Association¹⁶, the Cricket Club¹⁷, water sports and the dilapidated condition of the Bathing Lake¹⁸. At a War Memorial meeting in 1919¹⁹, Dewhurst, who was on the committee, wanted a Nurses Home, not an actual memorial cross. As early as 1898 he wrote a letter to the British Medical Journal, when he was angry with a patient who was suffering from severe abdominal pains for almost two weeks but had refused to allow him to operate and examine to make a diagnosis. It transpired that she had gallstones and he was irked that he could have diagnosed the problem earlier if he had been allowed to operate. We wonder who this Campden patient was!?. In 1905 he was a witness in a case of starvation through improper feeding of Mary Agnes Cox, baby of Ellen Cox.

During the WWI years he was involved with meetings regarding the war economy, the water supply and charity clothing. He was also the Medical Officer at Norton Hall V.A. Hospital, which had opened on November 11th 1914 with 65 beds. The Commandant was Miss Maye Bruce²⁰, the Lady Superintendent was Miss Muriel Candler, A.R.R.C and Quartermaster Miss Jennie Wixey²¹ and

⁹ On 1st September 1903 Bertie married Margaret Helen Watkins of Austwick, Yorkshire, daughter of a retired clerk in Holy Orders. Banns were read in Mickleton Church on 1st, 11th and 23rd August. Medical Directories for 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930 record Bertie practising in Mickleton. In this period he built Mickleton House in Mickleton (opposite Medford House). He died on 30th June 1931, aged c 65 years, probate records giving a Cheltenham address.

¹⁰ Evesham Journal 14.4.1906, 6.4.1907, 23.11.1907, 8.2.1908 & 22.2.1908

¹¹ Neville New memories c. 3.1997, aged 88.

¹² Evesham Journal 4.3.1899, 5.12.1903 & 5.11.1904

¹³ Evesham Journal 25.6.1904

¹⁴ Evesham Journal 4.2.1911

¹⁵ Evesham Journal 2.1.1904 & 24.12.1904

¹⁶ Evesham Journal 12.2.1910 and 18.2.1911

¹⁷ Evesham Journal 31.2.1903, 24.2.1906 & 25.3.1911

¹⁸ Evesham Journal 26.3.1898 & 2.9.1911

¹⁹ Evesham Journal 5.4.1919 and many other entries

²⁰ See CCHS website, Publications/Notes & Queries Issue VI vol 1 Autumn 2008 article by Andrew Davenport on Maye E Bruce p3.

²¹ See CCHS Website, Publications/Signpost Issue 9, Autumn 2018 article by Revd Tom Merry on the Wixey's in Campden p16.

Bertie's wife, Margaret, was one of the volunteers. Dr John Dewhurst was awarded the MBE in 1920 for his war work.

He was active at Chipping Campden Grammar School, making speeches at prize-giving and helping at sport days. In one speech he rebuked parents for taking their children away after a year or so, saying it could result in the school losing its Board of Education grant. Janet Ashbee wrote to her husband in February 1917²² that 'two village babies are ill and the mothers are so stupid, and are aided by Dr Dewhurst, who is a criminal lunatic!' What was this all about we wonder?

Dewhurst seems to have lived and practiced at The Martins from 1913 to after 1922²³, by which time he would have been nearing 60. Sometime after this year, he must have retired and left Campden. In the 1939 Register Dr Dewhurst was aged 76, living at Bedhampton, Havant, Hampshire, having named his house 'Cotswold'. Living with him and his wife still was Eleanor Keyte, by now 60 years old, a servant whom they had had in Campden in 1911!! John died on 22nd April 1947 aged 83 and Ethel on 25th December 1948 at Gosport, Hants. Their elder son Michael Stuart Dewhurst, born 1898, is recorded in the Josephine Griffiths's *Book of Remembrance* in St James's Church as a Lieut. with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, enlisting in May 1917²⁴ and was a GP in Havant for 35 years; Dewhurst Gardens in the churchyard there are named in his and his wife's honour. The other son was Dennis Gordon, born 1901 and he became a tea planter in Ceylon, retiring in 1938, aged 37, to Hazelmere, Hants as a tea blender and distributor²⁵ with his wife Ena Dean Dewhurst²⁶ and a two year old daughter Victoria Elizabeth. He died on 13th January 1958 and Ena on 5th September 1978.

Note: Other known Campden sporting heroes:

Charles Aubrey Smith b.1863, who supposedly lived his first seven years at the Cotswold House, Campden, with his doctor father, Charles John Smith, became an extraordinary celebrity, Hollywood actor and Test cricketer (Captain at the 1st Test against South Africa in Port Elizabeth on 12th-13th March 1889). In 2016 Rio Olympics Matt Gotrel from Campden was in the English gold medal winning men's rowing eight. In the 1908 London Olympics, Frederick Merriman from a local family and a policeman with the City of London Police Force was a member of the gold medal winning English Tug of War team.



Left: City of London Police team that won the gold medal in 1908. Frederick Merriman is back row on the left.

²² From CCHS Archives, Dissertation of Craig Fees, Ashbee Journals 16.2.1917/54 (51)

²³ Electoral Rolls 1914, 1918, 1922

²⁴ Paul Hughes *Campden 1914-18*, p 76

²⁵ 1939 Register at Carol Cottage, Hazelmere, Hants.

²⁶ Possibly Ena Dean Stent, b. 10.1.1909, child of Frank Llewelyn Stent, master fellmonger & parchment maker and his wife Mabel Francis Dean

From Slates to Computers! The History of St. Catharine's School. Part 1.

Tess Taylor

This article is extracted from a longer document about the history of St Catharine's School, now in the Digital Archives, ref. 2020/66. Part 2 will follow.

The Catholic Mission in Chipping Campden was founded by Charles George Noel (born 5th September 1818), Viscount Campden, the eldest son of the 1st Earl of Gainsborough, of the 2nd creation. A keen interest in the Catholic Movement which began during his undergraduate days at Trinity College, Cambridge, led to the reception into the Catholic Church in 1851, of both him and his wife, Lady Adelaide Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll and his wife, Elizabeth Fitz-Clarence, an illegitimate daughter of HRH the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

The Campden Mission was inaugurated in 1854, services being held in the private chapel of (new) Campden House, dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of Our Lady. In the same year Charles opened a Catholic School for children in the town, but it is not known whether that was on or near the present site¹.

The Elementary Education Act 1870, commonly known as Foster's Education Act having been drawn up by William Foster, created the concept of compulsory education for children under thirteen, although the decision to make education compulsory was at the discretion of school boards; by 1873 education was compulsory in approximately 40% of schools. The Elementary Education Act 1880 insisted on compulsory attendance from 5–10 years. For poorer families, ensuring their children attended school proved difficult, as it was more tempting to send them to work if the opportunity to earn an extra income was available. The year 1918 saw the introduction of the Education Act, commonly also known as the Fisher Act as it was devised by Herbert Fisher. This act enforced compulsory education from 5–14 years, but also included provision for compulsory part-time education for all 14 to 18-year-olds. In 1944, 'Rab' Butler introduced the Education Act which amongst other changes, including the introduction of the Tri-partite System and raising the school leaving age to 15. From 1972, the school leaving age was raised to sixteen.

Meanwhile the Campden House chaplain was serving a growing Catholic community and the chapel being a mile and a half from the town was proving inadequate and inconvenient. Charles, who in 1866 had succeeded his father as second Earl of Gainsborough, in 1869 commissioned the building in Lower High Street of a Catholic Chapel and school room to seat one hundred and fifty, to be staffed by Sisters of Charity of St. Paul the Apostle. The chapel was licensed for the solemnisation of marriages in May 1877. The school was extended in about 1889 to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five children and favoured the whole community, patronised at one period by local Baptists.

Right: An early photograph of the school taken in Lower High Street.



¹ Rushen's History of Campden.

The Evesham Journal, 18th September 1869, reported on the opening of the new Chapel and School:

This place of worship and school were opened on Sunday after last when it was filled with a numerous and attentive congregation, among them were Sir C. Clifford, Lady Clifford, Miss and Master Clifford. The service on the occasion was the Benediction and sermon, the Right Reverend Father Alban Cowley being the celebrant, assisted by Fathers Patrick and Clement, the Reverend Father Clement preaching the sermon, which was most impressive. The musical part of the service was performed by members of St. Saviour's Choir, Broadway and was as follows. 'Haec Dies,' the hymn 'Behold us Mary,' 'Salve Regina,' the hymn 'Mary How Sweet is thy Name,' 'O Salutaris,' 'Litany, (Murphy's)', 'Tantum Ergo,' and at the close of service, the hymn 'Arms for the Deadly Fight.'

Education was undertaken by The Sisters of Charity of St. Paul the Apostle. This order of nuns was established in Banbury, England in 1847 by Genevieve Dupois, a Chartres nun sent to England for the purpose of establishing an independent Order devoted to the conversion of England. The new Congregation grew rapidly and Sisters were sent to conduct schools in many parts of the country. The Congregation was approved by Rome in 1864 when the Mother House was moved to Selly Park, Birmingham, and in 1931 its Rule and Constitutions were finally confirmed. Spreading the faith was their primary interest and consequently the Sisters taught in both primary and secondary schools wherever they had convents. It seems that the Sisters arrived in Campden before a convent was built, so in the 1871 census they were residing at 6, West End Terrace. Mother Mary Agnes Smith was Mother Superior and then Head of the newly built school. She continued until 1891 when she was succeeded by Sister Mary Agnes Holme whom we believe continued until 1916. Sister Ignatius Bruen started in 1916 and was to continue for the next thirty years and on her retirement was succeeded by Sister Marguerite Robinson. In 1951 she was replaced by Sister Theophane until 1957 when Sister Jarlath Flynn took over. Sister Jarlath was to be the last Head Sister.



Above: 1978 Retirement of Sister Jarlath

Her place as Head was taken in 1978 by Mr. John Doran who had taught in the school since 1952 and retired in 1989. Mr Michael Sessarego was to replace him until 2010 and his successor, Mrs Joanne Welch, remains in post until the present day.

Right: Mr. John Doran

In 1885 the average attendance in the school was 60, rising to 78 in 1889, the year that the building was enlarged to take one hundred and twenty five children. The site was held on a peppercorn lease granted in 1903 by the third Earl of Gainsborough.



Pupil numbers averaged 87 in 1894, 1897 and 1902, increasing to one 114 in 1906 and 1910, 107 in 1914. Forty years later, in 1954, St. Catharine's, an all age aided school until 1960, had a total of 155 pupils that included many Polish children from both Springhill and Northwick Park camps. (Springhill Camp had its own school and some children were educated at Blockley primary school.) When numbers reached 170 in 1956, more accommodation was provided by using both the Parish Room in the Presbytery, the canteen and the convent as classrooms while the nuns evacuated to a new convent in Leysbourne. The latter closed in 2005 and the remaining Sisters retired to the Mother Convent in Selly Oak. At Easter, 2019, the school had 128 pupils.

The first school admissions ledger in the school's possession starts at 1895 and the early entries record the admission of several children who have surnames that are familiar to Campdonians today such as Cherry, Brotheridge, Merriman, Stanley, James and Dyde. The new Infant School was ready for use in January 1890 and in August of that year, new books, maps, desks, blackboards and modulators were provided by the 3rd Earl of Gainsborough and in 1892 poles and dumb bells for drill. Then in 1894, a new map of England was obtained and a globe in 1896. A cloakroom was erected in 1894, followed in 1895 by a gallery in the infant's class for the greater convenience of the babies. The year 1902 brought the introduction of paper instead of slates.



Right: Charles William Francis Noel, 3rd Earl of Gainsborough

The school log-books provide a fascinating picture life at the time, absences, health, festivities: a boy had left because his father had died and he needed to go to work; children were absent because they were potato or fruit picking or looking after babies at home; in 1895 five children were admitted who had not attended school for more than a year and could neither read or write. The new infant teacher that year was described as very energetic and the infants had made marked progress under her careful teaching. In 1916 on the orders of the Inspector, two 'mentally retarded' children were exempt from attending school. The early school log-books record closure or absences from school due to epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, mumps and diphtheria. Further epidemics of measles, whooping cough and diphtheria continued in the school until 1948 when vaccination programmes against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus were introduced. Scourges of influenza reduced pupil numbers throughout its first ninety years. School dentists visited from as early as 1914 and in June 1915 and Nurse Newsome finished her course of six health lectures. From 1917 or earlier, medical examinations of the children took place. In November 1949 a Miss Haines examined the cleanliness of the children and on the same day, the school received fifty pounds of soap! Another frequent attendee was the 'nit' nurse, who combed the children's hair looking for the offending beasties. Odd accidents occurred to the children when the child involved would be taken to the town doctor. One of the more alarming accidents recorded in 1937 was of a child impaling her chin on a spike of the playground railings! Children continued to use the front playground surrounded by the said railings up until the 1950s. Five children in June 1950 were in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford having tonsillectomies.

Many impromptu holidays were given for festivities in the town such as Floral Parades and circuses, as well as Empire Day, Royal weddings and Coronations (1902 for Edward VII). George V gave two days holiday on the 6th and 7th May 1935 to commemorate his Silver Jubilee. Armistice Day celebrations were attended at the town's war memorial where the children sang the 'De Profundis.'

Further holidays were given for the children to pick blackberries and rosehips and in October 1917, the children picked six stone twelve pounds of the former. In June 1898, the school was obliged to allow children to attend the Baptist Sunday School party and in the same week closed the school because children had gone pea picking. Further holidays were given for public picnics and for the patron, Saint Catharine. Additionally, the children had a day off to attend the Requiem Mass in 1921 of Colonel Lynch Staunton, a School Manager, and in May 1926 for that of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Whit Monday June 1907 saw a floral procession in which the children took part; the scholars formed a procession outside the school gate, met the Campden Brass Band on the corner of Sheep Street, processing to the chestnut tree in Leysbourne where the best dressed girl was chosen for May Queen; four maids-of-honour and two pages completed the royal suite.

Below: Floral Procession Whit Monday June 1907



Some winters, snow and blizzards closed the school, most notably in 1894, 1916 and 1947. The school was closed in both February 1954 and January 1955 due to the outside lavatories being frozen. In January 1953, the school was described as exceedingly cold, as no coal had been delivered despite it being ordered two months previously.



Left: Campden 1916. Note that it is the older men who have dug through the snow; the younger men were away fighting in WW1

However, in September 1956 permission to close the school for a week was refused; the school had returned from the

summer holidays to what was described as shocking conditions with workmen in and out of classrooms, mud on the desks and small children having to walk on dangerous planks to reach the toilets. In the same year, the school managers noted the poor ventilation of the classrooms.

School trips, both educational and other, were the norm from 1920 onwards. In November 1916, the Head Teacher accompanied forty children to visit Shakespeare’s House and sang the Angels song in the room where he was born. Before they left they sang ‘God Save the King.’

In September 1917, the Head and forty children visited Campden Quarry and the children were asked to write compositions of what they saw. On a 1924 outing to Wembley the children found the South African, Australian and Canadian Pavilions of particular interest. Other places visited were Oxford Colleges, Dudley and Bristol Zoos, Weston Super Mare, Sandringham, Walsingham, Portsmouth and HMS Victory and Leamington, from whence the children took a train to Warwick and were allowed in the castle grounds free of charge. Unfortunately, the one shilling entrance per person to the castle was unaffordable. In May 1935, the children attended a production of ‘King John’ in the Town Hall and in 1936 ‘As You Like It’. A 1960s trip to London resulted in a lost child; Eddie Futers recalled his son getting separated from the party which resulted in him being driven round London in a police car on the lookout for a party of nuns and children. An early 1980s trip was to the theme park, Alton Towers.

And so we leave the St Catharine’s school, until the next Signpost, when you will read more about life in the school, government inspections, school-work and play.

Family History Group (FHG) meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month in The Court Room, Old Police Station, starting at 7.30pm. Everyone welcome. £1.00 per person

All Talks are subject to government guidelines regarding Covid-19. Please check website for the latest situation nearer to the date of the talk. Decisions about meetings before Christmas are still unsure.

2020

Tuesday 27th October	Dissenters in the North Cotswolds	Judith Ellis
Tuesday 24th November	Sights, Sounds and Smells of Campden	Di Smith

2021

Tuesday 26th January	‘This means something to me’ ... Bring something to the meeting and briefly explain its history	
Tuesday 23rd February	Gabbs – a family of bakers	David Gabb
Tuesday 23rd March	Children of Scandal: the illegitimate children of the Duchess of Devonshire	Emma de Fries
Tuesday 27th April	The Story of Calf Lane – or Calves Lane?	Rob Grove

Thomas Smith and the 1532 Anglo-French Summit Meeting

Simon Mynott

Thomas Smith, whose tomb is a prominent feature near the altar in St. James's Church, was in his youth a page to Henry the Eighth. When the King went to Calais in 1532 for an Anglo-French Summit, Thomas accompanied him¹. Calais was then in English hands, as it had been since the 14th century. Meetings were held both in Calais and Boulogne (French territory)² with the French King Francis, firstly in Boulogne for four days and secondly in Calais on 25th - 29th October 1532. In each venue there were elaborate decorations and displays of specially made jewels and gold plate³. Some of these items were exchanged as gifts at the end of the meetings.

From the English point of view there seem to be two reasons for holding the Summit: to further both Henry's foreign policy and his 'matrimonial' policy. Diplomatically, the King was concerned at this point to foster good relations with France. Meanwhile Henry's private life was in a mess. He was in love with Anne Boleyn, but still married to Catherine of Aragon, and was trying to find a way to have that marriage declared invalid⁴. He desperately wanted a legitimate male heir. Catherine had failed to provide one. Once he was free to marry Anne his hopes could be realised, he thought.

For the meetings in Calais Henry was accompanied by Anne⁵. In September he had created her Marquess of Pembroke, (using the masculine form of the title); he wanted King Francis to accept her as his 'consort'. In this he was successful. She danced with the French King and at the end of the meeting she was presented with an expensive diamond by the Provost of Paris⁶. Thomas Smith, as page to King Henry, may have been able to witness at least some of the festivities in Calais. If so, the splendour of the occasion would surely have left him with lasting memories.

Editor's Did you know ...

A derelict blacksmith's forge, built in the 1600s in Snowhill, owned and run by blacksmith family Stanley for 300 years, was finally sold soon after the death in 1928 of 85 year-old Elizabeth, widow of the last smith, Charles Stanley (d. 1909). The purchaser of the property and tools was Sydney Bolton Russell, Gordon Russell's father, who in 1916 had had a house, Tower Close, built for himself in Snowhill. Then a few years later in 1931 he sold the forge to Henry Ford (1863 - 1947), the American automobile engineer and industrialist, and the building was dismantled, shipped to America and rebuilt in The Henry Ford Greenfield Village Museum at Dearborn, Michigan State, where Ford have their World Headquarters. See www.thehenryford.org.

It seems that Henry Ford had visited The Lygon Arms in Broadway in the 1920s and had got to know Sydney Bolton Russell. An article in *The Countryman* in April 1931 described how in October 1930, when staying in Broadway again, Mr Ford was shown the contents of the forge by Mr Russell and so got the idea of preserving it in his village museum at Dearborn. Thus, after several visits by Mr Ford, the whole decaying forge building with its rusty contents was bought and now stands in America.

¹ Rushen *The History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*

² A previous Anglo-French 'Summit' known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold had been held in 1520, on French territory

³ Schroder, author of an article in 'History Today' for July 2020

⁴ It was not until 1533 that the marriage to Catherine was pronounced invalid by Archbishop Cranmer (23 May) opening the way for Anne Boleyn to be crowned Queen on 1st June. Henry had already secretly married her.

⁵ Fraser *The six wives of Henry the Eighth*

⁶ Fraser *The six wives of Henry the Eighth*

We hope you are amused to see these photos found by our Archive team.

History repeats itself. Came across this poem written in 1869, reprinted during 1919 Pandemic.

This is Timeless....

And people stayed at home
And read books
And listened
And they rested
And did exercises
And made art and played
And learned new ways of being
And stopped and listened
More deeply
Someone meditated, someone prayed
Someone met their shadow
And people began to think differently
And people healed.
And in the absence of people who
Lived in ignorant ways
Dangerous, meaningless and heartless,
The earth also began to heal
And when the danger ended and
People found themselves
They grieved for the dead
And made new choices
And dreamed of new visions
And created new ways of living
And completely healed the earth
Just as they were healed.



Right: It is not known where or when this was taken, but again how appropriate for our current time.

However our eagle-eyed proof-checker, Christopher Fance, has found these same photos in a long article in Hindi script in the Hindustan Times; he thinks they were taken in North America.



CCHS News and Activities

In February the Society was well placed to round off a very successful programme of talks when the world was turned upside down. The pandemic and associated lockdown caused the final two meetings of our 2019-20 season, scheduled for March and April, to be cancelled along with the AGM, postponed initially until our September meeting. However, in view of the understandably onerous conditions currently imposed on users of the Town Hall, that meeting too, has now been cancelled.

The Committee will assess at regular intervals when a resumption may be possible. We shall take into account changes in national and local control regulations as they evolve and inform you when a decision has been reached. At all times the health and the safety of Members will be uppermost in our considerations.

It is particularly frustrating that we are unable to announce a start date for what promised to be another informative and enjoyable series of lectures. We have listed the full original programme of talks and meetings for the season, even though we know we shall not be able to start them yet. The speaker who was due to give our opening talk on the English Civil War in Gloucestershire has agreed to come instead in September 2021. We shall continue to do everything to minimise the loss of speakers and attempt to agree alternative dates with them wherever possible.

While the Society continues with a commitment to build close relations with local schools, the interruption to schooling means that it is unlikely that the Jill Wilson award will be made this year. However, with the cooperation of St Catharine's and St James's Primary Schools, we have run competitions based on 'Campden in Lockdown'. Entries were received from around forty pupils expressing themselves most effectively in poetry or posters; the judges decided to award a total of seven monetary prizes. The smiling faces of the recipients are shown below and in colour on our website.



Above: left - St Catharine's School poster winners – Betty, Liam, Bertie and Angela



and right - St James School poetry winners - Molly, Alex, Oliver

Given the importance of the Archive Room in fulfilling our key objective of promoting an improved knowledge and understanding of the history of Campden and surrounding areas, it is imperative that it is equipped with the appropriate tools. Investment has recently been made in an upgraded computer, which in the short term meant effort went in to making the transfer of all files and information as seamless as possible. For the long term we are better equipped now for research and to respond to the approaches for information which arise regularly.

Our retail activities, i.e. the sale of our various publications, have taken a severe knock since March which means that when we do eventually hold our delayed AGM, we shall report a loss for the year. Despite this setback, the Society will continue to thrive, but as with all organisations we do

require funding. Subscriptions, which for a further year have not been increased, became due in April. For those who have not yet paid, please do so at an early opportunity; for those who have paid, your continued support is much appreciated. The Annual General Meeting will however provide the opportunity to confirm two new members of Committee, Jennifer Fox and Nick Woodward, who were co-opted in mid-year to strengthen our capability.

Family History Group

While the FHG has also been affected by Covid-19 restrictions, it may prove possible to recommence at short notice as soon as the restrictions no longer apply, because the majority of the speakers are local. When that time comes, the first talk will be given by Judith Ellis about Dissenters in the District among whom are Methodists, Baptists, Plymouth Brethren and the Society of Friends, all of whom were well represented in our area.

It seems that the title '*Family History Group*' causes confusion to new Members, because it is not thought to be a group that any CCHS member is welcome to attend and as talks are not exclusively about families, even though it started some 20 years ago as an off-shoot CCHS Group specifically to research family history. Some thought about a name change has already been given to the matter and the resultant shortlist stands at:

- *Members Talks* [However, we do have outside speakers.]
- *Camden Then and Now* [But we do include the District]
- *Local History Now and Then* [Ambiguous]

No decision has been made and we welcome your views; please let us have your idea of the most appropriate name, so that we can resume our programme under a new 'banner'.

Archives

A donation of papers and photographs from the late Edwin Ladbrook, whose father and uncle [Lawrence and Charlie] were Camptonians of some note, was recently received. Amongst the papers were memorial cards, which are being catalogued and carefully stored. The large collection of photographs contains some lovely ones with people who are not yet identified – can you help?

In the CCHS Archives there is a story (possibly apochryphal) that the market charter allows the fair to be set up for Scuttlebrook Wake annually, but this should never be broken or the right will be lost. So, on 31st May 2020, Scuttlebrook Saturday, in Leysbourne Tess Taylor and Judith Ellis set up a coconut shy in the old style to ensure the tradition was maintained.

Right: Tess Taylor & Judith Ellis



Website

The Society's website is increasingly a source of news and contact in the absence of the normal opportunities for Members to meet and to be informed of our activities; it provides a range of features, including regularly updated news items. It will be on the website, as well as in other places, that the announcement will be placed to confirm a start date for meetings when a decision is reached. It remains an open question as to when that will be possible.

Have you visited the CCHS Facebook Page <https://www.facebook.com/campdenhouse> ?

President Professor Christopher Dyer
Vice-President Carol Jackson

Committee 2020 - 21

Chairman Robert Montgomery
Secretary Vin Kelly
Treasurer Alan Barclay
Programme Sec. Ann Hettich
Archive Coordinator Judith Ellis
General members Sue Badger
Jennifer Fox
Nicholas Woodward

2020-21 Lecture Programme. Meetings are in the Town Hall, at 7.30pm

All Talks are subject to government guidelines regarding Covid-19. Please check website for the latest situation nearer to the date of the talk. However, the Committee has now made the decision that there will be no meetings before Christmas.

2020

Thursday 15th October: 'Churches of the North Cotswolds'

Tim Bridges, Church Buildings Advisor, Hereford Diocese

Thursday 19th November: 'The Green Man Trail' Tim Healey, author and musician

Thursday 3rd December: 'Scenes of Crime Execution in Gloucestershire'

Professor Steve Poole, Professor of History and Heritage, UWE

2021

Thursday 21st January: 'The History and Mystery of Campden Town Hall',

Judith Ellis, CCHS

Thursday 18th February: 'On the Way: Roads and Tracks through Chipping Campden 1380-1850'

David Ella, Local Historian

Thursday 18th March: 'What did the Vikings do for us?'

Derek Taylor, historian and former international TV reporter

Thursday 15th April: AGM. 'The Rollright Stones, their Archaeology, History and Folklore'

George Lambrick, Chairman, The Rollright Trust