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NOTES & QUERIES

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From The Editor

Once again I am delighted to welcome new contributors. Judith Marsh adds to a tradition of interesting family history studies. In this case she also introduces a new topic that of one of the local schools. Donald Holdsworth will be no stranger to members of CADHAS and his research into two seventeenth century vicars throws new light on what must have been a difficult period in the history of the town. The final instalment of Allen Warmington's analysis of a set of farm accounts shows what a valuable resource such records can be. I look forward to being able to include more results from the current 'Fields and Farms' research project in future issues. A contribution on the question of the Altar Hangings adds perhaps a further small point in favour of the argument in favour of the donor being William Bradway. Short notes on several topics fill appropriate spaces – possible future contributors are reminded that such short notes are also welcomed. A poem by an unknown author completes this issue including a Christmas greeting in the last verse. Discussion on the identity of the author and the townsfolk punningly referred to therein might pass an idle hour after Christmas dinner – please pass on your solutions to the puzzle to the editor!

Once again many questions are there to be answered. As has been remarked on before, the number of replies is much lower. Please do respond with any information that you can – your help is really needed! For the first time, experimentally, certain replies can be given either on paper or by e-mail. If this proves acceptable and brings in more response it will become a regular feature.

Editor: The CADHAS Archive Room, The Old Police Station, Chipping Campden, Glos. GL55 6HB

Queries

The Franchise Affair was a film made partly in Chipping Campden in 1950; starring amongst others Dulcie Grey, Michael Dennison, Anthony Nicholls, Hy Hazell and Kenneth More and directed by Lawrence Huntington. Recent visitors to the town came because they wished to find the actual locations used for ‘Melford’ – the town in the film. Can anyone help please? Information and reminiscences from ‘extras’ as well as from movie-buffs would be welcome! Please reply direct to Carol Jackson, 01386 841440 [email – cra.jackson@virgin.net] [037]

The Lane Family; a member is researching his family history and Notes & Queries is already indebted to him for an article. Has anyone any information, (family memories, hearsay, documents etc?) – if so please reply direct to Carol Jackson as above. [038]

John Smith and family: John Smith was a Campden builder at the end of the 19th century. A descendant has already established that he was born in 1838 and died in 1909; his wife was Elizabeth who came from Evenlode (b. 1844; d. 1910) – but her maiden name is unknown. Their children are recorded as Henry, William (b. 1874), George (b. 1876), Mary (b. 1880), Robert, John (b. 7.12.1868; d. 1935). The latter married Fanny Moss from Honley, Yorks, and their children were John Allen (b. 1.3.1905; d. 1991), Alexandra (1903 – 1978), William Henry (1906 – 1971) and Charles Edward (1909 – 1957). Documents and a ledger in the possession of the enquirer suggest that John Smith rented out property in Park Road, Lower High Street, Sheep Street and Leasebourne. In addition he built several premises.

Any information on the builder, his family and his business would be welcome. House deeds, local memories etc would be helpful. Again, please reply direct to Carol Jackson, as above. [039]

Eliza Sarah Barnes; A sampler made by ‘Eliza Sarah Barnes, Campden School, 1820,’ is in the possession of a Campden Resident, who would like to know more about the child. Please reply to Carol Jackson, as above. [040]

Barnes/Roberts/Freeman; An enquirer is seeking family history background on the following:- *Sarah Barnes*, wife of *Joseph Roberts* of Clopton, Mickleton (perhaps Lower Clopton Farm?) and Paxford (perhaps Paxford Manor?). Sarah was the daughter of *Robert Barnes* of Foxcote and *Sarah Freeman* of Paxford (perhaps The Poplars? She later remarried and as *Mrs Slatter* is connected with Paxford Manor).

Joseph Roberts was a son of James Izod Roberts (1774 – 1826), Rector of Saintbury, whose parents were *Henry Roberts* and *Mary Izod*. Can anyone add further information on any of these people or places? Please reply direct to Carol Jackson. [041]

Richard Ellis; One question about Richard Ellis could not be solved by Judith Marsh for inclusion in her article in this issue. She asks if anyone can throw light on the curious fact that two of his children (one from each marriage) were given the middle name ‘Campbell?’ Could this name be for a relative, a family friend – or possibly a godparent? Replies to the editor, please. [042]

Richard Ellis and the National School

Judith Marsh

From gathering family history over the years, I knew that Richard Stanley Ellis, my great-great grandfather, was a schoolmaster in Campden in the 1830s, and I decided to find out more about the local National School (now the Church Rooms). I went to the Church of England Archives in London and found some correspondence from Rev Charles Edward Kennaway, the Vicar, relating to the foundation of the School. An application for funding, in April 1835, is addressed to the ‘National Society for promoting Religious Education in Accordance with the Principles of the Church of England’ (commonly called the National Society, not surprisingly). He says

‘The mention I have made of our wants in regard to schoolroom for the Boys national school I earnestly hope will be attended to. I have since my coming three years ago been obliged to hire a room ... and that a very inconvenient one, in consequence of our having no proper schoolroom.’

Another application, in May, adds

‘... we have sixty pounds in mind to devote to building it on ground granted at a peppercorn rent by .Lord Barham. the Lord of the Manor. The number of boys to be accommodated should be at least 140 or 150.’

The next available letter was sent in 1838, when the school was completed and in use, with Richard Ellis as the first Master. Clearly grants had been promised towards the building, from the National Society and the Government, and Rev Kennaway sent a Petition for payment of £70 from the Treasury. However, he had a problem —

‘The building was obliged to be reduced from thirty-six by twenty-four to thirty by twenty as the Architect who gave the estimate for the former size could not get it fairly done for the sum stipulated without such reduction of size. It’s however quite large enough, very high & with the classroom very commodious’.

This reduced the number of children to be accommodated to 112, which was not acceptable for the full grant, and he sent a plaintive letter in December to the National Society, hoping that ‘in consideration of the addition to the height and the consequent number of cubical feet not falling below the number originally proposed, our application might be successful.’ *[Good try!!]*

Their Lordships at the Treasury were not persuaded, and it would appear that in the end he had to be satisfied with £30 from the Government and £30 from the National Society, to supplement the public subscription. William Stanley, the builder, still had to wait until the Spring of 1839 for the final payment of his bill.

I wonder how Richard Ellis became a schoolmaster. His parents appear to have signed their marriage entry themselves (Campden Parish Church record) but are unlikely to have been a lettered family. Although the training of pupil-teachers was being promoted at this time, it was not popular with the National Society. In a ‘Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the State of Education’ (1834) it is stated

‘ .. Since its institution in 1811, one of the principal objects of the National Society has been to promote the training of masters and mistresses in its own

central schools and in the central schools of district societies throughout the country..’

The Church of England Archive Office does not have records of these early training schools and there is more research needed to find out how Richard might have been trained.

Richard married Mary Surman, whose brother Job, mentioned in the last Notes & Queries, was transported in 1830. Perhaps the shame of this caused Richard & Mary to move away, for they next turn up in Blymhill, Staffordshire where Richard taught at the local National School and my great-grandfather, Henry, was born in 1833.

They moved back to Campden before the next child was born in 1835, and Richard Ellis continued at the School until the 1850s, and then retired to the Almshouses, dying in 1873.

More on Job Sermon

Judith Marsh is also able to supply some information lacking in the last issue, which included Job Sermon’s transportation to Van Dieman’s Land (Tasmania):

‘Job Sermon was convicted of stealing one lamb from Henry Meadows and six fowls from Mr Roberts of Broad Campden. He was sentenced to death, reduced to transportation for life. Stephen Blakeman was similarly convicted, but for only one lamb, in a separate crime.’

She also says that the family name is spelt both as Sermon and Surman in various early nineteenth century records. This kind of complication will be familiar to all who have searched for their family history.

More Transportees

Lest it should be thought that Chipping Campden stood alone in the neighbourhood in having some of its citizens transported to the Antipodes for their misdeeds the following list includes some other inhabitants of the district that shared their fate. Once again the source is Gloucestershire Record Series Vol. I, *Transportees from Gloucestershire to Australia 1783-1842*, ed. Irene Wyatt, BGAS (1988).

Aston-sub-Edge

Henry Cotton, (alias Jonathan Cotton), aged 45, a shepherd; sentenced in March 1833 to deportation for life, sailed in March 1834 for New South Wales.

Blockley

Thomas Harwood, aged 30, a carpenter; in August 1831 sentenced to deportation for life; sailed on 27 February 1832 for Van Dieman’s Land (Tasmania).

Thomas Tomlins, aged 32, a labourer, in March 1832 sentenced to deportation for life, sailed on 4 September 1832 for New South Wales.

Mickleton

John Davis of Clopton, aged 22, a labourer and who had served in the North Gloucestershire Militia; in March 1832 sentenced to deportation for life, sailed on 28 July 1832 for New South Wales.

Two 17th Century Vicars of Campden -William Bartholomew & Henry Hicks, Father and Son-in-Law

Donald Holdsworth

The seventeenth century was remarkable for Campden. It opened with the arrival of Sir Baptist Hicks, Bart., a wealthy mercer from London, who purchased the Manor and much land in and around Campden (1606-9), and proceeded to enrich Campden with the Almshouses (1612), Campden House (1617) and the Market Hall (1627). He was also a benefactor to the Church, giving the splendid pulpit, the brass falcon lectern, and many other items, as well as finance for the upkeep and repair of the church. He was granted the advowson of the church living in 1616, and this remained in the family for many years. The middle of the century saw the disastrous effects of the Civil War in Campden, with the destruction of Campden House (1645), and more happily, the restoration of monarchy with Charles II in 1660 [1,2,3].

During the century there were only four incumbents, viz., John Jennings (1576-1616), Robert Lilley (1616-1635), William Bartholomew (1636-1660) and Henry Hickee (1661-1709) [4,5]. In this note some information and queries are mentioned concerning the latter two ministers.

Rev. William Bartholomew

It is interesting to reflect that when he first came to Campden, the new buildings would stand out, especially Campden House and the Almshouses, presenting, together with the Church, a spectacular sight. He was instituted to the church living, by Bishop Godfrey Goodman of Gloucester in 1636. The patron of the living at this time was Edward Noel, 2nd Viscount Campden, who married Sir Baptist Hicks's eldest daughter Juliana. Details of William's life are sparse. He was born about 1604, but where and who his parents were have yet to be found, and was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge (BA 1627/8 & MA 1624). He was ordained deacon, followed by priest in 1626 at Peterborough Cathedral [6]. After that he became Chaplain to Edward Noel, at Brooke House, Rutland.

One of the interesting documents relating to the interregnum prior to his induction is the Churchwardens' Account for 1636[7]. In this we see the implementation of Archbishop Laud's Injunction relating to the improvement of churches. It relates to installation of Communion Rails around the Holy Table situated at the east end of the church. The item states: *Laid downe for a workeman and two of us to go to Stratford to view thair railles to make ours by Mr. Bartholomew's appointment 5s. 0d.* The churchwardens were obviously keen to make sure the Archbishop's wishes were fulfilled before the new Vicar took office.

The first years of his ministry would have been relatively peaceful, however, with the outbreak of the Civil War and the establishment of the Commonwealth his fortunes changed considerably. During this time he was not deprived of his living, despite being a Royalist, however, he was stated to have been "*miserably harassed by the rebels*" [8]. At one stage he was accused of Presbyterianism, from which charge he successfully vindicated himself by preaching a flowery sermon, dedicated to Viscountess Juliana, who had by that time succeeded as Patron. He was very Puritan in his outlook, and is reputed to have stopped the Dover's Games in 1644. On his monument, extant in the north chapel, he is described as "*a hammer of the sect of religion of the orthodox English Church, a fearless advocate (even in the worst times) of the Royalist party*" [1]. He died on 11th October 1660 aged 56; it is also recorded

that “*the Apostate Minister of Campden was struck dead on the first Lord’s Day he read the Service Book*” [9]. This probably referred to the re-introduction of the Elizabethan Book of Common Prayer (1559 version) after the Cromwellian period. Exactly what we are expected to infer from this is not clear. Are we expected to think that the events were related or just that he died during the service?. He was buried with his daughter Susan, who had died in 1642, aged 3. The whereabouts of his Will has not been established.

As to his family, his second daughter, Mary, was baptized at Campden in 1641 and subsequently married Rev. Henry Hicke (*vide infra*) His son William was baptized 22nd October 1644, he became Vicar of Salford Priors in 1685, and died in office in 1720 [10].

Rev. Henry Hicke

He was inducted to the living of Campden in 1661, having been presented by the patron Juliana, Viscountess Campden, widow of Edward Noel. He had been appointed Rector of Stretton-on-Fosse in 1659, and held both livings in plurality. He had previously been curate to William Bartholomew, at Campden. He was born in Shipston-on-Stour in 1631, the third child of William Hicke, Gentleman, Barrister of Lincoln’s Inn and great-grandson of Richard Hicke the Barcheston tapestry weaver [11]. He was also a cousin to William Croft the Organist of Westminster Abbey. It is reputed that Henry was educated at Warwick School, prior to going to Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained the degrees of BA 1653 and MA in 1655 [12]. He married Mary Bartholomew, after her father’s death probably in 1667, but it is not known where. After his induction to Campden they continued to live in the Rectory at Stretton-on-Fosse, which they extended considerably [13]. The building bears an inscription with the initials ‘H and M H 1690.’ They had ten children, who were baptized at Stretton. It would be interesting to know what state Campden Vicarage was in at this time and what dissuaded them from living in the splendid town. Did his curate live there?.

Henry Hicke was a florid preacher, as exemplified by his funeral sermon for his patron, Viscountess Juliana, which was published in 1681. On his memorial stone, no longer in existence, he was described as “*a distinguished scholar, an orthodox son of the English Apostolic church, fearless vindicator against all adversaries equally false Catholics and modern dissenters*” [1]. He died 11th January 1708, aged 78. His wife predeceased him in 1701. They were both buried in Campden Church.

Henry claimed to bear the arms of his patron’s family, the Hicks of Campden, (*Gules, a fesse between three trefoils, or*), but the Heralds in 1682 were not convinced of the descent, however, the family and descendants continued to use them [14,15]. If there is a connection, it must be very distant.

Henry’s will of 1708, is an interesting document [16]. he left his books to his son Baptist, together with his yardlands in Berrington and Campden. The poor of Campden, Broad Campden and Wessington received five pounds on the day of his funeral, the interest of thirty pounds to purchase Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, and similar interest to purchase four coats for poor men of Campden. This was part of Hicke’s Charity [1]. There was also support for the school. He left money for other parishes, including Welford and Bishopton, but none for Stretton, where he resided all his life! The remainder of his estate, after family bequests, went to the Rev. Chas. Stophetts, Rector of Honington, near Shipston-on-Stour.

All the daughters married well [11], Anne married Thomas Savage of Meon, Eutricia married Rev. William Smith, Clerk of Mickleton and Headmaster of Campden School [1,3,17], Hester married Thomas Challenor of Stratford, and Mary married John Smart of Clifford Chambers, and Elizabeth married John Allen of Campden. Of the sons, Henry married Margaret daughter of Sir Llewellyn Thomas, and Baptist, firstly, Christiana daughter of Mr. Thomas Hales of Coventry and, secondly, Jane Smith of Stratford, who bore him ten children. One of Rev. Baptist Hicks's daughters, Mary, married Rev. John Craven, (Vicar of Stanton Lacey, Salop), brother of the 5th Lord Craven, in 1734. Their son William, succeeded to the title in 1768, [11,18]. Baptist followed his father as Rector of Stretton (1709-1744) having been previously the Vicar of Ebrington from 1704-1708. There are many descendants of the Hickes family who are widely dispersed throughout the country.

These two incumbents gave 72 years of service to the church in Campden. From the inscriptions on their memorials, they were highly respected, and the latter was particularly noted for his generosity to the poor of Campden. Their time coincided with great civil and religious unrest, which closely affected them and the people of Campden. May they not be forgotten.

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8. Walker, J. *An Attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the clergy in the Church of England... in the times of the Grand Rebellion, 1714*, revised A.G. Matthews, (1948).
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10. Barratt, D.M., (Editor) *Ecclesiastical Terriers of Warwickshire Parishes*, Vol. II, p.54, Dugdale Society Publications, Stratford-upon-Avon.
11. Holdsworth, D. *Richard Hyckes of Barcheston and his Descendants*. Occasional Papers, Vol. 1, pp. 9-28, Shipston-on-Stour & District Local History Society, (1984). [This contains a full discussion of the genealogy of the Hyckes Family of Barcheston, Shipston, and Stretton-on-Fosse]
12. Foster, J. *Alumni Oxoniensis 1509-1886*, Oxford Univ. Press, (1887-1892).
13. Hearth Tax Returns, Stretton-on-Fosse, CR 281, Warwickshire Record Office, Warwick.
14. Metcalfe, W.C. *Hicks of Shipston-on-Stour*, p.56, *Visitation of Worcester 1682/83*, Exeter, (1883).
15. Grazebrook, H. S. *The Heraldry of Worcester - Hickes of Shipston-on-Stour*, p.277, London, 1873
16. Will of Henry Hickes, CR 611/232/5 Warwickshire Record Office, Warwick.
17. Hey, C.& *A Warwickshire Coterie*, privately published, 1991 Shipston-on-Stour. [This gives an interesting account of Rev. Wm. Smith's daughter Eutricia and her relationship with Richard Graves of Mickleton]
18. Stokes, P. *Craven Country - The Story of Hamstead Marshall*, privately published 1996.

¶ The writer would be interested in members' comments, especially additional information and corrections.

The Chipping Campden Altar Hangings - a further note

Jill Wilson

It is almost certain that the historic altar hangings displayed within Chipping Campden parish church were part of a bequest by William Bradway, a wool merchant who died in 1488. In considering William Bradway's will, a number of questions relating to the meaning of words have perplexed historians.¹ For example he speaks of pairs of vestments of white damask to be given to each of 20 churches, but what, in his day, was meant by vestments? Today the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* says

any of the official robes of clergy, choristers, etc., worn during divine service
esp. a chasuble

However, a newly found source² shows that *vestmentum* was used in 1407 and again in the sixteenth century for an altar-cloth. Several other meanings including coverlet are also given. The precise meaning relating solely to robes would appear to be a more recent use of the term.

Thus it seems that the word may well have meant anything the testator intended – and those who witnessed and executed his bequests would of course have had the benefit of this knowledge. The description of 'pairs' of vestments suggests strongly that altar hangings comprising frontal and dossal were intended. It has already been argued¹ that the 'chasuble of white damask with all the apparel thereto belonging' given to each altar in Campden parish church includes the altar hangings with the other items. It may now perhaps also be argued that Bradway would hardly have given altar hangings to 20 other churches and not to his own church of Campden as well.

Notes

1 'The Chipping Campden Altar Hangings,' Geoffrey Powell and Jill Wilson, *Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* CXV(1997), 233-43, and 'The Chipping Campden Altar Hangings,' Geoffrey Powell, *CADHAS Notes & Queries*, II.5. p. 53.

2 *Revised Medieval Word-List from British and Irish Sources*, prepared by R. E. Latham, M.A., pub. for the British Academy by O.U.P. (1965), p. 510.

Two Very Tenuous Connections

Jill Wilson

Through his wife's family, Sir Baptist Hicks was indirectly connected with two names well known for their achievements in literature and architecture. Lady Elizabeth Hicks was a member of the May family. Her sister married Sir William Herrick, a wealthy London goldsmith and jeweller. Their son, William's tutor at Oxford in 1613 was named Christopher Wren, whose elder brother Dr Matthew Wren was the father of (Sir) Christopher Wren the architect (1632–1723).

The Herrick's nephew, son of Nicholas Herrick another goldsmith, was Robert Herrick (1591 1674) the Cavalier poet. Alas, since his single volume –*Hesperides* was not published until 1648, we have no grounds for wondering if any of his works might have been known by members of the Hicks or Noel families in Campden House. One of the Banqueting Houses overlooking the fine gardens would have been a suitable setting in which to read "Gather ye rose-buds while ye may"

Work on a Local 19th Century Farm

Part 3

Allan Warmington

Some of the most interesting items in the accounts for Norton Farm are the sundry payments notes at the end of the book. Here are the items as listed from 28th March to 20th June 1837:

March		£	s	d			April		£	s	d
	Forwd		5	5				Forwd		9	4
28	pd turnpike to Blockly for 4 horces		1	8	27	Bought 1 cwt And ¼ of Bran At 7s per cwt			8	9	
28	pd for ¾ of bran		<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	27	Bought 1 Beesom			<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	
			12	4					18	4	
April					May						
13	Bought 2lb of Shugger for sheep		1	0	2	Bought 1 olter					4
13	Bought oatmil			4	15	pd William Simcox for 1 load of poals			12		0
15	pd Samuel Coldicutt for 2 drenches		2	6	18	pd turnpike for stone cart 4 horces			<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	
15	Bought caster oil			6					14	0	
20	pd turnpike to Blockly for 4 horces		1	8							
23	Bought drugs for sheep		1	0	June						
23	Bought 4 lb of nails		1	4	1	pd turnpike to Bratforton for 2 horces			1	0	
26	pd Joseph Sandford for 1 skippit			8	2	Bought 1 Ball of Basstring				4	
26	Bought 1 lb of nails		<u>4</u>		5	Bought ½ lb Reddel for sheep				4	
	Forwd		9	4	20	Bought Wight Led			<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	

The payments for turnpikes are frequent. During the year tolls are recorded eight times to Bretforton (usually four horses at 6d a horse) seven times to Broad Campden at 5d a horse, several times to Westington Quarry and Blockley at 5d and to Evesham (1s 0d) and Broadway at 6d a horse. Raddle and “oil for redling” are of course bought mainly in October and November and there are frequent items noted of drugs and sugar for sheep and lambs. Samuel Coldicutt (or Collecoat) is recorded in the 1841 census as a farrier of Ebrington; but he seems to have acted as a kind of vet, for he periodically supplies drenches and in one case is paid for “drenching and bleeding 1 cow.” In November 2½d is paid for “snuff to derss 1 heifer”.

Apart from drugs for animals, other purchases consist of nails, stone, bricks and coal, farm equipment like 2 “olters”, 12 pounds of candles during the winter months, “foddering cord,” 2 “sives” and one skippit (probably a basket or skeep) 2 besoms, 1 ball of basstring, 1 load of poles and the white lead noted above. The load of poles (or “poals”) is somewhat of a mystery since they were bought of William Simcox, who the census records as a grocer. Among the other things bought in are 2¾ cwt of bran at 7s 0d to 9s 0d a hundredweight, 3 bushels of potatoes at 3s 0d a bushel and a pound of oatmeal. And finally, a David Barnack receives payment in September for “measuring reping” and “meashering 7 Ackers of peas”.

Some of the suppliers are identifiable. Joseph Sandford, from whom the sieves and skippit were bought, was a basket-maker living somewhere near where Janet Wheeler's flower shop now stands. (My own great-grandfather, Henry Turvey, had been apprenticed to him between five and ten years before this.) David Barnacle, described in the Census as independent, lived next door to him. Samuel Weatley, from whom the bran was purchased was a baker living in Cow Fair, somewhere between Poppets Alley and Elm Tree House, and the grocer William Simcox was living in the High Street.

So we get from this little book a glimpse into a domestic farming economy centred almost entirely in and around this area. The most distant place mentioned is Evesham where one journey is made for coal, and though there are a number of unexplained journeys to Bretforton, nearly all the supplies for the everyday running of the farm are obtained locally from Campden traders. What happened to the main produce of the farm – pulses, grain, wool or animals – is of course not noted in these accounts. The many journeys to Bretforton in January, February and March may be in connection with delivery of grain, but we are not to know. It could be that an examination of the Harrowby estate accounts, or the Griffiths accounts, if they still exist, may shed further light on the overall economy of this farm in the first half of the nineteenth century.

With Mr Maisey's permission a copy of the transcript of this book is being placed in the Society's Archives and can be consulted there.

Dover's Games in 1644 – a Note

Jill Wilson

The cancellation of the Games in 1644 is often adduced as an indication of William Bartholomew's Puritan leanings. However, though he might well have been glad of the opportunity to stop such goings on there was another even more pressing reason in this particular year.

Opposing armies were on the move in the vicinity. Precise details for the planned day of the Games are uncertain but by 5th June the King was at Moreton-in-Marsh, on 6th he marched to Broadway and Evesham presumably over Fish Hill or even Dover's Hill and on the next day the Parliamentary forces under Waller were in Broadway. Only the previous September, Evesham fair had been cancelled because of the number of Royalist regiments in the area. The fear of disorder at best and of bloodshed at worst must have been one of the factors in Bartholomew's decision. A further question must be how many people would have dared attend in these dangerous circumstances? As the main figure of authority remaining in Campden apart from the Bailiffs it no doubt fell to the vicar to take the final decision.

On 17th June the King led his army back to Oxford 'Over the Cotswold Downes where Dover's games were.'

VOX CLAMANTIS

A poem by an unknown hand (possibly a grammar school boy?) written apparently in the 1870s or 1880s, on Campden, and consisting mainly of puns on the names of various inhabitants of the town. This poem was discovered amongst the archives of the Guild of Handicraft Trust and is reproduced with their permission.

Oh! a queer old town is our Campden town,
With its walls and its towers grey;
In days of yore 'twas a place of renown,
But alas! "every dog has its day,"
And Campden's has passed – but some curious things
Are still to be found in its streets.

There no longer the hoof of the martial steed rings
But a steed one just now and then meets;
For once in a way, as a sort of a treat
In seasons not oft to be found
As a flower show or club, but ah! that's the rub,
Such seasons don't often come round.

Its street is quite wide and for those who can ride
'Tis pleasant and safe as can be,
But ah! for the walkers its puddles are balkers,
In that exercise pleasant and free.
A 'Griffin' rides high in a watery lane
Though of heraldry steering quite clear:
But oh! sad to say in a volunteer way
He draws old and young to their bier (beer).

In our Grammar School famed, which I have not yet named
The founder's stone effigy stands,
While a "stone man" as master sits upright and firm
To make learning clear unto intellects dim,
Each "fostered" alike by himself and the head
Master, as well to whose credit 'tis said
The fast and the slow, are both brought to tread
In the bright paths of knowledge by hard study fed,
From the lays of the old classic lands.

But more wonders there are in this very odd town:
For "groves" are there planted both upside and down
Whole "lanes" more abundant than streets can be shown,
And "live and let live" is a motto well known.
Though the days of stage coaches, both fast and both slow,
Have many long years passed away,
A "Horn(e)" is here seen, though not heard to blow,
While our letters by kites (Keytes) though not winged as by rights
But bagged; and not shot, a still happier lot,
Are borne us along the highway.

Our brave volunteers who dispel nervous fears
On every occasion of foreign invasion
Come along with their sergeants with armour well "girt on" (*Gurton*)
Crying out "mark" the foe, we'll soon lay him low,
And dare all the legions of Russia and France
Whenev'r it's our pleasure to call out advance
And when our work's done we'll say "rest all."

CADHAS Notes & Queries

Green tea is dispensed by "T. Green" near the square,
While our chemist "hands" over the counter with care
His potions and pills to cure all the ills
Of which frail humanity's flesh is the heir;
Though so healthy 'tis said is our brave little town,
That if any by sickness are rarely struck down,
They are ordered to morrice (*Morris*) at once with a frown.
And now I have come to the end of my lay
Feeling sure I have nothing at all more to say,
But as Christmas is coming I bid you good cheer;
A right merrie season and happy new year.
Let's be wise as the serpent and meek as the dove,
While Campden to "Noel" gives worship and love.

Notes

Vox Clamantis 'The voice of one crying' from *vox clamantis in deserto*; NT (Matthew) 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare you the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.'

Verse 2 Steed: untraced

Verse 3 Walker: possibly Joseph Walker of Berrington Mill
Griffin: Richard Griffin, then landlord of the Volunteer Inn and a baker.
Watery Lane – now known as Park Road.

Verse 4 Grammar School – this was in the building in the High Street. The founder's stone effigy was on the fireplace in the old schoolroom. We trust it is still there, even though this room is now lost to public view.

Stoneman: Rev. John W. Stoneman, a curate and Grammar School master.

Foster: Rev. Joseph Foster, Grammar School headmaster from 1871 to

1889, and curate of Weston sub Edge.

Verse 5 Grove: The Grove family, (four households) especially Michael, Thomas, Charles, George and William – all of them stonemasons; and Rebecca, a teacher.

Lane The Lanes, especially John Lane, then landlord of the Live and Let

Live Inn. There were also three households of a building and plumbing family called Lane.

Horne: John Horne, seedsman, ironmonger and stationer, then living at

what is now called Cheltenham House (Oxford Shirt Co.) next door to the Grammar School.

Keyte: Either Robert Keyte, postmaster (and grocer) at the then Post

Office, part of what is now the Kings Arms Hotel, or William Keyte, his son, who in 1881 was a postal messenger.

Verse 6 Gurton: Mark Gurton, then landlord of the Noel arms and a sergeant in the Volunteers. (His son was also called Mark.)

Restall: Joseph Restall, shoemaker, of the Barley Mow and later of Perry's

Cottage, Church Street, also a leader in the Volunteers.

Verse 7 T.Green: Thomas Green, grocer, of the shop known successively since as Coleman's, Morrey's, Burtons Stores, Fine Fare, Spar, Londis and now Your Store. It has been a grocer's shop continuously since at least 1870.

Hands: Elizabeth Hands, or rather her son Harry Hands, chemist and

grocer, of the chemist's shop – again continuously a chemist's shop since then.

Morris: Dr Charles W. Morris, surgeon, of Cotswold House. There is also a

reference to morris dancing of course.

Verse 8 Noel: The Noel family, lords of the manor of Campden since the seventeenth century.

It is more than likely that further allusions would have been apparent to contemporary Campdonians.
The Editor would welcome additional suggestions.