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From The Editor

With this issue we are halfway through yet another Volume and it is amazing to me how there are always new aspects of Campden and our District to write about or which come to light through others’ researches and inquiries to the Archive Room. This issue contains two most interesting articles - from Martin Middlebrook about the workings of a VAD hospital and Roberta Ashworth’s Trinder family researches. We also have the last part of the Ebrington School and Reverend Hornby’s note book story by Margaret Fisher and Pearl Mitchell and some useful correspondence and queries. Thank you all once again for sending your articles for Notes & Queries and a special thank you to Jill Wilson, who proof checks my drafts and is always full of good suggestions.

Letters to the Editor

An inquirer to the Archive Room, **Duncan R. G. Jolly** from Lincolnshire, asked if we knew of his grandfather, **George ‘Spoe’ Fletcher**, a local poacher in the 1930s and 1940s? He told us that ‘Spoe’ allegedly sold rabbits at 2p each from a bicycle around Campden and is believed to be buried in the small graveyard on the Paxford Road out of Blockley. His brother was Tom Fletcher, a woodsman, and his sister was Martha (Pat) Fletcher, who married John ‘Jack’ Carter and for a number of years ran the shoe shop in the High St. George’s wife, Duncan’s grandmother, died in childbirth in India in the 1920s where George was at one time based. The children were taken by the Army and placed in care. CADHAS checked the Evesham Journal records, in case there was a record of any Court proceedings regarding poaching, but nothing has been found. Can anyone help?

With reference to a Campden Bulletin article in Nov. 2011, **Jenny Bruce** reported an entry found in the transcriptions of Blockley burials being undertaken by a CADHAS volunteer: *“Thomas Hulls Miles of Aston aged 59 buried April 18th 1787. NB. a lunatic blown up by Gunpowder at Campden.”* Can anyone tell us more about this?

This brief account of **Nathaniel Weston and William Weston**, two Vicars of Chipping Campden with Rutland connections, has been received via our colleagues in Rutland from **Brian Needham**, the Oakham School Honorary Historian. At the beginning of the 1700s Nathaniel Weston, who had attended Oakham School (Rutland), was employed there straight from his schooldays as Usher (the term then used for an assistant teacher) before going to St. John’s College, Cambridge, in 1702 aged 18; he took his BA in 1705-06 and MA in 1715; he was ordained deacon at Peterborough Cathedral on 22nd September 1706 and priest on September 21st 1707; while curate at Normanton (Rutland), he returned to Oakham School as Usher until 1711; he served as Normanton rector 1718-21, vicar of Empingham (Rutland) 1718-35, vicar of Exton (Rutland) 1721-30, rector of Pickwell (Leicestershire, on the Rutland border) 1729-34, vicar of Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire) 1734-43, vicar of Whitwell (Rutland) and rector of Northampton 1743-50, dying in 1750. His son, William, attended Oakham School, went up to St John’s, Cambridge, taking BA, MA and BD and was a Fellow of the College 1735-67; he was ordained deacon in 1735 and priest that same year, serving as vicar of Empingham (Rutland) 1735-43 (following his father), curate of Greetham (Rutland) 1836, vicar of Chipping Campden (again following his father) 1744-91, rector of Meppershall (Bedfordshire) 1765-91, and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral 1777-91; he published a volume of Sermons; he died 22nd April 1791. It is known that some of these benefices were in the grant of St John’s College (e.g. Meppershall) or of the Noel family, which had strong links with Oakham School (Sir Andrew Noel was one of the first governors named in the Foundation Charter of 1584 for the school, the Hon. Andrew Noel was a Governor 1682-90, as was Sir John Baptist Noel (later third Earl of Gainsborough) from 1684, the Hon. Simon Noel 1690-1719, the Hon. James Noel, MP, 1733-52, Thomas Noel, MP, 1755-88, the Hon. Rev Leland Noel 1849-71, the Rt. Hon. Gerard James Noel, MP, from 1867-1911 and Major Henry C. Noel 1919-31), the family being major landowners in Rutland and the surrounding area and which purchased the Chipping Campden estate in 1609, bringing control of that benefice into the Noel family, so explaining in part the Westons move from Rutland to Gloucestershire.

Jill Wilson writes “at a WI committee meeting on 3rd Feb 1988, I was told by Mrs Mary Hart of Barleymow, that when they were children they always had ‘**Campden Backbone Pie**’ for breakfast on Christmas morning. The recipe: Take the remaining backbone after all the hams, bacon joints, etc. have been removed; there will still be a little meat left adhering. Cut the backbone into chunks and stew, then cut off the scraps of meat and make a raised pie. Discard the actual backbone when the pie is finally made. They say that you can use every part of a pig except the squeak.”

“Then There Was The School” Part 4

Margaret Fisher & Pearl Mitchell

This extract is from a paper in CADHAS Archives, about Ebrington Church of England Junior School 1867–1893. We left Part 3 when School Master Rupert Burrell was in a spot of bother, charged with assaulting and beating eight-year-old Ernest William Proctor.

Unhappily, an unfortunate incident in July 1892 overshadowed the good reports and improvements that had been achieved by everyone over the previous years. School Master Rupert Burrell was charged with assaulting and beating eight-year-old Ernest William Proctor, son of Thomas and Annie. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted him at Campden Petty Sessions and the case was fully reported in *The Evesham Journal* and *Four Shires Advertiser*. When questioned by the Magistrate, Ernest said he had four mistakes in his dictation and was told by Mr. Burrell to go down two places in the class. Ernest refused and went under the desk and would not come out when asked. As a punishment for his disobedience Mr. Burrell gave him the cane, boxed his ears and shut him in the ‘potato hole’ for an hour. The boy continued to be defiant and at the end of classes nearly fifty children ran home to his mother to tell her of the affair and that he was bleeding from the mouth as a tooth had been knocked out. She hurried down to school and challenged Mr. Burrell about Ernest's bruised body and face. The next day he was examined by Dr. Johnson of Mickleton and Annie Proctor took out a summons against the Master for the assault. During the trial various boys were called as witnesses, including Ernest's brother, Herbert James, and the incident was given every possible consideration. Mr. Hornby was called and said the Managers were very happy with Mr. Burrell, [*see right c.1889*] who had been at the school for 14 years, and there had been no other complaints

against him. The Magistrates, after patiently hearing the evidence for more than five hours, retired to consider their decision. On returning into court the Bench decided the punishment had been excessive for a small offence



committed by a naughty eight-year-old boy and Rupert Burrell was fined £4 and costs to serve as a deterrent to others. The following week Charles Hornby wrote a letter to the editor of the *Journal* in support of Mr. Burrell; “a most excellent master” regretting the impression, which many readers would have drawn from the trial report that he was “a violent-tempered, tyrannical master, hardly fit to be entrusted with the charge of any school”. He continued, “I venture to say without the least fear of contradiction that there is not a school master in this district who is more respected or who holds a higher record than he does.” In Ebrington the school managers fully

endorsed Mr. Hornby's sentiments towards Mr. Burrell. They entered in their minutes that they had every confidence in him and their sympathy was expressed at the anxiety and annoyance caused by the trial. ... Sadly, owing to his failing health, Charles Hornby tendered his resignation as Vicar of Ebrington at Christmas 1892 and he recorded in his final Inspector's report that the school was in an efficient condition with the basic subjects carefully taught with much success. The night school was also in good order and continued to do useful work in the village. These evening classes had been Charles' pride and joy and he wrote in his book that "Ebrington Night School was a very marked, and, at the time, a very rare success - out of about 200 boys departments in our Inspector's district not more than 3 or 4 were able to maintain a Night School year after year. Our success was mainly due to the skill and tact of Mr. Burrell. I received many testimonies of the benefit it proved to the scholars in giving them a start in life which they would certainly not have had if their Day School education had not been supplemented and sustained. ... Their start was mainly with railway and telegraph work - knowledge of reading, writing and sums getting them quicker promotion in goods and parcels departments in the railway stations. A very large proportion of the regular night scholars turned out well."

Following his resignation the Reverend Charles E. Hornby left his ministry in Ebrington during the first week in January 1893, much to the deep sorrow and regret of all the inhabitants of the parish. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night to a crowded congregation and on Monday evening, January 1st, a public meeting was held in the schoolroom for the purpose of presenting him with an address. It was an emotional affair, with many parishioners expressing their gratitude and pleasure at having known the Hornby family and this event was reported at length (thirty-six inches of column space!) in the Local and District News of The Evesham Journal. Mr. Hornby was thanked profusely for his "earnest, unwearying efforts for their social, moral and spiritual welfare, from the day he came amongst them." ... "His 25 years' service at Ebrington had seen great changes in our quiet little village and during that time a whole generation had grown up to adulthood." ... He was presented by Churchwarden Mr. W. Rimmell, one of the oldest villagers, with an illuminated address consisting of eight very large pages bound in green morocco with a metal plate adorned with Mr. Hornby's crest and the coat of arms of Mr. & Mrs. Hornby, photographic views of the Vicarage, the church, High St. On accepting this gift Mr. Hornby addressed them all as his 'Dear Friends', saying he found it difficult to find the words to express his gratitude fully. He said that as a country parson ... he had come to Ebrington when both the school and church were near-derelict and lived to see them both fully restored to their rightful place in village life and he looked back on the last quarter of a century with pride in their united achievements.

In December 1901 Charles Hornby wrote his final thoughts in his record of Ebrington school from his home at Ashendene, Hertfordshire. Mr. & Mrs. Burrell left Ebrington in the spring of 1894 to take charge of a school at Ellastone near Ashbourne in Derbyshire ... and after them came Mr. & Mrs. Dewey ... "most excellent successors". At his presentation in 1893 Charles Hornby had spoken of the many things that had been done in the parish, firstly the restoration of the church and following this had said with pride and affection, "THEN THERE WAS THE SCHOOL" and, referring to it, he closed his notebook with the following words "Ebrington has been much blessed in the working of its school which after all is the most important source of learning in any parish."

A list of sources is given for this research in the full document in CADHAS Archives.

A Belgian Soldier's Grave and the VAD Hospital, Part 1

Martin Middlebrook

This article was sent by Martin Middlebrook after his query to the Archive Room about a Mrs Willoughby of Norton Hall and was first published in the Cheltenham & Gloucester Branch of the Western Front Association magazine, The Sentinel, in June 2012. The extract with Mrs Willoughby's story will follow in a future edition, but it is interesting how in recent years CADHAS has had several unconnected enquirers asking about Norton Hall and the Bruce family, which all begin to tie up – see N&Q Vol. VI 3ff.

Whenever I am travelling in England and have a few minutes to spare, I like to visit village churches and churchyards. I am looking for memorials and graves of local men killed in the two World Wars. In 2009 I found myself in Mickleton, a village tucked away in the northern corner of Gloucestershire, close to both Worcestershire and Warwickshire. In the churchyard I found the grave of a Belgian soldier who died in 1914 and in the church a booklet, 'A Belgian Soldier', written by 'F. Ashmore', to whom I am grateful for free use of his earlier research for this article.

Norton Hall is a modestly sized but genuine 'country house' with its surrounding estate situated between the villages of Mickleton and Honeybourne, although it is actually just inside the northern parish boundary of Weston-sub-Edge. Three miles to the south is the charming small Cotswold town of Chipping Campden. The hall's history has been traced back to 1613 but our interest commences with its purchase by Mr Samuel Bruce in 1884. Sam Bruce was a member of a wealthy, influential Irish family, originally Scots (claiming links back to Robert the Bruce, the first King of Scotland), descended from six generations of Presbyterian ministers. The family was probably typical of the politically active Protestant community in Ireland of that period. He had purchased two profitable whiskey distilleries at Comber in County Down in 1871 and then married a lady from Cork nearly twenty years his junior in 1878. There were seven children. In 1884, he purchased Norton Hall, fancying the life of a country gentleman in England, particularly the hunting, and moved there, leaving his eldest son, George, as the Managing Director of the whiskey business at Comber while Sam became Company Chairman. Sam was sufficiently wealthy also to buy a house in Kensington, moving there in 1912 to enjoy life in the capital, leaving his eldest daughter, thirty-three year old Maye Bruce, at Norton Hall. It will be this formidably capable and active lady and her equally talented and motivated brother, George, still managing the distilleries in Ireland, who will be the only ones of Sam Bruce's seven children in the remainder of this story.

Great Britain and Ireland went to war on 4th August 1914 and within a few weeks, two of Sam Bruce's children would be actively involved in the British war effort. George Bruce, the Managing Director of the family distillery company in County Down, was also the commander of The Comber Company of the Ulster Volunteer Force, the paramilitary organization formed in 1913 when the London Government passed the Irish Home Rule Bill, yet another of the attempts to satisfy the demands for independence of the majority of Irish people. The Protestant minority, mostly residents of the nine counties of the ancient province of Ulster, raised this semi-military force (armed with rifles supplied by Germany) to resist any attempt to implement the Bill. The volunteers paraded and drilled in the yard of one of the Bruce distilleries. After initial reluctance in Ulster to volunteer for Kitchener's New Army, sufficient unofficial assurances were received that Home Rule would not be introduced during the coming war and the UVF became a division of the British Army

in September. George Bruce, therefore, instead of leading a force of potential rebels against British authority, became an officer leading his men in the 13th (1st County Down) Battalion, 16th Royal Irish Rifles, 108th Brigade, 36th (Ulster) Division of the British Army.

No doubt, Maye Bruce at Norton Hall followed these events closely. With her father's permission, Norton Hall was one of the many country and large town houses offered to the military medical authorities to become a 'VAD Hospital'. Founded in 1909 assisted by the Red Cross and the Order of St John, the Voluntary Aid Detachment was a voluntary organization to help in hospitals. Each individual volunteer was called a 'detachment' or simply a 'VAD'. There were 2,500 in the summer of 1914, two thirds of them women and girls, but a flood of new volunteers on the outbreak of war brought the total to 74,000, mostly of the middle and upper classes, 'unaccustomed to hardship and traditional hospital discipline'. The 'Hospitals' were primarily used as convalescent homes for the lightly wounded or those recovering from more serious wounds. Each had a Commandant, an administrative position rather than a medical one. A local retired or semi-retired doctor and a trained nurse became the Medical Officer and Lady Superintendent respectively. The VADs carried out the ancillary duties – cooking, cleaning and assisting the qualified medical staff in many other ways. Many developed minor nursing skills but it was always insisted that they were not classed as anything other than assistants.

The grander houses were reserved for officer convalescents; the fictional Downton Abbey on television portrayed the situation faithfully. The lesser homes, the majority, looked after the 'other ranks'. Gloucestershire had thirty-one VAD Hospitals, nine of them in Cheltenham, the remainder scattered around the county. Norton Hall was an 'other ranks' hospital, drawing most of its patients from the 1st Southern General Hospital. This military unit had taken over many of the new buildings recently constructed at Bristol Road in the Selly Oak district of Birmingham, originally intended for Birmingham University. Working from a pre-war plan, it contained 520 beds but steadily took over further accommodation in the city as the war progressed to reach a capacity of 8,827 beds. The ability of the VAD Hospitals to take over the convalescent cases from such main hospitals was a valuable contribution to Britain's war effort.

(Birmingham University moved into their buildings when the 1st Southern General Hospital closed after the war. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, named after George VI's queen, was built on the other side of Bristol Road in the 1930s and treated wounded servicemen in the Second World War and the New Queen Elizabeth Hospital, named after our current monarch, has a dedicated unit for the treatment of today's seriously wounded from places like Afghanistan to continue an almost unbroken care for our war wounded in that area since that day in 1914 when the Belgians were sent to Norton Hall.)

It took about three weeks for the staff to convert Norton Hall into a hospital. Maye Bruce became the Commandant. It opened officially on 11th November when the first patients arrived. The staff had been told in advance that their first patients were not to be British soldiers but would be Belgians! They were wounded soldiers of the Belgian Army evacuated to England, together with large numbers of civilian refugees, and had been distributed across many parts of the country.

The wounded Belgian soldiers arrived at Honeybourne Station at 5.0pm to be met by a local doctor, local motorists, two Belgian schoolteachers from Broadway and a

Belgian priest from Chipping Campden. There were either seventeen or eighteen patients (accounts vary; the Evesham Journal's reporter's count of eighteen was probably the more accurate). It was noted that there appeared to be no serious cases and half of the Belgians were able to walk to the waiting motor cars.

All was ready at Norton Hall where Maye Bruce, together with the hospital's presumably part-time Medical Officer, Dr John Dewhurst from Chipping Campden, and the remainder of the staff were ready to commence a care of convalescent soldiers that no one could have foreseen would last for almost four and a half years.



Wounded Belgians at Norton Hall, 1914

The hospital had been running for less than two weeks when it suffered its first patient death - thirty-two-year-old Soldat (Private) Victor-Joseph de Martelaere. He was a married man who was born in and lived in the village of Massemen, seven miles southwest of Ghent but the various records do not show any children. He had been conscripted, aged twenty, in 1902 for the obligatory two-years of military service but in September 1913 had re-engaged in what is described as a 'voluntary reserve'. Possibly the Belgians were strengthening their forces at that time; possibly de Martelaere was hard up.

He was mobilized on 1st August 1914, two days before the Germans violated Belgian neutrality by putting their Schlieffen Plan into operation and sending two huge armies flooding into Belgium. He was posted to a Carabiniers Battalion. Research shows that Carabiniers can be translated as being comparable either to dragoons or to rifle regiments. Despite those prestigious titles, de Martelaere was posted to a Fortress Battalion in the Antwerp defences.

Most continental armies had two types of operational units – Field Troops and Fortress Troops. In 1914 Belgium had a nominal 150,000 men in field formations and 130,000 in the fortresses, with 90,000 reservists available to make the units up to full strength in time of war.

Private de Martelaere took part in the defence of Antwerp but, after that port city fell on 10th October, was transferred to a Field Battalion of Carabiniers on the Yser sector further south. It was here that he was severely wounded in the chest on an unknown date in October. He was taken to a medical station near Calais, then evacuated with other Belgian wounded to England a few days later, finishing up in the 1st Southern

General Hospital in Birmingham. He was seriously ill but the hospital authorities probably decided that he would be better off with his fellow countrymen when that contingent was sent to Norton Hall. His death was described as due to a 'cerebral embolism'.

His burial, in the churchyard at St Lawrence's churchyard at Mickleton was conducted with as much ceremony as possible. The coffin was covered with a Belgian flag. Father Henry Bilsborrow, Chipping Campden's popular Catholic parish priest, popularly known as 'Father Bill', took the service. The local vicar, Rev. Arthure, also attended together with many villagers. Maye Bruce, two nurses and as many of her Belgian patients who were able to travel, came from Norton Hall. Some Belgian refugees came from nearby Lower Quinton and were later given a lift back in private motor cars. A firing party of lightly wounded British soldiers under a sergeant of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (probably also a Catholic) fired a volley over the grave. A 'farewell' was blown on two bugles borrowed from the Boy Scouts.

In 1922 Soldat de Martelaere's widow, who was now living in France, attempted to obtain the remains of her husband transferred to her new home town but the expiry date for such movements of wartime remains had passed. She was given a grant of 300 francs, perhaps as compensation for her disappointment. Being illiterate, she was unable to sign for that sum, so the local Mayor verified the payment. In some



unknown year after the war, the Belgian authorities erected a standard Belgian military headstone over the grave at Mickleton (*see left*); its inscription, in French, shows that de Martelaere was from a French-speaking family although his home was in a mainly Flemish part of Belgium. Belgian headstones can be in either language. This grave, which I found by chance, is the only one of the 296 First World War Belgian graves in British cemeteries to be located in Gloucestershire.

Norton Hall continued to operate as a hospital for convalescent soldiers until April 1919. Different documents with various dates allow a description of the whole period to be provided. Miss Maye Bruce continued as Commandant throughout and her sister Norah joined her from Ireland very early and became Assistant Quartermaster. Dr Dewhurst continued as Medical Officer. There were two further officials normally helped by ten full-time and three part-time VAD nurses. Some may have been male VADs. Local ladies helped with many of the ancillary work at the hospital, including carrying out all the mending of clothes and linen. Local gardeners provided a weekly supply of vegetables. Game, fruit and various comforts were donated throughout the war. The wounded continued to be drawn from the Military Hospital at Birmingham. Ten local car owners ferried new arrivals and recovered cases from and to Stratford-on-Avon Station and also took those requiring X-rays to Stratford Hospital.

No more wounded Belgians came. The early arrivals left when they were sufficiently recovered. Those restored to full health returned to the remnants of the Belgian Army holding a small part of the line on the Western Front. With three quarters of their country occupied by the Germans, the reserve of manpower available for reinforcements was almost non-existent and it would mainly be left to the British to

defend the remainder of their country for the next four years. Those not fit for further service joined the sizeable community of Belgian refugees in England.

The patients at Norton Hall would be British 'other ranks' for the remainder of the war. The capacity of the hospital was initially 50 beds, rising to 65 by 1916, and with a temporary surge to 110 beds in 1917 when three marquees had to be erected in the gardens. Someone carefully worked out that the average daily number of patients was 36 in 1915, 41 in 1916 and 74 in 1917, then back to 43 in 1918. There are some gaps in the records but it seems that the total number of wounded admitted for treatment up to April 1919 was 2,029. Using earlier figures, approximately 87 per cent of these were wounded or sick from the Western Front, most of the remainder from Home Service units, with a handful of Royal Navy personnel, possibly from the Royal Naval Division.

Again using another document, 90 per cent were 'discharged to duty', with the remainder 'unfit for further service'. There had only been five deaths – the Belgian soldier in 1914, one British in 1916 and three more later in the war, some possibly being victims of the 1918 Flu Epidemic.

These statistics mean that Miss Maye Bruce and the staff at Norton Hall, with the active support of the people of Mickleton and district, had helped to return for further service in the Army the equivalent of almost two battalions of infantry. The 'walking-out' wounded from Norton Hall, in their distinctive blue jackets and red ties, [*see Jesse Taylor photo below*] had been regular visitors to the village and had always been warmly welcomed. One wonders how many of them were killed later in the war.



Ed. One list of staff includes Sister Chandler as Lady Superintendent, Miss J.Wixey as Quartermaster, Miss E.K. Moore as Trained Nurse. The general duty staff were: Mrs Morgan, Miss Sharwood, Mrs Walsh, Miss Dee, Miss Ashwin, Miss Pleydell, Mrs Johnson, Miss Keen, Miss Blake and Miss Coldicott, with probationers and helpers: Mrs Rouse, Miss J. Gray and Miss Clarke. Can anyone add information about these people or identify them in these Jesse Taylor photos?

The Trinders of Chipping Campden

Roberta Ashworth

It was interesting to get this query from 2011, asking about this well-known Campden name. Roberta's article is an amalgam of her researches and CADHAS Archive findings and has been a piece of real detective work on both parts.

My interest in the Trinders began with the marriage of an Alfred Harris Trinder of Chipping Campden into the Barratt family from Chiswick, London. Barratt is my mother-in-law's maiden name and the Barratts were funeral directors by trade. Alfred Harris Trinder's marriage on the 24th November 1863, at Christ Church, Turnham Green, Middlesex to Mary Ann Barratt, daughter of William Barratt, a carpenter and Elizabeth Flint was witnessed by Alfred's brother, Frederick. The occupations of Alfred and his father Samuel were given as shoemaker. It seems that when Elizabeth Flint and William Barratt were married in Chelsea on 5th February 1826, they were both widow and widower, resident in that parish and from later censuses it appears that Elizabeth, her maiden name unknown, was born in Campden, Gloucestershire. It would be interesting to know if it was Elizabeth's Campden connection which brought about the meeting of Alfred Trinder with Mary Ann Barratt.ⁱ

1841 census shows Samuel and Sarah aged c.60 living with an unmarried son Francis age 20 at Cowfairⁱⁱ Their eldest son Samuel, a shoemaker, was living in Victoria Stⁱⁱⁱ with his wife Harriot born in Aston Subedge and a one year old Frederick, but where is Alfred, their 3 year old son? Harriot, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Harris, was baptised at Aston Subedge on 5th July 1812 and on 8th July 1839 at St James's Church, Campden she married Samuel Trinder junior, shoemaker of Campden. Did Samuel have other children?^{iv}

By 1851 the Samuel Trinder junior, now age 38 and a shoemaker, his wife Harriot and sons, Alfred age 13 and Frederick 11 years, were living in the High St (probably Trinder House below) with two assistants,^v while mother Sarah was a 73 year old widow receiving parish relief, lodging somewhere close to Elm Tree House with her 41 year old daughter Ann Harris, who, also now a widow, was working as a

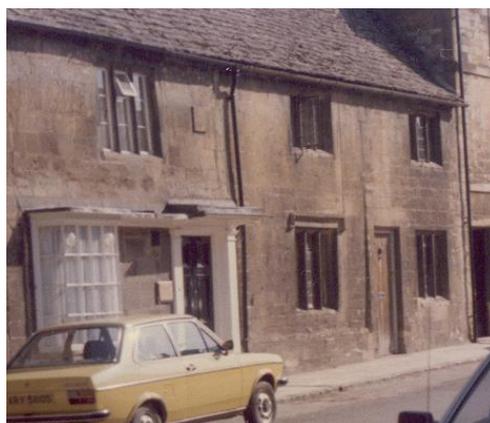


charwoman, and with her five grandchildren: Sarah age 13 employed at the Silk Mill, Joseph age 11 a 'Plow boy', William age 9, Emma age 7 and Edwin age 5 all at school. The CADHAS Graveyard Survey shows that Samuel senior died on 12th January 1850 age 73 and was buried at in the Baptist Churchyard (ref. A13). Jonathan Harris was buried at St James on 23rd December 1848, age 38.

The 1861 census of Chipping Campden records Samuel Trinder junior, his wife, unmarried shoemaker son, Alfred, aged 22 and a 15 year old apprentice in the High Street.^{vi} Where is brother Frederick? In the 1871 census 32 year old Alfred, journeyman shoemaker, with his wife Mary Ann, were living in Trinders Yard, off the High Street, so after marriage, she left Turnham Green, Chiswick to come to her husband's home and workplace. Her niece, Eliza Barratt, aged 11 years, a scholar

was visiting; she was one of seven children of Mary Ann's eldest brother William George Barratt and his wife Mary Ann Neaves of Dorking^{vii}.

By 1881, Samuel Trinder junior, now aged 68, was retired, but son Alfred, shoemaker, was employing 1 man and 2 boys. Harriot died soon after on 17th November 1883, age 74 and her tombstone is in the Baptist Churchyard (ref. A9). Samuel, now a widower, wrote his will on 10th January 1890 and in 1891, he was still living on the High Street, with his own means, being looked after by his niece Emma Plested (b.c.1844 in Campden), a widow aged 47 years; boot maker Alfred and Mary Ann were just a few doors away near the George and Dragon Inn. Samuel died on 10th March 1901, aged 88, and was buried with his wife. By 1911, Alfred was 73, a retired boot maker, having been married for 47 years to Mary Ann, living in a 10 roomed private house, so presumably they have now moved into Trinder House. Mary Ann Trinder died 16th June 1922; Alfred died 5th March 1924 and in his will left his money to Alfred Barratt, undertaker, and George Ebborn, grocer. On a visit to St James's Church in Campden in 2011, I found Alfred and Mary Ann's grave. [Ed. ref. MM16.] Alfred's parents, Samuel and Harriot, were buried in the Baptist graveyard - why did they change the location for later family burials?^{viii}



What of Frederick? The last time he appeared in the Campden census was in 1851 age 11. In February 1863 Frederick Trinder, a cabinet maker, married Emma Stephenson, daughter of joiner John Stephenson in Southwark and by the 1871 census, age 31, he was employing 3 men and 2 apprentices, living in Shoreditch where his wife was born. In 1881 they lived in Wanstead, Essex; in 1891 they were together in Romford and he was traveller in the timber trade. However, in 1901 Frederick, a timber salesman, was boarding in Southend-on-Sea, still married, but where was Emma and what had happened to their marriage? In 1911 age 71, he was still married but living in the six roomed Hackney home of his 54 year old cousin Alfred James, the fourth of 8 children of William and Susannah James of Watery Lane, Campden. William James, a widower and labourer, married Susannah Harris, daughter of Joseph Harris a labourer at St James in 1846. The witnesses were Jonathan Harris and Eveline Harris. This shows that Harriot and Susannah were sisters, children of Joseph and Hannah Harris of Aston Subedge, so Frederick Trinder and Alfred James were first cousins once removed. In 1881 & 1891 Alfred James was a police constable in Bishopsgate, but in 1911 he was a door keeper at a Post Office with a police constable's pension, a wife of 23 years Elizabeth and three adult employed unmarried children. Frederick died in 1912, (his tombstone is in the Campden Baptist Churchyard ref. A21), leaving a substantial sum to this cousin.

Although neither of Samuel Trinder junior's sons had children, the name Trinder lived on in the Barratt family. Mary Ann Trinder's nephew William Barratt, b.1862, brother of the Eliza previously mentioned, had a son in 1904 named Leslie Trinder Barratt. However, that is the last time the Trinder name featured in the Barratt line. The name Trinder as shoemaker was not out of the Trade Directories from 1870-1910. From 1894 Alfred was also a collector of assessed taxes. St James's Church Wardens' Accounts have several mentions of Samuel and Alfred H. Trinder, either

attending a vestry meeting with a number of the more important townsfolk, as a signatory or making a proposal. It is surprising how short a time the Trinders were in Campden and yet how much property they owned in that period and what bad luck the family had with their lack of children to carry their line forward. However their name remains well known in Campden through Trinder House, one of its most historic houses on an intact burgage plot.

CADHAS's findings and notes:

ⁱ *The earliest record of a Trinder in the Campden Parish Registers is the marriage on 1st September 1805 of Samuel Trinder, from St John, Gloucester, to Sarah Harris of Chipping Campden. Eight children – 5 girls and 3 boys of Samuel and Sarah were baptised at St James's Church, Chipping Campden: Mary in 1807, buried in 1821 age 15, Fanny in 1809, also buried in 1821 age 13, Ann in 1810, Samuel in 1812 and the fact that he is christened a month after his birth could indicate that he was a weak baby and not expected to survive, Emma in 1814, Julia in 1817, (possibly buried in 1821 age 5 as the burial register says Judith Trender and the mother is named as Mary not Sarah, so this is not certain), Francis in 1819 and John in 1825, buried age 12 weeks. Samuel's occupation is variously described as weaver, labourer and roper. This Samuel Trinder senior is the grandfather of the enquirer's Alfred Harris Trinder. No Flint family has been identified.*

ⁱⁱ *Cowfair in 1841 was between Sheep St. and the Volunteer Inn, both sides of the road.*

ⁱⁱⁱ *Peter Gordon's Deeds Notes record that in 1847 Samuel was a tenant trading from the Volunteer Inn property, probably not inn then.*

^{iv} *In 1834 Emma Trinder had married William Eden of Campden, but by 1841 William Eden was a widower, living in Cowfair with his parents-in-law, Samuel and Sarah; a death for an Emma Eden was registered at Shipston in 1838 and could a baptism of a Sarah Eden at the Baptist Church on 8th July 1836, with parents William & Emma and a registered death of a Sarah Eden at Shipston in early 1839 be relevant? Also in 1834, Ann Trinder had married Jonathan Harris of Campden, so in the 1841 census Ann and Jonathan are found at Poppetts Alley, aged about 30 years with two children Sarah age 3 and Joseph age 1. Francis Trinder, Samuel senior's other surviving son, died on 2nd July 1846, age 27 and is buried with his parents in the Baptist Graveyard, ref. A13.*

^v *In requiring two assistants the shoe making business was obviously thriving. PG Deeds Notes record that in 1856 Samuel junior was tenant of William Stevens, baker, at Trinder House, (see overleaf) where PG thinks he lived until the end of his life. In 1858 after Stevens' death Samuel Trinder bought the property for £400.*

^{vi} *In 1862 Samuel bought 5 cottages from the Hiron for £383: Scotts, Pitchers (see overleaf) & Silk Mill Yard cottages. In his later will these properties passed to his son Alfred Harris Trinder, who sold them to Harry George Ellis in 1920. In 1863 Samuel also bought Thatched Cottage in Sheep St. from Joseph Henry Brotheridge. It was let to tenants, but about 1868 Samuel, making provision for his wife's nephew, Edwin Harris, a gardener and the latter's son Frederick, conveyed the property to Edwin in trust for Frederick. However Frederick disappeared in 1908 and was never heard of again. Edwin died about 1929 and his widow & daughter continued to live at the Cottage until 1940 when the daughter committed suicide and his widow died. By 1868 Samuel Trinder was also in possession of Millers & Perrys cottages in Church St and he left these to his younger son Frederick, who also left these properties to Edwin Harris. Edwin sold them to Percy Rushen in 1915 for £150.*

^{vii} *In 1874 Samuel Trinder bought Westcote House for £350 from Edmund Kendall, the Bourton-on-the-Water Solicitor and mortgagee of the property. Samuel probably did not occupy Westcote House, as at his death in 1901 it was occupied by Emily Warner, widow of William Wyatt Warner, organist & music teacher in the town, and that family had lived there for several years. The house was left to Samuel's younger son Frederick & after his death it was sold by his executors.*

^{viii} *From Allan Warmington Baptist Church research papers it appears that Samuel & Frederick donated sums of money to the Baptist Church up to 1896, but apparently never became members. The Baptist graveyard is small and seems to have burials from the 1840s to the early 1900s, so by the time Alfred and Mary died it was probably full and closed for new burials.*