

# Signpost



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*Bringing local history to life*





## Correspondence

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There is a correction to Issue 2 – p.21. The correct spelling on the last but one line is **Weil, not Weir**.

We have received several bits of interesting news for members in the last few months. These first two will require you to have access to the internet and a computer!

**Holly Cecil** (see Signpost Issue 2 Spring 2015), an undergraduate studying Art History at the University of Victoria, Canada, wrote to tell us that her 35-minute film about the Arts & Crafts Movement is complete and available for viewing on the web site:

<http://arts-crafts.heronweb.ca/history.html>

It contains a section on Ashbee and the GOH. Also there are two full-length interviews with Helen Elletson of the William Morris Society & Museum in London and with Ray Leigh and Trevor Chinn of the Gordon Russell Design Museum in Broadway. Another 8 short films on specific workshops in the Arts & Crafts Movement (such as the Guild of Handicraft) can also be viewed on this site. <http://arts-crafts.heronweb.ca/british.html>. These films will also be shown during a special exhibition on the Arts & Crafts movement (October 2015-January 2016) in the Legacy Gallery, downtown Victoria, BC, Canada. It is definitely worth you looking at them.

We have been alerted by several members to a link for the British Film Institute – a **Gaumont-British Miniature** short film on Chipping Campden in 1935 – do have a look – it is lovely. It starts off using the words idyllic, pastoral, bucolic, grey stone hamlet nestling in the Cotswold Hills. There is hardly a car in sight, views of Woolstaplers Hall, The Grammar School with real schoolboys, Grevel House, Market Hall, Poppets Alley, Green Dragons and Peyton House steps. At the Noel Arms the landlord then could have been Charlie Wakeman, who according to CADHAS 1998 publication *Inns & Alehouses* p.32 was the last landlord, who, with his employee Percy Dewey son of a school teacher, brewed his own beer in Campden, but who was the drinker? Old and New Campden Houses were shown, plus the Almshouses – who were these occupants? John Keen? But it not his wife with him! There were views of the cart wash with water in it, St James's Church with the Noel tombs, Westington, the Mill, Woodroffe House and Heavenly Corner without the old three armed lamppost, which was supposed to have been bought from a London bridge by the Haines farmer and erected here, but when was this – now we know certainly after 1935?

However, there are a few errors and imperfections in the commentary, probably based on the only history book solely on Campden available then - the 1911 Rushen. In addition local people were clearly involved and would have given the current story as was then believed. Also several things which would have been accepted as correct at that time, have changed as a result of CADHAS/CCHS research. However, we must correct the following:

Baptist Hicks was never Lord Mayor of London. New Campden House at Combe did not look like that in Baptist Hicks's time when it was an old sheep grange & farmhouse owned by Bordesley Abbey. It was bought by Baptist Hicks, not from the earl of Chester, but from Thomas Smyth who must have acquired it after the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. It did not become a house for the Noel family, descendants of Baptist Hicks, until the mid-1800s, when it was modernized and extended with a chapel for recently married and Catholic convert, Charles George Noel, Viscount Campden and his wife Ida Hay. The name Juliana's Gateway is wrongly attributed to the gate houses, although the next shot is correct. And could the Izods really have been in that house for 500 years?

I wonder if you can recognise any of the people, crossing the road, on horseback, children playing or the school pupils. Do let us know if you remember this being made and can tell us more. The photographer was Roy Kellino.

<http://player.bfi.org.uk/film/watch-chipping-campden-1935/>

CCHS Archives has received from **Graham Whalan** a copy of his latest publication **100 Years of the Coronation Hall** (Accession number 2015/008/B). It documents the history of the Coronation Hall in Ulverston, Cumbria. Alec Miller of the Guild of Handicraft (see N&Q V p10 'Alec Miller in the South Lakeland Area') played an important part in the plasterwork decoration of this building. After several years of planning, the foundation stone of Coronation Hall commissioned to commemorate the coronation of King George V was laid on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1914, but it was not until 1920 that the formal opening could take place. The fascinating story takes the reader through the building's origins with its war-time delays, the vicissitudes of the post war recession, lack of funding, unemployment, the huge 25-50% Entertainment Tax introduced in 1916 to raise income for the government and not abolished until 1960, the 1930s competition from the talking picture, (by 1939 Britain had over 5000 cinemas and Hollywood was making over 800 new feature films a year), the Hall's changing uses over the decades as a venue for concerts, operas & ballets, theatre, musicals, dances, music festival and discos, TV and radio programs, meetings, lectures, weddings, conferences, suppers and coffee mornings and in the WWII when it was requisitioned as a rationing centre, an evacuee distribution post and for troop accommodation. When the building was undergoing restoration in 1990s, two panels (see above) made by Alec Miller were found in a loft space, but the location of the St George statue (see below, reproduced with permission from the Jane Wilgress Trust and the V&A Museum)



which originally decorated the front entrance is still unknown. It is thought that the external plasterwork and this statue were taken down in 1930s because it was weathering dangerously.

Graham Whalan, 67, was born and raised in Ulverston and he said: "Existing local history books refer to the hall, but the story of its completion during the Great War and of its struggles to survive against the challenges it subsequently faced has not been told. The book attempts to show how social change throughout the century has impacted on the hall's story and, through newspaper reports and personal recollections, it chronicles the range of events that have taken place there through the decades."

The book is available from the Coronation Hall, County Square, Ulverston, LA12 7LZ. Phone 01229 588994 or 01229 587140. Price £5.99

(plus postage). All proceeds from sales go to the Coronation Hall, now over 100 years old.

# Woodroffe Stained Glass Windows

Carol Jackson

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Campden residents will know of the fine Paul Woodroffe windows in St Catharine's Catholic church – the large 1909 Gainsborough dedication depicting Charles Borromeo and St Eta, the 1920s windows dedicated to his parents-in-law Richard Lynch Staunton with its Irish motifs and Marion Lynch Staunton with St Margaret of Scotland and St Agnes, to Helen McCaulay depicting St Helena, and the 1931 baptismal window depicting St. Thomas Moore. Also known in Campden are the stained glass Ashbee rebus at Woolstaplers Hall, the shields in Westington Old Farm, the woodruff flower with PW initials at Woodroffe House, other windows in Abbotsbury and Miss Muffet at Dover's House, the latter four properties at one time owned by Paul Woodroffe. But have you seen the windows at Caister-on-Sea in Norfolk, at Trowbridge in Wilts or Ripley in Surrey? I wonder how Woodroffe got these various commissions.

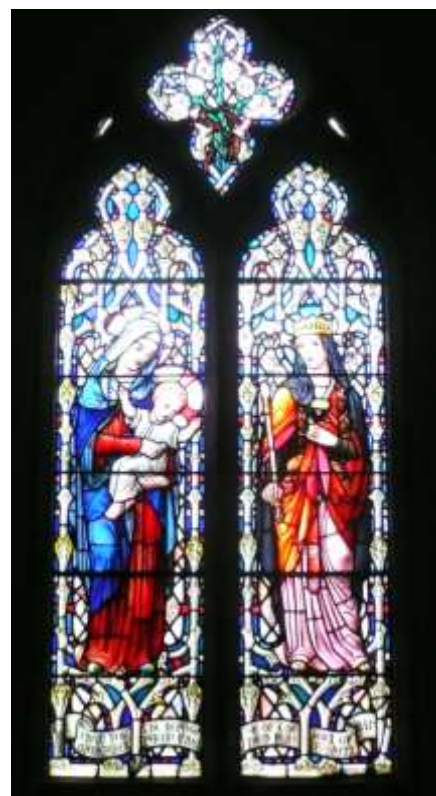


Paul Woodroffe, born in 1875, studied art at the Slade School of Art between 1893-6, where he won first prize for life drawing and also entered a competition for stained glass. Afterwards he worked illustrating books and in the late 1890s, with Christopher Whall's tuition, he learnt the disciplines of design and techniques for stained glass. In the 1901 census, the year of his earliest known window, he was a 26 year-old artist, boarding in Hammersmith and before 1905 his windows were made with the collaboration of Lowndes & Drury, Chelsea. Woodroffe had been a

frequent visitor to Campden since the mid-1890s, visiting his sister and brother-in-law, Joseph Moorat, a composer and music researcher, who was then living in Westington at the Cedars (now Abbotsbury, Heavenly Corner). Woodroffe subsequently bought the house next to his brother-in-law and moved in during the autumn of 1904 after the house was renovated by Ashbee. He used a cottage next door, Little Hay, as his studio and workshop (*see above. This sadly burnt down in December 2013*) From here his many stained glass commissions were completed, including 14 panels for the Lady Chapel at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, New York. He married Dorothy Lynch Staunton in 1907 and they lived there in Campden for more than thirty years.

At Caister-on-Sea in Norfolk, Holy Trinity church has a large four-paneled east window behind the altar depicting Christ and the Fishermen (*see front cover*). It commemorates the 1901 Caister lifeboat disaster, when a crew of nine men was lost on Nov 14<sup>th</sup> 1901 while attempting a rescue and refusing to turn back in heavy seas. This incident gave the RNLI their motto 'Never turn back'. This window must have been made before the Campden studio was functioning.

In Trowbridge, Wilts, at St John's Catholic Church, founded in



1876, there is a small double Woodroffe window to the right of altar (*see right*). The Inscription reads 'Pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret Paton who died Feb 11 1922 RIP'. Margaret Paton was a benefactor. The left window depicts a Madonna in red and blue robe and child with halo and on the right a queen with Celtic hair braiding, sword, in pink and orange robe with a crown and stick with a hand and holding bread; is she St. Margaret of Scotland? Woodroffe normally included a saint of a similar name to the person being dedicated, so maybe Margaret Paton was Scottish? The small top window contains lilies. The features are typically Woodroffe - the



faces, foliage climbing on tracery, small daisies at the base, a very small P with woodruff flower to left of the right hand figure & pink gown, near her foot (*see right*).

It appears that this end of the church was extended in 1990s being too small, so a presbytery was pulled down and a new church end wing was constructed beyond the old arched nave. So the altar was moved and this Woodroffe window and others were repositioned. Apart from a small rose window over the altar, a 1976 centenary window and a Millennium window, most other windows are of clear glass.

In Ripley, Surrey, a northeast lancet window (*see left*) in the nave near the pulpit commemorates Jane Stuart Wortley. She was the widow of Rt. Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, QC and M.P. for Halifax who died 1881. She moved from London to Ripley in 1895 and although aged 74 helped poor of the area and continued to support the East London Nursing Society which she had founded after a cholera outbreak in 1868, to improve women's nursing skills. She was actually buried at Wortley, Sheffield. The window depicts Mary of Bethany with a typical Woodroffe face in a blue gown with red lining, a halo, a jar of precious oil used to anoint Jesus's head. The inscriptions read 'She has done what she could' and 'To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Jane Stuart Wortley February 1900' with PW's initials (*see right*). If the window was made c.1900 it would be one of Woodroffe's earliest; maybe this is why there are no little flowers or daisies in this window.



Jane Stuart Wortley left two sons and five daughters, one of whom, Mary Caroline Stuart Wortley, on Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 1880 married the 2nd Earl of Lovelace, Ralph Gordon Noel King-Noel, a grandson of Lord Byron and Anne Isabella (Annabella) Milbanke. Annabella's mother was Judith Noel, related to the Noels of Exton & Campden through Andrew Noel (d.1562) and his two wives, Dorothy Conyers (d.1548) the Milbanke Noel line and Elizabeth Hopton Perient (d. after 1562) the Campden Noel line.

Another window in this Ripley church commemorates the development of cycling and Annie & Harriet Dribble, landladies of the local pub The Anchor, who were famous for welcoming London weekend cyclists. The vicar used to take a special service for cyclists on Sundays.

There is also another interesting connection. The Hautboy Inn at Ockham (not far away) was built in 1864 by William King, 1st Earl of Lovelace, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and owner of Ockham Park. Lovelace adopted a neo-gothic architectural style for his property throughout the area and used the famous Ockham bricks, baked in the brickyards off Long Reach, for which the Earl had received a medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851. The Inn was adorned with quatrefoils and highly decorated mock-Tudor windows and Lovelace is said to have personally superintended the bending by steam of all the roof beams. It was a process on which the Earl, as an authority, had delivered a paper to the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1849. Conscious of his family connections he decorated the outside walls of the Hautboy with five shields of arms, each surmounted by the Earl's coronet. Three of these shields contain the King arms (three silver spearheads on a black field beneath three axe-heads on a blue field) with an inescutcheon or shield within a shield bearing the arms of Byron (three red bendlets on a silver field). This commemorated the marriage in 1835 of Lovelace, then Lord King, with Augusta Ada, only daughter of the poet, Lord Byron and Annabella Milbanke. The other two shields bear the arms of Noel (red trellis work with an ermine corner on a gold field) and mark 1860 when the Earl inherited a fortune from his wife's relatives, the Noel family. In order to acquire this wealth the Earl adopted the name and the arms of Noel and most of his buildings from then on carried the quartered arms of King and Noel and thus he became William King-Noel.

The Hautboy Inn - the name is derived from the French haut-bois, the wooden wind-instrument now known as the oboe - had its moment of notoriety in October 1898 when Mrs. Martha Sprague, the landlady, refused to serve Viscountess Harberton, a prominent Radical Dress campaigner, with lunch in the coffee room and instead offered her accommodation in the more spartan bar parlour. Mrs. Sprague had objected to the knickerbocker costume which the Viscountess wore for cycling instead of the then usual full-length skirt, because she felt it might upset her coffee room customers. A prosecution for failing to provide a traveller with refreshment was brought by the Cyclist's Touring Club on Lady Harberton's behalf, but at the Surrey Quarter Sessions in Kingston in April 1899 the case was dismissed on the ground that the bar parlour was adequate, even for a Viscountess. The Earl of Lovelace died in 1893 and his Ockham estates and titles, including the Hautboy Inn were inherited, first by his elder surviving son, Ralph Gordon Noel-King Milbanke, 2nd Earl of Lovelace, and finally by his grand-daughter Ada Mary Noel-King. On Ada Mary's death in 1957 the Hautboy Inn, like the rest of the Ockham property, passed out of the family.

CCHS has recently been alerted to another window of ten panels made by Woodroffe (*see [www.InisFada.org](http://www.InisFada.org)*). Inisfada was a massive mansion built between 1916 and 1920 on Long Island, New York for Nicholas F. Brady, a wealthy American Catholic businessman. It had a chapel dedicated to St Genevieve, named after Nicholas Brady's wife Genevieve Garvan of Hartford, Connecticut, whom he married in 1906. Following their deaths leaving no children, in 1940 it became a residence for Jesuits on retreat, continuing thereafter as a retreat centre. The website describes the windows, but does not mention the maker, but CCHS has identified Jesse Taylor photos of Woodroffe's work which match this description: "The stained glass window is a thing of rare excellence. St. Genevieve, patroness of Paris and also of Mrs. Brady, is in the centre holding in her hand the church of Notre Dame. Next to her is St. Nicholas, patron of Mr. Brady; on the opposite side is St. John the Baptist. On either end are St. Martin of Tours and Joan of Arc. In the upper section you see St. Boniface, St. Patrick, St. Michael the Archangel. The colouring in this window is particularly glowing in the noonday sun." It appears that this historic landmark, after much local protest, was demolished in 2013 and we understand that the Jesuits moved the mansion's ornate chapel to Fordham University's Bronx campus. We hope with the Woodroffe stained glass windows too. I am grateful to Diana Evans for information about the Hautboy Inn, Jenny Bruce and Angela Walters for the Inisfada facts. Other information is gleaned from visits to these churches, their guide booklets and Peter Cormack's 1982 Woodroffe Exhibition catalogue.

# William Bartholomew's Sermon on 15th May 1660

Jill Wilson

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King Charles II landed in Dover on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1660, knowing that he would be welcomed as the rightful king and that the period of Civil War and Commonwealth had ended. He had been proclaimed king in London ten days earlier and the proclamation had been read all over the country to scenes of great rejoicing. One of these was Gloucester, which had been a major Parliamentary military stronghold during the Civil War. It is clear from an account, published in 1660<sup>i</sup>, that the mayor, aldermen and councillors were at great pains to ensure that their changed allegiance would be made manifest. No doubt this was in part due to the fact that the mayor was Colonel Toby Jordan and his own regiment was still present there, as was also Colonel Twiselton and his regiment. At the mayor's orders the people of Gloucester were told on the preceding Saturday 'at market time by beat of drum' – the drummers came from both regiments - that the proclamation would be read on the following Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> May in the market place. On that day, all was prepared. A two level dais (termed a 'scaffold') had been erected whereon the important attendees were to sit according to their status. Yellow hangings were in place with the royal arms displayed behind the mayor's chair. For the public who would attend, the cisterns had been emptied and the water replaced by wine. Wine and cakes were provided too for the militia and other attendees. Not surprisingly an estimated total – 'men, women and children, ministry, many of the gentry ...' of at least 10,000, including the troops, were present at the due time.

There was a procession to the cathedral with trumpets sounding, through streets 'adorned with garlands', and everyone 'in their several garbs befitting their estate and degree'. In the cathedral 'an excellent and seasonable sermon'<sup>ii</sup> was preached by none other than 'Mr. Bartholomew, minister of Cambden'. Then it seems the mayor went back to his own house, whence later he was escorted by 'the sheriffs with the tipstaves and the aldermen' and many others with all pomp to the prepared place where after fanfares of trumpets and a sheriff intoning 'O yes' the proclamation was read to the assembled crowd and troops. The mayor then stood, raising his sword, and on that signal the soldiers fired their guns and the crowd shouted 'God save King Charles the second, long live King Charles'. The 'rejoycings' continued for a long time but when they died down after a second 'O yes' a House of Commons declaration was read out. This too was followed by more volleys and shouts in support of the new king. Celebrations continued with church bells ringing, bonfires, fireworks and similar activities, it seems long into the night.

It may seem strange that William Bartholomew should be the one to give this sermon. A clue is in the text of the published story, written it seems on the day after the event. It appears that he would have been in Gloucester to give a sermon on that Tuesday in any case for the explanatory words '(whose lecture-turn it was)' follow his name. During the Commonwealth period 'lectures' were regularly given during the week and, one supposes, there would have been a rota of speakers who provided such sermons for Gloucester cathedral. Although this cannot at present be proven it seems very likely that he gave the same or a very similar sermon the following Sunday, here in St James's church. Certainly, it has up to now been assumed that the sermon was preached here<sup>iii</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> BGAS Trans., Vol. 132, 2014; pp. 185-6: *Appendix to 'The Civil War Defences of Gloucester'*, John Rhodes.

<sup>ii</sup> This was subsequently published in London and dedicated to Lady Juliana. The reference given for the text is 'Luke 7. 21, 22: however in a modern edition of the King James Bible this text is found at Luke chapter 11; verse 21; When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace: verse 22, But when a stronger that he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour, wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils.

<sup>iii</sup> 'On a Strong Man evicted by a Stronger Man than He': *Campden, A New History*, p. 120.



# Traditional Cotswold Roofs

Roger Johnson

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The Cotswolds are renowned for their beautiful stone built buildings. The stone tiles complement that beauty with their mellow weathered appearance, graduated sizes diminishing towards the ridge and irregular edges. William Morris the father of the Arts and Crafts movement expressed succinctly the view that a traditional Cotswold roof has “the orderly beauty of a fish’s scales or a bird’s feathers”.<sup>1</sup>

**Fig.1. A traditional Cotswold stone roof showing the stone-tiles diminishing in size towards the ridge and a ‘swept valley’ at the junction with the dormer.**



With the exception of expensive prestigious buildings which were roofed with stone slates, most domestic buildings on the Cotswolds and in Chipping Campden originally had straw thatched roofs. Thatch is probably the oldest form of roof covering. Until the end of the Middle Ages nearly all smaller buildings

were thatched. This was especially so in the north of the Cotswolds where corn and wheat was more common than in the south.<sup>2</sup> Before the modern strains of wheat were developed good quality long straw was common, cheap and locally available. Thatched roofs require a steep pitch roof of an angle of at least 45 to 50 degrees to make sure there is adequate rainwater run-off. The large overhang at eaves ensures water is thrown clear of the supporting walls and window and door openings. Lead gutters with down-pipes were rare before the 18th C.<sup>3</sup>

Progressively from the 17th C buildings were being roofed with stone slates.<sup>4</sup> This may be due to the fire risk with thatched roofs. Alternatively it is more likely as a result of the “The Great Re-Building” that swept the country between the mid-16th to the late 17th C, where many new buildings were built and existing buildings were modernised. This boom was fuelled by the diversion of money and resources from ecclesiastical to secular building following the Dissolution and the Restoration.<sup>5</sup>

The ‘Cotswold slate’ is not a true slate in the geological sense. True slate is a metamorphic rock which was originally a shale which was then transformed by heat or pressure or both into a rock. The Oolitic limestone from which the Cotswold slate is formed is a sedimentary rock. A correct term for the Cotswold slate is ‘tile-stone’.<sup>6</sup>

## **Where do the tiles-stones come from?**

The geology of the Cotswolds is dominated by two limestone formations - the Great and the Inferior Oolite. The Great Oolite overlies the Inferior with a layer of Fullers Earth (predominately mudstone) sandwiched between the two. The limestone from which the tile-stones are made is a sandy, fissile or laminated rock and is found at the base of the Great Oolite.

In the North of the Cotswolds most of the Great Oolite has been eroded and planed away exposing the Inferior Oolite 'freestone' from which many of the fine Cotswold buildings in the Chipping Campden area have been built.

However there are some areas where the base of the Great Oolite remains and here the laminated tile-stones may be found quite near the surface. The stone was quarried extensively around Naunton and Whittington, but the tile-stone for buildings in Chipping Campden were most likely sourced from shallow workings found between Snowhill and Hinchwick.<sup>6</sup>

### **How are the tile-stones made?**

In some instances suitable limestone for roofing would lie close to or at the surface and would be gathered or quarried and split manually with picks. These were called 'presents' because it seemed as if they were a gift for Cotswold inhabitants.

The stones were then normally cut to size at the quarry using a 'slate cutter' and sorted into groups depending on their size. A 'slate rule' would be used for this purpose. The wooden rule was about 600mm (2ft) long with a nail or screw at the head corresponding to the nail hole in the slate. The rule was cut with grooves for each 25mm (1inch) with a notch for each half-inch. Depending on their length the tile-stones would be categorised into named groups, for example: 'short pricks' 'long bachelors' 'long fourteens' etc. The names varied depending on the locality.

The 'presents' were thicker and heavier but better quality than the mined tile-stones which were called 'pendles' and were found typically in the Stonesfield Slate series. 'Pendles' were usually mined when the supply of 'presents' were exhausted. The 'pendles' were cut from slabs of limestone up to 300mm (1ft) thick which were brought to the surface while 'green' (high moisture content). They would be laid in fields and covered to prevent them drying out. The covers would be removed when the first frost arrived and the saturated stone would freeze, expand and split the stone along the laminations producing thin smooth stones for use as tile-stones on roofs.<sup>7</sup>

Such importance was attached to the first frost that in some areas of the Cotswolds the village church bells would be rung in order to summon folk to the fields to separate and collect the slabs of laminated limestone.<sup>7</sup>

Alternatively the 'pendle' stone would be split along the laminations or bedding planes with a suitable hammer and chisel.

The holes for hanging the tile-stone were made with a pointed hammer called a 'slating pick' that looked like a modern day ice axe. The micaceous nature of the rock helped with making a neat hole because the tiny layers are split off first before the hole is pierced.

### **Why are the large stones laid at the eaves and diminish in size towards the ridge?**

A roof built with Cotswold stone or tile-stone is by its nature 'leaky' because the stones are not a tight fit one with another. So there are gaps around each tile-stone. With the small tile-stones there are more gaps than the large. During rainfall the volume of water increases as it flows down the roof. Larger stones with fewer joints cope better with water run off which is concentrated at the base of the roof. In addition the tiles were given a slight tilt or 'bell cast', slightly flattening the roof pitch at the eaves. Before gutters became common the larger stones would overhang at the eaves and throw rainwater clear of the building beneath.

There are those who say the stones diminish or are graduated in size towards the top because the roofers did not want to have to carry the heaviest stones further up the roof slope than was necessary.<sup>2</sup>

Each tile-stone is heavy, typically up to 20kg (46lb) each. This is a considerable load for a timber roof to support. However the load capacity of the roof is significantly increased if the smaller and lighter stones are placed at the ridge which is usually the centre of the span.

### **Why are Cotswold roofs at such a steep pitch?**

In a manner similar to a thatched roof the steep pitch on a tile-stone roof, typically 50 to 55 degrees or so to ensure there is adequate rain-water run-off. Also the steep pitch reduces the risk of snow blowing back through the joints around the tile-stones.

The roof pitch may originate from when the roof was formerly thatched and then later tiled.

### **How are the tile-stones fixed to the roof?**



Tile-stones used to roof Roman villas have been found with the iron nails still in place. During the Middle Ages and later the tile-stones were fixed to the timber tiling batten with oak pegs, or in some cases sheep bones<sup>3</sup> which hung over the batten. Today, galvanised or copper nails are used which are cheaper than oak pegs and equally effective.

**Fig.2. The underside of a roof showing the timber rafters and tiling battens. The oak pegs can be seen which pass through a hole on the top of the tile-stones which are then hung over the timber batten.**

### **How long will the tile-stones last?**

Oolitic limestone is water soluble and in time will erode especially so because rain water is slightly acidic. Some say a tile-stone will last about 180 to 200 years<sup>2</sup> but 100 years or so is more likely.<sup>8</sup>

Recently Cotswold tile-stones were replaced on a Chipping Campden house built in 1909. The tile-stones being replaced were original having been installed when the house was

built. The original thickness of the tile-stones had been approximately 20 to 30mm but at the time of replacement were 7mm to 10mm. The weathering of the tile-stones was more severe on the west and south aspects, typically exposed to the prevailing winds. Therefore with a Cotswold stone roof, the tile-stones often need replacing every 100 years or so.<sup>8</sup>

Moss was sometimes tucked into the joints in the tile-stones to increase weather tightness and insulation, but moss is acidic and there can be premature deterioration of the tile-stone.<sup>7</sup>

### **Why do Cotswold roofs sometimes sag?**

Before the advent of power tools, timber was felled, cut and shaped using hand tools. 'Green' unseasoned timber was much easier to work than dried seasoned timber so it was often 'green' when used in construction. As the timber dried, the timber experienced shrinkage and cracking. As the timber was loaded it would often deform because the timber was still 'soft'. These deformations remained and became permanent.

### **What is a 'swept valley'?**

The flowing geometry of the thatched roof enabled it to twist up and down and around any dormer windows or corners in the roof. When tile-stones replaced thatch as the roof covering of choice these rounded forms were no longer possible. The ideal form is a simple pitch with no interruptions or corners, hips or turns. However the skilled roofers of their day developed techniques where the roof could turn through angles. A 'swept valley' is one such technique. The tile-stones were reduced in width and turned the corner in a seamless curve. The more commonly

used lead valley gutter was avoided because lead was not readily available in the Cotswolds and was therefore expensive.

### **Are Cotswold stone roofs still used today?**

There are a few quarries producing the traditional tile-stones for use on roofs, but they are expensive if compared with more modern materials. Tile-stones may be recycled from derelict buildings.

Following the construction of the Stroudwater and Thames-Severn canal and especially the railways, Welsh slate became an economic alternative to Cotswold stone. The slate could be split into slabs of uniform thickness and size and was much thinner than the laboriously made and costly Cotswold stone. Slate was much lighter too, enabling the roof timbers to be substantially smaller. Slates can also be laid to a flatter pitch than stone - down to 30 degrees depending on their size producing a further cost saving.

An imitation tile-stone manufactured from concrete and reinforced with fibre-glass is frequently used on new buildings. It gives the appearance of the traditional Cotswold tile-stone and is probably more durable.

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*These notes are compiled in good faith using information and opinion from a variety of sources. The author cannot guarantee the accuracy of such information or opinion or its context and thus accepts no responsibility for any misdescriptions, errors or omissions. The notes are for general information only and must not be relied upon for any commercial, technical or professional purpose. In such circumstances the reader is advised to satisfy him or herself of the position, if necessary, by seeking the advice of a suitably qualified professional or specialist. Any views expressed by the author are his own and do not necessarily reflect those of Chipping Campden History Society.*

## **Stop Press**

### **Visits for 2016 - Advance notice**

The dates and venues for our programme of visits for next year, which are organised jointly with the Campden Society, have now been finalised as follows:

**Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> May:** Sulgrave Manor (near Banbury) and Canons Ashby House (near Daventry).

**Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> July:** Blaenavon National Coal Museum and the Three Choirs Vineyard, Newent.

**Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> September:** Dyrham Park and St. John the Baptist Parish Church, Cirencester.

Full details and booking forms will be distributed to all members in early November.

# Chipping Campden's Charters

Allan Warmington

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*This explanation of the Campden charters was prepared by Allan Warmington in 2003, with additions from Jill Wilson.*

A Royal Charter was the formal instrument by which a sovereign granted or confirmed lands, liberties, titles or immunities upon his subjects in perpetuity. It is sometimes an Inquisition, when the facts and title deeds were investigated before rights were conferred, or sometimes an Inspecimus, when it was a certified copy of an earlier document. Charters usually related to the period 1199 to 1516, after which charters were replaced by Letters Patent as the form for a royal grant. They are 'open' documents, intended for public consumption (Latin *patere* = to open).

## **The Henry VIII Charter (Letters Patent)**

The original is held at Gloucester Record Office and is written in Latin. The 38th year of Henry VIII reign ran from 22 April 1546 to his death on 28 January 1547, so the date of this charter is 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1546.

The manor of Campden had been without a single resident lord since the demise of Roger de Somery in 1273 and had been divided for some hundreds of years. Broad Campden and Combe had both been separated from the rest in the twelfth century, while for the last 270 years what remained (the Borough i.e. the centre of Campden today, Westington the hamlet at the end of Sheep Street and Berrington i.e. the area near St James's church) had been shared between several different lords.

Sir Thomas Smyth inherited the lordship of part of the manor of Campden by marriage in about 1538. Through various grants and purchases of lands held by others including the dissolved monasteries, Smyth succeeded in reuniting the manor and by 1553 he had become lord of the whole of Campden manor. It seems very likely that the local burgesses and other worthies had grown used to organising things themselves during the intervening centuries, whether by controlling the Courts Leet and Baron or in other ways. So the privileges of the lord and his tenants were probably in dispute. Smyth seems therefore to have tried to clarify the matter by requesting copies of some ancient charters. This is the first response he got, dated 1546. It is a copy of a Writ issued by Edward I in 1273 ordering an inquisition into all the lands and holdings in the greater part of Campden, followed by a copy of the resulting Inquisition which details all the holdings of the lord, names all the agricultural tenants, their holdings and the rents they paid, and names about 100 inhabitants of the borough, with their holdings and rents. It also names the four heirs who were to be lords of Campden from that time on. It has a large wax seal showing the King on the throne holding sceptre and orb.

Thus it is not surprising that Sir Thomas sought to discover the rights and privileges of the lord of the manor by acquiring copies of appropriate charters. Those that have survived make no mention of any rights or powers belonging to the burgesses, whether acquired by charter or otherwise. One may wonder if he used his wealth and influence just to obtain the information he required to challenge the townsfolk or whether he destroyed any documents that contained information prejudicial to his own powerful position. Sir Thomas, and after him his son, were unpopular with the townsfolk and residents; certainly more than one local landowner who resisted him ended up facing the court of Star Chamber – where Sir Thomas knew most, perhaps all, of the councillors who sat in judgement.

## **The Philip and Mary Charter (Letters Patent)**

The original is held in Gloucester Record Office and is written in Latin. The 1<sup>st</sup> year of Philip & Mary's joint reign runs from 25<sup>th</sup> July 1554 to 5<sup>th</sup> July 1555. So this document dates to 20<sup>th</sup> June 1555.

The document issued by Henry VIII in 1547 clearly did not give Smyth the information he needed and he seems to have made another request for early documents to do with the Borough and market. This led to this second document, issued in 1555 in the first years of the reign of Mary I (or Philip and Mary as the joint monarchy was then called). The original charter of the Borough, dated about 1185, has never been found, but this document reproduces two 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century charters confirming the privileges of the lord in relation to them. The first, dated 1247, grants free warren (the right to hunt and to claim all game) to the then Lord of the Manor (Sir Roger de Somery) in all his lands in Campden and grants him the right to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays and a four-day fair annually round about St James's day. The second, dated 1407, grants a second annual three day fair round about St George's day to a later lord of the Manor, Sir Richard Stafford.

What neither of these two documents provide is the confirmation, which was issued in 1249, of the privileges of the burgesses of the borough, their freedom to trade, and the limit of 12d. on any fine imposed on them by the Lord of the Manor. Whether or not this omission was deliberate we cannot say.

### **The James I Charter (Letters Patent)**

In about 2000 when researching the new Campden History book, CADHAS found this original James I document at Leicester Record Office amongst the collection of the Noel family, who were later Lords of the Manor of Campden. It was parchment, folded up, fragile, very eaten away in places and probably had never been looked at for two centuries. It had been in a trunk hidden away in the Earl of Gainsborough archives on the Exton Estate. The Noel family and Earls of Gainsborough were descendants of Sir Baptist Hicks, Lord of the Manor of Campden from 1606 to 1629. It is written in Latin and dates from 1605. There has been a transcript of this charter in Sir Robert Atkyns 'Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire', first published in 1712, but the actual charter was thought to be lost 150 years ago.

The Smyths do not seem to have been popular Lords of the Manor among the townspeople who had had many years of relative freedom from control during the rather tolerant lordship of their predecessors. Little is known of the feeling under Sir Thomas, but when he was succeeded by his son, Anthony, matters seems to have come to a head, to the extent that James I was petitioned by the townspeople to grant them a new borough charter.

And so, in 1605, Campden was given a new Royal charter. It would appear to have been paid for (both fees and the necessary bribes) by money embezzled from the Grammar School funds. A Court of Chancery's decision on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1627 decreed inter alia that the defendants must account for the missing money - and were not permitted to include (presumably as 'legitimate expenses') anything spent on procuring a corporation for the Town.

The Charter first states that the burgesses of Campden have from time out of mind had certain liberties, franchises, etc., and that since the original borough charters have been lost they have besought a new charter. It goes on to create a quite new free Borough providing the burgesses with freedoms and privileges and incorporating them into a corporate body under the name of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Chipping Campden.

After defining who can be a burgess, it creates a High Steward, fourteen Capital Burgesses, of whom two are to be elected Bailiffs, and twelve Inferior Burgesses. It sets out at length the powers and duties of the Burgesses and in fact names the original Steward and Burgesses.

It was under this charter that the Borough operated until it was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1884.

Brian Smith, Gloucestershire County Archivist, in the GCC Local History Bulletin of Spring 1972 recounted how these first two charters, thought to be lost, were shown to him by a Kensington antique dealer in 1968, but he was not able to acquire them for the County Archives "to bring them back to their rightful home" until 1971.

# A Campden Cricketer and some Curious Facts

David West

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*This article is a result of a query to the Archive Room in 2014 (ref. 14/025). The full version of David West's family tree research, (Hornes, etc.) is now in CCHS Archives (Accession number 2015/013/G).*

Edwin Kettle Horne was baptised, along with brothers Edgar and William, at St. Mark's Church, Birmingham on 12th June 1864, but he was actually born in Chipping Campden 1st April 1861 (ref. 6d 558). The boys' parents were John Horne and Mary Ann Kettle, who had married in Campden on 23rd September 1852, when John was a 28 year old bachelor seedsman, the son of a local farmer and Mary Ann was a 26 year old spinster, eldest of nine children born to John Kettle, a local auctioneer, solicitor's clerk & insurance agent. Censuses reveal that Mary Ann's father, John Kettle, was born in Cripplegate, Middlesex and her mother, also called Mary Ann, in Saxmundham, Suffolk and only her four youngest siblings were born in Campden, the rest including Mary Ann in Saxmundham.

In 1871 John Horne, age 47, and his wife Mary née Kettle, aged 45, were living in Campden High St next to the Live & Let Live Inn, at what is now Cheltenham House, where he traded as a seedsman and bookseller. They had six sons living with them: John age 17 born about 1853, Charles William age 15 b.c.1856, Edgar age 11 b.c.1860, Edwin Kettle age 9 born in 1861, William age 7 b.c.1864 and Septimus Augustus Kettle age 5 b.c.1866. Research showed that Septimus was the seventh child, as their third son, Henry James born in 1857, was buried at St James Church, Campden on 25th August 1861, aged 4 years.

In the 1881 census Edwin age 19 is found boarding with Harry Smith, a school master and his family as a teacher's assistant at Bank House School, Alcester Road, Kings Norton. The 1891 census showed Edwin, aged 29, still single back in Campden High St with his parents, [Ed. at their seeds, ironmongery & stationery shop, between the Old Grammar School and the Live and Let Live near the female figure in this photo, right, now Cheltenham House] giving his occupation as a "cricketer". We have not found out yet for which team he played



cricket, a local team or a County team? However, in 1901 Edwin is in Aylestone, Leicester as the County Cricket Ground Manager with a wife Maria, née Edge, whom he had married in 1895. (Marriage Registered July-September at Basford Notts, ref. 7b 295.) E.E. Snow's 'History of Leicestershire Cricket' (Backus, 1949) tells the story of Edwin Kettle Horne ("Ted") from 1893 to 1902 and the Leicestershire CCC archivist wrote:

"Ted" Horne became groundsman at Grace Road in 1893. He came from Gloucestershire with a big reputation as a groundsman and sportsman. After a difficult start, he took over from quite an idiosyncratic groundsman who had interesting ideas. By the end of his time at Grace Road in 1900, he was producing some of the best wickets in the country. In 1901, Leicestershire moved to the new county ground at Aylestone Road between the King Power Stadium and Leicester Tigers' Welford Road ground (it is still there, surrounded by flats now). Ted was responsible for the new square and produced satisfactory wickets in a very short space of time." [Ed. I wonder if the fact that his father was a seedsman had helped him to develop a good cricket pitch!] In 1902 Ted moved to Kirby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire where he took up farming and the 1911 census shows Edwin and his wife having had 2 children, which had both died. Edwin himself died 11<sup>th</sup> February 1941, aged 80.

Edwin's youngest brother Septimus Augustus Kettle Horne, however, was baptised on 17th July 1870 in Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on his third birthday. Twenty years later on 1st September 1890 Septimus. A.K. Horne married Emily Ellen Sreeves when he was the estate clerk at Ragley Hall, Arrow, near Alcester where his mother-in-law, Silvina Sreeves, second wife and widow of William Sreeves, was the Lodge Gate keeper and where they were also living in 1891 with Emily's sister, Silvina Jane Mustin Sreeves. Eventually Septimus became the Accountant and Estate Manager at Ragley Hall.

Eight years after their marriage Septimus A.K. Horne and Emily Sreeves had one son, Rupert William, born on 1st October 1898 and baptised at Arrow Church on 4th November 1898. On the baptism records Rupert's father is named as EDWIN K. Horne!! However, Rupert's subsequent birth and marriage certificates state S.A.K Horne as his father. Was this an error or was there more to be found? Emily Ellen died 26<sup>th</sup> December 1907 from a chest infection and is buried at Arrow churchyard.

Meanwhile Emily's sister Silvina Jane Mustin Sreeves, spinster aged 40, married a John Edward Hopekinson (a widower age 38 and a gardener at Arrow vicarage) on 27th September 1904 and S.A.K. Horne was a witness. However in 1906 at Alcester Petty Sessions in a case of wife desertion, Silvina was granted a legal separation from Hopekinson, as he was now living with his cousin and her child, age 3 and Hopekinson was named as the father. S.A.K Horne appeared as a character witness for Silvina. On 29<sup>th</sup> March 1910 in Aston Register Office, Birmingham by special licence Silvina secretly married Septimus Horne, a widower, (ref. 6d 553) giving her own details as Jane Mustin, aged 44 and a spinster! Septimus Horne's dates match up exactly, but Jane Mustin told lies about her name, age, parents, etc. She was only legally separated, even though Hopekinson had gone on to marry a third wife bigamously. The 1911 census taken the following year shows Septimus A.K. Horne, head of the household, age 44, a widower living at Ragley Hall Lodge Gates in Arrow with his son Rupert age 12 and his mother-in-law Silvina with her married daughter Silvina Jane Mustin Hopekinson, age 46, housekeeper! Silvina and Septimus were keeping their recent bigamous marriage secret. [Ed. *The Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act was passed in 1907.*] Septimus did not die until 29th October 1931 at the age of 65 and Silvina in 1952. Probate was granted to Rupert William Horne, Motor Engineer (Emily's son).

My link in all this is through William Sreeves, lodge keeper and ranger at Ragley Hall and his first wife Elizabeth Hunt, my great great great grandparents. But it is the events at the Lodge Gates which fascinated me. Rumour had it that one of the Sreeves girls had an affair with a visitor to Ragley Hall, a Hapsburg from Austria, but was the visitor EDWIN K. Horne!!!! So I think Edwin K Horne had an affair with his brother's wife. Was it with his brother's knowledge? Septimus had no children in the first 8 years of marriage and none after. Or did Ellen start the affair in despair, Edwin being the closest to S.A.K Horne as to make little difference in the eventual outcome. Why did he marry S.J.M. Hopekinson (née Sreeves) secretly and bigamously? Why is it that only some of Horne children had their mother's maiden name whilst others did not? Many unanswered questions and I'm still looking for answers.

*CCHS added another related scandalous story: see pp.208/9 "New History" and pp.218/9 Whitfield. John Kettle, father of Mary Ann, was one of the Campden Capital Burgesses and clerk to J.R. Griffiths, Campden Solicitor. Mary Ann Kettle married John Horne in 1852, but in 1853 there developed a long dispute between Kettle and his fellow burgesses and bailiffs focused on the collection of subscriptions for the repair of the town hall roof. Kettle refused to relinquish the subscriptions collected, tried to seize the town hall and rents due, threatening to take the Corporation to High Court, incurring heavy costs for the Corporation. About 1860, Kettle removed himself to Birmingham taking with him the mace, robes, record books, which were not all finally returned until 1866 - with a conciliatory letter. So maybe scandal runs in the family!*



# Robert Harris 1581-1658

Diana Evans

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In response to the re-issue of Allan Warmington's article<sup>1</sup> in the Spring 2015 Issue of Signpost on Robert Harris, I have further information on him. His brother Richard lived in The Gables in Campden High Street in 1622, so I have followed this family. Some dates have been amended from Allan's original article owing to subsequent researches (some of it by Allan).

Robert Harris was born in Broad Campden in 1581, not 1578 as previously written. He was a son of John Harris, a yeoman whose family had originally come from Shropshire, and Elizabeth Hyron.<sup>2</sup> In the Cranfield papers of 1607-9 shown under landholders in Broad Campden is: 'John Harris holdeth a messg. and tenement with garden and orchard and payeth yerelie for chief rent: 1 race of ginger'. This rent would have been payable to the Lord of the Manor, at that time Anthony Smyth. John was listed as one of six freeholders in Broad Campden.

Robert was educated at Campden Free (Grammar) School, thence to Worcester and then Magdalen Hall, Oxford (1597-1600), when his relative Robert Lyster (aka Lyson) was principal.<sup>2</sup> In order to obtain tuition in philosophy he taught Greek and Hebrew. Whilst he was at Oxford he was brought under the strong puritan influence of his tutor, Mr. Goffe.<sup>6</sup> He was intended for the law but changed to the church.

In 1604 when Oxford University was dissolved on account of the plague, he returned home to Campden and it was in that year that the incident quoted in the Spring edition of Signpost occurred.<sup>2</sup> This was the first sermon he had preached and was during the incumbency of John Jennings (vicar 1576-1616). Had Jennings been a puritan, a bible would have been present. The text Harris chose of St. Paul Romans XI is given in the King James's Bible of 1611 as 'Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved'. (Would he have used a Latin bible or Tyndale's New Testament, first published in 1526?)

Robert returned to Oxford and studied theology for 10 years (BD 1614)<sup>5</sup>, then in 1614 became vicar of Hanwell near Banbury, Oxfordshire, where the parsonage became a favourite resort for Oxford students.<sup>2</sup> When he was 'presented' to the living of Hanwell, he was 'examined' by Bishop Barlow of Rochester.<sup>2</sup> According to Robert Cook's *Chipping Campden School*: 'Both were classical scholars, so the examination was conducted in Greek until "at last they were both scoted and to seek of words, whereupon they both fell a-laughing and so gave up"'. (H.E.D. Blakiston, MA, *Oxford College Histories*, Trinity College 1898)<sup>4</sup>

He made himself famous for his zeal as one of the Commissioners in Oxfordshire for ejecting scandalous ministers during the Commonwealth.<sup>5</sup> He held the office of one of the visitors for the University of Oxford who legally controlled the university.<sup>4</sup> He preached at St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Saviour's, Southwark, as well as other London churches and in his own neighbourhood.<sup>2</sup>

In 1642 he was chosen as one of the divines to be consulted by Parliament and preached before the House of Commons on 25th May. In that year also he received the living of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, after being ejected from his Hanwell parish by the Royalist troopers quartered there after the battle of Edgehill. He was made one of the Westminster Assembly.<sup>2</sup>

He became President of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1648 at the age of 67. This was towards the end of the Civil Wars and according to Cook, 'The previous President had been expelled for his opposite political and religious views. Oxford dons were as sharply divided as the rest of the country'.<sup>4</sup> The

living of Garsington, Oxfordshire, went with the headship. He lectured once a week at All Souls' College and preached at Garsington on Sundays.<sup>2</sup>

Blakiston's *History of Trinity College* quotes a writer of the time describing Dr. Harris as 'a very eminent preacher, his hair rather white than grey, his speech grave, natural and pathetic. I never heard any sermons which became the persons who pronounced them so well as did him.'<sup>4</sup> He published a large number of his sermons.

He died in 1658 and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, where a monument was put up to him, but this and others disappeared when the chapel was rebuilt. The Restoration of Charles II in 1660 might well have seen him ejected, as his predecessor had been – and as indeed he had been from his living at Hanwell, by Royalist troopers. (Blakiston)<sup>4</sup>

His friend William Durham, a kinsman and minister of Tredington, described him in 1660: 'Dr. Harris was a man of admirable prudence, profound judgement, eminent gifts and graces, furnished with all the singular qualifications which might render him a complete man, a wise governor, a profitable preacher and a good Christian.'<sup>2</sup>

In 1606 he had married Joan Whateley, the sister of his friend and vicar of Banbury, William Whateley. They had a large family of at least a dozen children.<sup>2</sup> His wife is said to have suffered from religious mania.<sup>10</sup> One of Robert's sons, Dr. Malachi Harris, became chaplain to Mary, the Princess of Orange, and Charles II amongst other things.<sup>2</sup>

Of Richard Harris, we do not know how long he lived in The Gables, the deeds for which property describe it as 'a messuage or tenement on the upper side of the street, formerly in the possession of Elizabeth Harris, widow' only start in 1735. Elizabeth Harris, widow, is included in a 1635 list of lessees and holders of the messuages, etc. paying Chief Rent, i.e. having been owned by the Crown in 1609". Rushen states<sup>5</sup> 'Richd. Harrys, mercer, and Elizth, his wife, and Elizth, his daughter', had a lease of premises on the upper side of High-street in 1622. My researches show that Richard was the son of John Harris of Broad Campden, yeoman, as mentioned in the Robert Harris article. The 1608 John Smith of North Nibley list of men in the county who could bear arms shows in Broad Campden, 'Richard Harrys, sonne of Jno Harrys, yeoman' 'aged about 20' listed under Musketeers (i.e. men of middle stature). Interestingly Robert Harris is not shown on this list, as he was at Oxford at this time.

Parish records show that on 8th November 1621 Richard Harris married Elizabeth Moseley, daughter of Thomas Moseley the elder, yeoman, of Broad Campden, but so far I have not found any record of Richard's death.

#### Sources:

1. CADHAS Newsletter 25th February 1992 Allan Warmington
2. Wikipedia
3. The Cranfield Papers, 1995/001/DT Box A4
4. *Chipping Campden School*, Robert Cook 1990, pp19-20 (incorrectly named as Richard)
5. *History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*, Rushen 1911 p56
6. *A History of Chipping Campden*, Christopher Whitfield 1958 p91
7. *Broad Campden*, J.P. Nelson 1971 p73
8. *The Book of Campden*, Geoffrey Powell 1982 p69
9. *Campden: A New History* ed. Allan Warmington 2005 p116
10. 'A Puritans Mind' [www.apuritansmind.com](http://www.apuritansmind.com)
11. *History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*, Rushen pp171/2

# Fieldwork Summary 2013 at Bourton-on-the-Hill

Chiz Harward

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*This report follows a fascinating talk by Chiz Harward to CCHS members on the 16th October 2014 and was first published in Transactions of Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 132, 2014 pp 251-3. It is reproduced here with the permission of Chiz Harward of Urban Archaeology excavating on behalf of LP Archaeology and also of the Greenstocks of the Horse and Groom Inn.*

## **Bourton-on-the-Hill, Land west of the Horse and Groom Inn, SO 17315, 32593.**

Following evaluation in 2011 by Cotswold Archaeology (Harward 2011), excavation by Chiz Harward (Urban Archaeology) for LP Archaeology in advance of construction of a new car park west of the Horse and Groom Inn revealed significant archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to medieval periods.

Residual flintwork includes three flint blades of probable Mesolithic date and an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead. A circular pit contained the well-preserved skeleton of a male aged 25-40. The skeleton was curled in a foetal position facing east, with an animal bone placed on the right shoulder. The pit fill contained a broken Middle Iron Age jar, burnt daub and animal bone, as well as fragmentary remains of human neonate.

An arc of seven undated postholes may comprise part of an undated prehistoric hut-circle. Truncating the arc of postholes was a 2.8m wide ditch, aligned southwest-northeast and returning to the southeast; ditch silts contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery.

A small stone-lined pit dated to the 1st century AD contained crop-processing residues, the backfill of the pit contained building rubble suggesting a nearby masonry structure; this and further Roman finds suggest domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Sherds of Early and Middle Saxon pottery indicate activity within the vicinity although no features of this date were observed.

Occupation resumed in the Late Saxon period, with a curving gully enclosing a series of rubbish pits containing Late Saxon ceramics and suggesting a focus of occupation immediately west of the site. Limited occupation continued with several pits, and possibly quarrying, before construction of a multi-room masonry building in the 13th century.

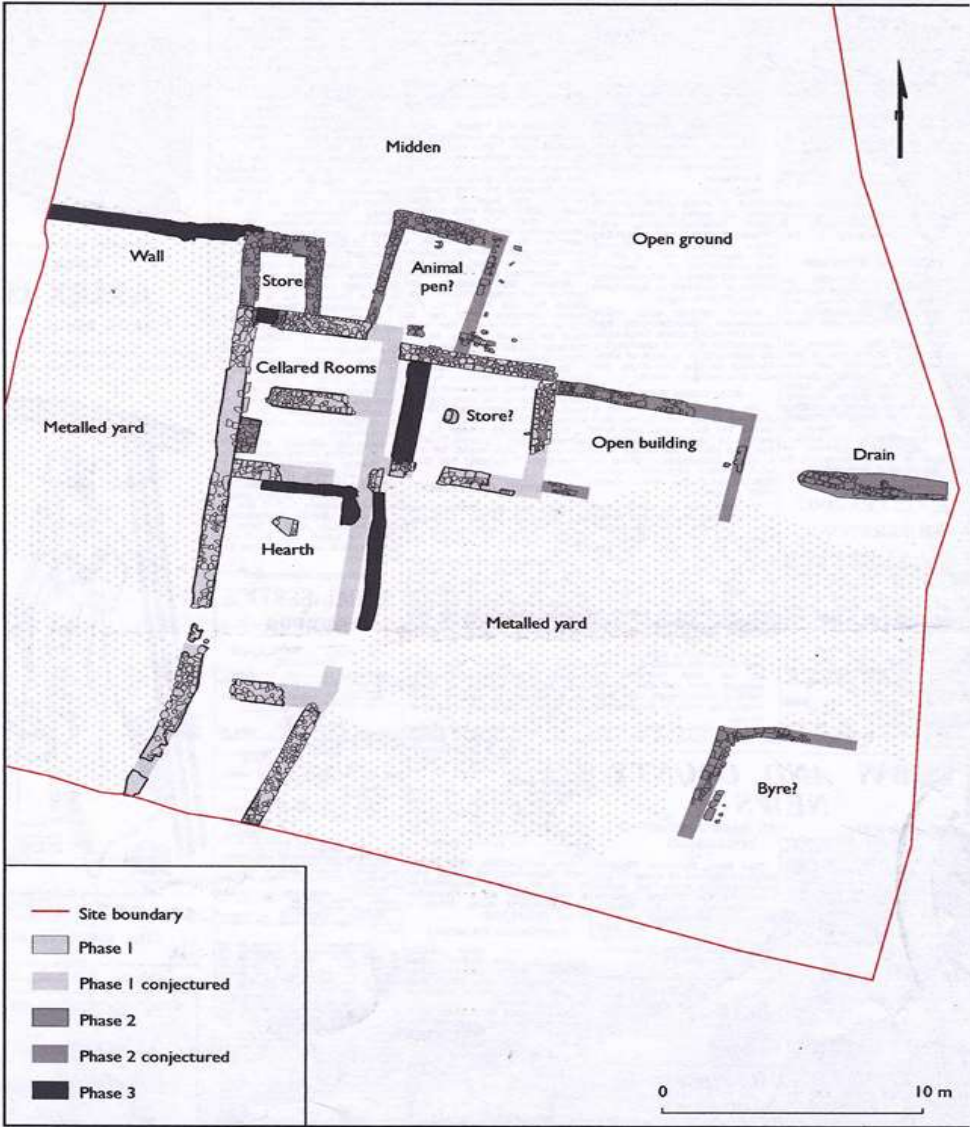
The building consisted of a north-south aligned masonry building divided into four rooms, terraced into the slope and facing east. A further room extended east from the northern end of the building. Metalled yards lay to east and west. The walls were constructed of local limestone with clay bonding and survived up to 1.2m in height; some walls were slighter and suggested timber-framed frontages. Doorways and evidence for timber doorframes were recorded. Floors were reworked in situ natural, with stone flags in one room. A single hearth was excavated.

More rooms were added: a small masonry cellar or store-room and a masonry animal pen were added to the north of the complex, and a further open-fronted room at the eastern end. A Masonry structure at the southeast of the site may be an animal byre or pen. Structural alterations indicate that the room in the northeast corner was demolished and infilled, although the cellar annex was retained and the buildings continued in use for some time.

The entire complex appears to have been systematically demolished in the late 15th century, with the buildings stripped of reusable stone and the site levelled using the discards stone and clay bonding material. There was no observable activity on the site after the 16th century and the site appears to have reverted to pasture.

Earthworks 130m west of the site have been interpreted as the remains of a medieval sheepcote associated with the manor of Bourton-on-the-Hill. The western part of Bourton-on-the-Hill was held by Westminster Abbey in the medieval period and was a centre for sheep farming. The site is currently interpreted as a medieval farm complex, probably associated with sheep farming on the open fields west of the village.

Harward C. *Land adjacent to the Horse and Groom Inn, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, Archaeological evaluation, 2011, Cotswold Archaeology.*



## CCHS Activities and News

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### Celebrating 575 Years of Chipping Campden School

Memories were flowing at the Campden School event in July, with families of all ages sharing the stories of their time at the school, including a 100 year-old teacher and a 101 year old 'old boy', as well as children about to enter the school this year. The displays featured drama productions, sports days, school trips and the histories of the Houses - Hicks, Fereby and Townsend. Gloucestershire Archives, a partner in the School Archive Project, loaned the School Minutes and Accounts 1629-1856, a very large leather-bound book of spidery writing which fascinated visitors.



The History Society is co-partner in the project, with members who are involved in researching the history of the school and developing the website. After Baptist Hicks 'rescued' the school, following the misappropriation of the funds by the Feoffees, he and the other Trustees secured its future with rents from farms in Barton-on-the-Heath: this is one



aspect of the history that is being investigated in detail, using records in Gloucestershire Archives. More recent events relate to the involvement of C.R. and Janet Ashbee, both governors of the school and at some odds with the Headmaster of the time, and our own archives are proving useful for this research.

Even more recent history is recounted in the recorded memories and photographs of local people who were at the school, stored in our CCHS archives. A member recalled the occasion of the Parents Association fund-raising Promises Auction, when she paid for A.L Jones, the Headmaster, to clean her kitchen. His efforts resulted in a photograph in the newspaper of him scrubbing the floor!

Ex-students and staff are contributing to the website and Facebook, creating a wide network of links – the Lottery funding ends at Christmas, but it is hoped that the research into the school's history will continue with volunteer contributors. **Photographs by Wendy Chapman.**

### Outings

On Tuesday 7th July members of the Campden and History Societies had an excellent day's outing to Bristol organised by member John Aylen. We did two walks with Blue Badge guides, the first around the city. In the new central open space of the city, Millennium Square (previously a railway marshalling yard, now with its 'Energy Tree', (a solar charger for mobile phones) are the silver-domed Planetarium, Science and Aquarium attractions and statues of Bristol's famous 'sons' – Cary Grant, William Penn founder of Pennsylvania, William Tyndale translator of the Bible into English, poet Thomas Chatterton buried in St Mary Redcliffe and one of seventy statues of Shaun the Sheep positioned around the city. Walking along the new Harbourside we could see the enormous regeneration of the wharfs, quays and warehouses, with views of the coloured Georgian terraces at Clifton. In the docks are Brunel's screw-propeller ship, the S.S. Great Britain, built in 1845 when he was only 23, and the replica of John Cabot's ship 'Matthew'. Spanning the harbour is a new pedestrian bridge, opened in 1999 to commemorate Bristol's association with the slave trade and

named Pero's Bridge after Pero Jones, a slave who was brought to Bristol in 1784.

At College Green we saw the Norman Archway, the Abbey of St Augustine, started in 1140 and elevated to a Cathedral 400 years later by Henry VIII, the City Hall, with its statue of an anonymous merchant, trade being the foundation of Bristol's wealth, and the Lord Mayor's chapel with its curious history. We saw an original 'Banksy' – he had been a pupil in the city.

In the merchant area we learnt about the important part Wills tobacco manufacturers played in giving buildings to the town; how Harvey's wine business had vast medieval cellars and tunnels running to the harbour (their delivery sledges were the reason for the unique metal reinforced edges to the pavements in Bristol). Outside the Corn Exchange we saw the 'nails' - large metal posts where bargains were struck and sealed and the origin of the expression 'paying on the nail'. In King Street we saw a variety of building styles and ages including the timber-framed Llandoger Trow Inn, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, Bristol Old Vic, built in 1760 and funded by 50 merchants who each paid £50; and then Queen's Square, the largest residential Georgian square in the country.

The afternoon tour was to Clifton Suspension Bridge. Clifton's development as a fashionable area



began in the 1730s, when wealthy Bristol merchants moved out of the town and built themselves houses 'in greenfield', including a Mansion House for the Lord Mayor. Our guide gave us the full history of the Suspension Bridge. A rich merchant, William Vicks, left £1000 in his will to be invested to build a stone bridge free of tolls. Several competitions were held with Thomas Telford as one of the judges and eventually a design by I. K. Brunel was chosen and started in 1831 but not completed until after his death in 1859. It finally opened in 1864.

The morning was a fascinating gallop through Bristol's history from its origins as Brigstow to vibrant 21st century city and the afternoon gave us a new perspective from the bridge.

### **CCHS Thursday Lecture Programme 2015 -2016**

**17<sup>th</sup> September:** "VAD Hospitals in Gloucestershire with Special Reference to the North Cotswolds." Geoff North, Cheltenham Historian.

**15<sup>th</sup> October:** "The Rise and Fall of Villages in the Middle Age - recent research at Compton Scorpion." Professor Christopher Dyer, Emeritus Professor, University of Leicester.

**19<sup>th</sup> November:** "From Father to Son, Henry VIII to Edward VI - the political scene in England in 1547." Dr. Sylvia Gill, Honorary Research Fellow, University of Birmingham.

**3<sup>rd</sup> December:** "John Fereby's Legacy, 575 years of Chipping Campden School." Campden School Research Group.

**21<sup>st</sup> January:** "Why Campden's Buildings look the way they do – maltesers, bananas and custard creams." Roger Johnson, CCHS.

**18<sup>th</sup> February:** "Anglo-Saxon Gloucestershire – Place Names and Archaeology." Dr. Simon Draper, Assistant Editor, VCH Oxfordshire.

**17<sup>th</sup> March:** "The Industrial Heritage of the Cotswolds." Dr. Ray Wilson, GSIA.

**21<sup>st</sup> April:** "Spade Husbandry - a History of Campden's Allotments." Judith Ellis, Chairman CCHS.

## Family History Group

The meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month, 7.30pm in the Court Room. Everyone is welcome. Last year we had a good variety of topics, delivered informally and with audience participation! Tess Taylor described the history of St. Catharine's Church and School from her research; we had a photo show of Campden scenes; one of the highlights was an amusing and instructive talk by David and Carole Webb about 'Caumpedene Pigs – a family history'. David described how they started in animal husbandry with no experience and ended up judging at events and showing their prizewinning pigs.

### Programme for 2015-2016

**22<sup>nd</sup> September:** "From Country Boys to Soldier Boys": remembering the 108 men and women from Weston and Aston-sub-Edge who served in the Great War. Paul Hughes.

**27<sup>th</sup> October:** "Cutts of Campden – a local family business." Nicholas Cutts.

**24<sup>th</sup> November:** "Campden in Yesteryear" - short films and clips, including the (in)famous 'Canterbury Tales', ending with a quiz.

No meeting in December.

**26<sup>th</sup> January:** Members' Research - three short presentations.

**23<sup>rd</sup> February:** "Celebrities in Campden."

**22<sup>nd</sup> March:** "Romany of the BBC" - A Ramble through the life of Rev. G. Bramwell Evens (1884-1943) Writer, Broadcaster and the U.K.'s first wildlife presenter. Diane Smith.

**26<sup>th</sup> April:** "Lt. Glossop and the Swimming Sports" Jan Brodie-Murphy

**24<sup>th</sup> May:** "Gardening's a pleasure." Margaret Fisher & Pearl Mitchell

## Research

As well as the ongoing research reported in the last issue, into Campden's Changing Landscape, Park Road houses and Campden High Street houses, work continues into the identification of places in the photographs taken by Jesse Taylor. One intriguing group from his glass plates was clearly taken abroad – Paris and Italy have been identified. Initially we thought that possibly Jesse Taylor had taken photographs of postcards, but closer inspection shows that these are 'real' images. One photograph is taken on the Quai d'Orsay (*see right*), others show a procession with Hotel-Dieu (oldest hospital in Paris) in the background and some churches in Assisi. We are now investigating passport registration, to see if we can prove that Jesse travelled to the Continent and brought back photos of life there.



We were offered some images of the Bricknell family and one was named as William Bricknell, landlord of the Bakers Arms and wheelwright, outside his workshop in Broad Campden. The property in the background was named as Maidenwell Manor and enabled us to identify another Jesse Taylor photo of an unknown house. This led us to check its history: In 1914 Maidenwell was purchased by the Gainsborough estate and renovated by F.L. Griggs, to include a coat of arms and possibly a sundial, which is shown in one photo. The house was occupied by the Dowager Countess of Gainsborough and later by Arthur Watkinson, who built the Broad Campden Swimming Baths.

See the CCHS website for all these stories.

## The CCHS website – [www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk](http://www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk)

New information is being added to our website all the time, so please do check every now and again. It may even inspire you to write a piece about your favourite Campden and District history topic! These are recent additions:

- Missed Alan Barclay's talk about Inclosure? Read all about it on the website
- British Film Institute archive film from 1935 about Campden
- Harriet Tarver – the Campden Poisoner!
- The Battle of Campden (or Mickleton) Tunnel
- Excerpts from Klaus Behr's prisoner-of-war diary

I would welcome articles about Jonathan Hulls, C.R. Ashbee, Ernest Wilson and other famous Campden people; also pieces about Campden mills, Grevel House, the religious life and buildings in Campden. Please note that Broad Campden is included in 'Campden'. We would be very pleased to receive articles about the history of Ebrington, Weston- and Aston-sub-Edge, Paxford and the Hidcotes.

There is also information about future talks and events, as well as the CCHS archive catalogue and back copies of Notes & Queries to browse through.

To make a contribution, please email Website Editor, Mary Fielding, [mary@friarsacre.com](mailto:mary@friarsacre.com)

### Recent Additions to the Archives

A local house clearance has resulted in some intriguing photographs, negatives and glass plates being donated to the Archives, together with farm account books and sale particulars. A recipe book, sadly missing its cover and date, is clearly local as the contributors are named ladies of Campden. Research into the names may help us in determining whether it was pre or post WWI. Some maps have also been added, prompting us to reorganise the map collection.

### Latest Publication

The fifth in our series of booklets about Campden's history has now been published.

This is '**The Story of Campden High Street**'.

Starting with a description of the landscape that made this town, the story progresses through the centuries, highlighting the buildings that have made the High Street so notable. It is not a 'town trail', but the map indicates the buildings that can be seen on a walk through the town.

Priced at £1.75, the booklet is sure to be as popular with visitors (and residents) as the others in the series.

