

Signpost



The Journal of Chipping Campden History Society

Issue no. 5

Autumn 2016



Bringing local history to life



Contents

		<u>Page</u>
Correspondence		1
Our Campden Friend – Hon. Gerard Eyre Wriothsesley Noel	Carol Jackson	2
J.B. Priestley and the Formation of the AONB	Vivienne McGhee	4
Rabbit Warrens and Chipping Campden’s Coneygree	David Gould	5
Who Lived Here?	Judith Ellis	7
Forgotten Benefactors of the School and Poor of Chipping Campden	Christopher Fance	9
Izod at The Palace	Alun Thomas	14
Speculative Geomorphology on Campden’s Rounded Hills Setting	Jill Wilson	17
CCHS News		19

From the Editor

This edition suddenly seems to have taken on a life of its own, with very useful articles about some names, familiar to us all in Campden – Noel, Izod, Horne, Priestley, the Coneygree and others, each providing information from a different angle – for instance, the very sad news about the recent death of Gerard Noel, Vivienne McGhee’s snippet marking the 50 years of the Cotswolds AONB, David Gould’s research into Rabbit Warrens, Judith Ellis’s speculation about where William Horne lived and Alun Thomas’s findings on an Izod in London. More Campden names are contained in Christopher Fance’s thorough account of a farm in Gretton, while Jill Wilson has used her interest in Geology to draw some speculative conclusions. I hope you all enjoy reading yet another fascinating collection of articles. Details of CCHS’s recent activities with some exciting news and the programme for future talks are also contained in the last few pages. Thank you to all contributors. Please keep your news, comments, research findings and articles coming in to me.

Signpost is published by Chipping Campden History Society. © 2016 ISSN 2056-8924
Editor: Carol Jackson
The Old Police Station, High Street, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, GL55 6HB.
tel: 01386-848840
e-mail: signpost@chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk
website: www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

Front cover illustration:

Photo by Ted Horwood, 1903, the building then called Izod’s Dairy, now ‘Bantam Tearooms’, from CCHS archives.

See article ‘Who Lived Here’ on page 7.

Correspondence

In April **Martin Wroughton**, a trustee of the "**Magic Attic**" – 'a Place for Serious Research or Gentle Reminiscence' wrote to us about this local history resource at the Sharpe's Heritage Centre, West Street, Swadlincote, Derbyshire (see their interesting website www.magicattic.org.uk) and a box of photos taken by H. J. Wain, a historian and contributor to local newspapers for over 60 years, some of which featured Campden. These originals have now been sent to Gloucestershire Family History. Magic Attic's large local history archive contains newspapers, photographs, maps, artefacts and family history information for South Derbyshire and surrounding areas.

We have also been notified of an interesting research project undertaken by University College, London about the **Legacies of British Slave Ownership**. Access the resulting database through website www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs. Parliament abolished slavery in the Caribbean colonies, Mauritius and the Cape in 1833, the trade in slaves having been abolished earlier in 1807. The state allocated £20 million to the Slave Compensation Commission established in 1833 and paid about half this sum to slave owners in Britain in compensation for their loss of slaves. There are account books with 46,000 handwritten entries and detailed records of owners and plantations. By the end of 1845 any unallocated money reverted to the Exchequer and the Registry of Colonial Slaves was closed in 1848. UCL has now put online an Encyclopaedia of British Slave-ownership in the British Caribbean, Mauritius or the Cape at the moment when slavery ended, including information about their activities, affiliations and legacies, with a particular emphasis on the "absentee" owners based in Britain. Sir Gerard Noel Noel was awarded £337.6sh.6d for 19 slaves on the Belmont Estate, St Kitts, claim ref. 734. His son, Hon. Revd. Gerard Thomas Noel was an Awardee (Trustee), receiving £2925.4sh.2d for 172 slaves under claim ref. 705, St Kitts. Solomon Abraham Wade, the grandfather of Charles Paget Wade (of Snowhill) was mentioned in two St Kitts claims: ref. 169 £29.17sh.4d for 2 slaves and ref. 391 £109.19sh.0d for 7 slaves. Tell us if you find more slave owners or interesting stories from the Campden area in this database.

Following an article in Signpost, Issue 1, Autumn 2014, page 17, about **Ernest Henry Wilson's** Japanese Trip in 1914 and the book entitled *Wilson's Yakushima: Memories of the Past* by **Tomoko Furui**, CCHS has had further correspondence with Tomoko, who tells us that, continuing to be fascinated by Wilson and his 773 photos (118 of Kagoshima), in the last two years she has followed in Wilson's footsteps with her 'Wilson Team', a camera and Ernest's photos, trying to find the exact location of each and take a current day photo. Amazingly some of his photographed trees and locations survive, even after a 100 years; others have gone, destroyed by natural disasters, urban development or war. A six month exhibition resulted in September 2015 at the Kagoshima Prefectural Museum and there will be another one in Okinawa in 2017. Tomoko says she continues her research and has just published her second book called ***Wilson's Kashogima: Tracing the Footsteps of a Plant Hunter***; it is neat, hard back, in Japanese and English, with dust jacket, a good map, lists and drawings of plants and many photos. CCHS appears in the Acknowledgements! The ISBN number is 9784861243370. To obtain a copy, contact Tomoko Furui via her email address koidomari@muji.biglobe.ne.jp. She has a PayPal system, which she says it is very easy; the account is "Tomoko Furui"; the price each copy: ¥2500 (c. €22 and shipping cost is ¥960 (c. €8).

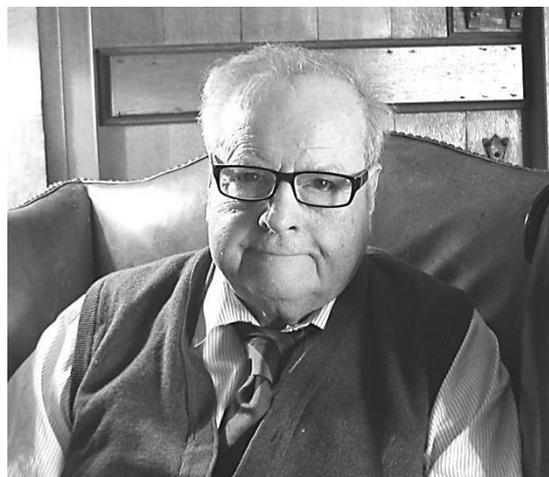
Another lovely new book celebrating the **Cotswolds AONB** with captivating photography of the Cotswolds' special landscape, architecture and culture is just published by Darien-Jones Publishing with support of the Cotswolds Conservation Board, £14.99 ISBN 978-1-902487-08-3.

The Hart Silversmith team have alerted us to a 1956 Harold Baim film about Cotswold Craftsmen, in which Chipping Campden and the Harts feature, along with furniture, pottery, basket and saddle making and textile printing from other places in the Cotswolds. Definitely worth viewing on <https://vimeo.com/80509117>

Our Campden Friend – Hon. Gerard Eyre Wriothsesley Noel

Carol Jackson

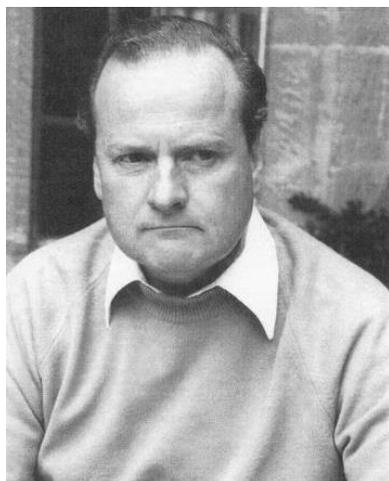
As I started to put this edition of Signpost together, I learned of the sad death of Gerard Noel on 27th July 2016. Gerard, known affectionately as Gerry, was approaching his 90th birthday but had been quite frail, poorly and immobile for a few years and, annoyingly for him of all people, was also losing his sight, so was unable to read. In spite of this he was often available to me personally to chat to, when I had a query about someone or I needed to ask him about something which had happened in the past. His mind was still extremely sharp and he usually was able to contribute something completely relevant! On a recent occasion when researching Celebrities in Campden, he confirmed that John Gielgud was here in Campden for two summers, 1950 and 1951, and that Gerry's mother had entertained Gielgud for tea at The Court.



Gerard was born on 20th November 1926 in London, the second son of 4th Earl of Gainsborough, who died unexpectedly when Gerard was less than a year old and only a year after his own father's death; Gerard's elder brother therefore became the Earl of Gainsborough at the age of four.

Gerard was named Eyre after his mother's maiden name and Wriothsesley (pronounced Rothsley) after a distant ancestor. Thomas Wriothsesley, Henry VIII's chancellor, was created Earl of Southampton in 1547 and his great great granddaughter, Elizabeth Wriothsesley, married Edward Noel on 1st May 1661. Gerard's line of descent was from Sir Baptist Hicks, Lord of the Manor of Campden in c.1606, builder of the now ruined Campden House, the Almshouses, Market Hall, Conduit House and benefactor of Campden.

Gerard spent most of his childhood in London, with occasional visits to his grandmother in the 1930s at The Court, Calf Lane, Campden. However during the war years Gerard was educated in Georgetown, USA, returning to England in 1943 to work as an interpreter and translator for the Psychological Warfare Bureau, before studying at Exeter College, Oxford and gaining an MA in Modern History. In 1953 when he was about 20, he attended Queen Elizabeth's Coronation and held the position of Gold-Staff Officer – he said that all he had to do was to show attendees to their seats! He and Adele Were married in 1958 - 58 years ago.



He settled on journalism, writing and publishing as a career. He held posts of Literary Editor of the Catholic Times, 1958-1961, Director of Herder Book Co. a leading Catholic printing firm from 1959-1966, at the Catholic Herald he was Assistant Editor 1968-1971, then Editor 1971-1976 and Editor-in-Chief 1982-1984. He was also a Senior Research Fellow at St Anne's College, Oxford from 1993. He managed to combine these roles with writing at least 20 books between 1963 and 2012, mostly political, historical and religious biographies. Apart from writing, Gerard has served on numerous national committees in various roles, in particular the Council of Christians and Jews, for which he told me he travelled on a reconciliation mission to Israel with Charles Forte and Lady

Stansgate, (Wedgewood Benn's mother) amongst others. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and a Freeman of the City of London.

Gerry and Adele settled in Campden soon after they were married, living initially at The Court before buying Green Dragons in the High Street in 1965 and then Westington Mill in 1976, where Gerry died.

I remember first seeing Gerard Noel at a Campden Society AGM, when he was giving the President's address – he was President for 30 years from 1982 until 2012, when his health was beginning to fail. I remembered remarking on his likeness to the portrait behind him on the wall in the Town Hall – his namesake and ancestor Sir Gerard Noel. However, it was during the researching, writing and printing of *Sir Gerard Noel MP, and the Noels of Campden and Exton*, published 2004, that I spent much enjoyable time with Gerry (*see right*). The book launch was a great event attended by many Noel family members. (You can obtain a copy of this book, just a few remain, by contacting CCHS Archive Room, website or TIC.)



Gerard Noel was a member and great friend of CADHAS (*since renamed CCHS*), always responding to the requests for help. Do you remember the Centenary J.B. Priestley Appreciation lecture he gave in 1995? Re-read the Foreword and warm words he wrote for his rambling friend Fred Coldicott's sell-out *Memories of an Old Campdonian* in 1994. He always supported events e.g. the 10th Anniversary Photographic Exhibition in 1995 launched by Sarah, then Viscountess Campden, and the Millennium Exhibition in 2000. He opened the 'The Howse that was so fayre' Exhibition in 2014 and in August 2015 after a few appropriate words he cut the tape at the celebration of the Refurbished Cart Wash. The framed Noel and Middleton Pedigree Charts on the wall of the Old Police Station were donated by Adele and Gerard Noel, after the CCHS Archive Room opened in 2003.

In Campden Gerard also served as a school governor and a trustee for many years, always attending the meetings and was a great supporter of the school, which his ancestor Baptist Hicks had saved when the trustees had stolen the funds. The W.I. remember a talk he gave about the Home Guard and how they regularly marched round the Town making sure all was secure – from pub to pub! He was sometimes seen enjoying breakfast in the Cotswold House or having lunch at the Noel Arms. Gerry and Adele have also been lovely hosts at Westington Mill. The loss of his presence, his knowledge, his wit and the historic family Noel connection will be sorely felt in Campden.

A Requiem Mass was held on Thursday 11th August at 11.30am at St Catharine's Church, Campden, the church which was built by Gerard's grandfather in 1891. The service was led by three priests, Father Brennan and Father Lambert of Campden and Father Talbot, Chaplain of Spetchley Park. Gerard's three children, Philip, Elizabeth and Robert, all spoke warmly of their father with their memories of him. On holidays in Europe Gerry would communicate in many languages. He wrote lovely letters when they were away at School or he was working in exotic places. Mentioned frequently was his humour, charm and non-judgemental advice, his love of food, wine, Gilbert and Sullivan operas and the Sound of Music, as well as his love of Campden where he lived for most of his years. Grandchildren Luke, Marina and Daniel Pitman, read prayers and the address by Father Stephen spoke of his capacity and his breadth of knowledge, his closeness through his work to the

heartbeat of the Catholic Church and to leading church individuals all over the UK and beyond. After a cremation, Gerard's ashes will be laid to rest at Exton, the family home in Rutland.

The final words on the service sheet are an excerpt from *Iolanthe* by Gilbert and Sullivan, which reflect his personality and lovely sense of humour. We shall miss him.

You're a regular wreck, with a crick in your neck, and no wonder you snore, for your head's on the floor, and you've needles and pins from your soles to your shins, and your flesh is a-creep, for your left leg's asleep, and you've cramp in your toes, and a fly on your nose, and some fluff in your lung, and a feverish tongue, and a thirst that's intense, and a general sense that you haven't been sleeping in clover; But the darkness has passed, and it's daylight at last, and the night has been long – ditto-ditto my song – and thank goodness they're both of them over!

from Iolanthe
W. S. Gilbert & A. Sullivan

J.B. Priestley and the Formation of the AONB

Vivienne McGhee

This is an excerpt from an article written for the Spring 2016 Cotswold Voluntary Wardens Newsletter, Look North, explaining how AONBs had been established and what the influences were 50 years ago in 1966.

The policy origins of the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are in the recommendations of the Addison Committee appointed in 1929 by the then Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. The Committee published its report in 1933 but it did not lead to early Government action. This seems to have been due to the economic crisis of the early 1930s followed by the Second World War. It did start a public debate on the potential advantages and problems of designating sections of the countryside for protection. The Committee consulted a range of people including Raymond Unwin, a pioneer town planner and representative of the Art Workers' Guild. Unwin highlighted the need to conserve historic villages and typical scenic areas. His representations were limited to the Stanton, Broadway and Chipping Campden area.

Concerned about the social effects of industrialisation and poverty, the author John Boynton Priestley journeyed around England in the Autumn of 1933. He wrote a "rambling but truthful account of what one man saw and heard and felt and thought" during that journey. His account was published as "*English Journey*" in 1934. In the chapter 'To the Cotswolds' he describes the Cotswold limestone as being the most significant feature of the area and continues:

"We ought to take the whole of that exquisite countryside and lay it to our consciences. It could be turned into a sort of national park, and by that ... I do not mean a playground or mere picnicking place ... but a district that ... is regarded as a national heritage of great value without turning away the people who work the land". His words presaged the future, as one might well conclude that the eventual designation of the Cotswolds as an AONB in 1966 realised most of his stated aims albeit with much subsequent discussion on the actual area to be included.

Rabbit Warrens and Chipping Campden's Coneygree

David Gould

This article is a short extract from a PhD thesis, submitted by David Gould, who consulted CCHS Archives, when a student in the Archaeology Departments at both Bristol and Exeter Universities.

Rabbits were introduced into the UK by the Normans¹ and were essentially farmed in man-made warrens for their meat and fur. Known as *coneygarths*, these warrens consisted of artificial mounds of earth called pillow mounds, although originally known as *buries*, and were occasionally enclosed by pales, hedges, walls or natural waterways. Pillow mounds encouraged rabbits to burrow and concentrated them within a defined area in order to facilitate their capture. Not until the eighteenth century did feral rabbit colonies become commonplace, and in places, notably Dartmoor, warrens remained in use until the early twentieth century.

Pillow mounds are incredibly common with over 2,000 examples estimated to survive in England and Wales², while at least 1,337 examples have been identified in south-west England alone³. Most surviving examples are probably post-medieval and are today more common in the west of England and in Wales. Medieval references suggest, however, that warrens were formerly more common in eastern England, sustaining an export trade with mainland Europe and supplying the royal court at Westminster.

During the medieval period, the right to hunt small game, including rabbits, was conferred by granting the right of *free warren* by royal charter. Rabbits and rabbit warrens therefore carried connotations of exclusivity and their meat and fur were luxury commodities affordable only to the medieval aristocracy. During the post-medieval period, as rabbits became more common they became less expensive and shed any connotations of wealth, eventually becoming food for the poor. Later post-medieval warrens were therefore purely commercial ventures.

So what was Chipping Campden's Coneygree role in this history of warrening? Outside of Dartmoor, Gloucestershire has the highest number of pillow mounds in the South West, particularly concentrated in the Cotswolds. References to medieval warrens in north-east Gloucestershire are however relatively rare and the earliest known examples belonged to ecclesiastical magnates, which is perhaps to be expected, given that they held much land in the region. Not until the seventeenth century do we find references to warrens associated with the region's lay aristocracy and there is much archaeological evidence of later medieval / post-medieval warrens in north-east Gloucestershire, as many of its pillow mounds overlie ridge and furrow, the earthwork remains of medieval strip fields. This is symptomatic of the contraction of medieval arable farming in the region in favour of pastoral farming, buoyed by a thriving wool industry. Pasturing sheep in the region was therefore often accompanied by pasturing rabbits on former arable lands.

The Coneygree ties in with this local scenario as extensive ridge and furrow is evident within its eastern half. The warren is however not recorded until a lease dated 16th November 1719, although it is almost certainly earlier, as it is a constituent element of Sir Baptist Hicks' designed landscape surrounding his manor house which was constructed in 1612. However, although unconfirmed, Hicks may have built upon the site of an earlier mansion and it is noteworthy that ridge and furrow is absent from the western half of the Coneygree, indicating that that part of the warren was not arable farmland during the medieval period. Whether this indicates that the warren was a medieval institution attached to an earlier mansion house is unknown, but it was

¹ The earliest reference to rabbits in the UK dates from 1167 in the Scilly Isles, although a questionable reference records rabbits in the Plymouth Sound in 1135.

² Williamson 2007, 31

³ Gould 2016, 74

certainly at least extended eastwards over former medieval arable land, a trend so typical of north-east Gloucestershire.

The Coneygree almost certainly preserves at least one pillow mound at SP15553940, although it has



unfortunately been built upon by the extension of the Church of St. James's graveyard (see left). The pillow mound has not been recorded by either Gloucestershire's Historic Environment Record (HER) or by Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).

As mentioned, medieval and early post-medieval warrens were status symbols, because they were restricted to the aristocracy and because rabbit meat and fur were luxury commodities. Consequently, several commentators have discussed how warrens were often proudly displayed as

ostentatious symbols of wealth. In truth, this notion has probably been overstated and although many warrens were certainly near elite residences, they were not necessarily obviously visible. The Coneygree does however appear to be an example of a warren that *did* express connotations of wealth. Although eighteenth-century watercolours of Hicks' estate emphasise the north-south axis of his mansion and gardens, and despite the fact that the Coneygree is separated from them by a boundary wall, that the eastern banqueting house overlooks his warren is important (see below). This particular vantage point must have been deemed an appropriate backdrop for banqueting and must have been understood as a representation of Hicks' wealth and control of natural resources. As such, the warren belongs to the medieval / early-post medieval tradition rather than representing a purely commercial warren of the later post-medieval period. This again argues for a foundation date contemporary with, or before, the construction of Hicks' mansion.

So while the Coneygree is not necessarily unique (in fact it is in many ways typical of north-east Gloucestershire's warrening experience), it nevertheless preserves a previously unrecorded pillow mound and a surviving warren boundary wall. More importantly, it is a relatively rare example of a warren that served as an ostentatious display of wealth. In effect, it is as integral to Sir Baptist Hicks' estate as his more celebrated mansion and gardens.



References

- 'The Gardens of Campden House, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire', *Garden History* Everson, P. 1989 p.17 (2).
Rabbit Warrens of South West England: Landscape Context, Socio-Economic Significance and Symbolism, Gould, D. 2016, forthcoming PhD thesis.
Rabbits and Their History, Sheail, J., David & Charles. 1971
'The Rabbit in England', Veale, E. M., in *Agricultural History Review* 5, 1957 (2).
Campden: A New History, Warmington, A. (ed.) 2005, Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society.
Rabbits, Warrens & Archaeology, Williamson, T. 2007, Tempus Publication.

Who lived here?

Judith Ellis

Date plaques on old houses can provide tantalising clues to the histories of the families who lived there, but so often the mystery cannot be unravelled because, contrary to general opinion, house deeds do not necessarily go back to the origins of the house. A property may be in the possession of the owner, frequently the lord of the manor, for some hundred years and deeds are only created when it comes to be sold. Also, the date plaque might be installed by a new owner, to advertise his importance and this misleads us about the age of the house.

However, one story of a Campden building may have been uncovered. The Bantam Tearooms has a date plaque above its sign giving a date of 1693 and the initials H W E (*see below*). From the convention of the surname initial being at the top and the first name initials underneath, we can conclude that Mr W. and Mrs E. H... put up the plaque, possibly when the building was rebuilt in stone, as it may have previously been a simple medieval wood construction. The walls could well have been built by reusing material from old Campden House, signified by the intermittent stones, turned pink by the heat of the fire there in 1645.

Some time ago CCHS volunteers photographed Campden wills held at Gloucestershire Archives and since then the wills have been gradually transcribed, providing valuable clues about the people and local life through the centuries. We also have comprehensive details of information about leases of property in early times, compiled by Jill Wilson, and in this list William and Elizabeth Horne were found, leasing a property from the Earl of Gainsborough:



20 November 1683

Lease: Edward Earl of Gainsborough to William Horne of Chipping Campden, saddler, lease for 99 years or 3 lives, lessee, Elizabeth his wife and William his son, a messuage in Chipping Campden where he now dwells, consideration £6, rent 20s.

A search of the wills database showed one made by William Horne in 1734 and by Elizabeth in 1739, so there was more evidence to work from. Next, we looked at the Parish Records for St. James's Church, also transcribed on to spreadsheets, and were able to trace some of their family history.

William Horne and Elizabeth Cule were married on 18th July 1680, and their son, William, was baptised on 26th July 1681 (further confirmation of the lease). Thomas was baptised in 1684, John in 1686, James in 1688 and Samuel in 1690. Then there were three daughters: Elizabeth (1693), Mary (1695) and Sarah (1698). The last child was Richard, baptised in 1701. Sarah and Elizabeth died early, but the others seem to have survived into adulthood.

We cannot be certain that this 1683 lease refers to the property now known as the Bantam Tearooms (*see front cover*), but it is possible. Would William Horne have renovated a house that he did not own? We may assume that the leases of the old burgage plots at least were 'full repairing' or similar. This is based on the original leases when the plots were first set up at the time of the first Town Charter – the empty plots were leased out, but the lessee had to build his own house and workshop. The 99 year lease could be thought to be equivalent to ownership. Rents were

probably not high enough to cover repairs and improvements and so through the centuries they would be the responsibility of the tenant. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries people could show how important and well-off they were by redoing the facade of their premises in stone – and make sure their action would not be forgotten by adding their initials and the date! Keeping up with the Hornes could have spurred other families to do the same!

William Horne was certainly a man with some ambitions: in 1683 he also took a 99 year lease on two yardlands in Berrington and in 1712 he leased 'the parsonage barn and stable adjoining in Berrington, piece of land between 2 barns and the street going to the church in Chipping Campden; all tithes of corn etc. in Berrington and Chipping Campden, the paddock near Battle Bridge and the Bailiffs Plot near the Hoo in Berrington, rent £62 10s.' This was a considerable commitment, enlarged in 1717 'to William Horne, of Chipping Campden, sadler [sic], fine £110, rent 16s, for lives of lessee's sons John Horn [sic] of Birmingham, sadler [sic], Samuel Horn [sic] of Chipping Campden, sadler [sic], and Richard Horn [sic], 1 yardland in Berrington with common of pasture, late occupied by John Allen, gent. [Rushen]

and 1721: Lease: Dorothy Countess of Gainsborough, to William Horne of Chipping Campden, Saddler, lease for 99 years or 3 lives, lives of Thomas Hiron of Hanging Aston Worcs, farmer, and Samuel and Richard Horne sons of lessee, a cottage and Hales Close in Berrington as 135/4 [28 April 1700], consideration £10 10s rent £2 6s 8d.

It therefore seems highly likely that William Horne put his mark on the building in the High Street, providing us with a family story 350 years later. Perhaps he ran his saddlery business from the barn at the back of the building, opening up his shop on the front on market day.

Three of his sons are shown to have been saddlers as well, and James became a mercer, living at his property now known as Montrose, part of Cotswold House Hotel, maybe selling his cloth from a shop there. That building was also remodelled, possibly by Thomas Woodward, mason, after he bought the house in the 1740s. James died in 1733 but there is no record of the burial of his wife Eleanor. One of James's sons, William, was a surgeon in Campden, as is shown by his will of 1774:

also I give and bequeath to my nephew Richard Lumbert all my shop goods with the pots, glasses, drawers, counters and all fixtures belonging to the shop with the drugs and all other things belonging to the practice of a Surgeon and Apothecary.



There is more research to do to see if there is a link with the Horne families who were well-known in Campden and Moreton-in-Marsh one hundred years ago, but for now it is satisfying to know that the tasks of transcribing old records by our History Society volunteers can be so useful in the detective work on Campden's buildings and people.

Forgotten Benefactors of the School and Poor of Chipping Campden

Christopher Fance

In 1916 the Governors of Chipping Campden School sold the farm they owned in Gretton¹. By this time the charity which John Fereby had set up in his will of about 1442 was entirely confined to the school. Originally, the purpose was to create a free school in Chipping Campden, to maintain it, paying for the schoolmaster and any excess revenue was to be spent on the poor of the town. The great account book², which covers the period from 1627 until 1858, records all payments to the school and to the poor. Gradually, over the years the amount of revenue devoted to the poor declined. By 1858 there were very few payments of that nature made. The income came from a farm at Barton-on-the-Heath and other properties there which were acquired 7th December 1624³. (The history of the Barton-on-the-Heath properties is not entirely clear, but by 1904 they were confined to the farm which was sold to the principal landowner in Barton-on-the-Heath, a Col. Arnold)⁴. The great agricultural depression which started in about 1870 made the ownership of such farms somewhat of a liability. It was difficult to find reliable tenants and even more difficult to get a constant income from them.

In the great account book⁵ there are entries for the rents for the Gretton farm received from a Thomas Newland which start in 1699/1700. In 1709 there is an additional entry which reads *'Memorandum this 17th day of November the writing relating to the estate at Gretton which was lately bought by the Trustees for & on behalf of the poor of Chipping Campden in the County of Gloucester and the lease from Thomas Newland to the same Trustees was delivered by Mr John Allen into the hands of Mr Mansel the present Tresurer and vicar of Campden aforesaid'*. The financing of the purchase of the farm of Gretton is not made clear, but just before Thomas Newland started paying the rent, there is an entry which shows that Mr Hicks had lent the Feoffees, the term often used for the Trustees, £146-5s-4d. There is a note by it *'From the other Booke'*, which no longer appears to exist. This sum of money was gradually repaid to Mr Hicks over the following ten years.

The Chipping Campden School Archives, now held in Gloucestershire Archives, do not have this lease. There is no information about how the farm at Gretton was acquired. There are a number of deeds and other documents about the farm prior to purchase, the latest of which is dated 1696. The question is how they found the money.

The start of a solution is provided by Ralph Bigland, Garter King of Arms, who died in 1784. He collected information about Gloucestershire parishes, which was published both before and after his death. It is extremely useful. There is usually a description of a parish, information about it and its clergy and records of the monuments existing in the churches and churchyards. Many of the monuments in churches were destroyed by the Victorians in their *'improvements'*. Bigland says in his article about Winchcombe⁶ *'There is an estate at Gretton of Chipping Campden Charity Grammar School of the endowment of Edward Conynges'*. However, a search for an Edward Conynges provided no result. However, it did provide a clue. Documents of Chipping Campden School dating from 1736 to 1847 often contained wording similar to this: - *'...As Feoffees and persons specially interested for the only benefit and behoof of the School and Poor of the town of Chipping Campden aforesaid according to the will of John Fereby otherwise Varby in the said decree mentioned and according to the Trust in them reposed and by the several and respective last wills and testaments of Endymion Canning late of Brook in the county of Rutland Gentleman deceased John Ballard late of Weston Subedge in the said county of Gloucester Batchelor in Physic deceased and William Yates late of Chipping Campden aforesaid Mercer deceased...'*⁷

The wills of Endymion Cannyng, John Ballard and William Yeate all exist and provide a lot of useful information. Endymion Cannyng is clearly Bigland's Edward Conynges.

According to his will⁸, Endymion Cannyng was born in Mountnessing in Essex about 1615. He says he was also baptised there, but unfortunately the existing parish registers for Mountnessing only start in the 1660s and we cannot discover who his parents were. He had a Cannyng cousin at Foxcote and we know that there were two marriages of that family to members of the family of Endymion Porter, a courtier of Charles I. It seems likely that his mother was a sister of Endymion Porter and he was named after him. He seems to have served in the army of Charles I as a Captain of Horse. He was later in the service of the Noel family at Brooke in Rutland which was their principal residence at that time. Lord Edward Noel had died in 1643 in the defence of Oxford for the King. They probably knew each other. It is said he was Steward to Juliana, Viscountess Campden, the widow of Lord Edward Noel. Endymion's will was made 24th May 1681 with a codicil dated 2nd April 1683 and was proved in London on 7th December 1683.

In it he makes bequests to many relatives and friends and to a number of towns. His sister, Jane, was married to Thomas Wilson, the parson of Arrow, near Alcester. Another sister had married a man called Clutterbuck; a third sister was married to Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, who was later, like some other bishops, deprived of his bishopric because he would not swear



allegiance to William and Mary. James II was still alive and they regarded their oath to James as inviolate. Many cousins are mentioned including 'my cousin Cannyng of Foxcote', William Bartholemew, Baptist Hicks, son of Henry Hicks, Robert Halford of Armscott, Henry Hicks, vicar of Campden, who together with Thomas Wilson was executor of his estate. The towns and villages to which he gave bequests included Chipping Campden, Mountnessing, Tardebigge, Oakham, Uppingham, Ilmington, Aston Subedge and Bretforton. The codicil adds to this list, Castle Bytham in Lincolnshire, where he left money for a clock for the church there (see left).

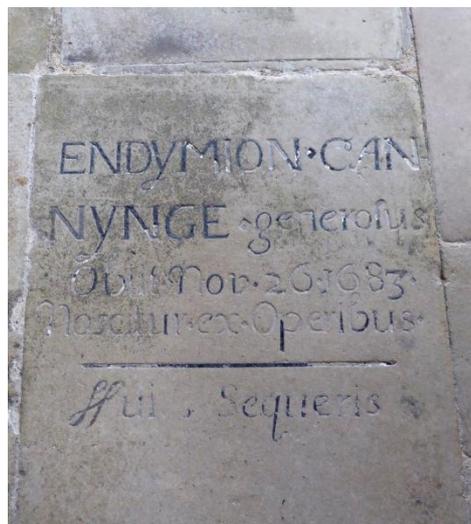
Exton, Whitwell, North Luffenham, Ridlington, Belton, Braunston, Langham (all in Rutland) and Halstead in Leicestershire are mentioned. The largest of these bequests was made to Chipping Campden. He says 'to the poor of the town of Chipping Campden and Berrington in the County of

Gloucestershire I give Two hundred pounds and my will and desire is that the interest of one of the said hundred pounds be given to the poor every Sunday or Lord's Day in bread according to the custom there at two shillings every Sunday in the year and that to continue forever the other Hundred pounds I desire should be added to the Town stock and disposed of according to the discretion of the trustees already appointed for that purpose and their successors forever'. Members of the Noel family are mentioned and a bequest of 100 guineas given to Edward Lord Noel, his master.

The bequests in total amount to about £1000. An inventory of his estate still exists, dated 7th July 1684⁹. It was done in two parts, and the total value of his estate was £2338-18s-10d., which was a considerable sum at that time. In the will there is a reference to his leases in Chipping Campden. There are only three references to Endymion Cannyng in the Noel family archives which are held in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office Archives (LRO). One refers to his purchase of a lease from Baptist, Viscount Campden for 99 years or three lives – those of Viscount Campden and his sons, the honourable Baptist Noel and John Noel¹⁰. He purchases the lease dated 1st November 1666 for £350 with a rent of £4 per annum. It was for property in Chipping Campden where Richard Perrin and Thomas Smith dwell and for two yardlands in Berrington, which are in

the occupation of Richard Perrin and previously Robert Lilley, clerk. Robert Lilley had been vicar of Chipping Campden. The lease has a provision that if there was an Inclosure the quantity and quality of the land would be made up for in the new order. The second document is an Assignment of Mortgage in Fee dated 26th December 1681 at Knossington in Leicestershire¹¹ which has Baptist, Viscount Campden, Hon. Baptist Noel of Exton, Rutland, Esq., Sir Andrew Noel of Whitwell, Rutland, Kt and Endymion Cannyng of Brooke, Rutland, Gent. acting together. The third¹² is more interesting. It is a copy of Articles of Agreement dated 1st June 1683 between Endymion Cannyng and Henry Hicks of Stretton-on-Fosse. Henry Hicks was Endymion's cousin, an executor of his will and vicar of Stretton-on-Fosse and Chipping Campden. He always lived in Stretton-on-Fosse. In it the tithes of corn and hay - the great tithes - at Berrington in Chipping Campden were leased by Endymion Cannyng to Henry Hicks for a yearly rent of £80 for eight years. Endymion expressly exempts his two yardlands from it. On the outside of the document is a later note to make a search for the counterpart of a lease granted by either Juliana, Viscountess Campden, or Edward Viscount Campden to Endymion Cannyng to see if it can be found.

Endymion Cannyng was buried in the church of Brooke in Rutland and his memorial is still there (*see right*). It reads ENDYMION CANNYNGE generosus Obit Nov 26 1683 Noscitur ex operibus. Fui Sequeris. (Endymion Cannyng gentleman died 26th November 1683. He is known from his works. I have been You will follow).



In his will he asked that the words Fui Sequeris should be placed on mourning rings to be given to certain beneficiaries. A number of his bequests to towns created enduring charities, many of which have existed until recent years. Records still exist of those in Mountnessing, Tardebigge, Oakham, Uppingham, Bretforton and Castle Bytham.

John Ballard was the second person mentioned in the formulae of various Chipping Campden School documents. Details of his will exist¹³ and an inventory¹⁴. His will is not as elaborate as that of Endymion Cannyng. In it there is this provision 'item I give and bequeath unto the poor of Chipping Campden aforesaid the sum of 100 pounds of like lawfull money of England to be employed for their use and the interest thereof paid and distributed yearly amongst them as it shall seem good to the said Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin the churchwardens and overseers of the poor there the interest also to commence from the time of my death'. Nathaniel Goodwin was his son-in-law and executor. John Ballard lived in Weston Subedge, but his connection to Chipping Campden is explained in the following article in the version of Anthony Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*¹⁵ which was revised by a Revd. Bliss in 1818:

"John Ballard, son of Edward Ballard of Western-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, was born in Oxford in the year 1612 (his father sojourning there at that time upon pleasure, being very hot in pursuit of his entirely beloved study of the mathematicks). He was educated in grammar learning at the free-school in Campden, in Gloucestershire, and from thence was sent to Exeter College in Oxford, of which house he was matriculated, as a gentleman's son, December 2, 1631. He proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts February 13 in 1633, and to that of bachelor of medicine November 28, 1635. Afterwards he fixed at Weston, and practiced physic with extraordinary success. 'He was,' says his nephew, 'very skilful in anatomy, botany, and chemistry, which last being his favourite study, he made many curious discoveries and observations in it, which I am afraid are irrecoverably lost. All that I have yet seen of his is a copy of verses which he composed when very young, on the Cotswold Hills. As his epitaph gives his true character, I shall only add that dying at Oxford May 3, 1678, he was buried, by his father, in the chancel of Weston church, under a very

large blue stone, with the following inscription: *H.S.E. Johannes Ballard, M.B. Vir perquam doctus, Artisque praesertim Appolineae, quam summa cum Laude, Successuque admodum felici exercebat, peritissimus. Anatomiam, Chymiam, Herbas, adeo caluit, ut nemo magis dignus, qui vel Galenum aetate superaret; nondum Annos Septuaginta natus Oxonii (inter Musas et Literatos sibi gratissimos) animam afflavit Maii 2, Anno Dom. 1678: Aetat suae 66.*' This gentleman had two sons, John and George, who, considering their years (for they were both snatched away by death before either of them had attained the age of 30), were prodigies in learning, being very skilful in almost every branch of literature. But their chief delight was in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and anatomy, of the last of which they left a manuscript treatises behind them; together with a couple of anatomies carved from wood, most exquisitely performed with their own hands: but those and many other curious things of great value, coming into the hands of women that had small regard to learning or ingenuity, have (to my no small grief) long since been sold out, and otherwise made away with."

His nephew was George Ballard, the famous Chipping Campden antiquarian of the 18th century, who in reality seems to have been a great-nephew. The Revd. Bliss had found the letter in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. I have not yet been able to locate it, though there are other letters from George Ballard there. There are minor mistakes in the account above. John Ballard's father had died in 1660. John Ballard's gravestone still exists but is not blue in colour. Perhaps the stone is blue lias. It is in extremely good condition. It is now leans against the east wall of the church porch in Weston Subedge¹⁶. The gravestone is also recorded accurately by Bigland. It can be translated as follows: - *'Here is buried John Ballard, bachelor of medicine, a very learned man especially in Apollo's art¹⁷ which he exercised with supreme praise and a very happy outcome. He was very skilful. He was so skilled in anatomy, chemistry and drugs that there was no one more worthy to surpass even Galen¹⁸ in his age. He in Oxford was not yet seventy years of age when he breathed his last among the Muses and the intellectuals most pleasing to him on 2nd May in the year of our Lord 1678 aged 66'*. His youthful verses are in the Annalia Dubrensis of 1636 which celebrate Robert Dover's games.

His will was made 15th September 1677 and proved in London 8th June 1678. The inventory is detailed providing many details of his house, e.g. he had a kiln house, brew house and a still house, various chambers are named with their contents and his estate amounted to £2,507.

The third benefactor of the poor mentioned above in the School documents was William Yates late of Chipping Campden aforesaid Mercer deceased. His surname varies in the document, but his name was actually William Yeate. There were three William Yeates.

The first was his father, a Mercer of Chipping Campden, who died in 1680. This man left an elaborate will¹⁹ which mentions many of the rooms in his house near to the market place in Chipping Campden. He left £4 to the poor of Chipping Campden, while to his son, William, only five shillings.

The second William Yeate was this son who died in 1690 and in his will made 26th September 1689 left £52 to the poor of Chipping Campden²⁰. The wording is very specific: *'Also I give devise and bequeath the sum of two and fifty pounds of good money of England to be paid by my Executors within twelve months after my decease unto the Feoffees and Trustees of the Revenues of Campden School for the time being To the end they may buy some estate of inheritance there with the rents and profits whereof my will is shall be employed for the benefit of the poor of Campden aforesaid and delivered to the said poor in bread at Campden church every Sunday yearly for ever hereafter in such proportion as the rents and profits of such estate (so to be bought as aforesaid) will extend to And my will further is that the said Feoffees and Trustees shall place out the said two and fifty pounds at interest until such purchase can be had as aforesaid and that the interest increase and product thereof shall be from time to time disposed of for the benefit of the said poor in such sort manner and form as aforesaid'*. He had received a large sum of money in a marriage settlement and perhaps he had

received money from his father before he made his will which would explain the small bequest in his father's will. He was buried in Chipping Campden church and a floor memorial was placed there²¹ but it disappeared like many others in work done on the church after 1784. It read Mr WILLIAM YATE, junior, died November 3, 1689 aged 41.

The third William Yeate was vicar of Chipping Campden. In his will made 13th February 1734/5²² he does not leave any money to the poor of Chipping Campden.

It would therefore seem that the three benefactors mentioned in the school documents provided some £352 for the purchase of the farm at Gretton. A Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1829 had concluded that the funds for the farm at Gretton had in part come from the Cannyng and Ballard bequests, since there was no evidence that a trust had been set up for them. Rushen in his history of Chipping Campden follows their conclusions.

These three benefactors are not entirely forgotten. Their names are on a board on the inside of the tower of St. James in Chipping Campden, though the information is not entirely accurate. There is another board beneath them behind some display cabinets entitled REMEMBER THE POOR, dated 15 July 1754. It explains that the cost of the Bread dole given weekly to the poor was paid for from the revenues of the Estates at Gretton now in the occupation of Richard Greening. The farm at Gretton (*see Farm House right*) was called Campden Poor Farm in the Lloyd George valuation made 24th May 1912.

Earlier Inclosure maps refer to it as owned by Campden Charity. It would seem that the intention of the people making the bequests was honoured, in so far as the revenues were intended in part for the benefit of the poor.



¹ Gloucestershire Archives (GA) D253/17

² GA D253/16

³ GA D253/9

⁴ GA D253/17

⁵ GA D253/16

⁶ Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections published by The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

⁷ GA D253/6-12, D253,10/1 and D253/10/3-4

⁸ National Archives (NA) PROB 11/374/505 probate copy and PROB 10/1144 actual will

⁹ NA PROB 4/785

¹⁰ LRO DE3214/2893

¹¹ LRO DE3214/2284

¹² LRO DE3214/3033

¹³ NA PROB 11/357/52 probate copy and PROB 10/1091 actual will

¹⁴ NA PROB 4/17901

¹⁵ Volume III page 1178/9

¹⁶ Information provided by Linda Phelpstead

¹⁷ Apollo was a god concerned with medicine in the Ancient World

¹⁸ a famous doctor in the Ancient World

¹⁹ NA PROB 11/364/507 probate copy and PROB 10/1116 actual will

²⁰ NA PROB 11/398/339 probate copy and PROB 10/1205 actual will

²¹ Bigland's article about Chipping Campden in his Gloucestershire Collections

²² NA PROB 11/670/174 – probate copy

Izod at The Palace

Alun Thomas

This article comes to us after a query from the Norwood History Society about the Izod family.



The Crystal Palace area of South London owes its name to the rebuilding of the 1851 Great Exhibition on the Upper Sydenham site in 1853/4. The enlarged 'Crystal Palace' was built in the grounds of what had been the country house, Penge Place. The area is more properly known as Upper Norwood and before the arrival of 'The Palace' had a slowly expanding centre now known as 'The Triangle'. This was at the summit of a ridge overlooking London, Surrey and Kent. The previous rural hamlet had been surrounded by gorse and scrubby trees frequented by gipsies. Mrs Pepys and other London ladies of leisure had enjoyed having their fortune told by these celebrities, but locally the latter had a negative reputation more commonly associated with robbery. 'The Triangle' consists of three roads: Westow Hill, Westow Street and Church Road.

After 1854 Upper Norwood rapidly changed, becoming a fashionable area in which to live above the smog of Central London. It was to this new community that many prospective shopkeepers came, including James Izod (1829-1913) who probably arrived in Upper Norwood in 1855. There are two reasons for this assumption: firstly his first son James Hickman Izod (1855-1929) was born in the second quarter 1855 in Norwood (June 1855 Croydon 2a 134); secondly, local research dates the image above to between 1854 and 1858. The name Izod Chemist can be seen to the upper right of the pub sign on the buildings flank wall.

James Izod had been born in 1829 or 1830 in Westington, Chipping Campden, his father William Izod, baptised in 1780, a farmer of Westington married to Ann Phipps. It seems that James followed his brother Charles (1827-1864) to Evesham, where in 1851 Charles employed James as an assistant in his Bridge Street chemist and druggist business. It was in 1854 that James married Mary Hancock shortly before moving to Norwood. They had two children, James Hickman (1855-1929) and William Henry (1857-1927). For about 25 years James and family lived above the shop in Church Road (confusingly sometimes known as Westow Hill) before moving to a three storey

Victorian villa 'Roma' at 26 Belvedere Road, one of the best roads in the area. It was here that Mary died in 1904 aged 76, and James died aged 83 on 31st October 1913. They are both buried in what was the 'Crystal Palace District Cemetery', now known as Beckenham Cemetery. It would be interesting to read the burial records, but the cemetery is now privately owned and the records are held out of the area in Sutton Coldfield.



1 Westow Hill, Izod sign uncovered during refurbishment. Image by Alan Izod.

By the time James had died, the business was in the care of his eldest son James Hickman Izod. In the 1871 census, at the age of 16, James Hickman had served his apprenticeship with Edward Rock, chemist, at 44 High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent. On 17th December 1874 James Hickman Izod was registered as a chemist and able to practice. Three years later he married Ellen Mary Nicol born about 1855 in the Wandsworth part of Clapham. James and Ellen lived, as his father before, above the shop in Church Road, then number 41. They continued to live there until James Hickman's death on 31st October 1929. Ellen had died there five years previously, but James did not die at home but at 93 Church Road. They had two children James Markham Izod, born 1878, who became an accounts clerk, and Herbert William Izod, born 1880, who was a 'metal trades valuer'. Herbert William had not moved far from his parents, as he died in 1945 in Croydon Road, Anerley, only about 2 miles away and he was the sole beneficiary of his father's will

receiving £7,091. With James Hickman's death the family ceased trading as chemists in Upper Norwood, although the name Izod remained the trading name of the subsequent owners until the early 1950s.

James Izod did not only have the chemist shop in Church Road, but also one on the other side of 'The Triangle' at the junction of Westow Hill and Gipsy Hill. Izod first appears at this address, listed as a 'family and dispensing chemist', in the 1864 Simpson's Street Directory, although he may have been there earlier. In the 1891 census this shop was the residence of William Henry Izod (1857-1927), the second son of James and Mary. William Henry had been first registered as a qualified chemist on 13th December 1878 and had married Elizabeth Coldicott of Sedgeberrow, Worcs. (1857-1919) in 1881. They subsequently had four children, none of whom became chemists. By the 1901 census William Henry had left the family business and was living at not a very good address in Trossachs Road, East Dulwich and was employed as a 'manufacturing chemist (perfumes)'. Ten years later he was at the same address, but by now a 'traveller (manufacturing chemist)'. William Henry died in May 1927 at The Bungalow, Canvey Island, Essex, his probate suggesting that he had few assets. What had happened to William Henry's half share of James Izod's assets of £15,440 can only be supposition, but the few facts suggest that his attempt to set up his own business had failed.

Following William Henry's departure from the family business sometime between 1896 and 1901, the chemist shop at 1 Westow Hill on the corner of Gipsy Hill was taken over by a previous neighbour as a gentleman's outfitters (see right).

There has been frustratingly little to be found about the Izods in local



newspapers, except for a report of a coroners' enquiry concerning a suicide in which James Izod gave evidence of supplying prescribed medicines. The only other mention is in the minutes of the Norwood Cottage Hospital where the monies from Izod's shop, one of the collection boxes in local shops for benefit of the Hospital, was consistently bettered only by a butchers. It would be gratifying if a photograph of James Izod could be found - there may be one somewhere.

This article about the Izod family arose from a talk given to the Norwood Society about the development of Upper Norwood as a shopping centre. Further information was supplied by Carol Jackson, Keith Izod and others of the Chipping Campden History Society for which I am grateful. One is tempted in such research to find other Izods in the London area. In particular there was Walford Izod (1856-1880) who lived in South Norwood, about 2 miles from James and his family. They were distantly related, but did they know each other? Alan Izod, who was a member of the East Surrey Family History Society, died only a short while before I embarked on this research and he may have been able to supply the answers to many questions. At least I have had the benefit of the Izod tree that he prepared and which CCHS sent to me.

Stop Press News:

A new book recently added to the CCHS Archives (Accessions ref. 2016/017/B) is:

British Almshouses, New Perspectives on Philanthropy ca. 1400-1914, published in May 2016 by FACHRS, Family and Community Historical Research Society

ISBN 978-0-9548180-2-9 and price £12.

It is a most comprehensive account of Almshouses through the ages, with many photos, colour plates, charts, maps, tables and sources. It is the result of a collaborative research project, with thematic chapters, covering Almshouse history, chronology and geography, community almshouses, building styles, various places, including Hampshire, Berkshire, Warwickshire, Whitechapel, Derbyshire, North-east England, Anglesey and Scotland. Certain themes are also analysed, e.g. rules and regulations, the Master, possessions, benefits, social status and religions.

The reason for bringing this book to your attention is because Chapter 18 was researched and written by our very busy Chairman, Judith Ellis!

Page 315, Chapter 18, Social Status of Almspeople describes how the Campden Almshouses reflected the wealth and power of its founder, Sir Baptist Hicks, the residents originally named in his will being "carefully chosen to ensure they did not spoil his show of beneficence to the town". It appears that these Almshouses are unusual in that they remained in the family's sole patronage for 350 years, with the Earl of Gainsborough and vestry recommending those to be admitted. The high demand for places also indicates that they were desirable places to live. Surprisingly all the 118 people admitted to the Campden almshouses between 1739 and 1820 were illiterate, only making a mark on their admission statement, although that had improved by the 1880s to about 50% literate. Judith covers behaviour, benefits, clothing and life in the Almshouse. Several watercolour portraits of the pensioners, originally commissioned in 1849 by the then vicar, Canon Charles Edward Kennaway are reproduced in the book by permission of St James PCC, Campden. The originals are now deposited in the Gloucester Archives (GA ref P81 M1 1/6) and reproductions can be seen in the church.

Dr. Alanna Tomkins of Keele University wrote "a substantial contribution to the early history of social housing".

Congratulations Judith and the FACHRS team! If you want to buy a copy, Judith has some available.

SPECULATIVE GEOMORPHOLOGY ON CAMPDEN'S ROUNDED HILLS SETTING

Jill Wilson

“Most of the British landscape ... is characteristically glacial in both geomorphology and sediment distribution.” A Dynamic Stratigraphy of the British Isles; A Study in Crustal Evolution R. Anderton, P. H. Bridges, M. R. Leeder & B. W. Sellwood; Allen & Unwin (1979) p. 275.

Rivers are usually thought to have carved the valleys in which they flow. Campden however lies in a bowl in the surrounding hills and the ‘river’ Cam is far too tiny to have cut through the limestone to have been responsible. Indeed it is one of a number of similar small watercourses now described as ‘misfit streams’. So, what produced the rounded hills that surround the Town?

‘Campden’s Landscape’ has been a topic studied by the CCHS Research Group and whilst others walked and examined the history of the fields, boundaries and inclosures, I attempted to go back further to discover why and how the bowl in the surrounding rock had come about. This limestone rock is called the Inferior Oolite; ‘inferior’ not because of its quality for it includes much superb building stone, but because it was formed earlier and is therefore below the Superior Oolite. Both were laid down in warm shallow seas in the Jurassic period. However our present landscape is of course much younger and the product of quite different conditions. Some 2 million years ago a series of Ice Ages began, divided by ‘interglacial’ warmer periods. I have read that we are at present in such a period for it is only about 10,000 years ago that the last Ice Age ended with the edge of the ice-sheet by then to the north of the Cotswolds.

Each Ice Age can wipe out most of the signs of earlier ones, but a plan showing the edge of an early one, shows the ice sheet lying to the south of the Cotswolds. This is known as the Anglian Ice Age, over 400,000 years ago, when the northern ice-cap stretched at least as far south as Bristol. Other later ones might well have covered this area too. The ice and the deep frozen ground beneath would have shattered the upper levels of the rock, grinding it down. Towards the end of each Ice Age the edge of the ice cap shrank slowly northwards, exposing the land surface beneath. But there would be hundreds of years afterwards, even perhaps millennia, when the ground remained frozen, as tundra, receiving deep snow in winter and having a very short summer thaw period. This would occur during the whole period for a large surrounding area too, if the ice did not reach quite so far southwards.

In the time of this thaw each year the meltwater would not be able to sink into the ground, because the upper few feet of the bedrock remained frozen and impervious. So there would be raging torrents cascading down, scouring channels. Fractured limestone resulting from the frost might well have slumped downhill together with such soils that might have developed. Seasonal streams carrying rock fragments eroded valleys and carried the debris away. In some places large beds of gravel or silt can be found that were brought to their present positions by such torrents or otherwise water borne. None has been found anywhere here in Campden, nor any obviously apparent silting however, other than in the vicinity of the Cam.

As said above, the Cam is far too small to have produced the present landscape, but the line it takes suggests that it might be following the track of an earlier river. The lowest part of the central town, either side of the Cam, was never built on – except for sheds, ‘hovels’ and suchlike until after the second World War, because on the upper levels houses could be built with their foundations on rock (and of course were above the danger of floods). The lowest level, on the banks of the Cam, was of silt. The depth of that silt in some places has been established in the last few decades by builders seeking to know the depth to bedrock.

A number of test drillings have shown the depth of the silt in several places. At the rear of the Lygon Arms the silt varied between 6 and 7½ metres. Close to the Silk Mill in Sheep Street bedrock was found 8 metres below the present surface. When the area behind the Old Police Station was

tested preparatory to building there, rock was found about 10 metres down. The plan to set the foundations on bedrock of the houses behind the Noel Arms had to be abandoned when more than 10 metres of silt, peat and, lowest of all, glacial outwash was discovered. Thus the raging predecessor of the Cam must have carved itself a deep course, which has subsequently been infilled by silt and the occasional landslip for the clay, underlying the limestone, can sometimes fail to support the rock above.

The amount of silt is far less than what must have been dug out and carried away by the 'PreCam' and there is little certainty as to how high the river water rose at its peak times. It has been suggested that the levels now occupied by roads, such as the High Street, Pear Tree Close and so on, might have been cut as river terraces. There are ways in which ice sheets and 'solifluction' can produce terraces however, so this is uncertain.

As for the enormous quantity of water that must have deluged down at the end of each Ice Age, where did that go? Whatever happened earlier, at the end of the last Ice Age there was a vast glacial lake receiving meltwater from many places, including the Campden area. It is now called 'Lake Harrison' and formed in between the southern edge of the ice-cap and the Cotswolds and other high ground and was initially blocked by the remains of a glacier, from discharging all its water into the Severn Valley. It is thought to have extended as far as Coventry and perhaps Birmingham, certainly covering Stratford-upon-Avon. Its overflow water was disposed of initially via the Fenny Compton Gap and the Cherwell and later more dramatically during the slow thaw, through the Avon and the Severn.

After the frozen ground had thawed, in the better weather, normal erosion could begin again. Plants, shrubs and trees that had retreated south gradually began to move northwards. Birch trees appear to have been amongst the first. This verdure would have inevitably been colonised by animals and birds. Stone Age Man would have followed, but that is another story. In the Cotswolds the hillsides became covered with grass, shrubs and trees. Soils began to develop. Here a small stream collected the outpourings of a number of springs and carried the water away along the easiest route which was the silt filled course of the earlier river. Not being as powerful it just zigged and zagged along the marshy low lying land.

The highest ground by then had taken on the rounded form of the hills we know today, whether scoured down as part of the ice-cap or just fractured by the permafrost. The limestone had been eroded and weathered and the deluging meltwaters had carried away the resulting rubble, thus producing the present bowl in the hills. Of course some of the broken fragmentary pieces of limestone still remained in the newly forming soil, ready to be used later for field walls and even some buildings.

At the beginning of this piece I said that it was very speculative and I repeat this warning here. No formal detailed study has yet been done on the specific origins of Campden's landscape. As a result this has been based on a variety of other studies. A number of the many works consulted, with a few more quotes, are listed below in addition to the one quoted at the beginning.

The Geological History of the British Isles, OU (2004)

p. 117: 'it is probable that all rivers from a line from the Thames to the Severn, at one time or another, carried significant volumes of glacial meltwater, producing a series of valleys, which are occupied by much smaller misfit rivers, too small to have cut their valleys to their present state'.

p. 274: 'effects of each glacial advance tend to be removed from the land ... during the subsequent interglacials and by the glacial erosion of the next ice advance itself.'

The Geomorphology of the Cotswolds, Andrew Goudie; Adrian Parker. Cotteswold Naturalist' Field Club, Oxford (1996) [much information on the Vale of Moreton & on Lake Harrison]

Fundamentals of Geomorphology, R J Rice, Longman (1988) p. 264, fig. 13.6,

Geomorphology B W Sparks, Longman, (1971), p. 429 fig.14.10.

Interpreting the Landscape, Michael Aston, Batsford, (1989)

CCHS News

Gloucestershire Local History Association Summer Afternoon in Campden

On Saturday 16 July CCHS entertained members of local history societies around Gloucestershire to a sunny afternoon of walks, talks and a tea provided by the WI. This was the annual Summer Afternoon of Gloucestershire Local History Association and it was Chipping Campden's turn to be the host. [Ed. For the second time – previously on Saturday 29th June 1996 – 20 years ago!] We met in the Church Rooms and started with a brief history of the town by Carol Jackson - 2000 years in 15 minutes! Our visitors also had a variety of displays to look at, including the wool trade, Campden House and of course photographs taken by Jesse Taylor of Campden 100 years ago.

We then split up for walks around the town: one group walked along the High Street, learning from Roger Johnson about the different styles of architecture that evolved over the centuries. Another group was interested in mills: Stephen Nixon showed the positions of the town's original four mills and after they walked to the old Silk Mill he explained how its use had changed over the years. David Hart enthralled our visitors with the description of his family's involvement with the Guild of Handicraft and they were astonished by the little-changed workshop.



The third group heard about the impact on the town of Sir Baptist Hicks, with a visit to the Almshouses, Campden House (courtesy of the Landmark Trust) and St. James's Church. They were fascinated by the conjectures about what the house and gardens had looked like. All our visitors enjoyed their afternoon, especially the splendid tea provided by the Women's Institute, living up to all our expectations. We are very grateful to Shirley McKellow and her committee for all their hard work on a hot day.

New Booklet

Following the great success of our series of five booklets about aspects of the town's history, we have launched a new one aimed at families - although people of any age are finding it interesting and enjoy the trail! The booklet '**Campden's Treasures Family Trail**' is based on a previous Sundial Trail produced by CADHAS with St. James's Primary School, but now, as the title suggests, it includes other things to look out for as people walk along the street – door knockers, boot scrapers and other such 'treasures' of the town. Those of us who live in Campden have ceased to notice the details of the buildings but, armed with the booklet and perhaps a child or another family, it is amazing how enjoyable it is to find the small items. The risk is walking into other people gazing skywards or peering at the pavement!

Price £2. Buy from TIC and usual outlets or call in to the CCHS Room.



Mine and Wine in One Day. Campden and History Societies' outing on Wednesday July 20th 2016.

A group of fifteen intrepid members set out with mini-bus driver Bashir early on July 20th for the National Coal Museum in Wales and Blaenavon 'Big Pit' World Heritage site, first opened to the public in 1983. Once equipped with hard hat, a miners lamp and air kit, we were able to take a guided tour of the mine with an examiner in his orange miner's uniform, 300

feet down in a lift. We saw drams (the small trucks used to carry coal or supplies), machinery, learnt about the coal recovery techniques, pillar and stall system, different types of pit props, (miners preferred wooden pit props rather than metal hoops as they could hear the wood creak if it was about to fall, whereas the metal just suddenly cracked and fell), the airflow and bell systems, the seventy-two haulage ponies kept underground for eight years except for the occasional holiday or trip to the vet, (the hostler had to keep their quarters spotless and free of dung to prevent a build-up of methane gas). Canaries were kept underground to detect gases. Women and children, who often spent twelve hours in the dark opening doors, mostly stopped working in the mines after the 1842 Shaftesbury Act.

Lunch in the Miners' Canteen was followed by visiting the various buildings on the site – lamp room, sawmill, winding engine house, blacksmiths yard, fan house and the important bath house, only introduced in the 1930s. The fascinating Museum showed the life of the mine worker from 1850 to 2000, with some individual miners' personal histories, their home and social life, the geology of coal, its formation and uses, the history of the Colliery, disasters, Trade Union, the eponymous Davy lamp with its preventative double mesh metal guard, the 1947 Nationalisation of coal mines and final closure of Big Pit in 1980. In the mining galleries there was a multi-media presentation of Welsh mining industry and simulated underground workings.

The route back to Campden through wooded valleys with lovely green views and unshorn sheep still with their tails, took a detour to The Three Choirs Vineyard. Here we tasted four different wines, learnt of its history and toured the plant. The vineyard, now with 75 acres and 45,000 vines, started in 1971, with its first harvest in 1973, was taken over in 1982 by Thomas Shaw and partners, who put it on the map, with a restaurant, winery and accommodation. It was named after the historic choral festival and three surrounding counties. With protection from the Brecon Beacon, Malvern Hills and Vale of Evesham, the south slopes get maximum sun and the area has a mini micro climate. The average harvest produces 250 tons of grapes, equating to 300,000 bottles p.a. However the July 2007 floods produced the worst harvest, with one third of the site flooded under a month's rain in one day.

They grow twenty varieties of vines, mainly French and German, the latter are the best due to similar climate, conditions and rich soil nutrients. The life cycle of vine is 30 years, after which it is up-rooted and the ground is replanted after one or two years. Harvest starts the second week in September and for 8 weeks a team of experienced local pickers (five per acre) are employed. 300,000 bottles are produced from their own vines, but they also process for other grape producers, bottling 100,000 bottles for hotels, farm shops and, it was thought, even for Little Oak Vineyard in Campden. We saw the fields, the temperature-controlled winery, the hoppers for de-stalking, presses, the vats for letting sediment settle, the processes for fermentation, blending, bottling, labelling and packaging. **All in all a most informative day.**



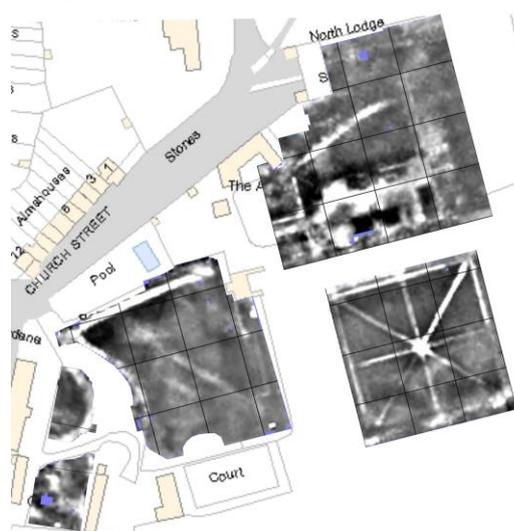
Earlier in the season on Wednesday 25th May we visited **Sulgrave Manor and Canons Ashby** in Northamptonshire. Sulgrave was originally a long house, but due to fire or poor foundations one side was dismantled and various owners allowed it to get into a bad state. Lawrence Washington, 5x grandfather of George Washington, once owned it and lived here, so in 1914, to commemorate 100 years of a peace treaty in 1814, an Anglo American committee raised £8,400 to buy the property with help of National Society of Dames in US, who endowed it in perpetuity. Canons Ashby is a 16th century Elizabethan manor house, which had survived almost unaltered since 1710, with its plasterwork ceilings, massive fireplaces, tapestries, vast kitchens and the Winter Parlour with its wood paneling and the painted coats of arms of local families. It was the home of the Dryden family, with connections to poets Edmund Spencer and John Dryden, and sits amongst beautiful walled gardens and parkland, with nearby St Mary's church, all that remains of a 12th century Augustine monastery after Henry VIII's dissolution.



Sincere thanks to John Aylen (right), who has organised CCHS outings over the last three years.

Exploring the Mysteries of Campden House

We are very excited to announce that CCHS has been awarded a two-year grant of £26,300 from the Heritage Lottery Fund to undertake excavations on the site of old Campden House and do further research, hoping to find out more about the original design. Members will know from previous reports in Signpost that in 2014 we undertook a geophysical survey in the grounds, supported by a grant of £1000 from Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society: the resulting images showed the potential outline of the mansion and outlying buildings (see below). The parterre garden came out particularly strongly and is the first area to be investigated. We may be able to tell whether there was a fountain or a statue at the centre of the garden – then we can have a competition to create a design!



The CAMPDEN HOUSE
Overall geophysics
March 2016

Scale: 10m
Drawn By: A.J. ROBERTS

ARCHEOLOGICAL
www.archaeological.co.uk
www.heritage-lottery.co.uk
01282 416166
© A.J. ROBERTS

We are also going to do some soil sampling as there is a remote possibility that as the garden has been relatively undisturbed over the centuries some plants could be identified. We hope that more details of the garden design will be revealed, such as walls and walkways and possible evidence of planting.

The volunteers doing the excavations will be trained and supervised by an experienced archaeologist and Historic England will be taking a close interest. Landmark Trust owns the site and is very supportive of the project which could enhance their knowledge of the history.

We shall be pleased to hear from anyone interested in taking part in the excavations. The project will give all members of the Society an opportunity to be involved, with a variety of activities. We shall be organising visits to other houses and gardens to get an impression of how the mansion

looked and we shall have talks about what life would have been like in Campden at that time – would you have been a laundress, or leatherworker, or beerkeeper? There will be art projects for all ages and cookery sessions – do you fancy creating a Jacobean banquet?

The progress of the project will be posted on social media and the Society's website www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

CCHS Programme 2016-17.

All meetings are held in the Town Hall, Chipping Campden at 7.30 pm

Thursday 15 September: 'Everyday Life and Accidental Death in 16C Gloucestershire'

Professor Stephen Gunn, Merton College, Oxford.

Thursday 20 October: 'Magna Carta: Villainy, Treachery and Liberty', Derek Taylor

Thursday 17 November: 'The uses of DNA in Family History Research', Sue Honore

Thursday 1 December: 'The Single Gloucester Project and Local Folk Carols and Wassails'

Gwilym and Carol Davies

Thursday 19 January : 'The Howse that was so Fayre – discovering Campden House and Gardens', Mary Gray

Thursday 16 February : 'The Vikings in Gloucestershire' Tony Roberts, Archaeoscan

Thursday 16 March : 'For the Record – developments in Gloucestershire Archives',

Heather Forbes, Gloucestershire County Archivist

Thursday 20 April: AGM, followed by 'The Griffiths Family at Bedfont House'

Bedfont House Research Group

The Family History Group meets at 7.30pm in the Court Room, Old Police Station, on the fourth Tuesday of the month.

Tuesday 27 September: **100 years of Campden Cricket Club,** Tess Taylor

Tuesday 25 October: **The Fire and the Freedom – the story of Toke Townley,** Charlie Bennett

Tuesday 22 November: **Shepherd's Hut and other things,** Rob Grove

Tuesday 24 January 2017: **The Mystery and History of Campden Town Hall,** Judith Ellis

Tuesday 28 February: **The Road to Zion – Mormons in my family,** David Stanley

Tuesday 26 March: **Sir Baptist Hicks – the untold story,** Mary Fielding

Tuesday 25 April: **The Mitfords – what a family!,** Di Smith

Tuesday 23 May: **Park Road families,** Park Road Research Group

Tuesday 27 June: **Social**