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Historical and Archaeological Society**

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**NOTES & QUERIES**

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From *The Editor*

In this issue will be found the final part of the abridged version of the twenty year story of this Society. As explained below, the complete version will be found in the Archive Room records.

The piece on the delightful piano designed by C. R. Ashbee is included following the illustrated talk given earlier this year. It is unfortunately not possible to provide a picture and readers are urged to visit the original in Cheltenham.

Two articles come from work done towards the new history of Campden. The examination of the census return for 1851 opens a window on one of the periods in Campden's history when an influx of people from outside altered the make-up of the parish. A further article, promised for the Spring issue, will carry on the story of the railway workers.

One effect of the Reformation on Campden is studied in the piece on the ending of the chantries. Much more remains to be done on finding the precise plots and lands involved and on where in the church the chantries were located. The manuscript volume, *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Chipping Campden* by Josephine Griffith suggests where each was originally but her sources being uncertain this aspect has been omitted – but may be taken up at a later date.

The inclusion of three longer articles has meant that once again several shorter pieces have had to be put to one side for a later issue. However more contributions are always welcome. For those who miss the queries section, these are now dealt with through the Archive Room. It is hoped that a survey summarising the information supplied to enquirers can be included in a future issue.

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

## **The Ashbee Piano – A Painted Masterpiece**

**Celia Jones**

This beautifully decorated piano is in Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, in the Arts and Crafts Room, where there is a collection of national importance. The piano was designed by C R Ashbee as a wedding gift for his wife, Janet, when they married in 1898. It was two or three years late but was well worth waiting for. Janet had had a musical training in Berlin and she was delighted with her present.

A Broadwood, semi-grand, it is made of oak and holly, woods favoured by Arts and Crafts furniture makers. The design, in Burne-Jones style was painted by Walter Taylor, a young member of the Guild of Handicraft. The large iron hinges were made by other Guildsmen. The hinges contain an ash tree branch and a bee, and so they form a rebus, or a pictorial representation, of the name Ashbee. (Another similar rebus is in a stained glass window, designed by Woodroffe, in Woolstaplers Hall.)

A poem composed by Ashbee is woven through the design on the piano lid and around the keyboard in a William Morris medievalising way. The painted scene illustrates the poem. Three strange women garlanded with vine play music and, as they play, the poet has a vision of an ivory city full of light. Then the old deaf master calls and all is silent again. The master is Beethoven, who was the favourite composer of Ashbee's mother, and the Moonlight Sonata was her favourite piece of music. The sleeping figure of Beethoven can be seen at the bottom of the lid.

The gold minarets and the poppies show a Byzantine influence, which can often be seen in Arts and Crafts work. References to nature are often there, too, and beneath the piano there is a forest of legs, not all of which are functional, even though it is very heavy. The Ashbee's daughter, Felicity, remembers her child's eye view of this forest. By this time the piano was in the Norman Chapel in Broad Campden, and Felicity also remembers sitting on her mother's knee with her fingers over her mother's, playing with her. This position made her very close to the Pre-Raphaelite ladies who are painted above the keyboard, and it worried Felicity and her sisters that the lady violinists had necks which were far too long to hold a violin.

The piano was the centre of family life in the Norman Chapel, and the little girls would do Drill every day while Janet played. They would march around blowing through combs, accompanying their mother. The piano was also at the centre of Guild life; Janet would play folksongs and other music and the Guildsmen would gather round and sing. So the piano is a symbol of the Guild's culture. It is also a symbol of the Guild's cooperation, with several different craftsmen working together on one piece. Although it can no longer be played because the sound-board is cracked, it is fortunate that Cheltenham was able to acquire this fairy-tale piece.

### **Sources:**

Guild of Handicraft Trust, Newsletter No 6, 1996.

*Janet Ashbee* by Felicity Ashbee, Syracuse University Press, (2002).

## CADHAS, The Second Decade

Carol Jackson

abridged by Jill Wilson

*The second part of the history of CADHAS continues the story begun in the last issue. As before much has had to be omitted in order to meet the demands of space in this issue. The complete history, including full information on Committee members and others, with detailed appendices will be placed in the Archive Room shortly. Much interesting material, in particular changes in committee membership and details of many meetings and outings, has had to be left out of this version and members will find the complete version fascinating.*

### **The third five years.**

The 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Exhibition, 'Campden in Pictures', was masterminded by Frank Johnson, Carolyn Gilmour, Gordon Croot & Jill Wilson and took place on the weekend of Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> and Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> 1994. It was a great success especially since it included the launch and signing of Fred Coldicott's book, *Memories of an Old Campdonian*, with over 600 visitors and local people attending and had good publicity in press and local radio. The photographs on display were from the Campden Trust, CADHAS archives and personal collections. It was opened on the Saturday morning by Sarah, Viscountess Campden, who revealed that a large trunk of old papers of Campden interest had been found at Exton and was now being catalogued at the Leicester Record Office.

Later that year a letter received from the President, Mrs J.Priestley, said 'clearly I must resign soon'. Congestion and heat in the Town Hall meetings was seriously discussed and possible alternatives were considered. Also published during the year was Geoffrey Powell's *Why History ?*, the text of his acclaimed talk, and the first issue of *Notes & Queries* appeared. The Centenary J.B. Priestley Appreciation lecture given by Gerard Noel in September was organised jointly with the Campden Society.

In 1995 Seumas Stewart was appointed Vice President of the Society in recognition of his contribution to the Society's work. On 8<sup>th</sup> May 1995 CADHAS participated in the Town's tremendous V.E. Day 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebrations, with a very busy and interesting 'Home Front' Exhibition held in the Upper Town Hall, using mostly CADHAS research & loaned items from members and townspeople. It was masterminded by Carol Jackson & Frank Johnson.

One of the major events in 1996 for CADHAS was the sudden closure of Woolstapler's Hall Museum and the sale at auction of all its contents. CADHAS committee helped to get evidence to prove that certain items were not the Trustees' to sell and managed to buy or rescue several lots, including Izod's Post, some Griggs drawings, an inscribed hand bell, a Gloucester regiment army belt, papers and photographs. To fund the purchases donations were received from the Campden Society, the world-wide Izod family and fund-raising.

Mrs Priestley, President, died shortly before the AGM in April 1996 and Geoffrey Powell, Vice President taking the Chair, paid tribute to her contribution to the Society in the period during which she had been its President. Geoffrey Powell was elected with acclamation as President to replace Mrs Priestley. The meeting was consulted about a change in venue to St Catharine's School Hall for lecture meetings due to the discomfort, numbers limit and heat in the Town Hall. CADHAS hosted the Gloucester

Local History Regional meeting on Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> June 1996 in Campden. Following Mrs Priestley's death, the society was bequeathed £500 and a box of her history books. Several meetings of the newly formed joint Museum Working Party were held and work on the next CADHAS publication, the new edition of *Child in Arcadia*, was actively under way, while the graveyard survey of St James's was nearing completion. The pump at Leysbourne needed restoration and Gordon Croot started investigating responsibilities for this.

CADHAS's first email address was established in 1997. After several lecture meetings held in the hall of St Catharine's School, it was felt that this venue was still not satisfactory and so the committee planned to recommend a change to the School Hall in Cider Mill Lane. In the same year Joan Atkins was made a life member in recognition of her contributing a room in her house as archive centre. In the year, deaths were reported of two founder members Seumas Stewart, Vice President & Leonard Multon. There were three new publications in hand - Tim Jones's research on Wentworth Huyshe, Alec Miller (second edition) and Celia Jones's team research on *The Inns and Alehouses of Campden*.

Allan Warmington was elected Vice President at the April 1998 AGM. Also in April the Roman Catholic and Baptist Churchyard surveys were started, the CADHAS cupboard in the Library Community Room was set up with research aids, history reference books and copies of the Campden Census. An American walking group, Footpath Holidays, wanted several lectures on the English Civil War and would pay a fee. Possibilities for the development of the Police Station, the closure of Stow Court Room and saving the Campden Memorabilia in it (window, chairs, pictures) and the Wentworth Huyshe Millennium Sign were ongoing topics. Restoration of the Leysbourne pump was finally completed.

At the AGM in 1999 Carol Jackson retired as Chairman after 5 years and was presented with 2 silver Guild of Handicraft spoons, Andrew Holden being elected Chairman.

### **The last five years.**

The Millennium Exhibition, 'Campden Through 2000 Years', masterminded by Carol Jackson and Jill Wilson, with a subcommittee and team of stewards, was opened on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> May 2000 for the whole week until Sun 4<sup>th</sup> June and was attended by approximately 2000 people. The displays covered Campden's history and physical development through the ages to the present day. Geoffrey Powell made the first mention in this year of the need for a new History of Campden.

In 2000/1, Judith Ellis obtained a grant of £4936 from Millennium Festival Awards for Community Archive equipment and bought the 'Comma' system and associated equipment. Since then the Community Archive Team has recorded some thousands of photographs onto the system from personal collections

2001 saw cancellation of several Civil War lectures due to the Foot & Mouth crisis. A CADHAS website, archive database work, 'Trading Places' shops research, an enquiry group, applications for grants to fund an archive room in the Police Station, discussion on displays in Courtroom and the transcription of Caroline Grove's Farm Ledger by Diana Evans were all started. The Archives were moved to cupboards rented in St James's Church Rooms.

In May 2002 the Hart's Silver Exhibition & GOHT Ashbee Centenary weekend on 7-9 June 2002 were major historical highlights, in which some CADHAS members

participated. 2002 also saw more grant applications and awards from the Local Heritage Initiative and Cotswold District Council and others. Community contributions from local businesses were given to CADHAS for the 'Character of Campden' display boards in the Police Station Court Room. The Police Station was finally opened in Feb 2003. Negotiations over rent of the Archive Room were protracted, but it opened in March 2003, with volunteers' training, manning rotas, user manual and time sheet control all having to be developed. CADHAS email membership and website information on [www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk](http://www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk) also followed quickly in 2003. There was an Open Day in the Archive Room and Court Room display in March, soon after the archives were installed.

At the AGM 2003, Andrew Holden, retired after 4 years as chairman, staying on the committee & Jill Wilson was elected new Chairman. Carol Jackson was elected as a Vice President. A meeting was held in the autumn of 2003 in the Court Room with representatives of other local history societies and a Schooldays Exhibition was held on Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> October masterminded by Judith Ellis with the Community Team. A Campden and District Family History Group was formed initially under the aegis of CADHAS and becoming a branch of Gloucestershire. Family History Society with Wallie Wardle elected as Chairman. In December came the unexpected news of the death of Andrew Holden who had done so much to obtain grants and to bring the Archive Room into being.

#### **Activities in the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration year, 2004**

Three of Chipping Campden's old Charters had been found in Leicester and Gloucester Record Offices during the researches for the new book and copies were made of them and donated to CADHAS, to hang in the Court Room. The Noel Pedigree Charts in the Archives are being conserved and framed to be hung on the wall in the Police Station, planned for October.

A day-school on Pilgrims in North Cotswolds by Tim Porter was held in January. A planning and future strategy meeting with committee members and the President and Vice-Presidents took place in the Spring. At the AGM in April, Geoffrey Powell stepped down as President after 20 years of his active involvement, although he was not able to be present in person due to ill health. There were several grateful speeches and presentations. David Smith, former County Archivist and long-time friend of the Society was elected the Society's new President. Recognition was also given to Reg Martin's contribution to the formation of the Society 20 years ago and he was made an Honorary Life Member of the Society. (*The many other changes to the Committee will be found in the full version in the Archive Room. Editor.*)

Two summer outings had a celebratory feel. A guided visit to Belvoir Castle, with a rowdy lunch in the Servants Hall was enjoyed in May. In June it was lunch in the Restaurant Car of the Severn Valley Railway Steam Train, while travelling from Kidderminster to Bridgnorth in the World War II period, finishing with a rushed (the train was late!) guided tour of Bewdley and tea in a Woodward built church.

The Family History group won a first prize at Scuttlebrook with their entry 'Meet the Ancestors.' Yet to come at the time of writing are the launch of *Trading Places* in September and the October publication of *Sir Gerard Noel MP and the Noels of Chipping Campden and Exton* by Gerard Noel, CADHAS member. Work continues on the New History of Campden. The 2004-5 lecture and day-school season promises to keep up the celebratory feel into CADHAS's twenty-first year.

## The 1851 Census and the Railwaymen

**Denis Granger**

The Battle of Mickleton Tunnel, though memorable, is but one event in a phase of Campden history which witnessed the intrusion of Victorian industrialism into a small market town, well provided with educational opportunities but with declining opportunities for work. The Census of 1851 showed that Campden was a self-sufficient and self-contained community. There were very few inhabitants who had not been born in Campden or within walking distance of the town. All the farmworkers and the farmers who employed them were born in or very near to Campden.

There were 21 men and one widow who gave their occupation as farmers. They declared that they farmed in total 2690 acres (which was close to the figures of the 1799 enclosure) and employed 5 sons and a total of 100 hired men and boys. However a total of 250 residents declared their occupation to be “ag. lab.” and ranged in age from 10 to late sixties. The numbers suggest that over half the farm workers depended on casual employment when they were needed and were probably under-employed. The old were classified as paupers.

The flax mill, which in 1838 had employed 47 hands, had closed down and the rope and bag factory ceased trading early in the 1850s. The Census showed that in 1851 the silk mill still provided employment for 50 women but it had been closed before and had closed finally by 1860. The city factories and free trade treaties destroyed many rural industries.

The railway promoters offered no grand plan to revive the Campden economy. From 1837 they wanted a direct line to carry their hardware, glassware and carpets to the London market and complacently envisaged that the Cotswolds offered an easy route. Also in 1840, in reply to a Government request, the Inspector-General of Railways advised that a line from Didcot to Worcester offered the best strategic route from London to Dublin.

Brunel underestimated the costs so that the Railway Company ran short of the funds needed to complete and run the line. Work started in 1846 and by 1851 most of the trackbed was ready for rails to be laid, but the problems with the Mickleton Tunnel delayed until 1853 the running of trains through to Oxford.

For seven years from 1846 to 1853 a community of engineers, craftsmen and navvies was established in Mickleton and Campden. At the Census on 20th March, 1851, the population of Mickleton was 710 including 89 railway people. Campden totalled 2,351, an increase of 264 since 1841, largely because of this incursion but, as most of the navvying work was completed by 1851, it may have been higher in earlier years.

A few natives of Campden were recruited for this arduous work. William Wilson, age 66, and his three unmarried sons, James, 28, Emanuel, 21, and William, 19, were all railway labourers. L. Cooper, 24, and P. H. Manton, 19, were also railway labourers born in Campden. William Hands of Campden, age 60, appears as a lodger with other railway workers, his occupation is given as engine driver. (Three Mickleton men also joined.)

The navigator or “navvy” was a phenomenon in the age of canal and railway building, capable of moving as much as twenty tons of spoil in a day and consuming commensurate quantities of bread, meat and beer, but that occupation does not appear in the Census.

## CADHAS Notes & Queries

The workers on site in 1851 were distinguished by specialist trades:

	Campden	Mickleton
Railway miners, Tunnel miners, Excavators and Coal miners totalled	55 men	4 men
They were supported by Railway labourers totalling	88 men	47 men
The lining of the tunnel and building of its portals required bricklayers and their labourers	15 men	7 men
Some of the bricks were made from local clay deposits by brickmakers	14 men	1 man
Blacksmiths and carpenters were needed for tools and scaffolding	7 men	-
Engine drivers were required possibly for pumping and haulage	2 men	-
Three civil engineers and three inspectors were needed	6 men	-
The contractor's agent and assistants maintained ongoing supervision	<u>2 men</u>	<u>3 men</u>
 Making a total workforce of 250 men	 189 men	 62 men
Of these men, 53 were accompanied by their wives and had families comprising a total of 85 children	45 <u>66</u>	8 <u>19</u>
to make a total community of nearly 400 people	<u>300</u>	<u>89</u>

Most of these men were born in coal mining and industrial areas where the first railways were built or in places such as Kilsby and Harecastle which had been sites of earlier tunnelling problems. The birthplaces of their wives and children tended to show how mobile this cohort was. Most were aged between 20 and 40 with the more skilled being between 30 and 40 and accompanied by wives and families. It is possible that many were a second generation of navvies because, contrary to some widely held views, most early navvies were recruited from the best of the English agricultural labourers and fewer from Irish migrants. Only one railway labourer and two bricklayers on the tunnel site in 1851 gave their birthplace as Ireland.

In seven years the railwaymen had become integrated into the community; the incomers brought wives and raised families here, some married wives in Campden. For example, William Harris, age 49, a railway labourer born in Northampton, had married a native of Willersey and acquired 5 step-children and a step-grandson who were all born in Campden. John Griffiths, an inspector age 39, born in Worcester, was married to a native of Mickleton and had two young daughters born in Campden. Of the railwaymen's children, a reasonable number were at school and are recorded as scholars but a significant number are recorded as "at home." One young 10-year old already had an occupation as a railway labourer. Most children of Campden families, even the poor, were recorded as being at school.

The work centred on Nineveh Hamlet where the Queen's Hotel, still standing as Nineveh Bridge House on the Mickleton side of the bridge, served as a place of refreshment, site meetings and treating casualties. Here the Magistrates probably read the Riot Act to Brunel but it also in 1851 provided lodgings for 6 labourers and 2 wives. Others were housed nearby. On the Mickleton Hill Tunnel Works were housed the Clerk of Railway Works, the Timekeeper and some skilled men but the census showed also 27 males and one female as "not living in houses" on the hill.

On the Campden side of the works, two families had accommodation in Battledene and the Company built a few cottages at Paul's Pike. Only six men lodged in Mickleton village but in Campden the town was full.

Many railwaymen were living in ones and twos as lodgers with non-railway families, especially in the homes of elderly labourers who would welcome the additional income. Some, even with wives, lodged in the smaller inns such as the Old Eight Bells, the Swan, the George and Dragon and the Red Lion. Some railway families set

up their own households and some went into business providing accommodation for railway lodgers as well as their own families.

Peaceable townsfolk may have feared the disturbance brought by the visitors in their midst. The Saturday night recreation could be boisterous especially when some of the railway workers, living in local inns, could share conviviality with the local clientele. Iron bars across the ancient windows of Grevel House were attributed to the need for protection during this period. However the six police constables lodging at the Police House in Cider Mill Lane did not appear to have been overwhelmed by disorder.

Those who prospered from the railmen's presence – from public house and lodging house keepers to bootmakers – could afford to be tolerant of any disturbance. Shopkeepers also profited but some of these were disappointed in their expectations, as Whitfield records. In 1847, William Somerton, a local grocer, wrote (apparently not for the first time) to the Chairman of the O. W. W. R. to complain against the contractor's practice of supplying his employees with necessities in return for "tickets" and at a discount "to the great injury of the shopkeepers and tradespeople and to the discomfort of all classes." Compulsory payment of wages in tickets redeemable only by purchases from the employer's "tommy shop" had been outlawed by the Truck Act of 1834 but the element of compulsion may have been difficult to prove.

The contractor, in reply to this charge of illegal practice, offered to open a shop in the town, if he were so allowed, "that will not charge the high prices charged for articles of food by the present shopkeepers which have already caused a great number of men to leave our work and they still continue to do so; the present price of the 4 lb loaf being 10½ pence while in Liverpool it is only 7½ pence." The company declared its readiness at all times to suppress the truck system but would also encourage measures necessary to suppress combinations among the tradesmen of Campden to enhance prices.

The contractor's allegations were denied by Somerton in a letter of 17<sup>th</sup> August 1847 in which he indicated that prices for basic commodities in Campden included 8d. for a four-pound loaf and 8d. to 10d. for home-cured bacon (a reply which might have suggested a consensus of price-watching between a relatively small number of competitors). He also accused the contractors of selling underweight in the tommy-shop and complained at "the loss and inconvenience caused by the influx of so many unworthy characters" while being shut out of the trade they might have brought.

Lord Sandon also wrote, arguing that the men left their employment not on account of prices or food but because they were not paid regularly and were often not even kept employed, adding that the men were sometimes kept idle and discontented by hundreds. He spoke of sympathy for the men felt by the people of the neighbourhood but the presence of the unemployed and unpaid was "no trifling inconvenience."

The tunnelling problems persisted until June, 1853, when the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Campden performed possibly its last notable public function by attending the departure of the first through train to Oxford. The railway builders then moved on leaving the residents of Campden with some new job opportunities but also an exit for seeking employment elsewhere.

#### Further Reading

Coldicott, Fred. 'The History of Mickleton Tunnel,' *CADHAS Notes & Queries* Vol. II p.58

Whitfield, Christopher, *A History of Chipping Campden*, Shakespeare Head Press, (1958), ch. VIII.

## What happened to Campden's Mediæval Chantries?

Jill Wilson

Records show that once there were five chantries in Campden Parish Church. Now there are none – what happened to them? Chantries were the result of a bequest or endowment for a specific purpose, usually requiring prayers for the soul of the giver and often also for others and might include charitable assistance to the poor. Many were for a specified number of masses and so were soon completed. Five however in Campden were intended to continue in perpetuity and it is these that will be considered here.

Long continuing chantries did not necessarily require their own altar or chapel, just a priest to say the office. As a result of many alterations to the church over the centuries no certain remnants of any chantry chapels can be distinguished although it is highly likely that there were more altars than at present. It is probable that the alabaster relief of the Trinity, of which two pieces were found in the churchyard, was part of a chantry shrine.<sup>1</sup>

There were two chantries of St Katherine, both founded by Sir Richard Stafford on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1361. At that time his brother was lord of half the original manor of Campden<sup>2</sup>. One, later known as Stafford's First, provided for a priest to pray for his soul, the souls of his kinsfolk<sup>3</sup> and those of all Christian souls 'for ever.' The other, Stafford's Second, provided prayers for his own soul and all Christian souls only. These two chantries seem to be completely separate from the St Katherine's chapel, recorded earlier than 1361 and not necessarily anywhere near the parish church.

In 1440 John and Margery Fereby<sup>4</sup> founded what was known as either the Schoolmaster Service or, later, the 'Ferby' Service. This provided funds for a priest to maintain a free school and, in addition, prayers for the souls of the founders and alms for the poor.

The Trinity Service was founded by Walter Goode in the fifteenth century and is also known as the Goode Service and sometimes Lumbard's Chapel. The origin of the latter name is unknown.<sup>5</sup> The endowment was for prayers for Walter Goode's soul and those of all other Christians. It is likely that the alabaster relief mentioned above was connected with this chantry.

Our Lady Service, sometimes called St Mary's, was otherwise known as the Barnard Service. William Barnard<sup>6</sup>, Margaret Chamberleyn and 'dyverse others' founded the chantry, again probably in the fifteenth century, for the purpose of prayers for their own souls and to help sing divine service.

The funds wherewith payment for these duties was found came from rents for land and in some cases also tenements. The properties endowing the three fifteenth century endowments were held by feoffees. (These were the equivalent of trustees.) This does not seem to be the case for the two Stafford's chantries of the fourteenth century. Rushen suggests that this was because of a difference in the law in the two centuries.

In the sixteenth century the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII was followed by a review of chantries. The first commission in 1546 provided a great deal of information on the situation at that date. By the second commission two years later in the reign of Edward VI, the principal purpose of chantries, that is prayers for the souls of the deceased, was considered superstitious. The chantries were then dissolved and their lands and other property taken into the hands of the crown. Exceptions might

be made, as with the Schoolmaster's Service and the free school was permitted to continue. The school became Chipping Campden Grammar School and its subsequent history is outside the purview of this article.

Details of the income and expenditure on various purposes for each chantry give snapshots at the time of the two surveys. As the value of the property originally forming the endowments is not known, no conclusions can be drawn as to the capabilities of the feoffees since foundation. However, the occurrence of a subsequent scandal relating to the funds of the school, which came to light early in the seventeenth century, makes one doubt how well matters were looked after.

The commissioners' reports list for each chantry its gross value, the stipend paid to the priest (including the schoolmaster, who was in holy orders), the amount due for tithes, the payments due for ground rents (*rentes resolutes*), sums given to the poor, the surplus, if any, and any property. Only one of the chantries, Stafford's First, was listed as having property, three vestments and a chalice weighing an estimated 8 ounces. The commissioners were informed by Sir Thomas Smith that these were his own personal property which he permitted to be used by the chantry. It has been suggested that the vestments included the cope and the altar hangings which were thus saved for Campden.

The four priests receiving stipends from the four dissolved chantries, namely Daniel Tibbott, Christopher Baxter, Robert Joy or Joyce and Thomas Mortiboys, none of whom held another living, were each given £5 a year pension from state funds. The lands and tenements which had formed their endowments were sold off by the Crown in large parcels to entrepreneurs who then sold them piecemeal to local landowners and others. Sir Thomas Smith, by then lord of the reunited manor of Campden, was thus able to purchase many of the various buildings and lands within the manor which had been alienated except for their ground rents. A summary of certain of the details relating to the four closed chantries, taken from the commissioners' reports is given in an appendix which also includes examples of the land endowments as described in the sale to Henry Stapleton. Not all the land in the endowments of the Campden chantries was with the parish of Campden.

It seems very likely that the entrepreneurs who bought alienated chantry lands did so having already made sure that they would have no difficulty in selling on the land in small parcels. Henry Stapleton, for example, paid £1028 9s 2d on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1549 for a large number of such lands in a number of counties.<sup>7</sup> The next day he sold on to Sir Thomas Smith lands in Berrington, Westington and Broad Campden.<sup>8</sup> Other entrepreneurs were Thomas Watson of Daglingworth and William Adys of Worcestershire, who paid £1306 0s 3d for ex-chantry lands some of which were within Campden parish including some parcels from St Katherine's Second, Holy Trinity and Our Lady's.

Thus of five perpetual chantries in Campden only the 'Scholemaister's' Service continued after the dissolution of the chantries.<sup>9</sup> The Reformation resulted in the removal of the small effigy of the Virgin Mary which is thought to have stood in the niche on the south porch and of the alabaster of the Trinity (broken into three pieces). The church was rededicated to St James and the one of the pair of altar cloths dedicated to St Mary was carefully altered, by the picking out of the appliqué figures of the Annunciation, so that it could continue in use.

**APPENDIX**

**St Katherine's First**, founder Sir Richard Stafforde.

1546 Commission	gross annual value	£7	15s	5d	from land
	priest's stipend	£6	19s	6d	
	rentes resolutes		10s	5d	
	tenths		15s	6d	
	remains		Nil		
1548/9 Commission	priest's stipend	£5	6s	8d	
	reprises		9s	7d	
	income	£8	0s	7d. <sup>10</sup>	

Acquisition by Henry Stapleton (13<sup>th</sup> March 1549) 'A virgate of land and a close of land with appurtenances, late in the tenure of John Prat, after in the tenure of occupation of Thomas Smythe, in a field called Birrington in the parish of Champden (sic), formerly belonging to, as parcel of the possessions of the house and Chief Mansion of the Chantry of St Katherine ...'

**St Katherine's Second**, founder Sir Richard Stafforde.

1546 Commission	gross annual value	£6	9s	1d	from land
	priest's stipend	£5	10s	4½d	
	rentes resolutes		6s	5d	
	tenths		12s	3½d	
	remains		Nil		
1548/9 Commission	gross annual value	£6	10s	8d	from land
	priest's stipend	£6	6s	8d	
	reprise		8s	0d	

Acquisition by Henry Stapleton (13<sup>th</sup> March 1549) 'And one virgate of land, and three separate closes of land, and all other lands, meadows, pastures, hereditaments, late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Warner or his assigns, situate or being in Westington ... which belonged to the second chantry ...'

**Holy Trinity**, founded by Walter Goode.

1546 Commission	gross annual value	£8	11s	0d	from land
	priest's stipend	£8	0s	8d	
	rentes resolutes		10s	4d	
	remains		Nil		
1548/9 commission	gross annual value	£9	3s	0d	from land
etc	priest's stipend	£7	0s	0d	
	reprises	£1	4s	2d	

Acquisition by Henry Stapleton (13<sup>th</sup> March 1549) 'Also four and a half virgates of land and two closes, with all other lands meadows and pastures, now or late, in the separate tenures of Robert Tasker, and John Riley, or their assigns, lying and being in Weston-sub-Edge, and in Brode Campden ... lately belonging to the late chantry of Holy Trinity ...'

## CADHAS Notes & Queries

### **Our Lady Servyce**, founded by William Barnard and others.

1546 Commission	gross value	£10 11s 9d	from land
	priest's stipend	£ 9 11s 8d	
	rentes resolutte	£ 1 0s 1d	
	remains	Nil	
1548/9 Commission	gross value	£10 10s 7d	
	priest's stipend	£ 7 0s 0d	
	reprises	19s 1d	
	to the poor	13s 4d	

Acquisition by Henry Stapleton (13<sup>th</sup> March 1549) 'the land in the several tenures of Henry Rose and Roger Tasker in Mikilton and Weston under Egge ... which belonged to the late chantry of St Mary ...'

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The relief is of English workmanship and is of Nottinghamshire alabaster. It probably dates from the second quarter of the fifteenth century and may be contemporary with the foundation of the chantry.

<sup>2</sup> At the death of Sir Roger de Somery in 1327, his Campden manor had been divided into four portions, each inherited by one of his daughters and their husbands. The quarters held by de Sully and by de Cromwell had been reunited under Ralph, Lord Stafford some years later. On his death in 1372, his brother, Sir Richard de Stafford inherited the half manor. It is uncertain what connection he had with Campden in 1361, perhaps he was resident, managing the estate for his brother.

<sup>3</sup> Including the honour and souls of Lord Ralph Bassett and family of Drayton. [Rushen p. 12.]

<sup>4</sup> John Fereby had been 'an important official at the royal court ... in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI.' [Robert Cook, *Chipping Campden School 1440–1990*] In 1425 he had been described as a 'nobleman' of the diocese of Worcester and was licensed, with his wife, to have a portable altar.

<sup>5</sup> Some members of the Weoley family were buried in Lumbard's chapel.

<sup>6</sup> Almost certainly the same William Barnard, bailiff of Campden, who was witness to a lease in 1453.

<sup>7</sup> Cal. Patent Rolls Edward vI, Vol. V, pp. 294-5.

<sup>8</sup> *Notices relating to Thomas Smith of Campden and Henry Smith Sometime Alderman of London*, Charles Perkins Gwilt (1836).

<sup>9</sup> 'Act dissolving the Chantries AD 1647,' 1 Edward VI Cap 14.

<sup>10</sup> The sources used for these summaries include the manuscript *Ecclesiastical Records of Campden*, compiled by Josephine Griffith and *The History and Antiquities of Campden*, by Percy Rushen, both of whom drew on PRO and similar records. Some of the information on St Katherine's Second chantry in the 1548/9 report seems to have been collated with that of part of the first and consequently the gross income and expenditure, and any possible surplus, of each is unclear. Similarly the sums listed for the other chantries do not always appear to match the totals.

Justine Ashbee is living proof that fantastic art does not need to be made using fancy brushes and paints - she uses Sharpie pens to create hers! Here's an example, called iconoclastic reverb (2006): [Link](#). [Previous Story](#) [Next Story](#). Like this? Please share & join us. Neat stuff from the NeatoShop: Newest 3. Newest 3 Comments. Charles Robert Ashbee (designer), John & Sons Broadwood (maker), Walter Taylor (painter) Semi-grand piano designed by C R A Ashbee in 1898-9, and made by the Guild of Handicraft in 1900. It was made as a wedding present from Ashbee to his new wife, Janet Forbes, who was a keen pianist.Â For Sale: Art Case Steinway Hamburg Model "A" Grand Piano Hand Painted Masterpiece Totally Rebuilt & Restored Call Sonny (631)475-8046. Used Pianos For Sale Piano For Sale Piano Hands Piano Art Art Case Grand Piano The Millions Hand Painting Art Room Inspiration. I must admit that every piece I considered essential was there and I would probably never miss those that are missing, but just be aware that if you think you are getting the original, you're not--this was not clear to me from the other reviews. The book is still very good, though, and the printing is clear and a good size.Â I was amazed and delighted to find that the Masterpieces collection is still available. I learned most of my recital pieces in the '40s and '50s from this very collection but my copy is in a sorry state of repair. Imagine my delight to receive a new and intact book, and the best part is that the pages are considerably larger, with note size better suited to my eyesight of 50 years later, and darker ink too.