

# John Stinchcombe Bailey Pullen

In 1844 **John Bailey Pullen**, an agricultural labourer, married **Maria Stinchcombe** and gave their four children all those names, hence **John Stinchcombe Bailey Pullen**. Bailey Pullen appeared to be a double-barreled surname. John Bailey Pullen's father, **William Bailey Pullen** was the illegitimate son of **Mary Pullen**, perhaps fathered by **Mr Bailey**. John's brother, George Stinchcombe Bailey Pullen chose to be known by the surname Bailey for most of his adult life.

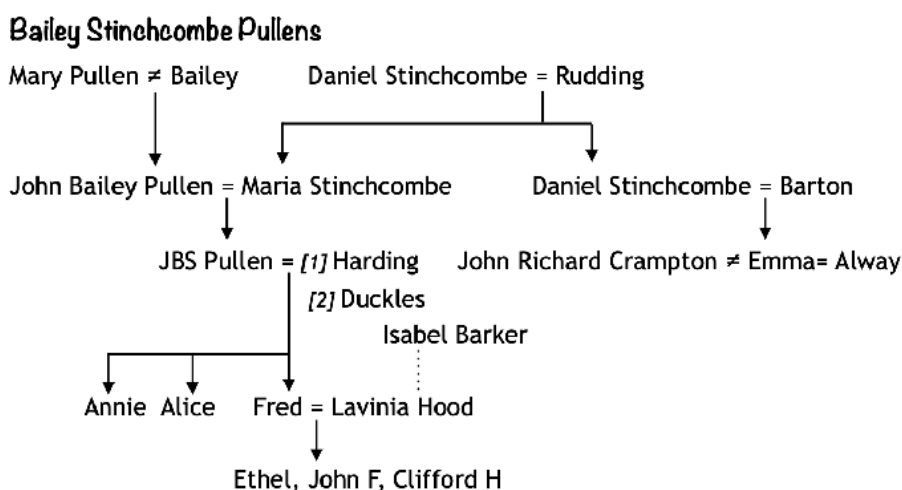
Both John and Maria were from Gloucestershire where Pullen and Stinchcombe are common names and there were several intermarriages between these families. In 1840 Thomas Hobbs was found guilty of stealing potatoes from both John and his brother-in-law Daniel Stinchcombe [1]. The village of Stinchcombe is in the west Cotswolds and nearby Stinchcombe Hill is a biological Site of Special Scientific Interest.

*Thomas Hobbs, 20, charged with stealing at Horton, on the 17th of May, a quantity of potatoes, the property of John Bailey Pullen, and two bushels of potatoes the property of Daniel Stinchcomb, acquitted.*

John Stinchcombe Bailey Pullen started his career as an agricultural labourer but, at the time of the 1871 census was a footman for **Lady Georgiana Charlotte Ann (Somerset) Codrington** [ph1], the daughter of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort and Georgiana Fitzroy, the niece of the Duke of Wellington. They lived at Dodington Park, near Chipping Sodbury [ph2]. The enormous house was acquired by the Codrington family in the late 16th century. The family had made their fortune from sugar plantations in the Caribbean and were owners of a significant number of slaves. From the proceeds the family had the main house rebuilt and the estate of 300 acres of land was designed by Capability Brown. It remained in the Codrington family until 1980 and it is now owned by the British businessman James Dyson. We met another member of the Codrington family in the account of **Henry Robinson** in the Ancient graveyard.



A year later, in 1872, John married **Ellen Harding**, an agricultural labourer's daughter and they had two daughters, **Alice** and **Annie**, and a son **Fred**. They moved straight to Leeds where John found employment as a domestic



### Settle Graveyard Project

coachman. Ellen died in June 1885, aged just 37 and just three months later John married **Sarah Ann Duckles** who helped to bring up the children. Unfortunately, Sarah Ann died during the 1890s.

At the time of the 1901 census daughter Annie worked as a waitress in Blackburn but died a year later, back in Leeds. John lived in Burley, Leeds with son Fred and his other daughter Alice. Unfortunately, daughter Alice was described as *'weak minded.'* Perhaps the death of her sister made Alice worse as by the time of the 1911 census Alice was one of 663 women in Wakefield Lunatic Asylum at Stanley Road, Wakefield, looked after by 240 staff. After the creation of the NHS in 1948 it became Stanley Royd Hospital [ph3]. All the inmates were described as 'lunatics' or 'imbeciles'. In those days 'imbeciles' were generally considered as lacking the capacity to develop beyond the mental age of five or so whereas a 'lunatic' (Alice) was insane, crazy or demented. The word 'lunatic', from the latin lunaticus, originally referred to epilepsy and madness, thought to be caused by the moon. Many inmates, including Alice, were moved at the time of WW1 as the building was used for military staff and 'dealing with' conscientious objectors. Alice moved to Storthes Hall Mental Hospital in Huddersfield, founded in 1904 for acute cases of mental illness [ph4]. Poor Alice. However, both these institutions were known for more compassionate treatment of patients. A report said, *'It is in the Mental Hospital that the scientific study of mental illness began, and Storthes Hall Hospital has played an important part in the process of enlightenment and progress which has been made since the turn of the century.'* This is good news as Alice stayed there until she died in 1943, aged 69, having spent the best part of 40 years in an institution for the mentally ill.



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John and Ellen's son **Fred Pullen** became a watchmaker. In 1907, in Holbeck, Fred married **Lavinia Hood**. They moved straight to Settle, bringing dad, John Stinchcombe Bailey Pullen, with them.

Fred worked for **James Hunt** jewellers and hairdressers at the Town Hall, a position he held for the rest of his life. They lived at the newly built 7 Halsteads Cottages. Fred served in the RAF in WW1 and spent time in Canada. Back home, Fred was a Parish Councillor and a keen violinist, performing as a first violinist for the Settle Light Opera Orchestra on more than one occasion, alongside **John** and **Matthew Haygarth** [ph5]. He also performed in a string quartet at Giggleswick Church. John died in 1915, aged 68 and was buried in Old G61 with **Isabel Barker** and they had a lovely, good quality memorial stone

Orchestra.	
PIANO	MISS THISTLETHWAITE
	MR. R. M. HAYGARTH, A.R.O.M.
FIRST VIOLINS	MRS. VANT
	MR. J. HAYGARTH (Leader)
	MR. M. HAYGARTH
	MR. F. PULLEN



***In loving memory of Isabel Barker aged 78 also John Pullen aged 68***

The gravestone doesn't provide many clues as to her identity, but Isabel was the  
[settleresearch@gmail.com](mailto:settleresearch@gmail.com)

## Settle Graveyard Project

'aunt' of Fred's wife, Lavinia. Lavinia was the daughter of **John Hood**, a customs and excise officer from Newcastle and his wife **Martha Grayson**. Martha died in 1890 when Lavinia was just eight and it seems Lavinia and a brother and sister were placed into a workhouse/orphanage. By the time of the 1901 census Lavinia and her sister Ethel lived with widowed aunt **Isabel (Cooper) Barker**, also from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Isabel had married **William Henry Barker**, an iron moulder and had a son, another **William Henry Barker**. Lavinia Hood was a witness at son William's wedding. After hours of research, it appears that Isabel Barker was not a blood relation to Lavinia but a very caring person, willing to bring up a couple of girls from the workhouse/orphanage. Isabel and John were later joined in this grave plot by 76 year old **Thomas Kelly**, a labourer from Newbridge, Co Kildare in Ireland. He had worked for Morrison and Mason contractors in Glasgow, Scotland who specialised in building waterworks, docks, railway construction, tenements, villas and public and commercial buildings. Thomas spent his last few years in Giggleswick workhouse and his burial was paid for by the Board of Guardians.

Fred and Lavinia had three children. Daughter **Ethel** remained single and worked as a nurse/companion to **Dorothy Chamley** at 5 High Hill Grove and then as an assistant for **Alice Eglin** on Chapel Street. Fred and Lavinia's sons **John Frederick** and **Clifford Harry** started working life as painters and decorators. Clifford was known to be a keen footballer and played for Settle Football Club [ph6,



front row left]. They were of the right age for service during WW2. Clifford Harry served with the Royal Artillery whereas John Frederick was a driver in the Royal Army Service Corps. John Frederick worked his way up to the rank of Lance Corporal. In February 1942 John Frederick's regiment was stationed in Singapore. The Japanese forced the surrender of the naval fortress and took the men into captivity. John Frederick was forced to work on the building of the 424km Sian-Burma Railway which took 14 months. During its construction 13,000 servicemen, including John Frederick, died through appalling conditions, disease and cruelty from the Japanese. John Frederick's parents, who by then lived at 1 West View, had received a letter saying that he was alive and in a PoW camp but that letter took over a year to arrive and so their hopes were dashed when they were informed of his death soon afterwards. John's life is commemorated on the Settle War Memorial and in the church. Clifford Harry survived the war and moved to Blackpool with his parents and sister Ethel.

1085

收容所 Camp	馬來	號 No.	馬達- 10215
姓名 Name	PULLEN JOHN F	生年月日 Date of Birth	27th Feb 29
國籍 Nationality	英 British	所屬部隊 Unit	No. 273548
階級身分 Rank	陸軍 兵 一等兵	捕獲年月日 Date of Capture	昭和 年 月 日
捕獲場所 Place of Capture		母名 Mother's Name	
父名 Father's Name		職業 Occupation	
本籍地 Place of Origin		特記事項 Remarks	
通達先 Destination of Report	Mr. F. Pullen (Father) 1 West View, Settle, Yorks, England.		





Settle Graveyard Project

Going back a couple of generations we meet **Daniel Stinchcombe**, the brother of Maria Stinchcombe who married John Bailey Pullen. Daniel made the headlines after an unfortunate affair involving his daughter which gave the journalists of the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* (and many others) a field day in creative writing. On 15 January 1863, under the title 'Elopement from Horton' and 'Abduction of a Farmer's Daughter' journalists wrote, 'A considerable amount of excitement prevailed...in consequence of the disappearance...of Miss Emma Stinchcombe whose father is a large farmer (in the second article reworded to extensive!), with an organist named John Crampton, the former being 15 years of age, the latter a married man, 27 years old.' Emma was at a boarding school where Mr Crampton gave music lessons and visited the house at the weekend to give piano lessons to Emma's brother. 'To all appearance, took his departure for his own house at bedtime. Miss Emma retired to her own bedroom as usual but, as was subsequently ascertained, instead of seeking repose, busied herself in packing clothing with which she contrived to leave her father's roof and was speedily in company with Crampton. Rain was descending heavily and for fifteen miles they trod the dirty road'. They were turned away at a tavern in Chippenham so headed off for London and 'took tickets for Reading on the 2.55 train.' A police officer met them as the train arrived in Reading and 'Crampton soon found himself in secure quarters of the lock up of that town.' [2]

*Abduction of a Farmer's Daughter.*—At a session of Gloucestershire magistrates of the Chipping Sodbury division, held on Friday, at the Cross Hands Inn, John Richard Crampton, late schoolmaster of the Horton National School, was

*Elopement from Horton.*—A considerable amount of excitement prevailed on Sunday at the village of Horton, Gloucestershire, in consequence of the disappearance during the preceding night of Miss Emma Stinchcombe, whose father is a large farmer there, with an organist named John [Crampton], the former being 15 years of age, and the latter a married man, 27 years old. The young lady had been a pupil at a boarding school

in company with Crampton. Rain was descending heavily and for fifteen miles they trod the dirty road until they reached Chippenham, where they made for a tavern, and applied for a bed, but the hostess suspected that all was not right, and refused to grant their request. The couple then decided upon proceeding towards London, and in the afternoon of Sunday took tickets for Reading by the 2.55 train. The fact of their departure, how-

Remarkably, when the case went back to court it was assigned 'No Bill' suggesting there was insufficient evidence for the case, perhaps as Emma was regarded as a willing accomplice. [3].

**No BILLS.**

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against John Richard Crampton, schoolmaster, who was charged with unlawfully taking a certain unmarried girl named Emma Stinchcombe, out of the possession of Daniel Stinchcombe her father, she the said Emma Stinchcombe, being under the age of fifteen years, at Horton, on the 4th of January last.

The good news is that Emma seemed to recover, marrying farmer **Daniel Alway** when she was 21 and having a family of nine children. John Richard Crampton didn't seem to fare as well as he disappeared from records after his prison stay. They described him as 5ft 9 ½in with brown hair, grey eyes and a long face. His distinguishing feature was 'nearly bald'.

John Richard Crampton M.A.	Graveyard Schoolmaster	27	5.9 1/2	brown hair grey eyes long face	nearly bald.	Unlawfully taking and carrying off a girl named Emma Stinchcombe of the age of 15 years out of the possession of Daniel Stinchcombe her father at Horton, on the 4th of January 1863.
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His poor wife **Elizabeth Mary Farmer** spent the rest of her life living with her sister's family, describing herself as a widow and then had a daughter, **Eleanor Mary** a few years later.



## *Settle Graveyard Project*

*This account has been compiled by Sarah Lister as part of the Settle Graveyard Project which has recorded gravestone inscriptions, updated church records and researched the lives of those buried. It has been written in good faith with no offence intended. If I have inadvertently included errors or breached any copyright I apologise and would welcome corrections.*

*The life stories of people with italicised names have been researched as part of the graveyard project and can be found on [dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle graveyard project](http://dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle-graveyard-project). The 'Old Settle' family tree on [ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk) includes the families buried in the graveyard. The project is ongoing and welcomes queries and information on [settleresearch@gmail.com](mailto:settleresearch@gmail.com). Latest news and events are on the Facebook page 'Settle Graveyard Project'.*

*Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1 – Gloucestershire Chronicle, 2 – Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, 3 – Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Weekly Gazette*

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