The Home, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire 1867 – 1935
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This account is dedicated to Doreen Ethel Jarman-Law-Giddings (1918-2009)
The last surviving resident of The Home

Professor Bob Giddings 2010
The author of this account is a great grandson of Daniel Jacklin. The motivation for the research was the realisation that a farmhouse destroyed by fire in 1935, was the same building seen behind a photograph of the Jacklin family in 1906. The building appeared to have had an interesting history. However, the anecdotal evidence about Daniel Jacklin and the building seemed overstated. As a university professor and international researcher, the author was keen to discover if there was a meaningful story. After significant investigation, it was confirmed that not only did the anecdotes have credence but as part of a socio-economic history of village life, the events that happened in an extremely small place over a limited period of time, were astonishing. This is not a single story but a number of interwoven stories of industry and agriculture, decline of the aristocracy and emergence of the public sector, significant moments in musical development, and the spirit of individuals who flourished in this amazing environment.
Introduction

The landowners in Whaddon during the 19th Century were principally:
• The Earl of Harwicke (known as ‘Champagne Charlie’)
• Christ’s College, Cambridge University
• Dean and Canons of St George’s Chapel, Windsor

In 1841, the parish was described as very poor. Farming was struggling to survive and inhabitants were leaving the village in search of viable employment (Ralls 2005). In Cambridge, the first ironic event in this account occurred around the mid 19th Century. There was a discovery that fossils could provide the raw material for the world’s first chemical fertiliser to enhance farming produce. The irony was that the farmland had to be dug-up to extract the material. Loosely referred to as dinosaur dung, the fossils included craterosaurus, dakosaurus, dinotosaurus, megalosaurus, iguanodon and pterodactyl. Prehistoric marine reptiles such as ichthysaurus, plesiosaurus and pliosaurus were found as well as the remains of whale, shark, turtle and a huge variety of shells, sponges and other marine organisms. The most common was ammonite, a squid-like creature that scavenged on the seabed. Other animals that were discovered in the diggings included crocodile, hippopotamus, elephant, rhinoceros, lion, hyena, tapir, bear, horse and oxen (O’Connor 1998). Whether there was any actual dinosaur dung is still debated but as O’Connor (1998) points out – recently, an excellent example of some creature’s rectal content has been found in Barrington which gives credence to locals’ views that it really is dinosaur dung. One can make out the pressure creases and a sharp point as if it was its last squeeze.

Regardless of its exact origins, a rich seam of this material was available on a south west to north east axis either side of Cambridge (fig. 1). It became evident that there was money to be made and The Cambridgeshire Coprolite Mining Rush (Grove 1976) had begun (fig. 2). Established companies and enterprising individuals were suddenly involved in this new industry. From the 1860s, coprolites started to be dug in Whaddon and Bassingbourn; and they were particularly profitable locations. The landowners could be paid up to £100 per acre for the extraction rights. Coprolite workers were also very well paid – earnings of up to £2–£3 per week were quoted, as compared with an agricultural worker’s wage of 7s-8s per week (Grove 1976). By 1871, seventy two inhabitants of Whaddon were coprolite labourers, while only fifty four were agricultural workers. However, the work was hard and dangerous; and men were killed by collapsing trenches. They were also noted for drunkenness and general anti-social behaviour. Faced with a great number of incomers, some villages felt the need to take action. For example, in an employment agreement at Shepreth, the landowner reserved the right to throw out of his property any unruly, unreligious or drunken person (Grove 1976). In April 1861, Christ’s College allowed Christopher Roads, their tenant farmer in Orwell, permission to raise the coprolites at Malton Farm. This is only a few miles to the north east of Whaddon. By
October, he had won a second lease to work coprolite land further north in Orwell. After the 1866 harvest, Roads’ labourers were rewarded with the traditional ‘horkey’, held presumably, in the garden of Rectory Farm:

“WHADDON. Works dinner. - On Saturday, the 15th inst., Mr. C. Roads gave his annual dinner to upwards of a hundred of his employees, in the spacious building erected for their accommodation. The room gaily decorated with flags for the occasion is 60ft.by 19ft., and so gave ample space for so large an entertainment. The dinner was supplied by the host, Mr. H. Coningsby, in a most able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Crole with his Bassingbourn band was in attendance and greatly promoted the enjoyment of all present; and after spending a most pleasant evening and expressing their thanks to Mr. Roads for his kind liberality, the men at ten o’clock quietly dispersed to their respective homes.

(Cambridge Chronicle 1866)

The term quietly dispersed is interesting, given the unruly behaviour reported in other villages. Despite the upbeat description of the accommodation, it was probably little more than a shed. Roads decided that the men needed proper accommodation with meals, entertainment and beer. Probably built in 1867, Roads provided his own accommodation, meals, entertainment and beer at the Coprolite Tavern south of Whaddon Green on the Meldreth Road, for which the men paid him with the wages that he had given them. It is said that he acquired from the Earl of Hardwicke, a row of dwellings called Home Cottages, and extended it as an all-male billet. There was probably little left of the dwellings as the house, bar and cottages were all newly-built in a similar style and materials. It also seems that he paid little attention to the intended use of the three parts of the development as to recoup his investment he rented as much floorspace as he could to diggers on a ‘truck system’. Nevertheless, it is apparent from the following report that there was no ill-feeling between the men and Roads.

WHADDON. Harvest Dinner. - On Saturday afternoon 21st inst., the labourers employed by the Messrs. Roads, both agricultural and coprolite, were sumptuously entertained at the coprolite tavern on the completion of harvest. The Bassingbourn choir band was as usual in attendance, and its performance, both vocal and instrumental, were greatly enjoyed by the labourers present, who also, in their turn, contributed to the pleasure of the evening by singing. Dancing in the intervals appeared to be very much enjoyed. A vote of thanks was enthusiastically awarded to Mr. Crole and the band; the former heartily acknowledged the same, and begged to proclaim the fact that the influence of music for good on such occasions was most powerful. In token of which he appealed to the company to produce anyone who was the worse for the evening’s enjoyment. Mr. Crole proposed the health of the Messrs. Roads, who had so liberally entertained them. The way in which this proposal was received was sufficient to show the warm attachment of the men to their employers.

(Cambridge Chronicle 1867)

This was the same building referred to in the Orwell Local History fact sheets as the
“Digger’s Arms” so it clearly helped to provide significant memories to many hundreds of the local people in the area. (Ellison undated).

It soon became known as ‘The Home’, but it is not clear who was actually the publican. In 1871, it is clear that the publican was Richman Badcock but as his two youngest daughters (aged three and one) were born in Orwell, it is evident that he had not been there long. Nevertheless, it appears that he continued the tradition of good evenings at the Home:

WHADDON. TREAT FOR WORKMEN - On Saturday evening, the workmen engaged on the coprolite works in this neighbourhood, about 40 in number, sat down to a substantial repast of roast beef, etc. provided by their employer, Mr Badcock. The workmen appeared to heartily enjoy the treat, and a convivial evening was spent. (Royston Crow 1876)

By the late 1870s, Badcock had become a coprolite merchant and was living in the Post Office at Harston. It is likely that he moved there in 1877, enabling Fordhams of Ashwell to establish a new 21 year lease on the Home. By 1891, the lease had passed onto P and AH Meyer, for the nominal rental of £4 per annum. Philip and Arthur Hugh Meyer first appear as licensees at the Hardwicke Arms. They subsequently developed an extensive brewery and maltings, which were in full operation by 1881, employing 14 men and one boy. By 1901, they are listed as retired brewers. The first stage of the Meyers’ retirement began in 1897 when they started to sell the Orwell Brewery and 43 public houses to J and JEJ Phillips ltd., Royston (sometimes referred to as the Royston Brewery). The company created six directors of which AH Meyer was one.

The Queen Adelaide Public House

The Royston Brewery records show that the Queen Adelaide was an established public house (beerhouse) in 1876. There is a case that it started before that year but if so, it must have been with a different owner. In 1898, John Fincham applied for the Queen Adelaide Beerhouse to be granted full licensing ie to sell spirits, wine, perry, sweets and liqueurs in addition to beer and cider. The owners were J and JEJ Phillips ltd, of the Royston Brewery. It is therefore established that in 1897-1898, the Phillips Company owned both The Home and The Queen Adelaide. Fincham was therefore able to state as part of his application in 1898, that there is no fully licensed premises within two miles of the petitioner premises. Actually, with the closing of The Home in the same year, he could have stated that there were no licensed premises of any kind within two miles. Nevertheless, at least from 1876 to 1898, both beerhouses operated just across the road from each other. The Home was for the coprolite community, and the Queen Adelaide for the indigenous agricultural workers (figs. 3-6).
Leslie Brandon, the current owner-occupier of the building now known as Adelaide House, recounts some fascinating anecdotes about its days as a public house. He tells of the frosty reception that strangers would receive from the farmers if anyone dared to wander into their bar. It was the most dreary of places. Several people at a time would prefer to take their beer outside, to avoid the funereal atmosphere. It certainly seems that all the fun and entertainment were to be had at the Home.

Daniel Jacklin

Daniel Jacklin (1838–1908) was born in Kneesworth, Bassingbourn and died in Whaddon. It is reported that he was originally a thatcher by trade, but the only occupations recorded in the census are agricultural labourer, farm labourer and publican. It is probable that Daniel worked for William Ten Broeke Crole and also learned music from him. Elizabeth Wright (later Elizabeth Jacklin) was certainly working in Crole’s house in 1861 (Census 1861). Daniel had been an agricultural worker since 1851 at least (Census 1851). He could have been no older than 14 years at that time. William Crole was born in London in 1810. He became the Farmer and Head of Household at North Farm, High Street, Kneesworth (Census 1861). The house is now called The Grange (Bassingbourn History 2008), (figs. 7-8). By 1861, he was employing 14 men, and in 1858 he had started The Bassingbourn Choir Band, a vocal and instrumental ensemble. The vocal group was almost certainly derived from the choir at Bassingbourn Church where Crole was choirmaster for 25 years (1853-1878) (Herts and Cambs Reporter 1878) and Daniel Jacklin was deputy choirmaster for 20 years (c1860-1880) (Herts and Cambs Reporter 1908). Crole must have had a formal education in music and was seemingly well respected. He was for 17 years (1862-1878) an honorary inspector of choirs for the Ely Diocesan Church Music Society. The music for the festivals was printed in small booklets by Novello – itself responsible for a revolution in the production of printed music at prices within general reach (Grove 1887). These booklets were in the hands of choirmasters before the winter of each year. Every choir was subjected to an examination of its performance, by the honorary inspectors appointed by the Society before permission was granted to take part in the next festival (Dickson 1894). Among Daniel’s printed music is Crole’s copy of the 1870 booklet, with handwritten numbers for at least 13 choirs, split into treble, alto, tenor and bass (figs. 9-10). Crole was also well known as conductor of some of their grand events (Herts and Cambs Reporter 1878).

New choral works were often first made known to local choirs through participation in the diocesan festivals. The first such gathering had taken place in Southwell Minster (Ecclesiologist vol. XIX p385). Dean Peacock had willingly granted permission in the autumn of 1858 for the use of Ely Cathedral, and the first festival was held there in the summer of 1859. Towards the end of the century, Dickson (1894) reported that the Society was flourishing, and annual gatherings of parish choirs were still held in Cambridge and other centres within the diocese, but since 1870, the Cathedral had been
the meeting place in every third year only. Some cathedrals were reluctant to admit assembled diocesan choirs, in case deficiencies in their own choirs might be publicly exposed. The Ecclesiologist (vol. XXII, p179) exploited this reticence by observing that there is no reason why these festivals should not be held annually in every cathedral, unless they feared the humiliating notion that the parish church choirs might be at least equivalent in quality to those belonging to the cathedrals. Once initiated, each festival tended to become a popular annual event, attracting thousands of visitors to attend the morning and evening services sung by the combined choirs (see various editions of the Ecclesiologist). In fact at Ely, the chief difficulty from the beginning was the unmanageable crowd. There were numerous people termed ‘camp-followers’ (Dickson 1894), essentially 19th Century groupies who followed celebrities and especially popular musicians of the day. One of the most influential musical journals was the Musical Times, emanating from the house of Novello. Its editors selected pieces of music for circulation with the journal. These pieces led and reflected the changing taste in church music that started around the mid 19th Century. Up to this time, the main drive behind the formation of choirs had been the Tractarian Priesthood; but by the 1860s, musical professionalism became the dominant ethos (Musical Standard vol. III, p57). William Crole was the epitome of this new style of professionalism. There is no doubt that the Society and its festivals greatly improved the music of parochial churches in all parts of the diocese. Dickson (1894) even expressed his personal fear that the nature of these festivals had become such that worship was in danger of being sacrificed in favour of the mere sensuous enjoyment of beautiful music. Daniel’s copies of the Novello booklets for the festivals in 1867 (ninth) (fig. 11), 1870 (eleventh), 1878 (nineteenth) and 1883 (twenty fourth) are still in existence. It is logical to assume that Daniel led the Bassingbourn Church Choir at the festivals during all the years that William Crole was acting as honorary inspector. It may even be the reason why Crole asked him to be his deputy. It was also reported that he was a kind of travelling choirmaster and used to bring church choirs up to a competitive standard. This notion is supported in his obituary:

The late Mr Daniel Jacklin - A correspondent writing from Bassingbourn, and referring to the presentation made to Dr Clare by the choir says ‘Talking of choir matters, our thoughts naturally turned to one who was laid to rest in Whaddon Churchyard on the 5th inst., and to whom we feel it a duty to offer a tribute of respect and gratitude. Mr Jacklin, previous to leaving Kneesworth for Whaddon, acted as deputy choirmaster here for upwards of 20 years. In the church collection of manuscript music, there are many of his chants and hymn tunes and his beautiful Kyrie has been more frequently sung during the Communion Service than any other. His knowledge of music was great, being well versed in the mysteries of harmony and counterpart. Many local choirs received the benefit of his instruction, especially Tadlow where for upwards of ten years he attended once a week. We extend our truest sympathy to his widow and family in the loss they have sustained’.

(Herts and Cambs Reporter 1908)
Sadly, the collection of manuscript music no longer exists in Bassingbourn Church. However, a number of his compositions and arrangements, both secular and non-secular, have survived. They are included at the end of this account, under Daniel Jacklin’s Music Book. This music is a great find. Setting aside the practicalities of obtaining pens, ink and manuscript paper; what an astonishing achievement for a boy who only had a basic rural education up to the age of 14 years. Not only was he deputy to one of the most respected musical figures in the county (if not several counties) from the age of about 22; but he went on to write a significant number of compositions and arrangements in correct notation, which would have been extremely rare for somebody without formal musical education. Crole died on 6 September 1880, aged 70 and is buried in Bassingbourn (west no. 1 block J). At the time he was described as a gentleman. On the assumption that Daniel Jacklin worked for him, Daniel may have seen his livelihood about to disappear, at a time when he needed more space for his growing family. He had been to The Home on a number of occasions with Crole’s Bassingbourn Band and therefore knew it well. How he actually became the publican is not known but he moved to Whaddon between 1879 and 1881, as all his elder children were born in Kneesworth, whereas Emily Ethel (1881 – 1950) and Albert (1883 - 1966) were born at Whaddon.

The coprolite mining had reached its peak around 1871, and ten years later, it was on the wane. So, there is no hint of the overcrowding that Roads had encouraged, and it seems likely that all the men were accommodated in the cottages.

The 1881 census reprint contains at least two errors. Daniel’s address is given as ‘The High Street Horne, Whaddon’ (fig. 12). The original version of the 1891 census shows ‘The Home, High Street’ but it is the residence of William Jacklin. Daniel’s residence is shown as ‘The Home Public House’ (Census 1891), (fig. 13). His children are all listed. In 1881, the youngest is Walter (aged 1) (1879 – 1963). The most interesting information about the children relates to his daughter Elizabeth (1867 – 1952). Her age is stated as 14 years, and her occupation – Barmaid (Census 1881), (fig. 14); and the entertainments continued:

Over the beerhouse, called The Home or The New Found Out, was a long club room, where in the 1880s, there used to be dancing. A square dance to the tune of “Golden Slipper” was a favourite, “We won’t go home till morning, we won’t go home till morning, till daylight doth appear, three quarts more, three quarts more”. It was sung by the men who placed an oak twig in the roof of each of the Home Cottages. The fiddle player was a “Stibben” Steven Jacklin. Skittles were a popular pastime, played in what was termed “Skittle Alley” on the wall of the long room. Towards the Meldreth end there were sleeping quarters. The end house was the foreman’s. (Izzard undated)

It is also good to see the Bassingbourn Band continuing after Crole’s death, but it is not known who was in charge:
WHADDON. On Thursday in last week, an entertainment, for want of a better term, was
given by the employers of labour to the women and children of this parish. Favoured by
delightful weather about 180 sat down to a substantial tea set out in large marquees in Mr
Beaumont's meadows. The Bassingbourn band played throughout the afternoon, and what
with boating, canoeing, dancing on the green, scrambling for nuts, &c., all present enjoyed
themselves immensely until 9 o'clock, when the National Anthem was played, and sung
most heartily.

(Royston Crow 1884)

Property Sales

In 1891, the Earl of Hardwicke offered his Estate for sale as a large number of plots (fig.
15), including plot 101, The Home and six capital cottages adjoining (fig. 16). Despite
receiving £5000 a year for at least 10 years for the coprolite mining rights to his land, he
was living up to his nick-name of 'Champagne Charlie', and had accrued huge gambling
debts. Apparently, he was as unsuccessful in selling the plots as he had been in
gambling, as Viscount Clifden purchased the whole Estate in 1894. The coprolite rush
was certainly over in this area before the end of the century as there was a sale of plant
and a quantity of old iron at Bassingbourn on 3 October 1895, signalling its final demise.
Stone and cement works replaced coprolite workings in most villages – presumably in this
case the Atlas works between Whaddon and Meldeth; now the Eternit factory. By the
expiry of the lease in 1898, The Home had very few customers and it ceased to be a
beerhouse. In that year, the former barmaid Elizabeth married Arthur Woodcock (figs. 17-
18). The fixtures and fittings were valued by P and AH Meyer, and presumably sold (figs.
19-21). The old Bar and Bar Parlour (on the ground floor) and the Long Club Room above
were acquired by the Wesleyan Methodists and converted into a chapel and hall over,
which opened in 1900 (figs. 22-23). Given the Methodists attitude to drinking, this seems
like another ironic event. The final Jacklin family photograph was taken in 1906 (fig. 24),
as Daniel died in 1908. By this time, eleven of the twelve Jacklin children had left home,
so only Emily Ethel and her mother remained. Emily Ethel had become a teacher at the
local school, as a means of paying the rent (fig. 25).

By the beginning of the 20th Century, British aristocrats were starting to find their huge
estates more of a liability than an asset. Increasingly, they consolidated their property and
increased liquidity by selling parts of their estates that were outlying or otherwise difficult to
manage. In November 1913, Viscount Clifden identified a further portion of the Wimpole
Estate, ... in the parishes of Great Eversden and Whaddon, covering an area of 682 acres
for sale by auction. Clifden's agents organised the lots in such a manner that tenants could
buy their houses if they desired to do so. At Whaddon, this occurred in nearly all cases –
enabling the kind of diversity of ownership to commence, that supports an economically
healthy settlement. One notable exception was the former Home. The central part of the
building – the previous bar with games room over, had been occupied by the Wesleyan
Methodists since 1900. Clifden gave free conveyance of this part of the building to the
trustees of the chapel to secure them uninterrupted possession. Thus the lot offered for sale was not straightforward. It comprised the house to the west and the cottages to the east – as the chapel was in the middle. If the house had been offered separately, the Jacklins may have purchased it. However, the timing could not have been worse. The residents in 1913 were still only Emily Ethel and her aging mother. The total income was from Emily Ethel’s salary as a school teacher, so conceivably even the house would have been too expensive. The house and the cottages together, were clearly beyond their means and a responsibility that they could not guarantee to maintain.

The descriptions of the properties show a striking resemblance to those in the 1891 sale, except this time it was noted that the House… is now let to D Jacklin… at the nominal rent of £4 per annum, although, it was five years after his death (figs. 26-27). Howard Bros., bakers and confectioners in Melbourn, were diversifying their activities and presumably viewed these properties as an investment. They purchased the house and cottages for £310. Seemingly, all the tenants continued to live there.

The Farmhouse

On 30 October 1915, Emily Ethel married William Jarman (1888-1965). She was 33 years old and he was 27. She was the existing tenant, having lived there continuously since her birth; and presumably the Howard Brothers were content that the couple wished to make it their marital home (fig. 28). A year later Elizabeth Wright died (fig. 29). Emily Ethel and William had three children, Barbara (1916–1999) and the twins (William) Reg (1918–1944) and Doreen (1918–2009), (fig. 30). The name apparently changed to Holme Farm and Cottages, although interestingly the original spelling is still evident on the front wall of the cottages. While the Howards did not install electric lighting, which may have been a decision they lived to regret – the house, cottages and chapel were renovated – probably in the early 1920s. Most surprisingly, the brickwork to the front walls was rendered. The chimneys were repaired, and windows, doors and gates replaced. Small canopies were also added above each front door.

In addition to a number of cottages and gardens being sold to their residents, the other major aspect of the 1913 sale, were significant areas of agricultural land. The three most notable areas of farmland at Whaddon, were Town Farm (387 acres), Pickering Farm (59 acres) and Jarman’s Farm (68 acres). These were purchased by Cambridgeshire County Council for a total of £10,300 (Herts and Cambs Reporter 1913). Local Authorities were responding with varying degrees of enthusiasm to a number of early 20th Century Acts of Parliament that encouraged them to invest in smallholdings and farmland which could be tenanted by local agricultural workers. This was aimed at increasing public sector ownership, supporting local communities, and enabling agricultural workers to become more entrepreneurial; as a means of developing more robust local economies (County Councils Association 1939). The land at Town Farm and Pickering Farm appear to have been amalgamated under the generic title of Town Farm. These 450 acres are to the
North and South of Whaddon Gap, from the Old North Road at the West to behind the houses in Church Street and Bridge Street to the East (figs. 31-32). Evidence from 1928 (Local Authority Rates Books) shows the land divided into seven tenancies. Three of them were tenanted by immediate members of the Jarman family. William (1888-1965) was one of the farmers, although he lived with his wife and children at the former Home in Meldreth Road, up to a mile away. Another tenancy was held by his brother Albert (1885-1963) and a third was held jointly by another brother, Walter Herbert (1903-1980) together with his father James (1861-1945). The four Jarmans worked about a third of Town Farm. Despite the name, they were not associated with Jarman's Farm. James and Walter Herbert lived in Bridge Street, and Albert soon moved into Pickering Farmhouse, which had also been purchased by Cambridgeshire County Council. It therefore seems likely that from time to time, the Jarmans worked the land as a kind of family enterprise.

On 6 September 1935, the house (Holme Farmhouse) and the Methodist Chapel were destroyed by fire; and the cottages damaged (figs. 33-35). The house and cottages were still owned by Howard Brothers at the time. According to Susan Izzard (undated), in renovating Home Cottages, which had not been destroyed by the fire, some old Christmas and Birthday cards were found, dating from 1883 and 1887. The cottages and the Queen Adelaide building are still standing today (fig. 36).

The family moved to a newly-built house called ‘Hawthorn’, at the other end of the village near the school and farmland – the following year. The remains of the farmhouse and chapel were demolished and the site stood empty for several years. Eventually a bungalow was built, almost exactly where the farmhouse had been; and later, a second bungalow was added on the old farmyard and where the outhouses were located. The cottages were repaired, and the original entrance to the Bar of The Home stood as a buttress to what became a gable wall to the end cottage. For years it could be seen with the title ‘Methodist Church’ still evident (as fig. 35). As the Howards retired and their business discontinued, the cottages were offered for sale – mainly to their tenants.

The buildings have all been extended, and porches added to the front, so that the front doors no longer lead directly into the rooms. The end cottage now occupies part of the chapel site and has been developed into a substantial house. The other cottages have become quite valuable little dwellings. The Queen Adelaide ceased to be a public house in 1956 and has become a significant private house (fig. 36).

The research for this account started with a family photograph from 1906. A number of people have since helped to uncover the information contained in this publication. The author would like to acknowledge Melissa McGreechan and Will Fenton of Cambridgeshire Archives; Sue Slack of the Cambridgeshire Collection; Mike Petty; Stan and Jean Ralls, Whaddon Historians; Canon Nicholas Thistlewaite, Precentor of Guildford Cathedral; as well as family members – Jean Merry, Pam Mason, Anthony Barnett, Ethne Shannon and Clive Argent.
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Royston Crow 29 December 1876; 26 September 1884
Chronology

1838  Daniel Jacklin born Kneesworth-Bassingbourn
1851  Daniel listed as agricultural labourer, Kneesworth
1853  William Crole becomes Choirmaster at Bassingbourn Church
1858  William Crole starts Bassingbourn Choir Band, a vocal and instrument ensemble
1859  Ely Diocesan Church Music Festivals commence
1860  Daniel becomes Deputy Choirmaster at Bassingbourn Church
1861  Elizabeth Wright working in William Crole’s Farmhouse
1861  Coprolites first dug in local area
1862  William Crole becomes Honorary Inspector of Choirs at the Ely Diocesan Church Music Festivals
1863  Daniel marries Elizabeth Wright, Kneesworth
1867  Elizabeth born, Kneesworth
1867  The Home, a Coprolite Tavern, is built by Christopher Roads
1871  Richman Badcock becomes Publican at The Home (beerhouse)
1876  Queen Adelaide established as a Public house (beerhouse)
1877  Philip and Arthur Hugh Meyer take over lease for 21 years from Fordham and Co. (Brewers) on The Home and six Cottages, Whaddon – for coprolite workers
1878  William Crole ceases to be Choirmaster and Honorary Inspector of Choirs
1879  Walter (Bertram) born, Kneesworth
1880  William Crole dies (70)
1880  The Jacklins move to Whaddon
1881 Daniel (42) listed as Publican of The Home Licensed Beerhouse, Whaddon; and Elizabeth (14) as Barmaid

1881 Emily Ethel born, Whaddon

1883 Albert born, Whaddon

1891 Earl of Hardwicke, Wimpole Hall Estate, unsuccessfully offers freehold sale of most of Whaddon, including lot 101: ‘The Home’ Beerhouse and Cottages

1894 Viscount Clifden purchases entire Wimpole Hall Estate

1895 Coprolite plant and iron sold at Bassingbourn, signalling end of the coprolite industry in the area

1898 21 year lease on ‘The Home’ expires – Inventory and valuation of chattels and fixtures at house lately known as The Home Public House, Whaddon, Cambs., present occupier Mr D Jacklin – The Home closes as a licensed tavern

1898 Queen Adelaide becomes fully licensed Public House

1898 Elizabeth marries Arthur Woodcock

1900 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel converted and registered

1901 Daniel (62) listed as living at The Home (no longer licensed tavern) with Elizabeth Wright (61) Emily Ethel (19) and Albert (17)

1908 Daniel dies (70)

1913 Viscount Clifden sells property at Whaddon. Howard Brothers purchase The Home and Cottages, and farmland purchased by Cambridgeshire County Council

1915 Emily Ethel (33) marries William Jarman (26) and the farming phase commences

1916 Elizabeth Wright dies (77)

1916 Barbara born

1918 Doreen and Reg born

1935 Holme Cottage (Farmhouse) and Methodist Chapel destroyed by fire
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<td>8</td>
<td>Gable View, The Grange, Old North Road, Kneesworth, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>William Crole, Inspector, Ely Festival, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>William Crole, List of Choirs, Ely Festival, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Daniel Jacklin, Kneesworth, Festival Music, 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Daniel Jacklin, Census Reprint, 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jacklins, Census, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jacklin, Census Reprint, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hardwicke’s Sale Plan, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Home Sale Details, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jacklin Family outside the Bar of the Home, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Arthur Woodcock and Elizabeth Jacklin, 1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19  The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898
20  The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898
21  The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898
22  The Home, Chapel; and Cottages, with the Queen Adelaide, 1901
23  Whaddon Chapel, 1912
24  Jacklin Family at Front Door of the Home, 1906
25  Emily Ethel as School Teacher, 1911
26  Home Cottages Sale Details, 1913
27  The Home Sale Details, 1913
28  Farmhouse, Chapel and Cottages, 1920s
29  Daniel and Elizabeth Jacklin Gravestone, 2009
30  Barbara, Emily Ethel, Doreen, William, Reg, at the Front Door of Holme Farmhouse 1934
31  Location of Farmland
32  Plan of Farmland
33  Holme Farmhouse after the Fire, 1935
34  Newspaper Account of the Fire, 1935
35  Chapel and Cottages after the Fire, 1935
36  Home Cottages, with the former Queen Adelaide, 2009
Figure 1: Map of Coprolite Workings
Figure 2: The Cambridgeshire Coprolite Mining Rush
Figure 3: The Home, Bar and Cottages, with the Queen Adelaide, 1886
Figure 4: Meldreth Road – Queen Adelaide on the left, The Home on the right, 1910s
255

The Queen Adelaide Public House, Thaddock
and shop. Also 3 a. 2.4 of land near Thaddock
opposite of the Drapers of Milcrest.

20 Jany 1902
Joseph Alfred Jackelin
Rent £ 15.

Trade 245/59.

Sept 1876 & 1886
1876 Gross
Sept 1881 John Toucham
20 Jany 1902 J. A. Jackelin

Figure 5: The Queen Adelaide Brewery Records, 1902
Figure 6: The Queen Adelaide, 1920s
Figure 7: Front View, The Grange, Old North Road, Kneesworth, 2009
Figure 8: Gable View, The Grange, Old North Road, Kneesworth, 2009
Figure 9: William Crole, Inspector, Ely Festival, 1870
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choir</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choir</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ely</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 11: Daniel Jacklin, Kneesworth, Ely Festival, 1867
### Daniel Jacklin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Estimated Birth Year</th>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Spouse's Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Where born</th>
<th>Civil Parish</th>
<th>County/Island</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Street address</th>
<th>Condition as to marriage</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Employment status</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Registration district</th>
<th>Sub registration district</th>
<th>ED, institution, or vessel</th>
<th>Neighbours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Jacklin</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>abt 1838</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire,</td>
<td>Whaddon</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>The High Street Horne</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td>Publican</td>
<td>Publican</td>
<td>Royston</td>
<td>Melbourn</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household Members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Jacklin</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jacklin</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Jacklin</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jacklin</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Jacklin</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles F. Jacklin</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas F. Jacklin</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick C. Jacklin</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie L. Jacklin</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen L. Jacklin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter B. Jacklin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Subscribe now](#) to see this information.

View others on page

Figure 12: Daniel Jacklin, Census Reprint, 1881
Figure 13: Jacklins, Census, 1891
Elizabeth Jacklin

Name: Elizabeth Jacklin
Age: 14
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1867
Relation: Daughter
Father's Name: Daniel
Mother's Name: Elizabeth
Gender: Female
Where born: Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire, England
Civil Parish: Whaddon
County/Island: Cambridgeshire
Country: England
Street address: The High Street Horne

Household Members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Jacklin</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jacklin</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Jacklin</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jacklin</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Jacklin</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles F. Jacklin</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas F. Jacklin</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick C. Jacklin</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie L. Jacklin</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen L. Jacklin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter B. Jacklin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education: Subscribe now to see this information.
Employment status: Barmaid
Occupation: Royston
Registration district: Melbourn
Sub registration district: 19

Figure 14: Elizabeth Jacklin, Census Reprint, 1881
Figure 15: Hardwicke’s Sale Plan, 1891
A LICENSED BEER HOUSE,
KNOWN AS
"THE HOME,"
TOGETHER WITH
SIX CAPITAL COTTAGES ADJOINING,
All of recent erection and substantially built of brick and slated,

Situate in the Village of Whaddon.

The House contains 4 Bed Rooms, Sitting Room, Bar, large Kitchen, Scullery and long Club Room with Loft over.

THE OUTBUILDINGS
Consist of weather-boarded and tiled Barn, Stabling for 4 horses, Piggeries, Coal House, Yard and Garden.

THE COTTAGES
Each contain 2 Bed Rooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Pantries, with weather-boarded and tiled Barns, Piggeries and Closets in rear. Small Gardens in front and Garden Allotments adjoining,

As set forth in following Schedule—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>&quot;The Home&quot; Beer House, Outbuildings, Yards and Cottages</td>
<td>0 3 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Garden Allotments</td>
<td>0 3 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>A 1 2 38</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let on Lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1877, to Messrs. Foundham & Co., but transferred to Messrs. P. and A. H. Meere, at the nominal Rental of £4 per Annum.

3 S

Figure 16: The Home Sale Details, 1891
Wedding of Elizabeth Jeelelin and Arthur Woodcock
II April 1898

Fred

Tom

Bertha

Bert

Ann

Lizzie

George

Albert

Ethel

Polly

Grandpa

Grandma

Ellen (George's wife)

Nellie

Reg

Bell

Young Ida

* George & Ellen's children
Figure 18: Arthur Woodcock and Elizabeth Jacklin, 1898
Figure 19: The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 full beam engines</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Pasture</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Duffer Blind</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hanging Lamp’s Chair</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Smoking Basket</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 y. kettles or wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pokers 2 screws and pins</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 y. deal boxes (well)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 lanterns in skeleton</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 deal boxes in windows</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 memorandum’s skeleton</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 y. deal table</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 y. deal frame</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 20: The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dining Room</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>18 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>14½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>8½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>7 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>5½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4½</td>
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<tr>
<td>3½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>3½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>6½</td>
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<td>5½</td>
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<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>4½</td>
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<td>3½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>3½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>3½</td>
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<td>2½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2½</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>1½</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>12 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>10½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10½</td>
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<tr>
<td>8½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>8½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>8½</td>
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<tr>
<td>7½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>7½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>7½</td>
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<tr>
<td>6½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>6½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>6½</td>
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<tr>
<td>5½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>5½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5½</td>
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<tr>
<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>4½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>3½</td>
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<td>2½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>2½ ft. Oak table</td>
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<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1½ ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1 ft. Oak table</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 21: The Home Inventory at end of lease, 1898

Cellar
1 bottle
10 cord bllt

Large kitchen
8' x 10' matches

Bar Parlor
11' x 8' branded

Bar
36' x 3' branded

14' front door

Chambers
9 blind mixer

Chimney, branded
()<br>Front and Rear smoke pipes
Figure 22: The Home, Chapel, and Cottages, with the Queen Adelaide, 1901
Acquired 1895.

WHADDON CHAPEL.

Formerly Village Club.

Photo by W. J. Wing

Cambridge

Figure 23: Whaddon Chapel, 1912
**Back Row:**

Cissie (cousin from Tring)  Annie (Fred's wife)  Arthur (Elizabeth's husband)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bella (George’s daughter)</th>
<th>Albert</th>
<th>Annie</th>
<th>Ida (George’s daughter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred</td>
<td>Polly</td>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middle Row:**

Emily Ethel  Leonard (Berta's son)  Elizabeth  Ellen (George’s wife)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bertha</th>
<th>Daniel</th>
<th>Gwen (Elizabeth's daughter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Olga (Bertha’s daughter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laura (Elizabeth’s daughter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Front Row:**

Bert (Elizabeth’s son)  Harold (George’s son)  Edna (Elizabeth’s daughter)

The Woodcocks’ collie dog
Figure 24: Jacklin Family at Front Door of The Home, 1906
Back row: Miss Jacklin & her infants
L to R: Fred Woodcock, Cyril Pease, Fred Jacklin, Reg Chapman, Nat Hall, Percy Winters, Leathie
Middle Row: Bill Hall, Reg Winters, Dolly Jarman, Harding, John Bowering, Stanley Pease
Figure 25: Emily Ethel as School Teacher, 1911
LOT 6.
(Coloured brown on plan).

AN EXCELLENT BLOCK OF

_Six Modern Brick & Slated Cottages_

KNOWN AS

_THE HOME COTTAGES._

In Whaddon Parish, and 1½ miles from Meldreth Station.

Each contains Two Bedrooms, Two Living Rooms, and Pantry, with Weather Board and Tiled Barns, Piggeries, and Closets at the rear, and good Gardens, let on Fortnightly Tenancies, together with Lot 7, to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Desbury</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. Jacklin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Plumb</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. Jacklin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. Reed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sold for £310 10s. 0d.

Howard Bros.
Melbourne
ALSO ADJOINING IS

A Capital DWELLING HOUSE

Brick-built and Slated, and containing 4 Bedrooms, 2 Sitting Rooms, large Kitchen, Scullery and Cellar. The Boarded and Tiled Outbuildings comprise: Stable, Cow Shed, Barn, Range of Piggeries, and Yard. There is a good Garden at the rear. This House was originally a Beer House, and is now let to D. Jacklin on a Fortnightly Tenancy at the nominal rent of £4 per annum.

From the total of the above rentals the sum of £1 8s. od. must be deducted, being the amount of rent apportioned by the Vendor for Lot 7, which is included in the above tenancies.

Landlord paying Rates and Taxes.

The Building, now used as a Wesleyan Chapel, with the Club Room over, is not included in this Lot, and a right of way is reserved round the west end of the Dwelling House to the north door of the Chapel.

There is a never-failing supply of water from an Artesian Bore on this Lot.

The Tithe apportioned by the Vendor to this Lot is
Figure 28: Farmhouse, Chapel and Cottages, 1920s
Figure 29: Daniel and Elizabeth Jacklin Gravestone, 2009
Figure 30: Barbara, Emily Ethel, Doreen, William, Reg at the Front Door of Holme Farmhouse, 1934
Figure 32: Plan of Farmland
Figure 33: Holme Farmhouse after the Fire, 1935
A FIRE WHICH BROKE OUT IN THE EARLY HOURS OF TUESDAY MORNING IN A SMALL FARMHOUSE IN THE OCCUPATION OF MR. WILLIAM JARMAN, AT WHADDON, QUICKLY SPREAD, AND IN A VERY SHORT TIME THE WHOLE ROW OF SIX COTTAGES AND THE LITTLE METHODIST CHAPEL WERE INVOLVED.

Mr. Jarman jumped out of one of the back bedroom windows in his night attire and got a ladder, by which his wife and daughters made a timely escape in similar attire.

Altogether six families have been rendered homeless. Some of them were able to remove many of their possessions but others were less fortunate and have lost practically everything.

SMOKE POURING UP THE STAIRS.
When Mr. Jarman retired to bed at 10 o'clock there was no fire left in the grate, and he saw that all lights were properly extinguished. About 2.15 the next morning Miss Barbara Jarman was aroused by a crackling noise, and on opening her bedroom door found smoke pouring up the stairs, and she aroused the other inmates of the house.

Mr. Jarman attired only in a pyjama sleeping suit, tried to get down the stairs, but was driven back by smoke and flames.

He rushed to one of the back bedroom windows and got a ladder, by which his wife and daughters escaped. The neighbours were calmly sleeping in ignorance of what was happening, but Mr. Jarman gave the alarm, and they were soon awake and outside.

CAT BURNT TO DEATH.

When Mr. Jarman tried to get back to the house in an endeavour to rescue some of his property he of course found the doors locked. With a big log of wood he and some of the neighbours barged in a door, but were driven back by smoke and flames. He got no chance to get any clothes nor did his wife and daughters. A dog in the house was saved, but the cat was burnt to death.
BEDROOMS AND CONTENTS BURNT OUT.

The wind at the time was blowing straight down the row of houses, and practically in every case the upper rooms appear to have been the first part of the houses to get ablaze, and in nearly every case the occupants lost everything in the upper rooms. Mr. and Mrs. W. Lovely were the occupants of the house next the Methodist Chapel. They managed to save a few things downstairs, but the upper rooms and their contents were completely destroyed. In the next house were Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, and Mrs. England. Mrs. Reed's mother is an old lady of 87 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are both rather deaf and knew nothing of what was happening until the old lady roused them.

Everything in the bedrooms was destroyed.

In the next house were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Law. Here also none of their belongings in the upper rooms were saved. Mr. Law had been seriously ill and was confined to his bed. He was taken across to the nearby inn and later was taken by car to the home of relatives. Mr. Edward Bullen occupies the next house, but he was away staying at his mother's house at Wimpole at the time. His home at Whaddon was affected in a similar way to the others. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jarman live in the next house. The roof of this house was burned and considerable damage was done to the household goods by water and smoke. To the last house in the row, by the strenuous efforts of the Fire Brigade, the fire was prevented from spreading. Here reside another old couple, Mr. George Disbrey, aged 70 years, and his wife, who is over 80.

FIRE BRIGADE'S LATE CALL.

Although the fire was discovered soon after 2 o'clock, a call to the Royston Fire Brigade was not got through until about 3.50. Mr. N. Andrews, of Chestnut Farm, got on the phone, but apparently there was some difficulty in getting the connection. This long wait by the householders, and the picture of seeing their homes being gradually destroyed by the roaring flames, must have been a terrible experience for them, and we are sure everyone will wish to offer them their sincere sympathy.

Inspector Housden from Arrington, and Police-sergeant Barrett, from Melbourn and a number of constables from the district were soon at the scene of the fire, and were helping the poor folk to rescue some of their property, whilst red-hot slates were raining down from the roofs. Good work was done by the Royston Fire Brigade under the direction of Second Officer Carter. They were able to leave the scene again about 10.30 a.m. During the day crowds of people visited the scene, and streams of traffic passed through the village.

The little building, which was used as a Methodist Chapel, was years ago used as a cut-room by the coprolite diggers living in Whaddon, and later, about 35 years ago, was handed over to the Cambridge Circuit Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. William Jarman's house is known as "Home Farm," but originally, in the coprolite digging period, it was known as "The Home" public-house. The little Methodist Chapel was restored in 1933. All the property, excepting the Methodist Chapel, was owned by Messrs. Howard Bros., the well-known bakers and confectioners, of Melbourn. Such a devastating fire is unknown in Whaddon during living memory. The last serious outbreak was in 1906, when the Vicarage was burned down.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jarman, and daughter, express their sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness shown, and the many useful gifts of clothes, etc., received—Home Farm, Whaddon.
Figure 35: Chapel and Cottages after the Fire, 1935
Figure 36: Home Cottages, with the former Queen Adelaide, 2009
Daniel Jacklin’s Music Book

Sanctus (2 copies)  Dan'l Jacklin
Chants for Benedicite (2 copies)  Dan'l Jacklin
13 Chants (one with 2 copies)  Dan'l Jacklin
3 Hymns  Dan’l Jacklin
Shepherds in the fields abiding  Dan’l Jacklin
Carol. Merry Christmas (2 copies)  Arranged by Dan’l Jacklin
Glee ‘The Blazing Log’  words and music by Dan’l Jacklin
Glee ‘Now Gather Friends’  by Dan’l Jacklin
Saturday night Song  Arranged by Dan’l Jacklin
Glee ‘Merry Christmas’  words and music by Dan’l Jacklin
Kyrie 35  Dan’l Jacklin
Kyrie  Dan’l Jacklin
The monks of old  Glover
The leather bottel
Somebody Whispered
Philadelphia
Nativity
Chants.

Insert musical notation here.

Insert text here.
Chants

Gaël Jacklin
Shepherds in the fields abiding,

A Guided by a star of glory,
Into Bethlehem led their way.

In the silent hue of midnight
They beheld a wonder light:

Angels from on high descending
To those shepherds lying there:

"Thus is Bethlehem's lovely Manager
Christ was born, the King of Kings.

- Angel voices sweetly singing
  'Glory be to God on high.'
Carol
Merry Christmas
Arranged by
D. M. Etheridge

Merry Christmas, joyful tide,
Merry bells are ringing loud and clear.
Christmas comes on the creche,
Merry, merry Christmas once again.

Why should we so cheerfully
Sing our grateful psalm,
Tell the joy to all mankind.

Light for many wonders,"n
Comfort for the oppressed,
We will guide the broken ones into perfect rest,
With deeds of faith and charity.

Here we offer our love,
Leading every soul to sing.
Christ was born for me—
Carol
Merry Christmas.
Arranged by
Samuel Jackman

Verse A

Doves of faith and charity,
Those oursalings be,
Lauding every soul to sing
Christ was born for me.

Chorus: Merry, merry Christmas

Verse B

Light for weary wanderers,
Comfort for the oppressed,
He will guide His trusting ones
Into perfect rest.

Chorus: Merry, merry Christmas
Glee
"The Blazing Log."

Words and Music
by Duke Juddlin

In yon dar now the bells are ring ing
In yon dar now the

bells are ring ing
bells are ring ing
bells are ring ing
bells are ring ing
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bells are ring ing
bells are ring ing

Spread ing glad ness over the earth. The vil lage scene are gay ly ring ing.

Gay and bright. Now gather round the blazing log with friends and child ren.
Glee.

New Gather Friends.

By Dido Jacklin.

Verse 1.

Hang up the wassail bowl bough with cranberries aglow;
And while the torches and the punch sparkled on the floor;
And the voices and the voices with来自 each other loud;
And to the music of the dance let Fidel and Charles proud.

Verse 2.

Then bring the jolly bowl of punch, and pass the glasses round;
And drink that peace and happiness may ever here abound;
A bumper full to Britannia's Queen, and lead her precious song;
And pledge to her the lasting health of England's Fallen King.
Glee.
Merry Christmas.

Words and Music by Dr. J. Jacklin.

It is merry, merry Christmas, A time of joy and mirth, Among the mirth.

High in the hall, Where the tables and lamps are set, And all the guests are met.

Meet to enjoy the Christmas ball, The host and hostess shall lead the way.

Dance, While the music plays, And we will enjoy the day.

Round the table As the custom in ancient days,

As the custom in ancient days.
The Monks of Old

Many have told of the monks of old, What a saintly race they were. But
the more true that a man or crew could scarce be found elsewhere, during
sung and laughed and the rich wine quaffed and lived on the daintiest cheer. They
laughed and were quaffed and lived on the daintiest cheer.

2nd
And then they jest at the lone woodland, Where many a wily maid
And what horses and horns they had wrestled in the case of those who had sought
And they sung and laughed and the rich wine quaffed and they tell of the体系和
And they laughed and were quaffed and they lived on the daintiest cheer.

3rd
And the abbot meet with his form so stern was the heart of all
And would take his place with a smiling face. Then reflection bell would call
When they sung and laughed and the rich wine quaffed and they daintiest cheer.
And they laughed and were quaffed and they lived on the daintiest cheer.

4th
Then say what they will we'll drink to them still. till down a Jacob's ladder.
And the most true that a mariner one could not be found elsewhere.
For they sung and laughed and the rich wine quaffed and lived on the daintiest cheer.
And they laughed and were quaffed and lived on the daintiest cheer.
The Leather Bottle

When I was young, the world around, the何度も things that

do, a bound the night that, on the, do them, in the, the, the days.

Sure come in, well, let them, all say, what they can deduce for one, and the

use of man, and hope, his soul in heaven, may well the first found out the coming,

Now what do you say, if there was a word of me, in faith, how cannot be good

for, if the labor fall by the way, why in the ground, your liquor both lie,

But that it been in a leather bottle, although he had fallen all had been in

so to hope.

Then what do you say, to these glasses fine, so they shall have no signs of mine

dar, if you chance to touch, the brown, brown, falls the glasses and all those

of, I had it been in a leather bottle, the whole house all had been well

so to hope.

Then what do you say, to these black lots three, if a man and his wife should not age

This man, and shall tell, their liquor both, with, in a leather bottle, the, the

and shall, among till their hearts do ache, and yet their liquor not being too

so to hope.

Then what do you say, to the glasses fine, of they shall have no signs of mine

in, when a beast is about to die, and to go through the field both wine

the man with the glass, both run away, because it is clear, so get a

gay.

A Leather bottle was known in good.

At, down the stay makers let them, down.

There's never a lord, or earl, or knight.

And when the battle at last, grows old.
May be the pleasant summer was pitying some body. May be the pleasant summer was pitying someone.

When the pleasant summer was pitying someone, may be the pleasant summer was pitying someone else.

When the pleasant summer was pitying someone else, may be the pleasant summer was pitying someone else.

What if the pleasant summer was pitying someone else, may be the pleasant summer was pitying someone else?