

The
Martineau
Society



Eighth Newsletter
November 1997

MARTINEAU SOCIETY

President: Dr Frank Schulman
Vice-President: Prof R K Webb
Chairman: Mrs Sophia Hankinson
Secretary: Mr Alan Middleton
Treasurer: Ms Christine Penney
Newsletter Editor: Dr Valerie Sanders

CONTENTS: NEWSLETTER NO 8

Editorial Note	2
Annual General Meeting 1997	2
Summaries of Papers	3
Martineau and Woodforde	6
Norwich Trail 1997	7
Book on Margaret Gillies	8
Philip Meadows Martineau -Pioneer	9
Illustrations	10
Malcolm Martineau	11
A Trail Abandoned	11
Gaston Martineau	15
C H Kinder: Family Trees	17
Addresses for Communication	20

EDITORIAL

This Newsletter is slightly later than anticipated - for the simple reason that the Editor has just changed jobs and is still moving house! Valerie Sanders is now working at the University of Sunderland, where she can be contacted on the following E mail address: valerie.sanders@sunderland.ac.uk.

This is also her first attempt to produce the Newsletter on a new laptop computer. The different format is in response to requests that the typeface should be easier to read. If it isn't, please let her know!

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1997

We returned to the pleasant and hospitable setting of Harris Manchester College, Oxford, on Saturday 12 July for the Annual General Meeting of the Martineau Society. Numbers of those attending were up on last year - 19 - with overall membership holding steady at 48, with 5 institutional members, and the meeting itself was lively and productive. Several Officers indicated that now the Society was firmly established, they would be looking to step down in the next year or two. Iris Voegeli was the first to resign, and was replaced as Treasurer by Christine Penney from the University of Birmingham Library. Professor R K Webb agreed to stay on as Vice-President, but felt that as he would not always be able to attend meetings in England, he should retire as President. His successor will be chosen after further discussion.

The appearance and content of the Newsletter were reviewed: hence the different typeface and spacing, which we hope readers will find easier on the eyes. We were also warned that the costs of production were rising, and only just being met by membership subscriptions. The more expensive glossy paper will therefore be discontinued except for pages of illustrations. Barbara Smith reported on her recording of Martineau materials and their locations, which she has now supplemented with an index of names referred to in the Newsletters.

After the formal business of the meeting was concluded, Professor Webb, as President, reflected on what Harriet's life would have been like if she had been born in 1902 instead of 1802. The educational and professional opportunities were of course a staggering contrast to what was available to her in her own time: her achievements, given her historical disadvantages, were all the more remarkable.

An informal sandwich lunch and tour of the library improvements were followed by three short papers. Professor Elisabeth Arbuckle, who is working on a biography of Harriet, recounted the

tragic story of her eldest brother Thomas's life, his promising career as a doctor cut short by his early death from tuberculosis. This drew on some fascinating material from unpublished family letters, and threw new light on the atmosphere of the young and intellectually active Martineau family circle. Revd Tony Cross then discussed James Martineau's achievements as a writer of hymns; and Sophia Hankinson led a debate about future Trails and commemorations of Martineau anniversaries. Newcastle and Tynemouth were proposed for 1998; London for 1999; and James's house, The Polchar, at Aviemore, our intended destination in the year 2000. Excited by all this proposed travel, we even wondered whether to celebrate Harriet's bicentenary in 2002 with a trip to the USA, reconstructing some of her 1834-6 visit. This ended the official part of the meeting on a confident, optimistic note; though several members stayed behind to hear the tape of a programme about Harriet's life at Ambleside recorded last year on Radio Cumbria by Barbara Todd, Elisabeth Arbuckle and Valerie Sanders.

The date and venue of our next AGM were left undecided for now, but again we are grateful for the kind hospitality of Revd Dr Ralph Waller, Principal of Harris Manchester College.

SUMMARIES OF PAPERS

Tony Cross: "James Martineau: Kindling Natural Devotion"

Believing, as he expressed it to Mary Carpenter [letter of 30 April 1846], that Unitarians are "an utterly unpoetical race of people..." Martineau had set out six years earlier to produce a hymnal which would kindle "natural devotion". This book [Hymns for the Christian Church and Home - HCCH] published in 1840, sold slowly at first but was astonishingly successful. By 1878 it was in its 21st edition.

If we compare the character of HCCH with the most widely used Unitarian hymnal in the early 19th century - that edited by Kippis - Martineau's innovative strategy becomes apparent. Kippis is heavily dependent on Watts [38% of 784 hymns], whereas Martineau reduces the proportion of Watts' lyrics to 11.5% of 651.

In the archives of Harris Manchester College, we have Martineau's own copy of HCCH with marginal notes dating his own usage of lyrics. He prefers the hymns of Charles Wesley - suitably revised [some might claim distorted] to conform to Unitarian theological principles. But much of the bold emotionality of the Wesley hymns survives. Other evangelical hymn-writers appear in this collection: 67 hymns by James Montgomery, Cowper's translations of Mme Guyon; and there are

Latin Office hymns translated by Caswall and lyrics by Bishop Heber.

But Martineau was not only a hymn-book compiler - he was a competent hymn-writer. His finest hymn, "Where is your God, they say?" was published in his second hymnal Hymns of Prayer and Praise (1874) anonymously as were the two lyrics he contributed to HCCH. The former uses biblical imagery effectively, based on the stilling of the storm, but Martineau demythologises the incident by locating it in the heart of the worshipper: powerful evidence of the "interiority" of Martineau's faith.

This second hymnal [HPP] greatly extends trends evident in HCCH and harvests some of the finest fruits of American Transcendentalist hymnody. In it Martineau believed that he had kept close to "the poetry and piety of Christendom". However, a close examination of his revisions of orthodox lyrics indicates that he was perhaps only within hailing distance.

Ian Bradley in his recently published "Abide with Me" [SCM 1997] remarks of HCCH that it is "the most literary of all Victorian denominational hymnals". This is true of HPP also. They represent a notable achievement in revivifying liberal Christian hymnody. Probably only a man of such talent and culture as Martineau could have done it.

Elisabeth Arbuckle: A Death in the Family: Thomas Martineau, M.D., 1795-1824

Thomas Martineau, called Tom by his family, was the eldest brother of Harriet and James. He was born in the Gurney Court house after Elizabeth, called Lissey. In her Autobiography, Harriet Martineau has left a glimpse of Tom teaching Latin to his younger sisters. As eldest son, Tom was given an education to prepare him for the Martineau family profession of medicine, probably representing a generous share of his parents' financial resources. Sadly, Tom's youthful marriage and early death impinged deeply on the Martineau family.

In her long letters to Tom while he was away studying, Elizabeth clearly shows her affection. On his twenty-first birthday, she writes to congratulate him. He was never any trouble, she says, and the family have drunk his health. Harriet and James - seven and ten years younger - looked up to Tom with love and respect, and his parents obviously had great hopes for him.

Probably through Unitarian family friends, Tom met and fell in love with Helen Bourn, the only child of well-to-do Joseph Bourn of Manchester. Two men at least were smitten with Helen in her lifetime, and she may have been quite beautiful. As a young widow, she was to become estranged from her mother-in-law and in 1843 she failed to comply with Harriet's demand to destroy or return her letters. Along with Harriet's, Helen kept letters Elizabeth had written to Tom before

and after his marriage. A number of these are in the Bancroft Library at Berkeley, California, and they throw light on Tom's last painful months. They also give piquant details of family life in the 1820s, when James was at college in York, Robert was married, and Henry was his father's partner in the manufacture and sale of cloth. Lissey was also married, to Dr Greenhow of Newcastle, while Rachel and Harriet lived at home to act as companions to Elizabeth. They spent their days studying, tutoring Ellen (their youngest sister), visiting and writing to friends and absent family members. Helen's life, on the other hand, had alternating episodes of romantic love, suspenseful adventure, mortal illness and painful death, and reads like a Victorian best-seller.

When Tom and Helen married in early September 1822, he had been elected visiting surgeon to the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, and he had probably begun to practise under his distinguished uncle Philip Meadows Martineau. He took a house belonging to the Gurneys, in Bank Street. On his wedding day, Tom wrote to his mother that it was the happiest of his life. He and Helen honeymooned in Scotland, but got back late - to the annoyance of Philip Meadows. When the newlyweds were away, the Martineaus all pitched in to redecorate Tom's house. Elizabeth reported to him on the repairing, painting, cleaning and sewing and on her training of a cook, housemaid and a manservant for them, who now behaved 'as well as possible.' When Tom and Helen came home in October Helen appeared in public for the first time at a reception. There was a party at Bank Street on Elizabeth's birthday, and a ball - to which Harriet did not go.

Lissey had written to Tom in the spring to congratulate him on his engagement. After his marriage, she commented, with perhaps a hint of resentment, that he would be better off as an associate of their uncle than she and 'Mr Greenhow' from his 'slender income'. Tom and Helen had stayed with the Greenhows on their honeymoon, and Lissey then wrote to thank Tom for the gift he sent them. The Greenhows, she pled, could not now afford a wedding gift for Tom and Helen. The new house they had taken was in a poor location for her husband's patients, but had a surgery, dining and drawing-rooms - and was affordable at £50 a year.

In spite of Tom's bright hopes, his return to the cold and damp of Norfolk proved disastrous. He had had signs of severe illness at the beginning of his courtship, and he now experienced a worsening of the symptoms of tuberculosis. By March, he was urged - though apparently not by Philip Meadows - to consult London doctors and to go to Madeira. He and Helen instead went to stay at Torquay on the warmer south coast, where Harriet took her turn to visit them while she was writing her first book, Devotional Exercises. Harriet loved watching the sea at Torquay, 'from the shelter of the cave,' and passed the time rambling, sketching, studying and reading

aloud to Tom. He had unsuspectingly praised her first published article, 'Female Writers on Practical Divinity,' in the October Monthly Repository. Learning to his surprise that his younger sister had written the piece, he called her 'dear' for the first time and told her to pursue authorship and leave sewing to others. 'That evening,' she recorded fondly in her Autobiography, 'made me an authoress.'

In spring 1823 at Torquay, Tom caught a bad cold and feared he might cough blood again. Anxiously, Elizabeth wrote to suggest sponging with vinegar and water, bathing in the sea for ten minutes twice a week, and not tiring himself by long rides in the hills. She was looking after their house, and she reported to Helen on their servants and on their furniture, safely covered in paper. She was also sewing for their baby. In May, Elizabeth told Tom not to pay attention to Philip Meadows, who seemed to think Tom was malingering. Really, she said, he wanted to make his own summer plans after a long life without holidays.

[To be continued in the next Newsletter]

MARTINEAU AND WOODFORDE

It is inevitable that the paths of local characters cross and the Martineaus are no exception to this fact. It is well-known of the link during their schooldays of James Martineau and George Borrow, the Norfolk writer, for instance, but perhaps a little less known are the links between Philip Meadows Martineau and the Squire and the Parson of Weston Longville, Norfolk.

Parson James Woodforde was a Somerset man, who came via New College, Oxford, to Weston Longville in 1776. He always kept a diary, parts of which were first published by Beresford in 1924. He writes mostly of everyday events that occurred in the village and in Norwich. Although many entries seem very mundane, the whole is a wonderful record of 18th century life. He had a great respect for Mr. Custance, the squire of Weston Longville, whom he always referred to as "My Squire".

Perhaps the following entry for 22nd of September, 1780 will be of interest to members as it refers to Philip Meadows Martineau:

"...My Squire called on me this morning to desire me to come over in the afternoon and privately name his new born son. I married one John Wont and Rose Branton this morning by licence at Weston Church - a compelled marriage. NB am owed by Mr. Mann the churchwarden for marrying them, as I could not change a guinea -0.10.6. I took a ride in the afternoon to Mr.

Custance of Ringland and privately named his child by name Edward. I stayed and drank a dish of coffee with the squire and one Mr. Martineau of Norwich, a doctor and Manmidwife. Received a printed letter from the bishop to send him an account of the Roman Catholics in my Parish - but I don't know one in it."

Alas, the child only lived for seven weeks, but on another occasion in August the following year, Martineau is needed by the Custances. Again, Parson James Woodforde meets him there. He was obviously greatly impressed as he writes of him in his diary: "...a sensible young gentleman and well behaved."

Jean Pond

NORWICH TRAIL 1997

The 1997 Norwich Trail was planned to follow meetings at the University of East Anglia of the General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, since many members would be attending the GA; the Assembly itself was a dream of James Martineau in the late 1880s, although it did not take its present form until the 1920s. In the event, few members were able to stay on, but 5 non-members (2 of whom have now joined the Society) came on the Trail, making a total of 15, which proved to be a convenient number for showing round the various locations on a fairly tight schedule.

We began on a gloriously sunny and warm afternoon in the romantic surroundings of Earlham Hall and gardens, now the School of Law of UEA but still, in spite of changes of ownership and architecture, redolent of those carefree days when the young Gurney girls (Elizabeth Fry among them) joined hands across the road nearby to hold up the Norwich stagecoach. The great front door leading to the lawn and gardens was opened for us as a special occasion, and Beverley Hodges (the Dean's Secretary) showed us round and gave us copies of the history of the house. Alan Middleton and Jean Pond had researched the Martineau connection and were able to fill in the gaps (see also Alan's article in The Inquirer, April 1997), and we were gratified to find a plaque commemorating Harriet's visits at the north entrance. We then went round the gardens and decided to our satisfaction which was the seat from which Elizabeth had picked up Mr Fry's watch, left in token of his courtship. It was then time to adjourn to the Library where Rachel Young and Carol Chilton regaled us with readings from Harriet's Autobiography: her somewhat acid remarks on 'Literary Lionism' in Norwich, and her account of the voyage home from America respectively. These were followed by informal discussion over tea back in the main

campus.

Next morning we met in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Boardroom, where we were greeted by Dr David Scott and saw the portraits of Philip Meadows Martineau and of Henry Reeve, Edward Rigby and other famous colleagues. Over coffee, Hugh Kinder, who is a direct descendant of Philip Meadows's brother John) and former consultant surgeon, explained the special significance of lithotomy in East Anglia and Philip's contribution to it. The next rendezvous was the Octagon Chapel, Colegate, where the Martineaus worshipped and Harriet as a child 'used to sit staring up at those windows, and looking for angels to come for me, and take me to heaven, in sight of all the congregation, - the end of the world being sure to happen while we were at chapel.' Hugh Kinder had brought his family bibles and miniatures (showing the Martineau and Taylor connection), and other books were on show in addition to the memorial tablets and portraits. At the Norfolk Record Office in Anglia Square an exhibition of Martineau and Taylor archives had been arranged, and we inspected these en route for the two birthplaces (no. 24 Magdalen Street for James, Gurney Court for Harriet), where we were most kindly received by the owners, Mr Paul Foreman and Mr Richard Gurney, respectively. After lunch we met at Norwich School in the Close, where Dr Paul Cattermole gave us a fascinating tour, showing how the school had been developed, the present Chapel where James would have been taught, and the records of the old Norfolk and Norwich Subscription Library which Philip helped to found (his name being second on the Presidents' Board). It was then time to cross Tombland and visit the French Church, St Mary the Less, under the guidance of Dr William Woods, and see the memorials to the Columbine and Martineau families, the work in progress on the French and Walloon connection, and the mulberry tree planted in 1985 to commemorate the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. We then relaxed and finished the afternoon with a cup of tea in a local cafe before we said our farewells.

Sophia Hankinson

NEW BOOK ON MARGARET GILLIES

Martineau Society members might like to know about a new book on the Unitarian painter, Margaret Gillies (1803-1887), by Dr Charlotte Yeldham. A member of W J Fox's radical Unitarian coterie of the 1830s, Gillies not only painted Harriet Martineau, but also many other illustrious people of the day. Among her connections were Charles Dickens, Leigh Hunt,

William Wordsworth, R H Horne, and Thomas Southwood Smith (with whom she lived for over twenty years). She also contributed to the first illustrated Government Report (on Children in the Mines).

The book, Margaret Gillies RWS. Unitarian Painter of Mind and Emotion, is published by the Edwin Mellen Press, and costs £49.00. There is a special offer of 20% off the list price to Visa/Mastercard users calling (716) 754-2788. Orders should otherwise be sent to: Mellen Press, Mellen House, 17 Llambod Ind. Estate, Lampeter, Ceredigion, Wales SA48 8LT.

PHILIP MEADOWS MARTINEAU: PIONEER CONSERVATIONIST

In the magnificent new book on Norwich Cathedral*, Chapter 21 ('The Medieval Decorative Ironwork' by Jane Geddes) says: 'The doors from the cathedral infirmary were salvaged when the infirmary was demolished in 1804 and erected in Bracondale Woods, Norwich, by Dr Philip Martineau. They were brought by J and J Colman in 1877 and...now hang in Norwich Castle Museum.'

Bracondale Woods (see Newsletter no 3) was the house built (or rebuilt), probably by Humphry Repton, for Martineau in the former village of Bracondale on the southern outskirts of Norwich, adjoining Carrow Abbey and the vast estate belonging to the Colman family, as famous for their mustard as for their generosity.

The house stood 'on a gentle eminence, commanding some delightful prospects,' says the 1818 Excursions in the County of Norfolk, which adds that 'the present worthy possessor's antiquarian partialities...induced him to collect together many remnants of the great abbey...with which he has caused to be erected a fine imitation of the ancient chapel, that contains several votive offerings from friends. A book, which is kept here for the insertion of the names of visitors, has several beautiful original poems in it, the inspiration of the Muse, assisted by the local situation of the building, which stands in a finely sequestered spot, and the approach of it is decorated with ancient crosses, and other relics of former ages.'

By 1842 the only Martineau listed in the Norwich Directory was Mrs A., at Bracondale Lodge (opposite the gates of Carrow Abbey), and in 1860, when Harriet Ellen Higginson visited (see Newsletter no 5), the only person she could find to offer her a meal was her old nurse. A scrap of brown paper covering some Colman deeds in the NRO has a pencilled note: 'Property purchased from Mrs Higginson & conveyed by her direct to Miss Colman.' Many of the documents bear witness to exchange of parts of the Colman and Martineau estates throughout the

19th century.

Bracondale Woods was later owned by Geoffrey Birkbeck, a distinguished local artist. It was demolished by Norfolk County Council in the 1970s to make way for the new County Hall, which stands on part of the Ring Road, but retains the old name 'Martineau Lane' for its address.

-Sophia Hankinson

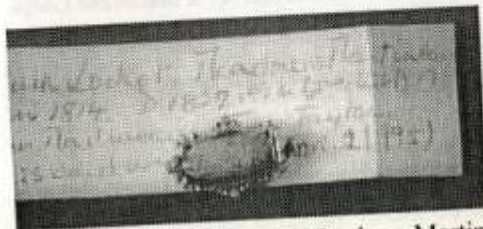
* Norwich Cathedral -Church, City, Diocese 1096-1996, edited by Atherton, Fernie, Harper-Bill and Hassall Smith: Hambledon 1996 -a bargain at £25.



Philip Meadows Martineau: Miniature



Probably Clara Martineau



Locket containing the hair of Meadows Martineau



Robert Kinder (1778-1854)

MALCOLM MARTINEAU

Malcolm Martineau (born 1960) is the son of the Very Reverend George Martineau by his second wife Hester (nee Dickson). George's first wife, Christian (nee Burnett) died in 1957. The eldest of George's four children from his first marriage was born in 1934 and was thus 26 years old when Malcolm was born. George was sometime rector of St Thomas's church, Aboyne, and later had a living at Jedburgh before moving to Edinburgh. George's father, Alfred, known as 'Tad' in the family was my great uncle. He was a very respected Advocate in Aberdeen of Edmunds and Ledingham, now Ledingham Chalmers. He died in 1940 and there is a memorial to him in St Thomas's churchyard, Aboyne. George must have been Rector there at the time of his father's death. He had left to go to Jedburgh by the early 1950s. One of Alfred's other children was Ida Katharine (b. 1903- d. about 1975), known as 'Topsy'. She married John H Stitt, known as Jack, Lieutenant Colonel, who commanded the 2nd Battalion The Gordon Highlanders in Singapore in 1942 when it fell to the Japanese in 1942. He spent three and half years as a Prisoner of War. The ashes of both Topsy and Jack (who died about ten years ago) were placed next to their father's memorial and there are memorial plaques to them both. A memorial to George, if any, is probably in St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Hester, Malcolm Martineau's mother, was a music teacher of note. Malcolm regularly performs as an accompanist of some celebrity on Radio 3 and Classic FM, playing for solo singers and instrumentalists at the highest level.

Ian Martineau

A TRAIL ABANDONED

The early life of James Martineau continues to fascinate me, and in spite - or perhaps because of - the lack of response to my suggestion of a Nottingham and Derby "Martineau trail", I went over the ground there (with the help of my old friend and former colleague Vernon Radcliffe) last June.

The facts are: after four unhappy years at Norwich Grammar School 1815-19, James was sent, at his devoted sister Harriet's suggestion, to complete his schooling at Bristol with the Revd Lant Carpenter, where he was very happy and where that remarkable teacher not only polished James' classical brilliance (already firmly established by Harriet) but nurtured his mathematical talents and his social awareness and compassion. James left in 1821 to train as an engineer in Derby. The firm to which he was apprenticed was that of James & Joseph Fox (not to be confused with the later

firm of Sir Charles Fox). James Fox had been footman to the Revd Thomas Gisburne, who set him up as an engineer in 1783. Possibly the first firm to specialise in producing and exporting precision lathes, the Foxes had an excellent reputation and survived until the late 1860s. Their works were in City Road, Little Chester (where they also lived, at no 55), just north of Derby city centre: no trace remains and the exact location is uncertain, but Mark Higginson thinks it was near the former chapel on the bridge over the canal, now filled in, which then ran parallel to the road, and opposite Fox Street. According to Dr Waller (1) "Mr Fox was a kind and practical man, but unable to give Martineau a satisfactory theoretical and mathematical grounding for his mechanical interests." The routine of the drawing-office will have been disappointingly frustrating after Bristol.

There were other reasons for James's frustration. Now sixteen, he lodged in Friargate with the family of the Revd Edward Higginson, Unitarian minister at Derby, who "in 1810 took charge of a very respectable congregation and discharged the duties...much to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of his hearers, until about a year antecedent to his death in 1832" (2). James may have been introduced to the family through Carpenter or Revd Thomas Madge at Norwich. The Higginsons (3) had several sons and daughters of about his own age; before long James had fallen in love with the eldest daughter Helen, and his sister Ellen subsequently married one of Helen's brothers.

James will have been a frequent visitor to Nottingham, where his cousin Catharine had married Revd Henry Turner in 1819. Turner had been assistant minister to Revd James Tayler at High Pavement, the Unitarian chapel there, for two years. He was the second son of Revd William Turner, the distinguished Unitarian minister at Newcastle (and later of Manchester College) and had known Catharine there, for she was a Rankin (the only child of James's mother's brother) and a member of his father's Newcastle congregation. Harriet Martineau refers more than once in the early pages of her Autobiography to visits exchanged between the Newcastle and Norwich cousins, and James may already have met Catharine. He would in any case take an early opportunity of building on the relationship. James arrived in time to suffer with Catharine through Henry's illness and death in January 1822. He naturally attended the funeral, at which Dr Hutton gave the sermon. James later declared (in his address on the opening of the successor chapel in 1876 - half a century later - and again in his retirement address) that it was on this emotive occasion that "the scales fell from his eyes, and the realities and solemnities of life first came upon him. Here it was that the religious part of his life first commenced; in fact the light was so

overpowering and so strong, that it bore him from the workshop of his occupation, and turned him from an engineer into an Evangelist'... So James, not yet eighteen, left engineering and entered Manchester College that year to train for the ministry. The rest is Unitarian history. His young friend (and later brother-in-law) Henry Higginson followed suit, also training for the ministry and as an engineer, but emigrated to Australia. Before he left Derby, James had asked Helen to marry him, but her stern father insisted upon a four-year separation: not until James was appointed to Dublin in 1828 did the marriage take place. Their eldest son was christened Russell after Lant Carpenter's son.

But that was not the end of the cousins Turner. Henry's memorial, with a Latin inscription by Charles Wellbeloved:

H S E
HENRICUS TURNER V D M
ECCLESIAE NOTTINGHAMIENSIS
UNUM DEUM PATREM, MEDIATORE CHRISTO, COLENTIUM
PER QUINQUENNIIUM FERRE, ALTER E PASTORIBUS,
QUO MORTE IPSI NON IMMATURA ABREPTO,
FILIIUM, CONJUGEM, AMICUM,
PIETATE, SANCTITATE, INGENIO PRAESTANTEM,
CONSUEITUDINE ET SERMONIBUS INCUNDISSIMUM (sic)
SUI DESIDERANT.
ECCLESIA VERO SE VITAE DUCE AC MAGISTRO AD OMNEM
HONESTATEM
NON PRAECEPTIS MAGIS QUAM EXEMPLO INCITANTE
ORBATAM ESSE TESTATUR.
OBIIT PRID. KAL. FEBR., AD. MDCCCXXII.,
AETAT XXIX.

was seen as late as 1894, in Lenton Priory graveyard, by William Hugh (for many years headmaster of the High Pavement Schools) when he offered the following version: "Here lies buried Henry Turner, minister of God's word. For nearly five years he was second pastor in the Nottingham congregation of those who worship one God the Father, through the mediation of Christ. He was taken away by a death which did not come too soon for him, yet left those who knew him best to mourn the loss of a son, a husband, a friend, pre-eminent in dutiful affection, sanctity, and talent, endeared by the charm of his social intercourse. His bereaved flock here bear witness to one who proved himself their guide in life, and by example no less than by precept encouraged them to follow after all that is of good report. He died on January 31, AD1822, in his 29th year.' The tomb, Hugh noted, was 'immediately adjacent to that of the Needham family in

which repose the remains of Mr & Mrs Henry Enfield', but is, alas, no longer to be seen. The church was rebuilt later in the century and the graveyard has now been cleared, levelled and mown, making a pleasant, if uninformative, green space. A few inscribed stones rest against the walls, but Henry's could not be discovered among them.

Catharine Turner, the young widow, stayed on in Park Row, Nottingham. She was the only child of J C Rankin (a friend of Robert Burns) who had died early; her mother was a Holland, sister of Elizabeth Gaskell's mother. Catharine turned her house into a school for young ladies, later moving to a house in Lenton Field 'which had been built for her', achieving 'a standard far above the average at first, and ever rising with her teaching experience... Heywoods, Rathbones, Gregs, Stansfields, Pagets, Enfields, Baches, Huttons' became her pupils and/or friends (according to her obituary notice by James Martineau in the Inquirer). When she gave up the school in 1852 she continued to superintend the High Pavement Sunday School and to make 'every interest of the chapel her own' until her death in 1894 aged 93.

But Martineaus did not shed their cousins. Harriet especially kept in touch, and it was Catharine Turner who stayed with her at the Knoll from time to time as companion, to relieve her nieces. For evidence that she was a congenial and sympathetic companion through many vicissitudes we need to look no further than Harriet's Selected Letters (4):

p. 129 (1855) [Catharine Turner] thought my life (while in hourly peril) might be prolonged, by extreme care, "for some months'. [CT] while as vigilant as affection & anxiety cd make her, was often out in her proceedings, from her extreme shortsightedness... unaware of my turning red, black or white (all of wh are frequent) but she more than once, while sitting right opposite, supposed me to be 'in a comfortable sleep' when I was in a sinking-fit...

p. 163 (1858)...my cousin, Mrs Turner, who has just left me...

p. 192 (1861)...Mrs Turner, who is now filling Maria's place for a few weeks...

p. 230 (1872)...Mrs Turner tells me that the cost of meat in her household (very like mine) is greater than it was. She used to tell me it was 10s a week, - whereas mine is 7/6, owing to our having bacon & fowls; but 10s/will not now suffice Mrs T, she finds...

No doubt many more such references could be found, and a more detailed picture built up from the Inquirer and from local records. Meanwhile, I am indebted to Mr Eric Cooper for articles from the High Pavement and Peas Hill Chronicle and for the photograph of Catharine Turner; to Maxwell Craven and Mark Higginson of Derby City Museums and to the staff of the Derby Local Studies Library.

Notes

1. Truth, Liberty, Religion, ed. Barbara Smith (1986), p. 231
2. S Glover, History & Gazetteer of Derbyshire 1831/3 II 498-9. The family may be related to the co-biographer (with Samuel) of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and to an early dissident minister at Leicester.
3. See Martineau Society Newsletter 6
4. Harriet Martineau: Selected Letters ed. Valerie Sanders (1990).

-Sophia Hankinson

GASTON MARTINEAU

The final section of Gaston Martineau's history by Elisabeth Arbuckle:

Norwich lay a little over 140 miles northeast of London by the main trunk road that led from the Bishop's Gate. In medieval times, Flemish weavers had settled in Norwich, the second most prosperous English city. In 1564-1565, a bad harvest and severe winter led the Norwich city fathers (with Queen Elizabeth's approval) to invite thirty Dutch- and French-speaking master weavers and their journeymen and dependents to settle in Norwich. The 'Strangers', as they were called, were adept at making 'worsted' cloth woven from long staple wool (as distinct from 'woollen' cloth made from short staple yarn). In these post-Reformation times, the Strangers were given St. Mary the Less, a 13th-century church in Queen Street, to use as a trade hall. Later in the 16th century, refugees from the Spanish Duke of Alba's persecutions in the Low Countries and from the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in France crowded into Norwich. These newcomers brought not only skills in weaving, but knowledge of continental markets for manufactured goods. Most of the Strangers (about a third of the population of Norwich for a time) spoke Dutch. In 1637, therefore, the tiny St. Mary the Less was given to the minority of French-speaking Strangers, or Walloons, as their church. (Only occasional French services were held at St Mary the Less, however, and Huguenot families also attended the nearest Presbyterian church.) Gaston's signature, showing that he conformed with the laws of St. Mary the Less, appears in Le Livre de Dicipline de l'Eglise Walonne de Norwich. Four of Gaston's nine children were baptized in the church, and he and Marie and a number of their descendants are commemorated there.

The city of Norwich in 1695 had few physicians or surgeons and was further expanding its

manufacture of textiles. Norwich stuffs, smoother and silkier than old-fashioned wool fabrics, were popular with fashion-conscious country gentry and middle-class buyers who could not afford silk. Although not many Huguenots came to Norwich at the Revocation, Gaston may have known about the town from friends at Spitalfields. His daughter Marie later married Pierre Columbine, a weaver who became mayor of Norwich in 1755. Gaston and Marie's first son, Gaston (II), was born in November 1695 and baptized at St. Mary the Less.

A few blocks north of St. Mary the Less, Tudor houses still cluster along cobbled Elm Hill off Princes Street, close to the River Wensum that winds through Norwich. Not far away are the castle (gallantly defended by the keeper's wife in the eleventh century) and the tall-spired, Norman cathedral and the cloisters, with their elaborate ceiling bosses. Gaston settled in this old part of Norwich, perhaps reminded of Bergerac on the Dordogne, before he moved to other nearby parishes. In addition to his practice as a surgeon, Gaston took an active role in community affairs, like those of the French church. When a 1711 Act of Parliament made each parish liable for contributing towards the building of a workhouse at Norwich, the foreign congregations declared they wished to support only their own poor. In 1712, Gaston's name appears as the conveyor of £4, paid to the minister and officials who arranged for the foreigners' exemption.

Gaston's children - like others of Huguenot origin - quickly integrated in Norwich society. Although three of his daughters married men of French descent, his sons married English wives, most of whose families belonged to the Presbyterian congregation. In 1686, the year Gaston had sailed from Dieppe, plans were laid by the Presbyterian congregation in Norwich to build a new meeting house. Completed in the following year, it was to be pulled down in 1753 to build the unusual Neo-Classic Octagon Chapel, which early in the 19th century adopted Unitarian theology. For the next 150 years, the Martineaus formed part of the wider Dissenting community in Norwich, yet kept an awareness of other families of Huguenot descent. Gaston was succeeded by four Martineau surgeons over four generations, including his second son, David; David's son, David (II); David II's son, Philip Meadows Martineau; and Harriet and James's eldest brother, Thomas - who was to die tragically of tuberculosis in 1824.

C. H. KINDER: FAMILY TREES AND TREASURES

In the Martineau Society's Sixth Newsletter (October 1996, p. 11) there is the basic outline of the family tree. It might be of some interest to the Society to add to this, showing how the Martineaus intermarried with the Meadows, Taylors, Enfields and the Kinders. Handed down to C H Kinder are some of the bibles and memorabilia which belonged to these families which may bring the bare tree to life.

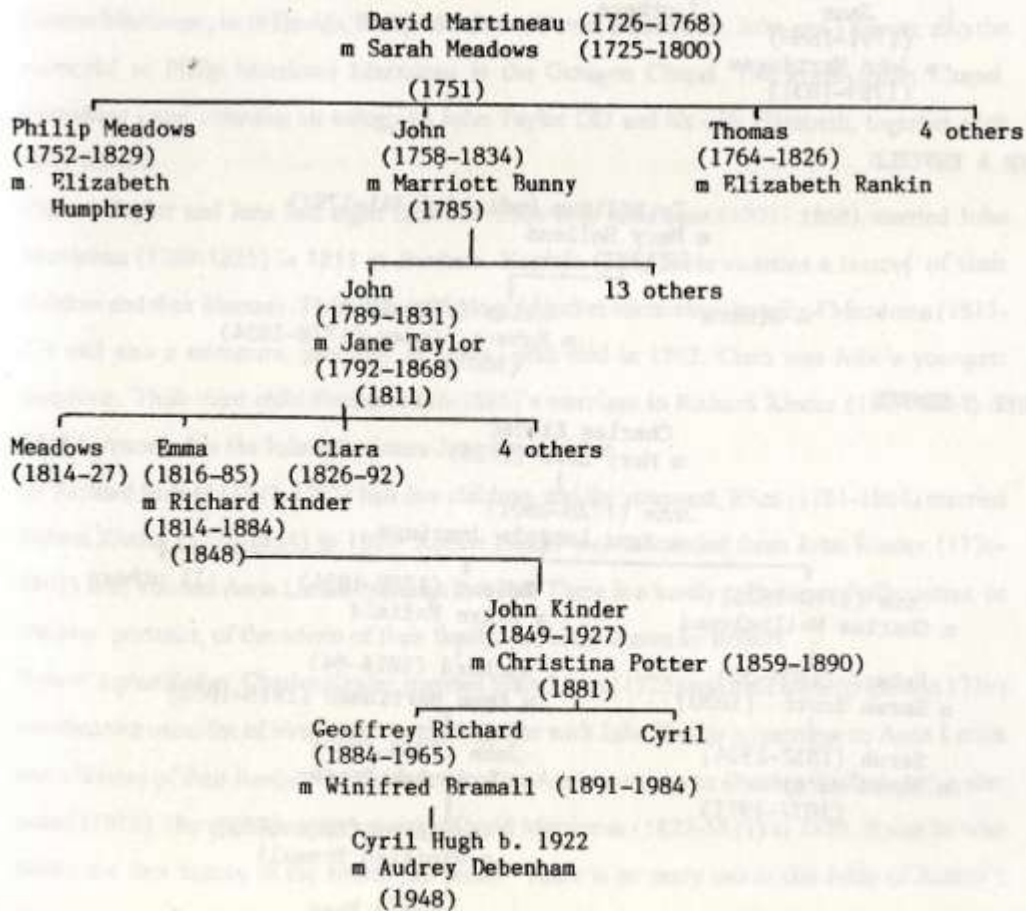
To grasp the relationships of the families it is necessary to look at summarised versions of the five family trees.

David Martineau (1726-1768) married Sarah Meadows

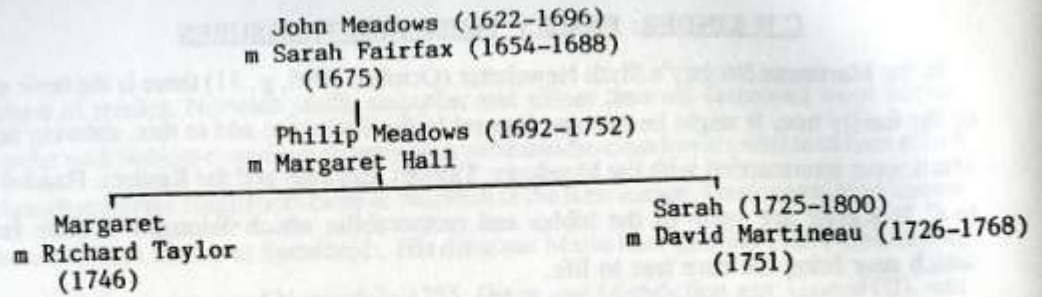
John Martineau (1781-1831) married Jane Taylor

Emma Martineau (1816-1885) married Richard Kinder

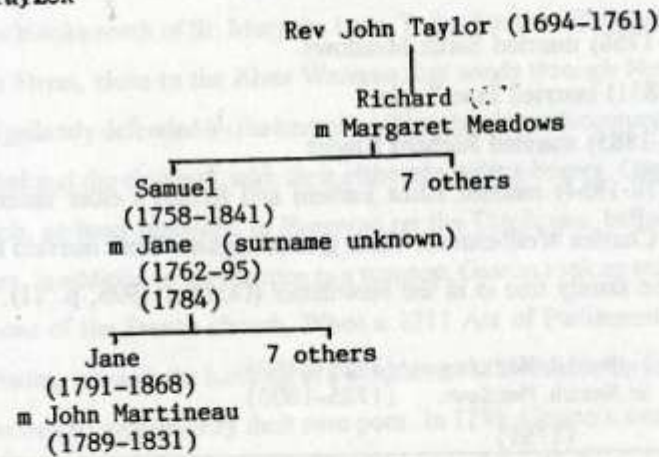
Richard's father Robert (1778-1854) married Eliza Enfield and Robert's elder sister Ann Kinder (1770-1823) married Charles Wellbeloved. Their granddaughter Sarah married David Martineau (1827-1911) whose family tree is in the Newsletter (October 1996, p. 11).



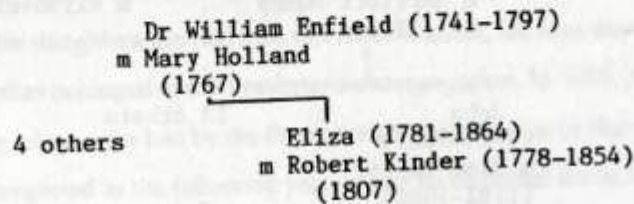
TREE 2 MEADOWS



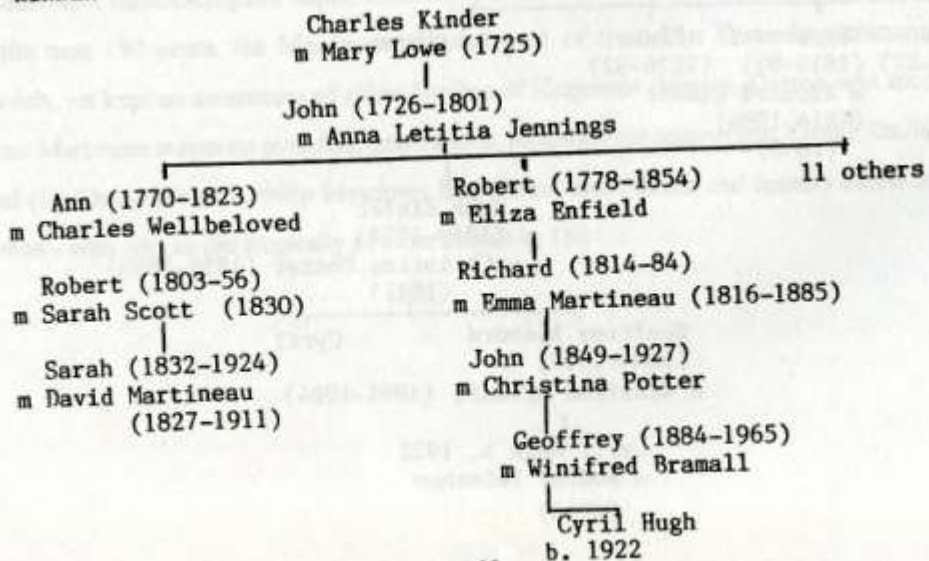
TREE 3 TAYLOR



TREE 4 ENFIELD



TREE 5 KINDER



David Martineau (1726-68), the Norwich surgeon, married Sarah Meadows (1725-1800) in 1751 at St George's, Colegate, Norwich. Her sister Margaret had previously married Richard Taylor in 1746. Their father, Philip Meadows (1692-1752), was mayor of Norwich and his fine miniature was handed down to Sarah Martineau, to John, her son, and to Emma, her granddaughter, and thence into the Kinder family.

Richard Taylor and Margaret (nee Meadows) had eight children. The youngest, Samuel (1758-1841), married 'Jane' (1762-95). 'Jane's' surname is not in the 'Samuel and Jane' Bible at the time of their marriage, nor in either of the Martineau Books. Their family Bible gives details of all the children's births, illnesses and deaths. In it, also, there are copies of inscriptions to the Taylor family in Banham Churchyard, Palgrave Meeting Burial Ground, The Cemetery, Asylum Lane, Gloucester, and the Octagon Chapel, Norwich. There are also inscriptions to the children of Henry Reeve and Susanna (née Taylor).

There is a copy of a memorial stone in the French Church (St Mary -the-Less, Norwich) to Gaston Martineau, both Davids, Philip Meadows, David, Peter Finch, John and Thomas; also the memorial to Philip Meadows Martineau in the Octagon Chapel. The Presbyterian Chapel, Chowbent Lane, contains an eulogy to John Taylor DD and his wife Elizabeth, together with other letters.

Samuel Taylor and Jane had eight children. Their fifth child Jane (1791- 1868) married John Martineau (1789-1831) in 1811 at Banham, Norfolk. Their Bible contains a history of their children and their illnesses. There is a sad little gold locket containing the hair of Meadows (1813-27) and also a miniature, probably of Clara, who died in 1892. Clara was John's youngest daughter.. Their third child Emma (1816-1885)'s marriage to Richard Kinder (1814-1884) in 1848 is recorded in the John Martineau-Jane Taylor bible.

Dr Richard Enfield (1741-1797) had five children, and the youngest, Eliza (1781-1864) married Robert Kinder (1778-1854) in 1807. Robert Kinder was descended from John Kinder (1726-1801) who married Anna Letitia Jennings in 1764. There is a lovely collection of silhouettes, or shadow portraits, of the whole of their family, probably drawn by Robert.

Robert's grandfather, Charles Kinder, married Mary Lowe (1725) and their bible (printed in 1719) contains the usual list of births and deaths together with John Kinder's marriage to Anna Letitia and a history of their family. Their eldest daughter Ann's marriage to Charles Wellbeloved is also noted (1823). Her granddaughter married David Martineau (1827-1911) in 1855. It was he who wrote the first history of the Martineau family. There is an entry too in this bible of Robert's

marriage to Eliza Enfield in Norwich in 1807.

Emma Martineau (1816-1885) married Richard Kinder (1814-1884) in 1848 at St\George's Church, Bloomsbury. Their bible contains the usual entries of births, illnesses and deaths of their children and grandchildren, the latter completed by my father, Geoffrey. Richard Kinder was my great-grandfather.

Most of the information has been gained from the family papers gathered by my father and from the four family bibles. Other references:

Martineau, David (1907) - The Pedigree of the Martineau Family

Crofton, C Anthony (1972) A revision and continuation of the above

Hickman, Peggy (1963) 34.14 Shadow Portraits. A newly discovered Pocket Book of Silhouettes, The Antique Collector.

I am most grateful to Denis Martineau for making a copy of C Anthony Crofton's book, which is out of print.

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS

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