

MEET THE BARNARD FAMILY.

The family name of 'Barnard' is extremely well known locally in the area of Sawbridgeworth. Everybody has heard of the well regarded 'Fawbert and Barnard' School in Knight Street (there is another school, of equal regard and of the same name and ancestry in Harlow). Furthermore, many people have also heard of the locally famous Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard. However, most people know very little of the history of that family and its local connections. The writer therefore hopes to give an insight into this very important part of Sawbridgeworth town's history.

A note on names, dates and places.

The spelling of names can be arbitrary in old documents and was dependant upon the person actually making the entry. This could therefore necessitate viewing church records for confirmation. In the case of the Barnards however, this is complicated by their being non-conformist in religion.

The census records 1841-1911 likewise need care. In my own family ancestry researches, I have come across 5 different spellings of my surname which consists of just 3 letters!

Another problem with the census records is that people knowingly and deliberately lied! For instance, John Barnard consistently claimed to have been born in 1830, yet he was actually born in November 1829.

It was also possible for people to be recorded at 2 different places at the same time.

The Family.

The earliest records for the Barnard family go back to the time of the interregnum and Oliver Cromwell where they are found residing in the Stevenage/Datchworth area. Living in East Anglia which was a Parliamentary stronghold during the English Civil Wars, and being themselves of a Non-Conformist religion, (neither Anglican nor Roman Catholic), the Barnards must logically have also been at least nominally Parliamentary supporters.

The first whose name is known is Richard Barnard. In 1656, he is recorded as marrying a Martha Hail at Cheshunt.

The Barnard family at this time were already quite wealthy landowners and after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 continued to be so. (Except towards the regicides, Charles II was not particularly vengeful). Originally, they held farmland in the Datchworth area. However, Richard's descendants, especially his son Edward and his grandson James, appear to have acquired further land towards Hertford and Ware. It is likely that at this time they were already 'Millers and Maltsters'. There being an upsurge in the brewing industry in the Hertford and Ware area c1700.

Genealogical evidence shows that branches of the Barnard family were also major landowners in the vicinities of Cheshunt and Dunmow, where family members were still present in the late 19th century. It is James (b. 1701) who first comes to the vicinity of Sawbridgeworth. It is recorded that the Barnard family had owned the lease for the 448 acres of Harlowbury Manor since at least 1760, but it is generally agreed that they actually acquired it much earlier. A date of c1725 for James' acquisition would be consistent with all the evidence. It is James who also at this time purchases Fair Green House (and probably also at the same time Fair Green Lodge) in Sawbridgeworth. The Barnard family were definitely living there by 1729. From this time onwards, the name of 'Barnard' is to become locally prominent.

Over the next 200 years, the Barnard family were to become the major landowners and employers in the Sawbridgeworth/High Wych area. At various times in addition to Harlowbury Manor, they were to own/hold the lease for Brook Farm, Burstead Farm, Carters Farm, Jeffs Farm, Hoskins Farm, Redrick(s) Farm, Spring Hall Farm and Warrens Farm. Over 1,500 acres of farmland were in their ownership. They employed hundreds of workers in the local area, from domestic servants through to millers and farm labourers.

The family were also known as mill owners. From at least 1783 onwards (possibly 1760 or even earlier), they rented Harlow Water Mill, until they purchased it sometime after 1849. This is now better known as the 'Beefeater' restaurant. This mill was rented in 1911 to an Edmund Sell before being sold in 1926.

Also, the family owned the windmill known locally as John Barnard's Mill in Old Road Harlow (demolished before 1831). In 1875 the family is furthermore recorded as owning Pipers Mill near Mulberry Green.

Sawbridgeworth Mill, just off what is now Station Road, was owned by the Barnard family from at least 1841 until 1891. A large malthouse was added to the mill in 1869 and the site was converted to the more efficient steam power in 1880. In 1891 (some records give 1881) the mill was sold to Thomas Burton. From that time onwards until it closed in 1970, the mill was always known as Burton's Mill.

Other mills in the locality operated by the Barnards were South Mill in Bishops Stortford from 1851 to 1864. Sheering Mill from c1840 to 1891 and Latton Mill from 1832 to 1855. Interestingly, Latton Mill was owned by the De'Ath family 1784 – 1817, to whom the Barnards were later related by marriage. Additionally, the family also owned further maltings at Harlow Sheering and Sawbridgeworth, as well as commercial malthouses in the centre of Sawbridgeworth itself. It must also be remembered that many other private houses were owned by them in the Sawbridgeworth/High Wych vicinity including the Market House, Spring Hall and Church House (the old Workhouse).

The original deeds for Fawbert and Barnard's Undenominational School at Harlow names 3 members of the family as 'Maltsters' and 'Millers'.

Fair Green.

This plot of land central in the town of Sawbridgeworth is where the Barnard family chose to mainly reside after 1725.

Fair Green, as its name suggests, is where the annual May Fair currently takes place. In the time of the The Barnard family it was effectively Common Land, but was actually owned by the Lord of the Manor of Sayesbury. In Victorian times, the fairs held here were used for the hiring of labourers and for the selling of horses. Things could get very drunken and raucous. So much so, that the Barnard family had to install window shutters on their properties to keep out the troubles. Indeed, in 1875, Sir Edmund in collusion with the vicar of Great St. Mary's, made a formal complaint to the Lord of the Manor in an attempt to suppress the May Fair entirely.

The properties owned by the Barnards at Fair Green were:

Fair Green House. This included Fair Green Barn and the Corner House, although these were later separated. The name seems to go back to at least 1822.

Fair Green Lodge. This also included No.3 Fair Green (now a separate property). Both these properties going by the name 'Reddox' meaning 'Thatched Houses'. Later, No. 3 is also called 'Puddox'.

Additionally, No's 1 and 2 Fair Green.

Clearly, with some of their other properties existing nearby in the town, the Barnard family had almost turned Fair Green into their own 'private' garden. Even altering at least 2 properties so that they had an entrance directly from the green.

A photograph showing Fair Green dating from c1910. All the buildings in the picture were owned by the Barnard family. From left to right they are – Fair Green House, The Corner House and No.3 Fair Green.



Some of The Barnard Characters.

James Barnard. (1701 – 1783).

It is difficult to be absolutely certain as records from this time are sparse, however James must have been very wealthy. As with his successors, he appears to have been a major landowner and miller, the evidence showing he held property in the areas of Datchworth across to Ware in Hertfordshire. He had a brother called Edward. This Edward marries someone called Ursula. They have 7 children and are the antecedents of the 'Dunmow Barnards'. A Daniel Barnard is mentioned as being a 'miller' between 1841-51 at Sawbridgeworth Mill. Daniel is from the Dunmow lineage as is George (1852 – 1931) who we will meet later.

James seems to come to Sawbridgeworth because he acquires Harlowbury Manor c1725. Needing another property in which to reside, James purchases Fair Green House (and probably Fair Green Lodge) in Sawbridgeworth at about the same time. He is definitely living at Fair Green by 1729.

The current façade of Fair Green House dates to c1740. It is logical to assume that James, having purchased the House, does what anybody else would do (even today) and embarks on a major restoration of the building at this time.

James dies in 1783 at Stevenage (probably Datchworth), which implies that he must have still owned property in that area.

James Barnard. (1790 – 1878).

Elder brother of John and William. As the eldest surviving male James would have been expected to inherit. However, James (like his niece Caroline) seems to have been a 'black sheep'. He marries twice and has at least 3 children. His son, another James dies at Bishops Stortford in 1863.

He marries his second wife 1861 – 1871 which makes him at least 71 years old at the time.

For whatever reason, James is dis-inherited from the family wealth. He is found later in life, living at a small house at Globe Terrace in Forest Gate, East London, and is working as a Cemetery Superintendent.

John Barnard. (1796 – 1857).

John was born in Sawbridgeworth, and like most of his siblings was almost certainly born at Fair Green House adjacent to Fair Green. He was baptised on 2nd of May 1796.

Together with his brother William with whom he works closely, John is a major landowner and employer. A Miller and a Maltster. In 1825, he is recorded as owning the windmill known locally as John Barnard's Mill in Old Road, Harlow (demolished by 1831). In 1849, he is jointly named in the lease document for Harlowbury Manor.

In 1822, following the death of his father James, John inherits the complex of buildings around Fair Green. He immediately sells Reddox (No.3 Fair Green) to a widow Sarah Staines, but retains the other properties. Fair Green House and Fair Green Lodge both being given substantial internal overhauls and upgrades.

Presumably through professional acquaintance, John becomes a close friend of George Fawbert. George Fawbert was a Maltster who had business interests from Waltham Cross to Harlow. George Fawbert dies in 1824 and John Barnard is the executor of the will. John, like the rest of the family, is non-conformist in religion and together with his brother William, and another relative Richard Barnard (also a miller and from Harlow), wishes to establish a local school for tuition regardless of denomination. George is reported to have left the sum of £8,000 to enable this, hence in 1836 the Fawbert and Barnard's Undenominational School in Harlow is opened.

In 1839, John places the remaining monies into the Fawbert and Barnard Charitable Trust Foundation. This still exists and is still giving bursaries to worthy causes (Registered Charity No. 310965).

This leads in the early 1840s to the Fawbert and Barnard School in Knight Street, Sawbridgeworth opening.

John dies in 1857 in Hertford. There seems to be no record of him marrying.

Mary Barnard. (1799 – 1873).

Mary was born in Sawbridgeworth, almost certainly at Fair Green House next to Fair Green.

In 1852, she marries Jones De'Ath who was the same age. Jones was born at Hunsdon and was the son of William De'Ath, a wealthy miller and landowner. Jones was likewise a wealthy farmer.

In 1841, Jones had purchased the Manor of Groves House. After their marriage, Mary and Jones live at the Manor of Groves. Mary dying there in 1873. Jones continues to live at the house until his death in 1891, after which (in 1892) the house is purchased by Mary's nephew (Sir) Edmund.

William Barnard. (1802 – 1886).

William was born in 1802, probably at Harlowbury Manor in Old Harlow. He was the second son of James and Sarah to carry the name. This was not uncommon at this time, especially if the first had died. Father of Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE, John, William, Caroline and Sophia. He was a wealthy landowner, farmer, corn miller and maltster. In 1861, he is recorded as employing 195 men. William worked very closely with his elder brother John. In 1849, William and John are specifically jointly named in the lease document for the 448 acres of Harlowbury Manor.

On the 7th December 1828, William marries Caroline Elizabeth Pavitt at Sheering, with whom he has 3 children. John (1829), William (1831) and Caroline (1839). All three children are born at Fair Green Sawbridgeworth, probably at Fair Green House, but possibly at Fair Green Lodge.

Following an advertisement in a local newspaper to let the house now known as Fair Green Lodge in May 1841, William moves to purchase the property from his brother John, which probably had an incumbent sitting tenant. He had already purchased back the property of No.3 Fair Green (Reddox) the year before.

Following the death of his wife Caroline in 1842, William re-marries. In 1846 at St. Pancras in London, William marries Margaret Sarah Broughton. They have 2 children together, Sophia (1851) and Edmund Broughton (1856). Sophia is born at Moreley St. Peter in Norfolk, however, Edmund is born at Fair Green in Sawbridgeworth, probably at Fair Green Lodge, though possibly at Fair Green House.

In February 1847, William places the Lodge up for sale, ('large entrance hall, two good parlours'), but the Lodge is not sold and the house is enlarged instead.

From 1866 to 1877 William is the owner of Fox Brewery in Dunmow Road, Bishops Stortford.

William dies in 1886, reportedly in Bishops Stortford.

John Barnard. (1829 - 1881).

Born 1829 at Fair Green in Sawbridgeworth, Probably at Fair Green House, but possibly Fair Green Lodge. A Miller and a Corn Dealer, John is the eldest son of William (b 1802) and elder half-brother of Sir Edmund. Later living at Spring Hall in Springhall Lane, (now Vantorts Road). He also owned the Market House, which was used as offices to a malthouse at the rear, and the lease for the old workhouse (Church House). In 1861 John is recorded as employing 10 millers with 8 other workers.

In 1865, John marries his wife Mary Kenny Badger at Chelsea in London. Mary Kenny was born at Brantford, Ontario in Canada in 1839. They have 2 children, Ann (b. 1867), and John (b.1869).

In 1871 when living at Spring Hall, the family employed a German Governess, Mathilda Von Waitz, who came from Westphalia, and 4 other servants.

In 1880 John was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

Following John's death in 1881, Mary is found living in 1901 at High Wych with her son John and 2 servants. She is 'living on her own means'.

Her son, another John, inherits Harlow Mill and later moves to a large and still existing house called Alston Oak near Old Harlow. (At that time, it had 2 acres of land attached). He is named in a contract dated 22nd March 1911 with the Lee Conservancy Board as being the sole freehold owner of Harlow Mill. John rents the mill to an Edmund Sell later in 1911. He also owns cottages and land at Churchgate Street in Harlow.

This John (1869 – 1918) was a Justice of the Peace and a local Councillor. As well as the Mill, he owns 5 farms locally totalling about 1,500 acres, as well as numerous properties in Sawbridgeworth and High Wych which included commercial premises. He is definitely another 'Barnard character'. John never marries, but has a long-term relationship with Valentine Cecil Fane (1893 – 1977). She came from a privileged background and was related to the Earl of Westmoreland. She used to write poetry.

Upon John's death in 1918, Valentine is the main beneficiary in his will. She inherits almost everything, but lives the rest of her life frugally. Nonetheless, in the mid-1920s, the Kelly directory lists her as a major landowner in the area, though in 1926 she finally sells Harlow Mill.

At some time she moves from Alston Oak to another (still existing) property which she owned called Carters between High Wych and Allens Green. Valentine dies 11th January 1977 at Herts and Essex hospital in Bishops Stortford. There are unconfirmed reports of her having had an illegitimate child (of unknown sex) during her relationship, probably in Wales.

There is an excellent article about her life by T Van der Bilt of the High Wych History Group.

William Barnard. (1831 – 1912).

Half- brother of Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE. William was a Barrister at Grays Inn, London. Having inherited Fair Green Lodge, he allows his sister Sophia to live there with her family. After 1903, he acquires approximately half of Horse Fair Green and an acre of farmland from Vantorts Farm and adds this to the property. He also owns and lives at the Corner House in what is now Vantorts Road. He has a son, another William (1861 – 1940). Just to be confusing, this William was also a barrister, living at 3 New Court, Carey Street, London. In 1882, this William marries Amy Elizabeth Froud. He dies in 1940 living in Hove, Sussex. In 1918, this son William inherits a number of cottages and some land at Churchgate Street, Harlow, from his cousin John.

Caroline Barnard (1839 – 1903).

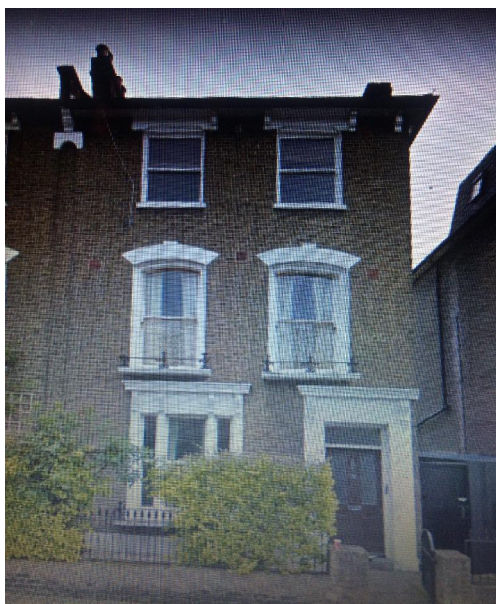
Caroline was the eldest sister (actually half-sister) of Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE.

Caroline was never married and because of her strongly held beliefs, seems to have been a bit of a 'black sheep' of the family and possibly also something of an embarrassment.

Caroline is educated at a small, private, girls boarding school at Chase Green, Edmonton where she is one of only 14 pupils and 2 governesses.

By 1861 she is living at Fair Green Lodge with 4 of her siblings and 3 servants. Her parents being at Fair Green House.

Although Caroline is given title to Fair Green Lodge in 1886, she spends little time there. In the census returns for 1871 and 1881 Caroline is to be found living in rented accommodation at York Road, Hove, in Sussex. In the return for 1891, she is renting at 36 Patshull Road, Kentish Town near St. Pancras in London. It is only in the 1901 census return that we find her back at Fair Green where she is 'living on her own means'.



36 Patshull Road in 2012.

Now converted into 3 apartments.

Caroline was an avid member of the Bands of Mercy. This was an animal rights group founded in 1875 and based on the ideals of the Temperance Movement. In 1882 the RSPCA assumed responsibility for its organization, and it effectively became the youth wing of the RSPCA. In 1882, Caroline founded the Sawbridgeworth branch of the Bands of Mercy, which by 1886 had 226 members. She was a prolific writer espousing animal rights and opposing cruelty to animals.

Caroline was also fond of travelling around Europe, and in the words of a newspaper report from that time 'spent a great deal of time and money' in doing so

Caroline's death on 6 March 1903 in Paris France, was reported in some of the local newspapers. No doubt it raised a few eyebrows.

Sophia Barnard. (1851 - 1923).

Elder sister of Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE. Sophia is born at Moreley St. Peter in Norfolk. Presumably the Barnard family must have had property or close friends there. (The Broughton family owned property in London, e.g. 382 Oxford Street, so it is unlikely to be them).

In 1879, Sophia marries Charles William Richardson in Sawbridgeworth.

In 1903, following the death of her half-sister Caroline and the acquisition of Fair Green Lodge by her half-brother William, Sophia is allowed to move into Fair Green Lodge.

In 1908/9 Sophia allows the 1st Sawbridgeworth Scout Group to meet at the coach house on her property, there being nowhere else available in the town at that time.

In 1912 after the death of William, Sophia is given full title to Fair Green Lodge.

Sophia dies in 1923, still at Fair Green Lodge, the title passing to her son Charles William Barnard-Richardson.

Charles is another character. Born at Ware, he never marries. However, he has a long-term partnership with Mabel Kate Routledge (1867 – 1945). Whilst nobody these days would see anything wrong with this, at that time this openly ‘living in sin’ was absolutely scandalous! Furthermore, ownership of Fair Green Lodge passes to the Routledge family upon Charles’ demise.

George Barnard. (1852 – 1931).

Although not mentioned in the attached Barnard family tree, George is descended from the ‘Dunmow Barnards’ with ancestry back to Edward (b. 1674), and is thus a true Barnard.

George was born at Aythorp Roothing, the son of James (b. 1818) and Honor (b. 1827-30). James was a ‘Nursery Gardener’ and a ‘Labourer’, however, this cannot be the whole story as they can afford a residential nurse as a servant. The family must therefore have been quite well to do.

George was one of 4 children but the only son, therefore he follows his father and also becomes a ‘Gardener’.

In 1871 George is found at Fair Green Lodge in Sawbridgeworth where he is both a ‘Lodger and a Gardener’, presumably working for the Barnard family there.

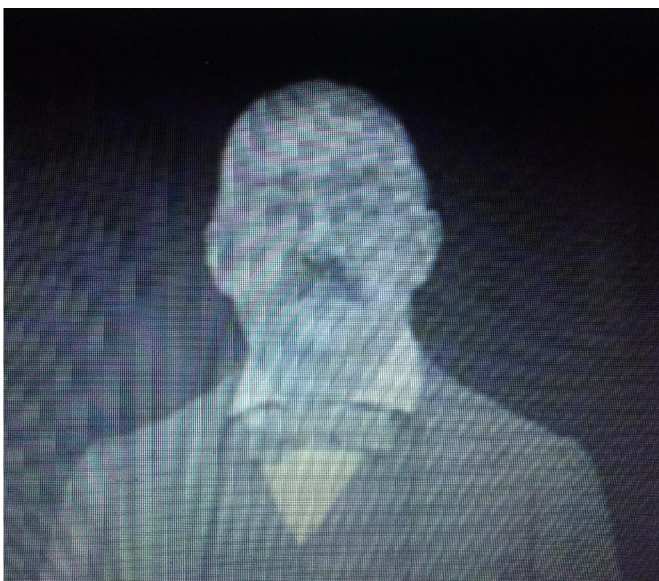
On the 18th October 1873, George marries Esther Springham (1853 – 1920) at High Wych. This is interesting because Esther is the half-sister of Alice Springham who was one of John and Mary Barnard’s **servants** at Spring Hall. Alice later living with Mary Barnard at High Wych and still a servant.

In 1891 George and his family are living in Hand Lane, but by 1901 they are at Wisemans Cottage where they remain until they die. George being recorded in census returns as a ‘Nursery Gardener’.

George’s parents in their old age come to live with the family. James dying there in 1902, Honor dying in 1916.

George and Esther have 7 children. One of them, Emma Elizabeth (b. 1884) becomes a teacher at High Wych School. Another, Ernest George (b. 1887) becomes a fitter at the small arms factory at Ponders End. One assumes that they must have had quite a good education.

Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE. MA. DL. JP. (1856 – 1930).



Edmund Broughton Barnard in 1909
when MP for Kidderminster.

Edmund was born on the 16th February 1856 at Fair Green in Sawbridgeworth. It is unclear whether this was at the House or the Lodge, but most likely the latter. In 1861 Edmund is definitely living at the Lodge with 4 of his siblings and 3 servants whilst his parents are living in the House opposite.

He was educated firstly at Brighton College Boarding School (in Brighton, Sussex), before attending Downing College, Cambridge. It was here where he gained his BA in 1879, followed by an MA in 1882. Edmund was an excellent horseman. Whilst at Brighton he would race under Jockey Club rules, once winning 3 times at Lewes races. At university, Edmund played polo for Cambridge.

In 1888 though, Edmund is involved in some illicit activity at Northampton races with a Richard Grimes, which results in both of them being banned by the Jockey Club and the Steeplechase Society of France, from all racecourses where National Hunt rules were in force in Britain and Ireland, (and presumably France), and being warned off Newmarket Heath.

In 1887 Edmund marries the sister of his brother-in-law, Alice Maud Richardson. Whilst not illegal, this was certainly unusual. They have one son, another Edmund (b. 1889). Alice unfortunately dies in 1907 at Fair Green House.

Edmund served as the Liberal MP for Kidderminster 1906 – 1910. However, he had tried unsuccessfully to get into Parliament 3 times previously. In 1885, he stood for Epping. A year later he stood for Maldon, and in 1900 he stood for the first time at Kidderminster.

After his time as an MP, Edmund makes 3 further attempts to return to Parliament. Kidderminster again in 1910 for the Liberals, followed by Islington East in 1917 and Hertford in 1918, both for the National Party, but is unsuccessful. In Islington, Edmund gains just 513 votes. (The National Party was a short lived Parliamentary group which was very right wing in its views and held beliefs which would be somewhat distasteful today).

Between 1892 and 1903 Edmund owns and resides at Manor of Groves House, High Wych before moving back to Fair Green.

Edmund was an avowed supporter of local politics, being involved in many committees and organisations including school governorships.

In 1904 Edmund was elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board. Later also becoming Chairman of both the Lee Conservancy Board and the Thames Conservancy Board. Also becoming President of the Canal Association of Great Britain. He is named on a commemorative plaque at Sheering Mill Lock on the Stort Navigation dated 1924.



Plaque dated 1924 at Sheering Mill Lock.

Edmund served on Sawbridgeworth Urban District Council, being its Chairman 1905 – 1907. He was also an original member of Hertfordshire County Council, becoming its Chairman and an Alderman in 1920.

Edmund served as a Justice of the Peace for both Essex and Hertfordshire, and was deputy Lord Lieutenant for Hertfordshire. As shown in an attached photograph, his support for local causes was unceasing. Thus, Edmund was awarded an OBE in 1920, followed by a knighthood in 1928 'For Valuable Services to Local Government'.

On the 27th January 1930, whilst chairing a meeting of Hertfordshire County Council (held at the Law Society's Hall in London), Sir Edmund suffers a heart attack and dies almost immediately. He was a politician literally to the end.

A garden party held at Fair Green Lodge by Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard OBE. From a photograph dated July 1915. The party was in celebration of the opening of the YMCA Soldiers' Social Centre at Shaftsbury Hall (now the site of the United Services Club). Sir Edmund is the figure standing at the rear of the photograph.



Fair Green Lodge. From a painting dated 1923.

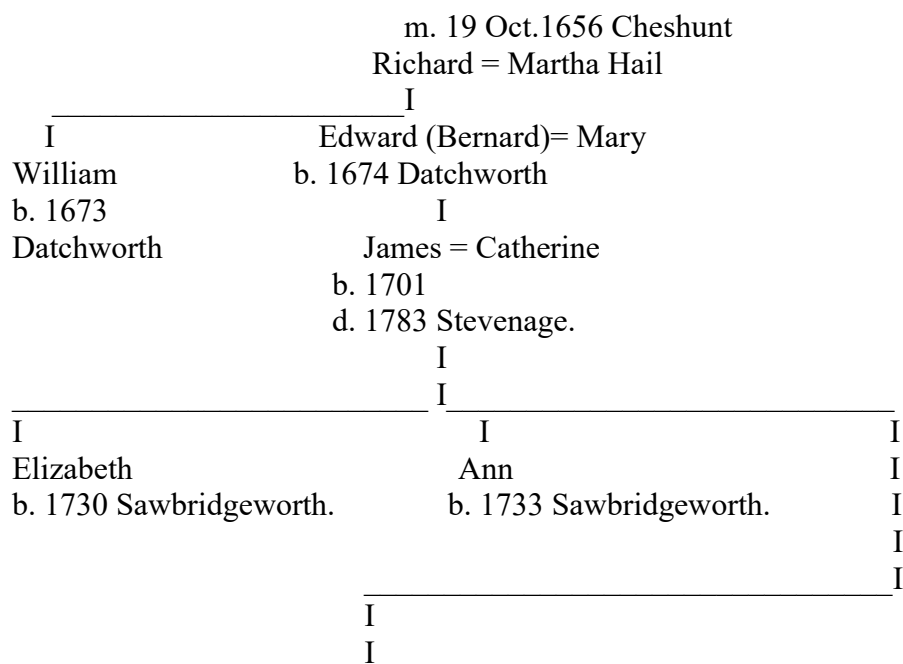
This view of the house is from the upper lawn and shows the house as it was during the occupancy of Sophia Richardson (nee Barnard).





Fair Green House in 2017 upon completion of the latest extension. This was the main family home for over 200 years.

THE BARNARD FAMILY TREE. (A Greatly Simplified Version).



I
 m. 23 Aug. 1783 Sawbridgeworth
 see end note = James (Jas) = Sarah Rumbold
 b. 1738 Sawbridgeworth b. 1742 Epping
 d. 1822 Ware

I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
William	Eliza Anna	Ann	James	Sarah	Catherine	John	Mary	I
b. 1783	b. 1785	b. 1787	b. 1790 d. 1878 Romford	b. 1791	b. 1794	b. 1796 d. 1857 Hertford	b. 1799 d. 1873 High Wych	I I I I
All the above born in Sawbridgeworth .								I

I	I
m. 7 Dec. 1828 Sheering Caroline Elizabeth Pavitt = d. 1842 Bishops Stortford	m. 1846 St. Pancras Margaret Sarah Broughton b. 1813 Westminster. d. 1881 Bishops Stortford

I	I	I
John b. 1829 All the above born at Fair Green Sawbridgeworth. d. 1881	William b. 1831 d. 1912	Caroline b. 1839 d. 1903 Paris.

I	I	I	I
m. 1879 Sawbridgeworth Sophia = Charles William Richardson b. 1851 Norfolk d. 1923	b. 1854 London d. 1896	I	I
Evelyn b. 1881	Violet b. 1884	Charles William b. 1885	I I I I
All born in Ware			I
d. 1943 London			I

I
 m. 1887 Wandsworth
 Edmund Broughton = Alice Maud Richardson
 b. 1856 Fair Green b. 1867 Blackheath
 Sawbridgeworth d. 1907
 d. 1930 Sawbridgeworth
 London.

I
 m. 1918 Fareham
 Edmund Charles = Frances Ruth Brown
 b. 1889 Ramsgate b. 1891
 d. 1938 Poole d. 1954 Poole

End note.

It appears that James (b. 1738) marries twice, being previously married to a Mary with whom he has 6 children, one of whom is named John. This John has at least 3 children, one of which was a Richard who was born at High Wych 1804, and was the Richard mentioned in the original deeds for Fawbert and Barnard's Undenominational School in Harlow. Richard later lives at Cheshunt. He also marries twice and has 6 children. Richard dies in 1871.

Postscript.

The Barnard family give the impression of being what would now be thought of as typical landed country gentry. Caring for the local community and their workforce. Involved in local affairs and supporters of good causes. This is exemplified by Sir Edmund who was apparently the epitome of such a character. However, there was possibly a darker side to the family.

The reason James (1790 – 1878) was dis-inherited is a mystery. A part of Globe Terrace where he lived still exists, showing the area to have been poor workers housing. Clearly the family were having no contact with him.

Caroline (1839 – 1903) has a strange life. She never marries and spends most of her life away from her family living alone or travelling across Europe. Her involvement with the Bands of Mercy whilst laudable, does not seem to have had the support of others from her family. Her death in Paris also raises some unanswered questions.

Even Sir Edmund does not look so good. He probably did not know James (1790 – 1878), and was clearly not a party to what happened there. However, he must have been involved in something seriously amiss within the National Hunt racing circuit. Furthermore, Edmund's political involvement with the National Party is highly questionable. Their political views have been described by modern scholars as 'right wing' and 'xenophobic'. Clearly unacceptable by today's standards.

The attached family tree is far from exhaustive. I have come across many Barnard names who for clarity I have not included. For instance, the names John and William are especially commonplace, and to include them all would simply confuse. There can be no doubt that people with the Barnard surname are still living locally, especially in the Cheshunt/Dunmow/Harlow/Hertford areas, who are totally unaware of their ancestry, and that they are distantly related to Sir Edmund and his family.

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