

Julius Caesar Czarnikow – Sugar Broker of Effingham Hill

CHRISTOPHER JOHN HOGGER and SUSAN MORRIS

Julius Caesar Czarnikow – whose preferred forename was simply Caesar – came to Britain from Germany in the 1850s and built up one of the world's greatest sugar brokerage companies, based in London but with branches and estates in many other countries. He resided with his family in both Belgravia and Effingham, owning Effingham Hill House (today's St Teresa's School) and holding the lordship of Effingham East Court Manor. He contributed significantly to the parish and died in 1909. He and his wife are interred at St Lawrence.

Caesar's ancestry

The accounts found online of Caesar's origins are not all in agreement and are generally lacking in references to original sources.

As far as we know there has been only one published work aiming to describe comprehensively Caesar's life and the immense sugar brokerage business that he created. This is the book *The Story of Czarnikow* researched and written by Henry ('Harry') Hurford Janes and Howard J Sayers. It was published by Harley Publishing Company Ltd, London in 1963. The book does not assign copyright to the authors (both now deceased) or to the publisher (dissolved in February 1979) or to anyone else. It was apparently produced for private circulation only and ELHG is fortunate to possess two original copies. One copy was presented by the Czarnikow company to a very well-known and much respected past resident of Effingham, Henry ('Harry') Tyrrell in appreciation of his allowing them to record an interview with him about his memories of Effingham (and perhaps also his memories of Caesar – he would have been about 34 when Caesar died in 1909). This copy was eventually passed down to his grand-niece Maureen (née Tyrrell) Rennison who kindly donated it to ELHG in or before 2013. Another copy was purchased via the internet in January 2016 and had been the personal copy of Caesar's grand-daughter Margaret ('Margot') (née Czarnikow) Perry. Its flyleaf bears her signature with the date January 1964 and her embossed address Crendle Court, Sherborne, Dorset.

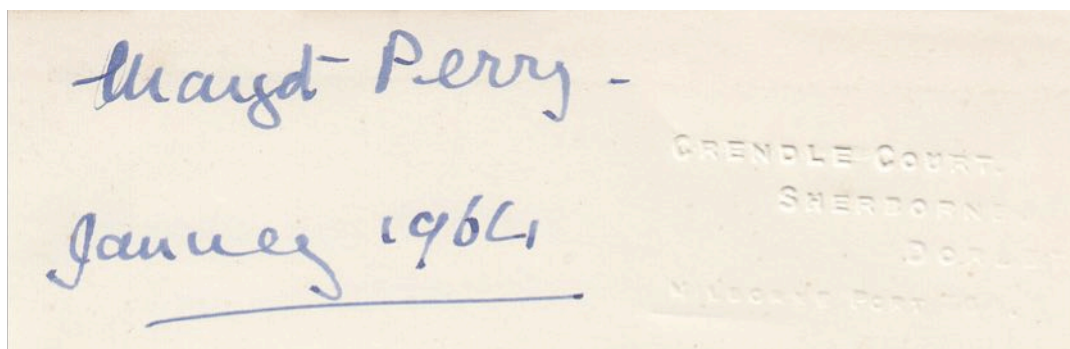


Figure 1 Margot Perry's signature on her copy of *The Story of Czarnikow*.

The book's authors acknowledge a wide range of sources for their text, including Caesar's grandson Robert Charles Horace Jenkinson, his grand-daughter Margot Perry, his early business associate Arthur Thomas Jenkinson, his coachman J Haddon and various archivists, librarians and researchers in Germany, besides the Czarnikow company's archives. The first nine chapters were written by Janes covering the life of Caesar and the fortunes of the Czarnikow company up to the end of the First World War, whilst the remaining nine chapters were written by Sayers.

The book's first chapter sets out Janes' account of Caesar's beginnings and the nature of the family into which he was born, as follows:

'Caesar Czarnikow was born in 1838, the year after Queen Victoria came to the throne, at the town of Sondershausen, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg in Germany. The "Schleithuette" buildings, where he first saw the light of day, still stand. The town is on the River Wipper and, as might be expected, has a fine castle on a mountain. It is likely that his

family were of Polish-Jewish origin, leaving that country during the troubles at the end of the eighteenth century to make their future in a new community.

His father, Moritz Czarnikow, the son of a cloth merchant of Czarnikau, Prussia (once part of Poland), was born in 1795 and therefore over forty when his son, Julius Caesar, was born. He held at that time the office of *Hofagent* or Court Agent to the Prince of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, one of the many small principalities which existed before the Union of Germany was proclaimed at the Palace of Versailles in January, 1871. He also held the title of Councillor of Commerce. At a time when France was lying helpless at the feet of Prussia and the balance of power in Europe was drastically affected, the King of Prussia became Emperor of Germany.

Another of the functions of Moritz Czarnikow was that of *Verderer*, a judicial officer who had charge of the Prince's forest, preserving the trees and the deer. The tenantry and their houses, farms and small-holdings would also have come under his authority and no doubt he himself was provided with a suitable residence on the estate.

Moritz Czarnikow did not marry until he was thirty-three years of age and he chose as his bride a girl of sixteen years, Johanne Bär, of Jewish faith and born at Sondershausen. The ceremony took place in the local synagogue in September, 1828, and in August of the following year their eldest son, Max, was born a few days after his mother's seventeenth birthday. The original register of Jewish families was seized in 1940 by the Fascist Reichs-Office of Genealogical Research but an attested copy survived in the municipal archives from which we are able to glean these few bare facts about the Czarnikow family.

Altogether there were nine children of Moritz and Johanne Czarnikow, the youngest, Hans, being born when his father was sixty. He vanished early from the family scene. Julius Caesar Czarnikow was the third son, the second Gustaf, dying shortly after birth. There were four other sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter, Pauline, married when she was forty-two which suggests that she was occupied in the meantime with the cares of the household of young children after the death of their mother at a comparatively early age.'



Figure 2 Sondershausen, Caesar's birthplace.

Caesar spent his childhood and early teenage years in Sondershausen. The origin of his interest in sugar is not known, but beet (from which sugar was made) was one of the principal crops in Germany. The refining of sugar in Britain at this time was almost non-existent, in the hands of many very small companies which came and went.

It is not proposed to go into a detailed history of sugar production and importation here, but suffice it to say that Columbus took some sugar *cane* plants from Europe to the Caribbean, where they flourished in

the climate and became the chief crop of the region. The raw sugar could be refined into a variety of states, from the crudest molasses to the finest white crystals. As cultivation spread and methods of refining improved, sugar became a major staple food of the western world. When however the Napoleonic wars broke out, the blockade of France prevented sugar reaching the population there and in 1812 Napoleon personally ordered that sugar *beet* be cultivated and refined on a large scale. After the war when cane sugar imports resumed, this industry at first collapsed but later revived and eventually established itself firmly in France, Germany and Britain. As a result, today, 'Much of the sugar eaten in northern countries now comes from beet' [Alan Davidson, *The Oxford Companion to Food*, 1999]. The price of sugar as with any crop would fluctuate continually depending on how the season was affecting growth, the eventual volumes harvested and the transport costs. The raw crop would be sold before it came to harvest, depending on what the refiners would pay for it; the sale of the refined product would be variable accordingly. Contracts to purchase refined sugar products would be made well in advance by bakers etc whose businesses relied on a steady supply. Presumably Czarnikow's particular expertise was in having an exhaustive knowledge of crops, refiners and prices across the world, thus enabling contracts for the import of different sugar products from whatever source at the best possible price of both acquiring it and selling it on. He clearly had a nose for it, and a brain capable of retaining and processing a great deal of constantly changing detail. He must have had total reliance on up-to-date information from telegraphs and letters; telephones and computers not being available.

It may be that his father had friends with connections in London's Mincing Lane which was then largely under German influence.

A different perspective on Caesar's beginnings and family background is given by Mark Shernick on his Czarnikow *WikiTree* [<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Czarnikow-14>] but without citing all his sources:

'... his father is clearly related to the Schernikows who live near the small town of Schernikau in Saxony-Anhalt – a location just down the road from Sondershausen. In other words, Moritz Czarnikow (Schernikau) seems to have stemmed from that large family of prosperous German Jews who gave the small town of Schernikau its name.

The Schernikau family were "Hofjuden" or "Castle Jews". That is, they were faithful servants to the Prussian royal family. They acted as business factors to Prussian royalty, as managers of their estates and (in this case) as managers of the royal bakeries and pastry fabrication shops.

It was definitely not Caesar Czarnikow who created the family's fortune. It was through the grace and favor of the Prussian royal family that the Schernikows of Saxony-Anhalt gained the money to build their thriving bakery business during the 1840s, and through their largesse that Moritz Czarnikow and his sons managed to finance business careers of their own during the 1850s and '60s.

In the 1840s and 1850s, Caesar's uncles and brothers established and built a famous "baumkuchenfabrik" near the small town of Schernikau in Saxony-Anhalt, which was adopted and given a royal patent to produce the royal family's authentic German Christmas cakes each year.

This patent was granted by Kaiser Wilhelm himself. It was soon extended to the production of pastries, and the Schernikows were invited to open branches of their five-star pastry shops not only in Berlin, but also in Paris, Vienna, St Petersburg and London.

Thus the Schernikow (Czernichow) family, owners of the A F Schernikow brand, were a huge name in the production of delicate pastry sweets long before Julius Caesar Czarnikow ever strode upon the business stage. When he began his career in 1850, he did so quite literally as an apprentice to the family trade in sweets.

Serving Prussian royalty and nobility required the very best of baking ingredients and quality sugars available on the market. Finding large quantities and varieties of fine and pure sugars was a constant problem. Therefore, in 1854 the Schernikow family sent Julius to London to begin a career in sugar trading at the stock exchange.

Julius Carl Czarnikow decided at that time to convert to Christianity and to jazz up his Christian name. He was not baptized in the Christian faith until 1862, a year after he had moved to London to open his sugar trading firm. He soon adopted the name "Julius Caesar Czarnikow" and called his sugar firm C. Czarnikow.

The result is a great deal of confusion: He was born Carl Schernikow in 1838 but not christened in Berlin until 1862. In order to promote himself and his business he adopted the Christian name: Julius Caesar Czarnikow.'



Figure 3 Caesar in childhood with his parents Johanne and Moritz.

Caesar's early life in England

In this section, statements for which explicit references are not given are drawn from Janes' narrative and have not been independently verified by us.

Caesar emigrated from Germany to England in 1854 at the age of seventeen. It is not certain who employed him initially, but he is known to have formed an early close association with the German firm Camphausen and Weber, produce brokers of Billiter Square in the City of London. He was probably working for them, because it was their company address that he cited for himself during the period some years later, in early 1861, when he was in negotiations about opening his own first business.

On 26 November 1860 he submitted his application for naturalisation to the Home Secretary, stating in it that his ambition was 'to enter business as a sworn broker in the City of London'. Four named friends of his swore oaths in a Fenchurch Street office in testament to his character. At this time, according to Janes, Caesar was lodging in Clapham Common in the household of a Mrs Sergeant. He was granted naturalisation, so becoming a British Subject, either near the end of 1860 or the beginning of 1861.

His next essential step, to become a Sworn Broker, was a more complex process for which he needed the guiding hand of a solicitor John Mercer. This status was a prerequisite for his being qualified to conduct brokerage business in the City and the matter of granting it was in the hands of the Court of Aldermen. Mercer steered the process through its various stages during January 1861 and on 19 February Caesar was duly made a Sworn Broker, in token of which he was given a silver medal stamped on one side with the Royal Arms and on the other side with the City Arms. The medal would serve as a proof, should circumstances require it, that he was authorised to engage in brokerage.

Armed with this, he was now ready to open his own office and did so on 1 March. On the following day he opened his business account with Martin's Bank, who were to remain his bankers thereafter. This first office was at 18, Philpot Lane, the premises of Messrs Weber and Biddulph.

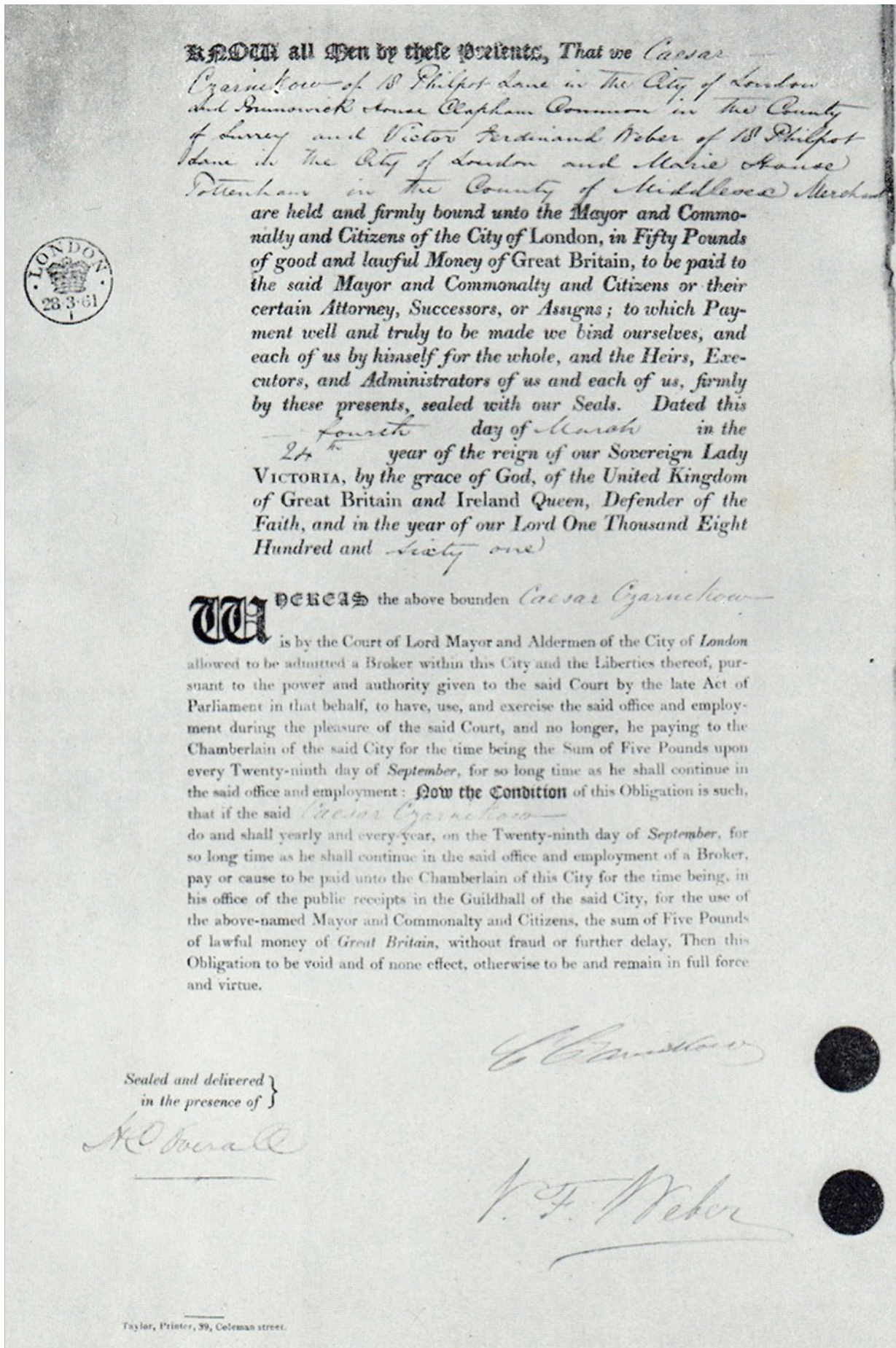


Figure 4 Caesar's concluding undertaking to the Court of Aldermen as Sworn Broker on 4 March 1861.

Janes states that Caesar 'was still lodging at this time in the home of Mrs Sergeant of Clapham Common'. However, the truth may have been a little different. The 1861 Census finds him as a visitor, perhaps just transiently, in the household of a widow Mrs Tibbit (or Tebbit):

1861 Census

Clapham Common, Battersea, Surrey: PRO Ref: RG9 Piece 371 Folio 62 Page 36

Sarah Tibbit [or Tebbit] : head : widow : 73 : annuitant : Islington, Middlesex

Caizare [sic] Czarnikow : head : unnm : 25 : colonial broker : Germany

and 1 boarder and 3 servants

There was, however, a Mrs Eliza Sargeant [sic] living at 15, Milton Terrace in Clapham with her husband whose occupation was 'rented property'. Perhaps they owned the house in which Sarah and Caesar were residing, renting it to them as their absentee landlord. Janes states that Caesar 'continued to live at Mrs Sergeant's', wherever that was.

Caesar would doubtless have conformed to the formal business attire of the period, wearing a frock-coat and a silk hat. After fifteen months he entered into a new partnership 'Czarnikow and Newton' with H P Newton, effective from 2 June 1862, and later that year took larger premises at 29, Mincing Lane (off Eastcheap near Fenchurch Street) which would remain his principal business premises for the rest of his life.

He evidently returned to Germany in late 1862 as he was baptised there, at age 25, in Berlin Stadt, Brandenburg on 24 November [IGI: Batch C999113]. He may have considered this to be a prerequisite to marrying. He certainly turned his attention to marriage soon after this. Following publication of Banns in Clapham's Holy Trinity Church he married there on 31 January 1863 [GRO Ref: Wandsworth 1d 544, 1863 (Q1)] to Louisa (née) Ashlin, daughter of corn merchant Spencer Ashlin.

Spencer had married Louisa (née Harvey) at St Mary's Church in Battersea on 13 July 1837 [IGI: Batch I022163]. In the marriage register he gave his abode as Brixton and his profession (like his father John) as corn factor. His bride gave her abode as Lambeth Hill in Battersea and her father John Harvey's rank as Gentleman. Their daughter Louisa was born in 1840 [GRO Ref: Lambeth 4 183, 1840 (Q4)], registered as 'Louisa Ellen Ashlin', and baptised that year simply as 'Louisa Ashlin' at St Matthew's Church in Brixton on 22 November, her father Spencer again describing himself as a corn factor [IGI: Batch P015611]. The second forename 'Ellen' has not been seen in any other references to Louisa (junior). The 1841 census finds the Ashlin family living in Brunswick Place in Lambeth, describing Spencer as a merchant. The 1851 Census finds them living at 23, Bedford Place in St George Bloomsbury and Spencer still occupied as a corn factor. The family has not been found in the 1861 Census. These descriptions of Spencer appear at odds with Janes' description of him as having been 'a Non-conformist minister', although the latter role may not have been his main occupation.

With Louisa, Caesar took up residence initially at Brunswick House next door to his former lodgings. His first private residence was a house named Roman Villa (a name that must have appealed to Julius Caesar), which had been built in 1855 on the site of Eagle House which stood roughly half way along Clapham Common South Side; it had five floors including a basement. It was at this house that Caesar's first child, Horace Czarnikow, was born on 6 October 1864 [GRO Ref: Wandsworth 1d 464, 1865 (Q1)]. In 1865 the family moved 'a few yards up the road' (apparently southwards) to 4, Cavendish Terrace which was a smaller house but more convenient. This is where their second child Ada Louisa was born on 14 March 1867 [GRO Ref: Wandsworth 1d 457, 1867 (Q2)].

At the end of 1868 the family took possession of Elm Court in Lower Green, Mitcham. It had been built in the mid-1820s by John Parrott, in yellow brick with an Ionic porch, and was located near the cricket green. Caesar extended it by building wings on either side, as seen in Figure 5. We do not know whether he used Elm Court as a country house whilst retaining his house in Clapham or instead took it as his new sole residence in place of the Clapham one.

On 1 July 1869 Caesar's partnership with Newton ended acrimoniously, Newton having got involved with outside interests which Caesar felt were in conflict with their business. He is said to have personally struck Newton's name from the door of their premises.

Expanding business and personal interests

Czarnikow's business expanded significantly in the late 1860s and early-mid 1870s as he formed many important connections in elevated business circles. He was known to have a highly mercurial temperament, being capable of firing someone at one moment and then re-hiring them at the next. His employees used to joke that they never became 'permanent staff' until they had been fired by him several times. He was a

short man and plump, but always faultlessly attired. He was meticulous in accounting for every penny in his dealings, yet was renowned for his great generosity, for bestowing lavish gifts and for subscribing to many charities.

The 1871 Census finds the family at Elm Court:

1871 Census

Elm Court, Lower Green, Mitcham, Surrey : PRO Ref: RG10 Piece 854 Folio 10 Page 13

Caesar Czarnikow : head : mar : 33 : colonial broker Mincing Lane : Germany (Nat. Brit. Subject)

Louisa Czarnikow : wife : mar : 30 : — : Streatham, Surrey

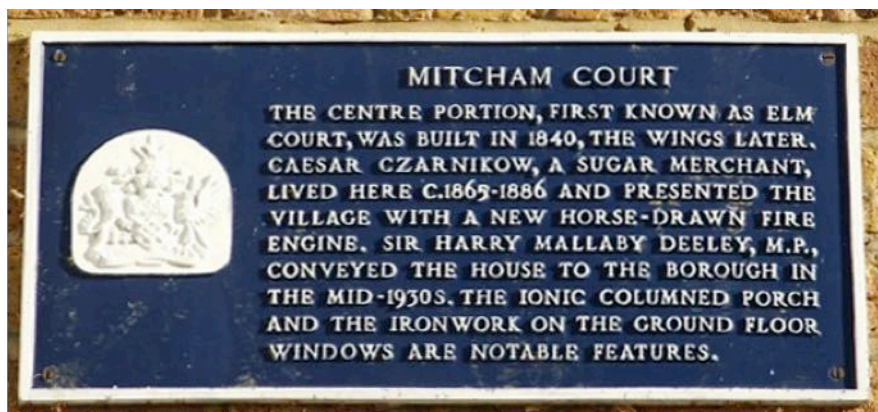
Horace Czarnikow : son : unnm : 6: scholar (at home) : Streatham, Surrey

Ada Czarnikow : dau : unnm : 4 : scholar (at home) : Streatham, Surrey

Mary Buchner : governess : unnm : 22 : domestic governess : Germany
and 4 servants



Figure 5 Caesar's former home Elm Court in Mitcham, photographed in 2012;
below – detail showing the plaque to the right of the main entrance.



At Elm Court Caesar lived in splendour and pursued many interests. He was a member of St Stephen's Club, a private club in Westminster. He subscribed to the Surrey Foxhounds, the Surrey Staghounds, the Cricket Club, the Geographical Society, Anthropological Society, Zoological Society and other bodies. He had many large dogs, for which he had a passion, bought a carriage and pair and created a fine garden. He supported the Croydon Farmers' Club, the East Surrey Agricultural Committee and other local organisations. His wife, who did not enjoy good health, had a personal allowance of £300 per annum. He did not partake much, if at all, of alcohol but was a serious aficionado of large and fine cigars, importing 10,000 Havanas a year from Cuba and giving most of them away to colleagues, friends or even strangers he happened to meet casually.

He evidently had a liking also for exotic animals, keeping eagles, emus and monkeys besides ponies and the dogs. He purchased a young bear, described as playful but harmless, and on at least one occasion conveyed it by cab to London Bridge Station, when it significantly gnawed the cab's doors. The other animals at his home did not get on with the bear, which was soon disposed of.

In 1871 he created an offshoot named 'Czarnikow and Boog' based in Glasgow, where there were many sugar refineries. Duties on sugar had risen in the 1860s but by 1871 they were only a third of what they had been in 1861. Disraeli, as new Prime Minister, favoured abolishing sugar duty altogether, and this was to make a big impact upon Caesar's future fortunes.

His interest in wildlife, particularly birds, was noted in 1874 when he submitted a brief report to 'The Country Gentleman's Magazine' *The Field* [30 May 1874] reporting his encounter with a fairly rare bird, a Baillon's Crake, as follows:

'One of these beautiful little birds was caught by a labouring man in a meadow between Mitcham and Carshalton, and brought to me alive and in a perfect state of health. I carefully examined it, and found it to be a female (adult). I consider this a very rare occurrence. Not to be mistaken as to the species, I minutely compared it with a stuffed specimen in my collection, as well as with a specimen of the Little Crake (*Crex pusilla*). I put the little creature under a wire run on my lawn, where it seemed to be very happy, intending to send it to the Zoological Gardens, when, unfortunately, yesterday morning, by some accident, it got out, and, though I hunted the garden all through, I have not been able to secure it again. Since writing the above one of my men has again caught the bird in the strawberry beds after a good chase. I have it now on the lawn, wired in, where it feeds well on worms, and on some finely minced meat mixed with bread. – C. Czarnikow (Elm Court, Mitcham). – [We feel sure that if Mr. Czarnikow carries out his intention, by sending the bird to Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent, Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, his gift will be appreciated by many Fellows of the Society. It would make a very acceptable addition to the group of birds now in the Fish House. – Ed.]'

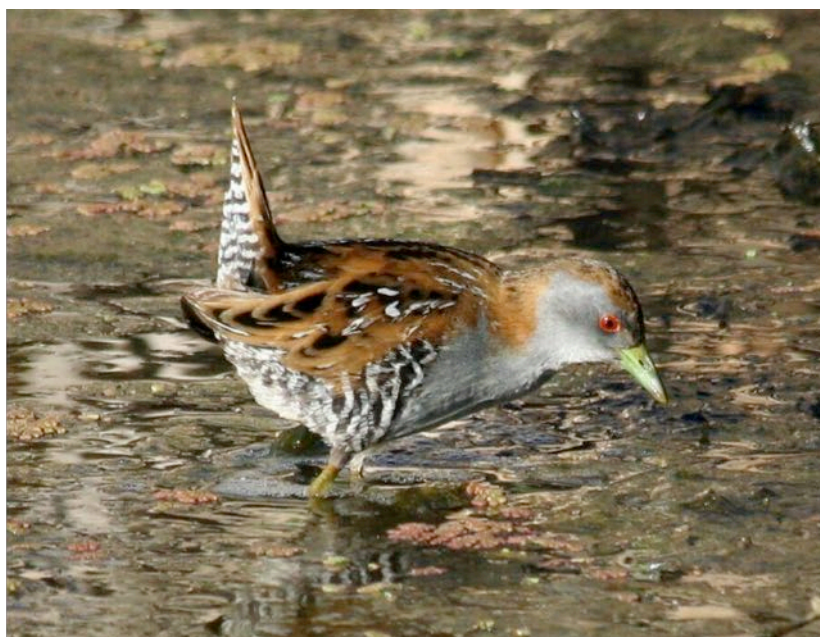


Figure 6 Baillon's Crake, by Jason Girvan in 2006, CC BY-SA 3.0.

Caesar spent a lot of time on editing his company's weekly report on sugar prices and other sugar-related matters. Initiated by him in 1863, it came to be known as 'Czarnikow's Circular' and was avidly read by all those engaged in the sugar importing, brokering and marketing sector. He was able to make good use of it in promoting beet sugar (he was reputedly the first to have imported it into this country) which in this period enjoyed a monopoly.

The 1881 Census finds the family again at Elm Court, although Horace was now a pupil at Harrow School:

1881 Census

Elm Court, Lower Green, Mitcham, Surrey : PRO Ref: RG11 Piece 827 Folio 77 Page 31

Caesar Czarnikow : head : mar : 43 : merchant : Germany

Louisa Czarnikow : wife : mar : 40 : merchant's wife : Tooting, Surrey

Ada L Czarnikow : dau : unkm : 14 : — : Clapham, Surrey

Helen Smith : aunt : mar : 58 : solicitor's wife : Wandsworth, Surrey

Rosa Wanklyn : visitor : unkm : 14 : — : South America

Maria [sic] Buchan [sic – Buchner?] : governess : unkm : 29 : governess : Germany
and 9 servants

In 1881 Caesar established a new partnership 'Czarnikow and Cox', with George Henry Cox, in Liverpool. He also got caught up in the so-called 'Beddington Corner Dispute' in which he became a leading figure in a local campaign and court case opposing a proposed new development. Caesar eventually entered into a dispute over fees with the barrister appointed to the case and following further litigation came out the loser, his fingers somewhat burnt financially.

He gained particular popularity in Mitcham in his championing of the Mitcham Volunteer Fire Brigade of which he became both Chairman and Captain. He presented the village with a new horse-drawn fire engine named 'The Caesar'. The formal presentation was preceded by a procession to the Green around which the engine was driven 'at a gallop' and a bottle of champagne placed upon it.



Figure 7 Coronation procession in Mitcham, 1911, in which the fire engine either at centre or at right was probably 'The Caesar'. Photo reproduced by permission of London Borough of Merton.

Janes states that in 1884 Caesar moved from Elm Court to Manor House in Upper Mitcham, but this date may not be accurate in view of the next paragraph about Caesar and Elm Court in 1886.

Caesar's civic, as well as personal, generosity in Mitcham was evident in early 1886 when it was reported that a few days earlier he had made 'seasonable gifts' of tea, sugar and bread to many of the poor in the parish, these being presented to them at Elm Court on production of tickets previously distributed to them on Caesar's behalf by a local scripture reader [*Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 30 January 1886]. It appears then that Caesar was still holding Elm Court in 1886.

In 1886 Caesar was elected, at a meeting of inhabitants of Upper and Central Mitcham, to a deputation of several persons appointed to engage with the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway to persuade them of the necessity of building a new station near the Beehive Bridge, close to Mitcham Common [*The Croydon Advertiser and Surrey County Reporter*, 5 June 1886].



Figure 8 Czarnikow advertisement in the *Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 9 August 1883.

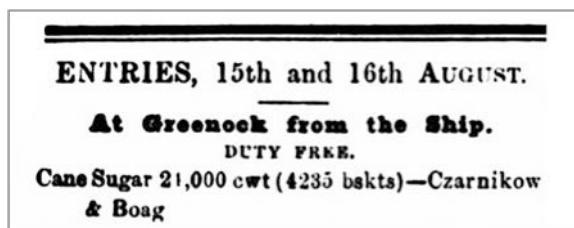


Figure 9 Czarnikow advertisement in the *Clyde Bill of Entry and Shipping List*, 19 August 1884.

In June 1887 the East Surrey Agricultural Association held its 50th Annual Show of stock at the Croydon Cattle Market. Large numbers of prizes were awarded in dozens of different classes. Caesar was reported to have donated £3 for the award in Class 30 'to the owner of the best Channel Island cow (pure-bred), of any age' [*Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser*, 18 June 1887]. Also in 1887 he moved yet again, this time to 41, Grosvenor Place in Mayfair, about the most expensive address to live anywhere in the world. This is where he is seen in the 1891 Census:

1891 Census

41, Grosvenor Place, St George Hanover Square, London : PRO Ref: RG12 Piece 72 Folio 7 Page 7

Caesar Czarnikow : head : mar : 53 : merchant : Germany (Naturalised British Subject)

Louisa Czarnikow : wife : mar : 50 : — : Surrey

Alice Goodhart : visitor : unmar : 40 : — : Surrey
and 8 servants

In this same year he opened a new brokerage in New York in partnership with George Rodgers MacDougall, creating the firm 'Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co Ltd'. Caesar was familiar with America, having already visited it several times. This new firm was to be the North American branch of his primary company, C. Czarnikow Ltd. George was the son of Samuel MacDougall and Mary Allan (née Rodger(s)) who had married at West parish in Greenock, Renfrewshire on 14 November 1839 [IGI: Batch M119577]. He was born on 22 July 1843 and baptised at Greenock on 20 August [IGI: Batch 7329014]. These early records spell the surname as 'MacDougall' but in adult life George always spelled it 'MacDougall'. By 1891 he had become an accomplished and respected figure in Greenock and was effectively headhunted by Caesar to lead the new operation in New York. He was immensely successful there, turning the firm into one of the largest sugar trading businesses in the world. In New York he enjoyed high esteem in both the sugar trade and in society at large.

In 1897 another significant player entered the scene, namely Manuel Rionda y Polledo, usually referred to simply as 'Manuel Rionda'. Two older brothers of his – born, like him, in Spain – had built up a major business dealing in Cuban sugar. Meanwhile, Manuel had established a strong reputation as a Wall Street sugar trader, having spent ten years up to 1896 working for 'J M Ceballos & Co'. He now left that company and was taken on by 'Czarnikow, MacDougall' as a commission agent. By 1898 his brothers Joaquin and Francisco were both dead. The former had drowned in 1889 and the latter had died in New York in November 1898 – he had fled with his family from Cuba, whose civil war had led to insurgents destroying the sugar-cane plantations there and bringing Cuba's sugar industry to ruin. Manuel now began to pick up the pieces in Cuba, putting in significant investment to rebuild its sugar trade and enabling 'Czarnikow, MacDougall' to become the dominant company by 1903. By then, Czarnikow was the world's foremost name in sugar.



Figure 10 Czarnikow's commission agent in Cuba, Manuel Rionda.

The subsequent progress of Caesar's business affairs will not be further described in any detail in this article, as *The Story of Czarnikow* provides a more than adequate account of it.

A country residence in Effingham

Although Caesar had taken a new London home (in Grosvenor Place) in 1887, he had also taken in March of that year a very desirable country residence, namely Effingham Hill House. He purchased it from retired Admiral Frederick Augustus Maxse who had inherited it from his mother following her death in late January 1886. He also became Lord of the Manor of Effingham East Court.



Figure 11 Effingham Hill House, north side; early 20thC.

We do not know exactly when Admiral Maxse put the house up for sale but the purchase was completed on 13 October 1886. A little before the middle of March 1887 it was reported that 'Mr Czarnikow, a well-known and much respected resident of Mitcham, is removing to Effingham Hill' [*Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser*, 12 March 1887], whilst a fortnight later it was reported that among the arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel in Leamington Spa there were, besides Caesar and Louisa, 'Mr Horace and Miss Czarnikow, Effingham Hill, Dorking' [*Leamington Spa Courier*, 26 March 1887]. Thus, Caesar's family had evidently taken up residence at Effingham Hill at some point in the fortnight 12-26 March 1887. Janes mistakenly states that Caesar had purchased Effingham Hill in 1901.

General Oliver de Lancey had been responsible for assembling various properties to create the Effingham Hill estate and had begun building his villa there in about 1799. Facing south it was set on the brow of a ridge and on a rather exposed eminence. This height above sea-level made it very airy, seen as healthful – a feature repeatedly promoted in sales literature about the house. The great glory of its setting was the frequently-mentioned astounding view in all directions: 'Upon ascending the road from Effingham village, which intersects the Estate and leads towards the Residence, a magnificent panoramic view is presented, embracing the whole tract of well-wooded and fertile country, which extends from the Grand Stand at Epsom to the Frimley Ridge, and from the Residence and the Park distant views may be obtained over a wide range of country' [1867 sales particulars]. It is hard to understate the attractions of the estate as it must have appeared to Czarnikow.



Figure 12 Effingham Hill House, south side; early 20thC.

After 1885 the increasingly convenient railway connections meant that Effingham was well connected by rail both to the City and to the south coast; it was completely possible to visit Effingham just for the weekend. There was a telegraph office in the village and a church. Within the estate, the grounds included every type of prospect – woods with fine trees, rides and shooting, cultivated fields and farming, parkland, lawns, kitchen gardens, glasshouses for flowers and fruit and so on. The gardens were beautiful and the estate very productive, whether of animals, fruit, vegetables or timber. The house itself had been designed from the start with a view to its being occupied by a large family in comfort and in Czarnikow's time it had a library, school room, smoking room, wine cellars and so on. There was also provision for the large complement of domestic staff to serve the family. Facilities for these included plenty of bedrooms for their accommodation plus the essential domestic offices such as laundry, a knife room etc. There were also estate cottages for outside staff. Practically the only drawback would have been the water supply – both the quantity needed and the pressure. There were wells in the area, but at such a height pumping was an essential requirement. Caesar seems to have soon set about addressing this latter problem to his satisfaction, as described further below.

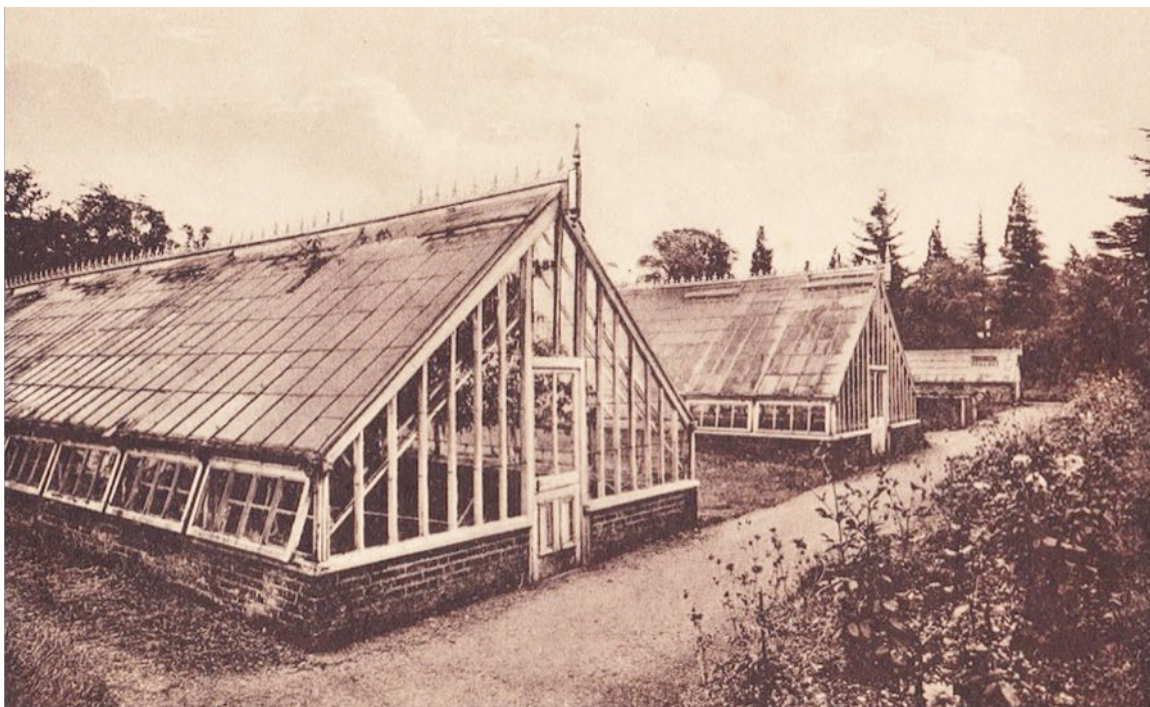


Figure 13 The glasshouses in which Czarnikow enjoyed prodigious quantities of flowers during his years at Effingham Hill House; seen here probably in the 1930s.

Janes states that it was in this period that Caesar had his portrait painted by the great portrait artist Sir Hubert von Herkomer RA, for a fee of 800 guineas, and that it was later given by the family to the Czarnikow company on the occasion of its Centenary – presumably in the early 1960s.

The precise date when it was painted is unknown; the company's archives, which might have contained that information, were destroyed by fire in 2006 and Herkomer's sitter books do not seem to record it. Today, the painting is held at the company's London headquarters, Paternoster House in St Paul's Churchyard. It is discussed further in Appendix VI, as also are the paintings that he owned.

The painting is the only likeness known of Caesar as an adult. There appear to be no photographs of him in existence, nor any of his wife or son; there do exist a few of his daughter. It does seem extraordinary that a man so well-known locally, nationally and internationally should have eluded the camera's eye so comprehensively during decade after decade. Janes and Sayers, in writing their book, had much assistance from Caesar's descendants but even they were unable to elicit any family photographs.

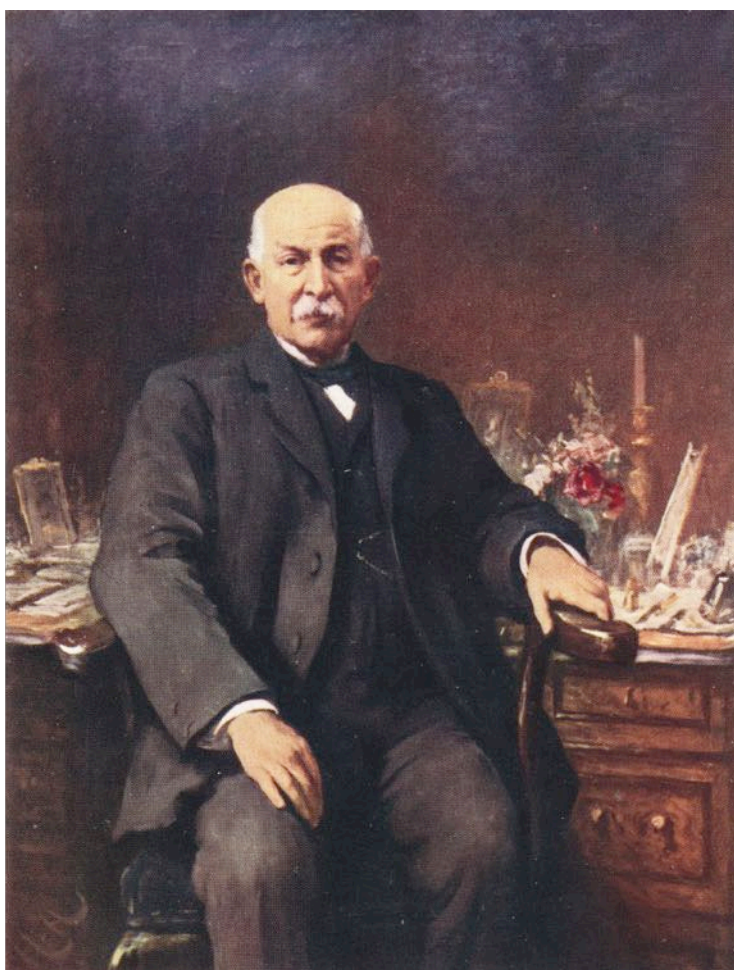


Figure 14 Portrait of Caesar by Hubert von Herkomer.

Within a year of arriving at Effingham Hill, Caesar took an interest in its water supply. Given his passion for horticulture, we could expect that provision of sufficient water was a matter of much importance to him. His interest became evident from a report of a half-yearly meeting held on 28 February 1888 of the shareholders of the Leatherhead and District Water-Works Company [*The West Surrey Times and County Express*, 10 March 1888], at which the Engineer Mr Grover stated that:

‘... pipes have now been extended by arrangement with Mr Czarnikow to the village of Effingham, which although outside your district, is now being supplied with water. Mr Czarnikow has erected a pumping station at Effingham, and takes your water on to the top of Effingham Hill, at a level of 650 feet above the sea. His requirements are likely to be very considerable, and to ensure a large demand for your water. I am glad to be able to speak satisfactorily as to the progress of the undertaking.’

This ‘pumping station’ may have been the ‘engine house’ that became an object of dispute more than a year later between the person who built the engine house, a bricklayer/builder Andrew Jeffrey of Chapel Hill, and another Effingham resident, Edward Kershaw of The Hollies on The Street [*Dorking Advertiser*, 27 July 1889]. This dispute, over a mere £3, came to the County Court in July 1889. Jeffrey, as plaintiff, claimed that he had built the engine house with its chimney, under Mr Grover's supervision, for Mr Czarnikow on the latter's land but had been asked by the defendant, Kershaw, to build it rather lower than originally intended in order that it would not ‘interfere with his view’, being ‘in the neighbourhood’ of his house, The Hollies. Jeffrey had agreed to this and had accordingly lowered the ground level to make it possible. He further claimed that Kershaw had agreed beforehand to pay him £3 for this extra labour but had since failed to pay up. The claim begs the question of how a small construction on Effingham Hill (if that is indeed where the engine house was) could have affected the view of anything as seen from The Hollies; perhaps Kershaw also owned another house in the vicinity of Effingham Hill, or perhaps this engine house was actually near the bottom of the hill. When the Effingham Hill estate was later sold in 1911 the sale particulars said this of the pumping arrangements:

‘The Water Supply has been perfected at considerable expense; in the Village of Effingham is a pumping station containing about 22 poles, with engine-house and oil engine which pumps the water from the Leatherhead Water Company's main to a large Water Tower, which supplies the Mansion, Stables, Farm, Laundry, and Agent's Residence. This Station with the line of pipes laid to the Mansion is included in [the] Sale ...’

Be that as it may, the judge dismissed Kershaw's rambling defence and ordered that he pay the £3 plus costs to Jeffrey within 14 days. That Kershaw should have allowed himself to be taken to court over £3 is another oddity – he was a quite wealthy man, leaving an estate worth nearly £3,000 when he died only three years after this case. He was however seemingly not likeable (see *The Bulletin*, No. 8). Jeffrey, meanwhile, who was already in debt, was declared bankrupt within the year, on 12 March 1890 (see *The Bulletin*, No. 21).

Later in 1888 Caesar brought a case to the Epsom County Court, seeking damages of about £8 from a Great Bookham farmer Robert Wood arising from a collision that had taken place on the evening of 14 June on the road from Bookham to Effingham [*Epsom Journal*, 30 October 1888]. Caesar had been driving home with a servant in a light dog-cart from Leatherhead Station. At a narrow part of the road they encountered Wood driving towards them in a heavier cart and on the wrong side of the road. The two parties' wheels became interlocked, causing Caesar's cart to be turned around and damaged. Wood, who was making a counter-claim of £4 for damages, disputed this version of events. After hearing evidence from three witnesses the judge declared himself dissatisfied with the claims of both parties, and gave judgment for both of them but without awarding costs.

Another case concerning Caesar and a dog-cart accident was heard at Dorking County Court in May 1891 and was the subject of many column inches in the Press [*Dorking Advertiser*, 23 May 1891]. However, the case was essentially a simple one. The accident had occurred on the dark and foggy evening of 10 December 1890 when Caesar's third stableman George William Gittings, accompanied by his wife and niece, was driving back to Effingham Hill at about 7 miles per hour in Caesar's dog-cart trap from Dorking, where he had gone in order to have the horse shod. A Local Board contractor William Cunliffe had been opening up the road, creating trenches and mounds of earth, on Station Road near the bridge over the Pippbrook stream. Gittings had seen two lights, left by the contractor, as he approached but was unable to see that a large heap of earth covered the area over which his trap would naturally pass. The horse and trap went out of control, overturning and smashing the trap and causing serious injuries to himself and his wife.

Caesar was seeking compensation from Cunliffe for the damage caused to the trap, whilst Gittings sought damages from Cunliffe for loss of income over several weeks owing to his injuries. Much evidence was heard from witnesses. In the end, the judge decided that there had been some degree of carelessness on both sides; he allowed Caesar's claim of £6-10s for the trap, awarded 2 guineas for the recompense of the Dorking doctor Horace Chaldecott MRCS who had attended the Gittings, 30 shillings for the woman in whose house Gittings' wife had stayed for three days recuperating and 14 guineas for the Gittings' loss of income over three weeks.

We have seen that Caesar and his family were not at Effingham Hill for the 1891 Census but at their Grosvenor Place home. At that time Effingham Hill House contained just a small number of their servants. More generally, we do not know how Caesar apportioned his time between these, and possibly other, residences.

An incident later in 1891 caused some significant excitement at Effingham Hill, when fire broke out one night at Caesar's purpose-built laundry, located on the nearby home farm. It was described in the *Dorking Advertiser* on 12 September 1891 by a reporter apparently keen to wring some amusement out of the episode. His report is transcribed in Appendix V.

Yet another road accident relating to Caesar occurred on 24 April 1893 [*Dorking Advertiser*, 27 April 1893]. This time it involved a three-horse waggon belonging to him. It had been loaded with building materials from the Dorking firm Colls & Son and was proceeding along Chopstick Alley, a lane leading out of the town's South Street. An attempt to turn the waggon at a corner in the lane caused it to strike a wall support, making the horses restive and resulting in several feet of the wall collapsing. Two men coming in the opposite direction and not seeing what was happening around the corner had been injured by the falling debris. They were treated by Dr Chaldecott. The incident appears not to have resulted in a court case.

Janes writes only a little of Caesar's life in Effingham, mentioning that as Lord of the Manor he kept up the traditions of a typical country squire, taking part in ancient village festivals and giving out presents at Harvest Feasts, besides often giving sweets to the local children. He gave to St Lawrence Church the pulpit it still has today whilst inside the church is a memorial tablet to him and his wife contributed by their two children. There is also a comment in *Buildings of England, Surrey* [Pevsner, 1971, p207] that Caesar had donated to the church 'mosaic and terracotta panels flanking the reredos [to] depict Gabriel and Oriel'. (However, Pevsner gives the date of this as 1911, two years after Caesar had died; perhaps the donation had actually been made by his family.)

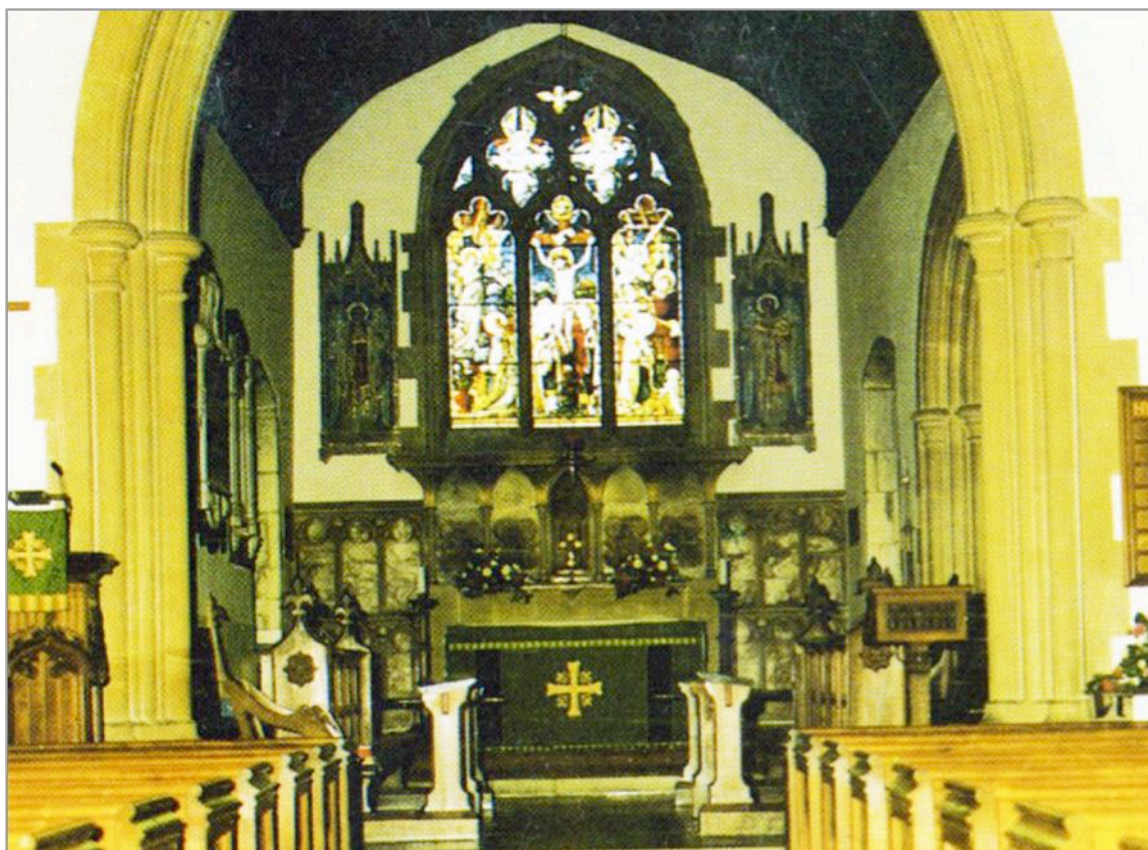


Figure 15 The St Lawrence reredos flanked by the panels donated by Caesar or his family.

Some memories of Caesar in Effingham were also set down by Sir Henry William Lucy JP in the third and final volume – entitled *Nearing Jordan* – of his first autobiographical work *Sixty Years in the Wilderness*, published in 1916. He recalled walking with Caesar at Effingham Hill ‘through a park avenue a mile long’ and noted that Caesar felt it his duty to attend morning service at the church ‘in the manorial pew’. He too confirmed Caesar’s generosity to the children, writing that when returning from work in London he would obtain supplies of cakes and sweets which he would give, on arriving at his park gates, to the local children waiting there.

Caesar evidently soon became involved in the Surrey horticultural shows. In 1892 Alfred Alderman, ‘gardener to Mr Czarnikow’, was one of the three judges for the 8th Annual Chrysanthemum Show held in Leatherhead [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 19 November 1892]. Three years later Mr Alderman won several prizes, including the first prize in the ‘class for twelve Japanese’, at the Dorking and District Chrysanthemum Society’s annual exhibition [*The Surrey Mirror*, 8 November 1895].

The accounts in the Parish Meeting Minute Book for the celebration in Effingham on 22 June 1897 of Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee record that among the many contributors was Caesar who subscribed £10 for the provision of medals, presumably to be awarded at the sports events held on that day.

Caesar and his wife may have taken some interest in the regular summer camps in Effingham of the Catholic Boys’ Brigade. These were staged in various places from year to year, often on Mr Pauling’s land as was the case in 1901 during the first week of August. The Thursday of that week had been fixed as visitors’ day for friends and benefactors of the Brigade and among those who attended at the invitation of the Paulings was (apparently) ‘Mrs Czarnikow’, that is, Louisa [*The Tablet*, 28 September 1901]. This is surprising as Louisa is very rarely mentioned in the Press. It is not impossible that the article’s ‘Mrs’ was an error in place of ‘Mr’ or ‘Miss’. In his narrative Janes mentions that Louisa had been seriously injured in a carriage accident, disfiguring her and affecting her mental health. It had turned her into an invalid requiring constant nursing care, had rendered her a recluse within her home and had cast a dark cloud over hers and Caesar’s lives, from which he never properly recovered. We have been unable to discover an independent report about this accident and we do not know where or when it took place, as Janes does not give those details, but one gets the impression that it happened in the 1890s. If that were so, it might be somewhat surprising if in 1901 Louisa had visited the Paulings exposed to the company of many other visitors; but it cannot be ruled out.

In 1902 the Catholic Boys’ Brigade made an excursion to Effingham on Whit Monday, 19 May, bringing 500 boys to Effingham from many parts of London, Surrey and Sussex. Their activities took place on the Common which ‘by kind permission of the Lord of the Manor, Mr Czarnikow’ had been placed at their disposal [*The Tablet*, 24 May 1902].

Towards the end of 1902 Caesar became embroiled in a dispute over a footpath with Dorking Rural District Council [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 15 November 1902]. This footpath had traditionally provided a route from Dorking towards Horsley, at one point crossing Critten Lane from the Effingham Hill land on the eastern side of the lane and thence continuing westwards. Caesar had made an obstruction at a gate in the footpath and subsequently the Council Surveyor had removed it. This had prompted a letter from Caesar’s solicitors to the Council notifying his intent to serve notice of legal action. That action did indeed come about, resulting in a lengthy hearing almost exactly a year later in the High Court. Despite this elevated judicial setting, the case was nothing more, on the surface, than Caesar suing both the Council and its Surveyor for trespass and breaking open a gate on his land. More significantly, however, it yielded an important legal determination of a particular right of way in Effingham. The hearing was reported at length (almost two entire columns) [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 14 November 1903] and disclosed many points of interest concerning earlier owners of the land, notably the Stringer and Maxse families, and the long history of contentious matters concerning public access on that land; for this reason, the hearing report is fully transcribed and discussed in Appendix I.

The Rules Book of the Effingham Working Men’s Club, apparently dated 1906, shows that Caesar was one of its thirteen Vice-Presidents along with other local worthies such as Messrs Pauling, Ross, William Keswick MP etc and Mesdames Muir Mackenzie, Lightfoot, Teesdale etc, all serving under the Presidency of Charles Edward Lambert of Effingham House.

Caesar’s last years

Caesar’s last decade began in 1899. The year had a rather unfortunate start for one of his employees, a 19-year-old man named Harry Rosenthal who had stolen the proceeds of a cheque for £72-10s belonging to Caesar; he attributed his downfall to gambling and betting on horses and on 3 January was sentenced to four months’ hard labour [*Willesden Chronicle*, 6 January 1899].

Later that year, on 20 September, Caesar's daughter Ada Louisa married Major George Seymour Charles Jenkinson DSO of the 1st Derbyshire Regiment [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 1020, 1899 (Q3)]. The wedding ceremony took place at St Paul's Church in Knightsbridge and was officiated by the bridegroom's cousin, the Rector of Ascot, assisted by Effingham's Vicar Reverend Ernest Frederic Bayly [*The Surrey Mirror*, 29 September 1899].

During the 1890s, and certainly by 1896, Caesar had moved from Grosvenor Place to a different Belgravia address, namely 103, Eaton Square where he earned a reputation for giving lavish entertainments. Nearby, at No. 93, was the family of Charles Edward Lambert who, like Caesar, had interests in Effingham. The 1901 census finds Caesar and Louisa at No. 103 with eleven servants together with a 5-year-old girl described as a 'ward', a visitor and a grandson, Ada's first child aged just four months. At Effingham Hill House there were, as in the 1891 Census, just a few servants.

1901 Census

103, Eaton Square, St George Hanover Square, London : PRO Ref: RG13 Piece 84 Folio 106 Page 40

C Czarnikow : head : mar : 63 : colonial merchant : Germany (British Subject)

Louisa Czarnikow : wife : mar : 60 : — : N.K. [not known], Surrey

Sybil A Philips : ward : unmar : 5 : — : N.K. [not known], London

Charles R Parkinson [sic – Jenkinson] : grandson : unmar : 4 months : — : St Peter's. Eaton Square, London

Kate Seaton : visitor : unmar : 28 : — : N.K. [not known], Herefordshire

and 11 servants

Later in 1901 Caesar was elected as a member of the Society of Arts at its Annual General Meeting [*Journal of the Society of Arts*, Vol 49, p601].

In February 1903, along with George Pauling and several other Effingham residents he objected to the relocation of The Prince Blücher inn to The Street. Pauling's objection was that the new premises would be opposite his lodge; Czarnikow's reason is not given, simply that he was Lord of the Manor [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 21 February 1903].

He was known to maintain a close interest in London Zoo and in 1905 he presented £1,000 to the Zoo for the building of an aviary.

In 1906 he was taking an interest in sugar plantations in the Zambézia province of Mozambique, and in that year was appointed Chairman of Sena Sugar Estates Ltd there [*Sweet Bitterness: Life and death of the Hornung sugar empire in Zambézia (1888–1988)* by Paul LaPerre, publ. Leya, April 2022 (in Portuguese)].

In 1907 he granted Slaters Oak the commoners' rights it still enjoys, as mentioned in *The History of Effingham in Surrey* [Monica O'Connor, 1973]:

On 9th July, 1907 Miss M. E. Levien sold the property to Miss C. Gradwell and Miss O. Richardson and on 16th July, 1907 the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, granted to these two ladies a Deed of Enfranchisement and in consideration of £5, they were to hold Slaters Oak freehold and he granted to them all such commonage and right of common in and upon and over the waste and commonable lands of Effingham East Court, to which tenants would be entitled if it were not enfranchised.

According to Janes, only one letter has been traced from Caesar's own hand and this was published in *The Times* on 31 December 1908. In it, Caesar lamented the fact that during his career his employment of clerks had needed to draw upon foreigners; he had been unable to fill positions with British clerks 'for want of sufficient commercial education, especially as regards languages'. He also felt that foreign staff were not distracted from their work by 'undue attention' to sports, unlike young Englishmen. He wrote 'I sincerely hope that no time will be lost in putting not only commercial but technical education in the country upon such a footing as will enable us to face the ever-increasing competition from outside.'

Caesar's position in Effingham as Lord of the Manor produced challenges he could have well done without. It is useful to explain here some of the background to this role, which in 1909 would create for him an uncomfortable position in relation to Gypsies on the Common.

When he purchased the Effingham Hill estate from Admiral Maxse, Czarnikow also acquired the title of the lordship of the manor of Effingham East Court. This gave him ownership of and rights over various other areas of land across Effingham, beyond the confines of the estate immediately around the mansion. These included the expanse of Effingham Common on both sides of what we now know as Effingham Common Road, (but not Banks Common, which belonged to the manor of Effingham).

Effingham Junction Station had been opened in 1888 shortly after Czarnikow's arrival. A consequence was that the former north-south track across the Common became much more heavily used each day. By 1890 there were complaints about the width and surface of the track. In 1891 Czarnikow and others contributed money to a resurfacing programme which was completed by 1892. That very same year the motoring lobby began an ultimately successful campaign to have the gates across the track at the north and south ends removed, to facilitate driving to the station.

Whether or not the improved access helped groups of Gypsies reach the Common cannot be said. For many years they had been regulars at the Epsom Derby at the beginning of June, where there was a major horse-fair as well as the racing. By 1904 Gypsies were certainly pulling off the road at Effingham Common. A William Richards postcard posted in October 1904 shows an encampment of eight caravans and other vehicles there. When they set up camp in 1906, the Dorking Rural District Council asked Mr Czarnikow to do something about it, according to a report in the *Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser* for 8 December. He was not inclined to be pushed: 'With reference to this question, a further communication (to DRDC) was received from Mr. Czarnikow, who pointed out that his powers as Lord of the Manor were most undefined, and he should probably write to the Home Secretary on the subject'.

In 1907, the 'Gypsy question' again earned a great many column inches locally. In April 1909, amongst those who were part of the encampment at Effingham was the bohemian artist Augustus John and his family, experimenting with living the Gypsy life. On 8 April 1909 John wrote a letter to his friend Lady Ottoline Morrell in which he described his own personal caravan as six horses, two vans and one cart. Eventually they moved off to Epsom – no great violence against them is recorded – but according to Michael Holroyd's biography [*Augustus John*, publ 1997], there John 'hit the headlines by protesting against the exclusion of gypsies from the racecourse on Derby Day'. The question recurred in subsequent years.

In April 1909 Effingham Parish Council wrote a letter to Dorking Rural District Council about 'the gypsy nuisance on Effingham Common' [*The Surrey Mirror and County Post*, 13 April 1909]. EPC wanted the DRDC's Sanitary Authority to protect the health of the inhabitants of the parish, concerned that 'the insanitary conditions created by the gypsies' would cause an epidemic. The Gypsies, with 36 caravans, carts and tents, had been on the Common for two months. DRDC had also received letters about the matter from other complainants. EPC's Clerk Mr Arthur John Killick had written to Caesar's agent stating that Caesar had a duty as Lord of the Manor to prevent nuisance, noting that Caesar's powers allowed him to impound the Gypsies' horses, which 'would clear them out at once'. At DRDC's meeting on 8 April 1909, at which EPC's letter was aired, its member Mr Caleb Francis Clifton Knight suggested that 'the people of Effingham should go in force on the Common and drive the Gypsies out as they had done at Holmwood'. The DRDC's Clerk Mr William John Down countered with an alternative tactic: 'under the Children's Act they could take the Gypsies' children away if they were not attending school. There were various ways in which they could make things unpleasant for them if they liked.' This intemperate and unedifying discussion ended by agreement to send copies of all the letters to Caesar asking him to take immediate steps to stop the nuisance.

Two weeks later it was reported that about twenty Effingham commoners, perhaps having read and been inspired by the urgings of Mr Knight and armed with permission to impound any Gypsies' horses found on the Common, secured about nine such horses [*The Surrey Advertiser*, 1 May 1909]; whereupon the Gypsies 'made a dash for the remainder of their horses still at freedom and got them off the Common with their vans as quickly as they could'. A few days later, a small group of newly-arrived Gypsies was dealt with in the same fashion. Whether the permission to impound had come from Caesar is unknown, as by the time the commoners acted on it he was dead. Perhaps the communications from DRDC had been the last straw for his ailing heart.

Caesar had suffered heart failure at his London home in Eaton Square during the night of 16-17 April 1909 and was found dead in bed the next morning [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 266, 1909 (Q2)]. A day later the notice shown in Figure 16 appeared in *The New York Times*, 18 April 1909. His death was still being reported around the world a month later, as seen in Figure 17 [*The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly*, Vol 28, No 5, 15 May 1909], described there as having been placed 'for many years past in a position of acknowledged preeminence as an authority on the sugar markets of the world'.



Figure 16 Caesar's death in *The New York Times*, 18 April 1909.

In *The Times* he was described as 'one of the most remarkable merchant princes of modern times whose name will continue to live in the great commercial concerns, the basis of which he built entirely with his own hands'.

Nearer to home, lengthy obituaries were printed in the local newspapers following his funeral which took place on 21 April. They attest to the immense esteem in which he was held. Two of them are partly transcribed in Appendix II. An entry in the log book of the Effingham school records that the school closed for part of the day so that pupils could attend the funeral. Effingham's former resident Henry ('Harry') Tyrrell recalled that 'there was more than a mile of mourners' [ELHG Archives, *Research by Mary Rice-Oxley*, File pf18]. Caesar's children attended but his wife did not. Caesar had made his Will on 1 November 1901 but had changed some of its provisions through a Codicil made on 15 May 1907. Following his death, probate was granted on 29 May 1909 to his three Executors, all business associates. The Executors may have very slightly jumped the gun since a week before the grant of probate a newspaper announcement appeared [*The Surrey Advertiser and County Times*,

22 May 1909] stating that, on their instructions, a clearance sale would take place on 3 June to dispose of the entire stock of the greenhouse and bedding plants at Effingham Hill. The gross value of Caesar's estate was initially valued at £701,117-11s-10d. This was the figure reported in June when a summary of the Will's provisions was published [*The Illustrated London News*, 12 June 1909] as follows:

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1901) of Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, of 103, Eaton Square, Effingham Hill, Dorking, and 29, Mincing Lane, who died on April 17, is now proved and the value of the estate sworn at £701,117. The testator gives £1000 and £4000 a year to his wife; £26,000 in trust for his goddaughter Sybil Ada Phillips; £2000 in trust to his sister Thekla; £3000 to his brother Albert; £1250 to his private secretary, Robert David Hughes; £250 each to Julius Charles Ganzoni and Joseph G. Colmer; £2000 in trust for Grace and Violet Phillips; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust as to one moiety for his son Horace and the other moiety for his daughter Ada Louisa Jenkinson.

The value of the estate was subsequently resworn on four further occasions, the final sworn value being significantly higher at £774,008-13s-11d.

An interesting remark about Caesar was published soon after his death, attesting to his willingness to be flexible in his beliefs [*The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*, Vol 43, New Orleans, 3 July 1909]:

'The old English free trade fetish that has prevailed in England for nearly three quarters of a century is losing its grip upon the English people and even Mr. Czarnikow before his death said that while he had been a life long follower of Cobden and Adam Smith, that he now believed in a protective tariff on sugar, in order to build up a home industry whereby the unemployed would be put to work and rendered self-sustaining.'

It was soon announced that a sale by auction in London of the freehold estate, including the mansion and about 451 acres, would take place on 7 July 1909 [*Country Life*, 12 June 1909]. The advertisement drew

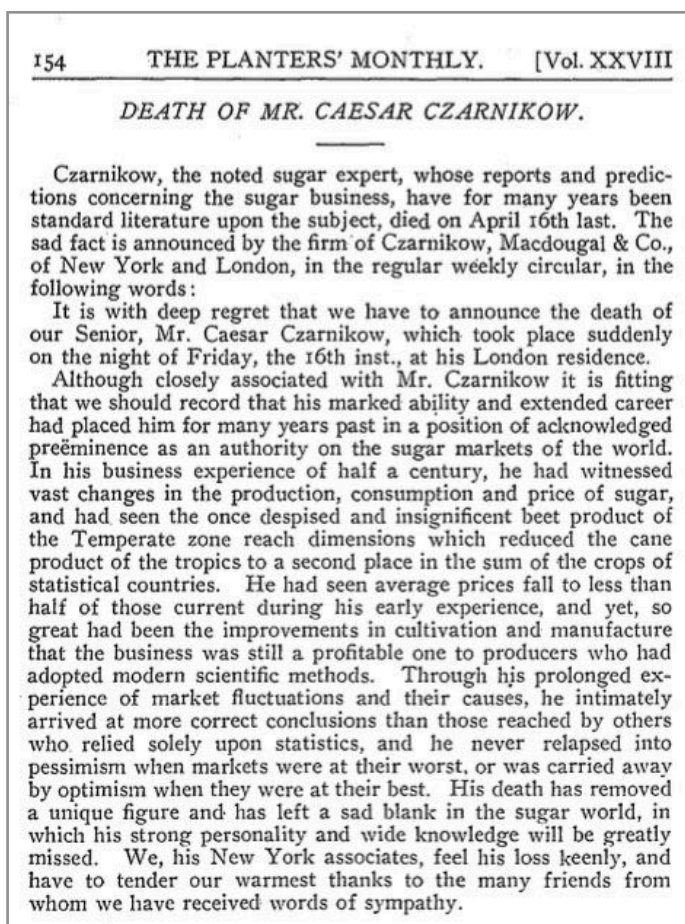


Figure 17 Caesar's death in *The Hawaiian Planter's Monthly*, Vol 28, No 5, 15 May 1909.

attention to the property's enjoyment of an excellent water supply as well as electric light. In addition to the main house the estate included a farmstead, an agent's house, two lodges and fifteen cottages.

Caesar's flock of pure-bred Southdown sheep was offered for sale by auction on 31 August [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 28 August 1909].

In October it was announced that on the 27th there would be a sale by auction at Effingham Hill Farm, on the instructions of Horace and Ada, of a very large amount of live and dead animal stock, farming equipment and various carriages [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 9 October 1909].

The auction held in July had evidently not achieved a sale of the main house, nor any of the smaller dwellings, as the estate was readvertised a few months later, but this time with about 440 acres, so perhaps 15 or so acres had been sold in the meantime [*Country Life*, 6 November 1909]. The estate was clearly proving difficult to sell and was re-advertised identically in the following February [*Country Life*, 26 February 1910]. The rest of 1910 passed without securing a purchaser.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL DORKING DISTRICT,
570ft. above sea level, and within three-and-a-half miles of
Dorking, Bookham, and Effingham Stations.



"EFFINGHAM HILL," a really choice Freehold RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about 451 acres, boldly undulating, and including a very comfortable old-fashioned MANSION (depicted above) on a moderate scale, commanding truly magnificent views, approached by three carriage drives, seated amidst lovely old pleasure grounds and surrounded by heavily timbered parklands. Electric light and excellent water supply. First-rate stabling, etc.; capital kitchen garden, glass-houses, orchard, laundry, farmstead, agent's house, two lodges, and fifteen cottages. The Estate affords good shooting, and in every respect forms a most perfect country home. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on Wednesday, 7th July next, at 2 o'clock (unless previously disposed of privately). With possession.—Particulars of Messrs. HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD & HAWKSLEY, Solicitors, 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., and of Messrs. TROLLOPE, 14, Mount Street, W.

Figure 18 Sale notice in *Country Life*, 12 June 1909.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL DORKING DISTRICT.
FOR SALE BY EXORS.



THE SINGULARLY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL
and MANORIAL ESTATE known as
"EFFINGHAM HILL,"
comprising a comfortable old-fashioned Mansion of moderate
size
575ft. above sea level.
Grandly timbered Park.
Excellent water supply; electric light.
There is first-rate stabling, charming pleasure grounds, capital
woodlands, farm, Agent's residence, two lodges, fifteen cottages,
the whole extending to about
440 ACRES,
affording excellent shooting and forming AN IDEAL
COUNTRY HOME, amidst lovely surroundings and yet within
easy reach of the Metropolis.—Price, plan and views of Messrs.
TROLLOPE, as above.

Figure 19 Sale notice in *Country Life*, 6 November 1909.

Caesar's widow Louisa had left Effingham Hill after his death and returned to the home in Eaton Square, but presently she moved a very short distance to Lygon Place which is where she is found in the 1911 census:

1911 Census

7, Lygon Place, St George Hanover Square, London : PRO Ref: RG14 Piece 436 Schedule 53

Louisa Czarnikow : head : widow : 70 : private means : Brixton, Surrey
and 8 servants including

Florence Power : scullery maid : unkm : 21 : scullery maid : Bermondsey, London

The servant Florence (née) Power would later become the mother of Peter James Patrick Nicholls, one of the Effingham servicemen who died in the Second World War. Effingham Hill House appears to have been unoccupied, but the head gardener Alfred Alderman and his family were living on the estate as was a general domestic gardener George Sizmur, in a separate dwelling there, 'The Gardens'.

Nearly four weeks after this census Louisa died at her Lygon Place home on 29 April aged 70 [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square, 1a 255, 1911 (Q2)]. Two newspaper obituaries describing her funeral on 4 May at Effingham, where she was buried with Caesar, are partly transcribed in Appendix III.

Her Will was proved on 26 June 1911 and probate granted to her executors Julius Charles Ganzoni (merchant and formerly partner of Caesar) and Robert David Hughes (Louisa's private secretary).

Her effects were valued at £119,994-13s-11d. She made some bequests of jewellery and left the residue of her estate to her children Ada Louisa and Horace [*Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser*, 1 July 1911].

Fresh attempts were made to sell Effingham Hill House. In August it was announced that it would be offered for sale at auction, 'at a reduced reserve', in London on 26 September [*Country Life*, 19 August 1911]. At the ensuing auction, held at the Mart in Tokenhouse Yard, bids failed to meet the required £22,000, the highest offer being £18,000; accordingly, the property was withdrawn from sale [*Pall Mall Gazette*, 30 September 1911]. The house was eventually sold in May 1912 [*Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser*, 11 May 1912]. The purchaser was an American lady Azalea Caroline (née) Keyes who, two months later on 8 July, would marry Count Eric Audley Emil Lewenhaupt Falkenstein. This marks the end of the Czarnikow connection with Effingham.

We next discuss the lives of Caesar's two children Horace and Ada. Although they spent time during their youth at Effingham, their adult years were lived outside Surrey. However, it is interesting to observe the lifestyles they were able to enjoy, freed by their inherited wealth from any need to earn income themselves. In order to assist understanding of their marriages and progeny Figure 20 presents an outline of their descendants.

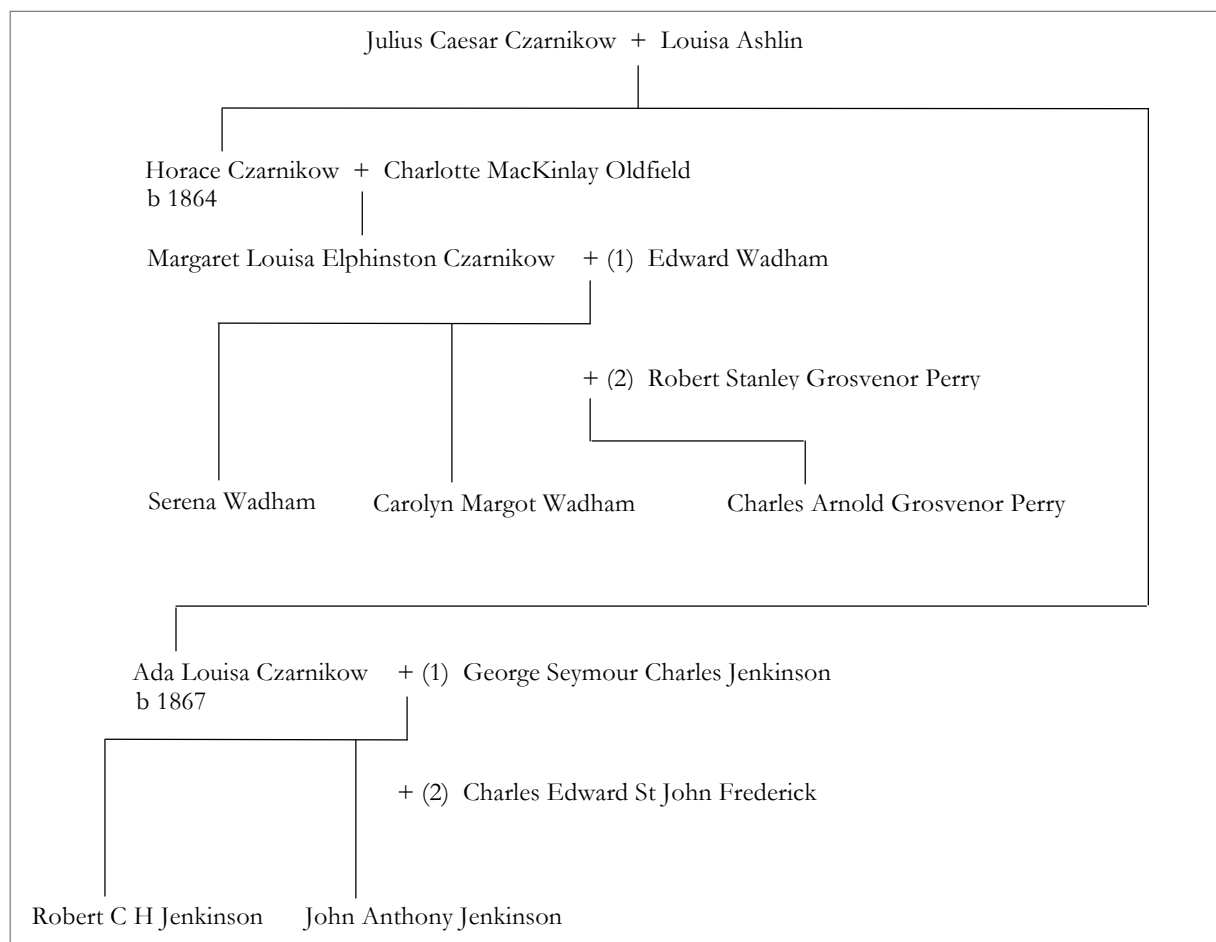


Figure 20 Outline of Caesar's descendant lines.

Caesar's son Horace

As noted previously, Horace was born on 6 October 1864. He attended Harrow School, where he is found in the 1881 Census:

1881 Census

High Street, Harrow, Middlesex : PRO Ref: RG11 Piece 1357 Folio 42 Page 32

among many other Harrow School pupils

Horace Czarnikow : boarder : unnm : 16 : scholar : Clapham, Surrey

Soon after this he went up to Oxford University where, on 22 April 1884, he matriculated at Brasenose College at the age of 19 [*Alumni Oxoniensis* (1715-1886), Vol 1].

The 1891 Census finds him and his sister Ada living together at Brixworth Grange in the village of Brixworth, Northamptonshire together with six servants; they were living on their own means.

In 1896 a ‘Mr Czarnikow’, probably Horace but just possibly his father, was reported as receiving prizes for horses exhibited at the Tunbridge Wells and South Eastern Counties Agricultural Show held in July 1896 [*The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 1 August 1896]; he was awarded 2nd Prize for his ‘Effingham Ladd’ in the shire stallions class, and 2nd Prize for his grey ‘Emblem’ in the class for mares with foal at foot.

A little later in 1896 Horace was expecting to marry Jemima Adeline Beatrice (née) Blackwood. An announcement was made that the marriage had been arranged [*East Kent Gazette*, 12 September 1896] but evidently either or both of the parties decided not to proceed. Jemima instead married – arguably into a more elevated sphere – to the 7th Earl of Darnley, in 1899, and later on to Sir Arthur Cavenagh Leveson.



Figure 21 Announcement of Horace's engagement to Jemima, *East Kent Gazette*, 12 September 1896.



Figure 22 Jemima Blackwood (detail), Nat. Portrait Gallery Ax161363.

The 1901 Census shows Horace at age 36 in the company of another bachelor Arthur Casson aged 38 at The Cottage in the village of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, both living on their own means and described as ‘joint occupiers’. They had with them two female servants – a cook and a parlour maid.

Horace married nearly seven years later, to a widow Charlotte Mackinlay (or Mackinley) (née Oldfield) May [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square, 1a 613, 1908 (Q1)]. She had been born on 28 June 1875 and baptised at All Saints Church in Paddington on 20 July 1875. They married at All Saints' Church in Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge on 29 February 1908. Charlotte had previously married in 1901 to Vincent Schiller May [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 957, 1901 (Q2)] but he had died in Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany just two years later on 22 July 1903, aged only 30.

1908. Marriage solemnized at <u>All Saints' Church</u> in the <u>Parish</u>								
of <u>All Saints, Knightsbridge</u> in the County of <u>London</u>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
82	Twenty-ninth February 1908	Horace Czarnikow	Full	Bachelor	Esquire	103 Eaton Square	Cosar Czarnikow	Esquire
		Charlotte Mackinlay May	Full	Widow		14 Montpelier Square	Vincent Alexander May Ryele Oldfield (deceased)	Esquire
Married in the <u>All Saints' Church</u> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <u>Established Church</u> by <u>Licence</u> or <u>after</u> by me.								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<u>Horace Czarnikow</u>		in the Presence of us,		<u>James H. Feile</u>		
		<u>Charlotte Mackinlay May</u>						

Figure 23 Marriage of Horace and Charlotte, 29 February 1908.

Horace and Charlotte appear to have taken up residence soon afterwards at Cranford Hall in the parish of Cranford St Andrew, Kettering, Northamptonshire. A *Kelly's Directory* of the period states that this substantial mansion, having at least 24 rooms excluding bathrooms and offices, was then owned by

Sir Frederick Villiers Land Robinson but was occupied by Horace's family, and on its north side had, reputedly, the largest ash tree in England.



Figure 24 Cranford Hall near Kettering; first home of Horace after marrying Charlotte.

A year after marrying, Horace and Charlotte produced their first and only child, a daughter Margaret, born at Cranford on 23 March 1909 [GRO Ref: Kettering 3b 148, 1909 (Q2)]. The birth occurred less than a month before Caesar's death. The birth of a girl, not a male heir, may have been a disappointment to him. She was registered with just the single forename, but in later life she used the forenames Margaret Louisa Elphinstone(e), taking the 'Louisa' from Horace's mother and the 'Elphinstone' from the maiden surname of Charlotte's mother Julia Mary. Within her family she was known simply as 'Margot'.

The 1911 Census finds Horace with Charlotte and their daughter Margaret living at Cranford Hall, together with 11 servants and Charlotte's 4-year-old nephew Robert George Elphinstone Diamant, the son of her married sister Margaret (née Oldfield).

Various sources [eg *The Press*, 24 September 1938] record that in 1913 Horace purchased the Tudor-period Barnwell Manor near Peterborough, together with its Grade I listed 12th-century castle and 4,000 acres of land, from the 6th Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Dalkeith.



Figure 25 The Grade-I listed castle at Barnwell Manor near Peterborough.



Figure 26 Barnwell Manor, purchased by Horace in 1912; modern photographs © Savills.

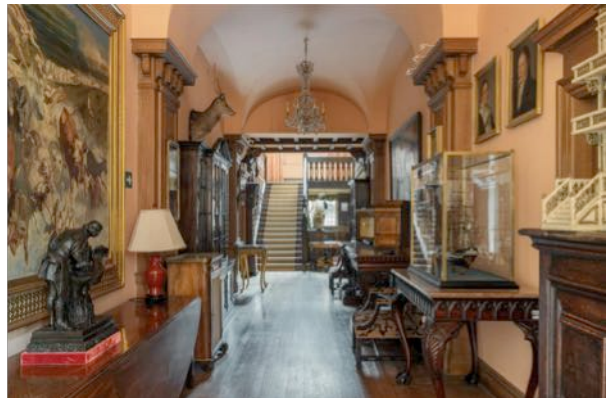


Figure 27 Four further views of Barnwell Manor; modern photographs © Savills.

The claims that Horace purchased Barnwell Manor in 1913 were evidently mistaken, in light of the following article which appeared in *Country Life* on 13 July 1912:

‘A CATCH OF STOATS

Sir, I send you a photograph of seven stoats caught in a rat-trap. The incident occurred on the Barnwell Estate, lately acquired by Mr. H. Czarnikow of Cranford Hall, Kettering, from Earl Dalkeith. After the photograph was taken a rat joined them, and all suffered the same fate at the hands of Wright, the head-keeper.’

Five years after Horace's death it was reported that he had paid £80,300 for the estate and had acquired also the two livings of Barnwell St Andrew and of Barnwell All Saints (although the latter church had been long demolished) [*Peterborough Standard*, 15 July 1938].

Horace is reputed to have made many improvements to the property, whose setting and internal features can be described only as magnificent. The following was written recently about his impact on Barnwell [*Country Life*, 7 October 2022]:

‘Described as “a very small man”, Horace bought Barnwell for the hunting with the Pytchley and made extensive repairs and alterations to the house, rebuilding the east front and adding the taller cross-range at the north end. He also laid out the garden, which extends east and north with yew hedges and paved paths, with the former, planted in 1921, dividing the lawns into large, sheltered enclosures.’

The associated estate afforded every opportunity for sporting and hunting, activities in which Horace indulged to a high degree. He had become well-established in the local community by the summer of 1913, hosting in the castle grounds the third annual show of the Barnwell Sweet Pea Society, of which he had become the President [*The Northampton Mercury*, 25 July 1913]. It was stated of Horace that ‘he made his own mark on Barnwell, laying out gardens and adding a new drawing room, before putting it back on the market in 1920’ [*The Long Weekend: Life in the English Country House Between the Wars* by Adrian Tinniswood, publ. Jonathan Cape, 2016, pp194-5].

Horace may also have shared his father's enthusiasm for wildlife. In 2015 a collection ‘British Game Birds and Wildfowl’ of 60 hand-coloured plates was sold at Bonhams for £250. First published in 1891, it bore a label on which was written ‘H. Czarnikow, Dorking’.

During the First World War Horace established a well-regarded Red Cross hospital at Barnwell for convalescing soldiers. He himself, aged 50 in 1914, was too old to be conscripted. One wonders whether his German heritage was ever an issue.

Many great estates such as Barnwell effectively became unviable in the aftermath of World War I. The changed economic climate and the severe shortage of able-bodied manpower to keep them up were for many landowners intractable problems. Whether for such reasons or not, Horace sold Barnwell in 1920 to a widow Hermione Gioja (née Anstey) Bainbridge. Born in Malta, she had married in 1905 to a wealthy owner of numerous collieries, Oswald Jefferson Bainbridge, but he had died just ten years later from a fox-hunting accident in 1915. Hermione then inherited their home, the Kirklington Hall estate in Nottinghamshire, which she sold in 1920. A brief newspaper report in July [*The Northampton Mercury*, 17 July 1920] states that Horace had previously sold the mansion and the castle privately to Hermione for £25,400. On 21 July he had separately put up for sale at auction the estate land of 3,932 acres with farms and cottages. A report of that auction [*Stamford Mercury*, 23 July 1920] states that many of the parcels of land were sold to various parties, but many of the dwellings were unsold. It also mentioned that Horace had given the Barnwell Reading Room to the Rector and church-wardens for the use of the village. It was stated in several newspapers that Horace was expected to leave Barnwell ‘at Michaelmas [September] 1921’ although the latter may have been a misreporting of ‘1920’. In August the annual show of the local Sweet Pea Society was still being hosted in the castle grounds, by courtesy of Horace [*The Northampton Mercury*, 13 August 1920].

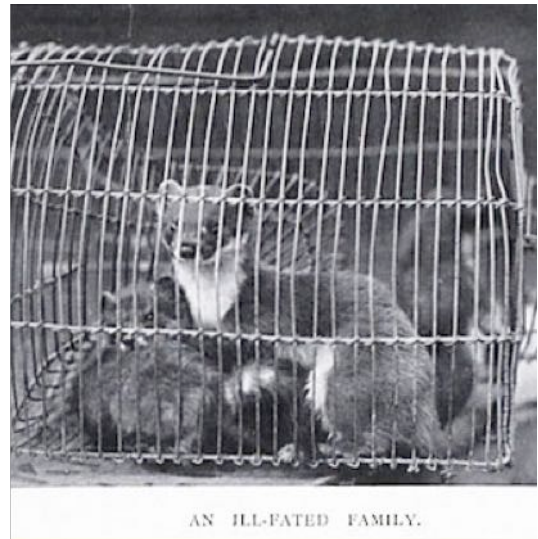


Figure 28 The stoats caught at Barnwell.

Hermione subsequently remarried, to William Henry McGrath in 1921 and Barnwell Manor remained in her hands until 1930. In 1938 it was purchased by the Duke of Gloucester whose wife Princess Alice was the grand-daughter of the same 6th Duke of Buccleuch from whom Horace had acquired it in 1912.

Notwithstanding the earlier press reports that he would leave Barnwell in September 1921, by March 1921 Horace and his family had already purchased and moved into a new home, Hollington House in Woolton Hill, Hampshire (being a few miles south-west of Newbury in Berkshire) as 'their new permanent address' [*The Northampton Mercury*, 18 March 1921]. It had been advertised for sale by auction on 12 October 1920, described as a stone-built (mock-) Tudor mansion and sporting estate of about 1,000 acres with associated cottages and pleasure grounds [*The Yorkshire Post*, 25 September 1920]. Horace had effectively downsized from 4,000 to 1,000 acres. The 1921 census finds the family with several visitors and eleven servants at Hollington House, Horace being described as having no occupation.

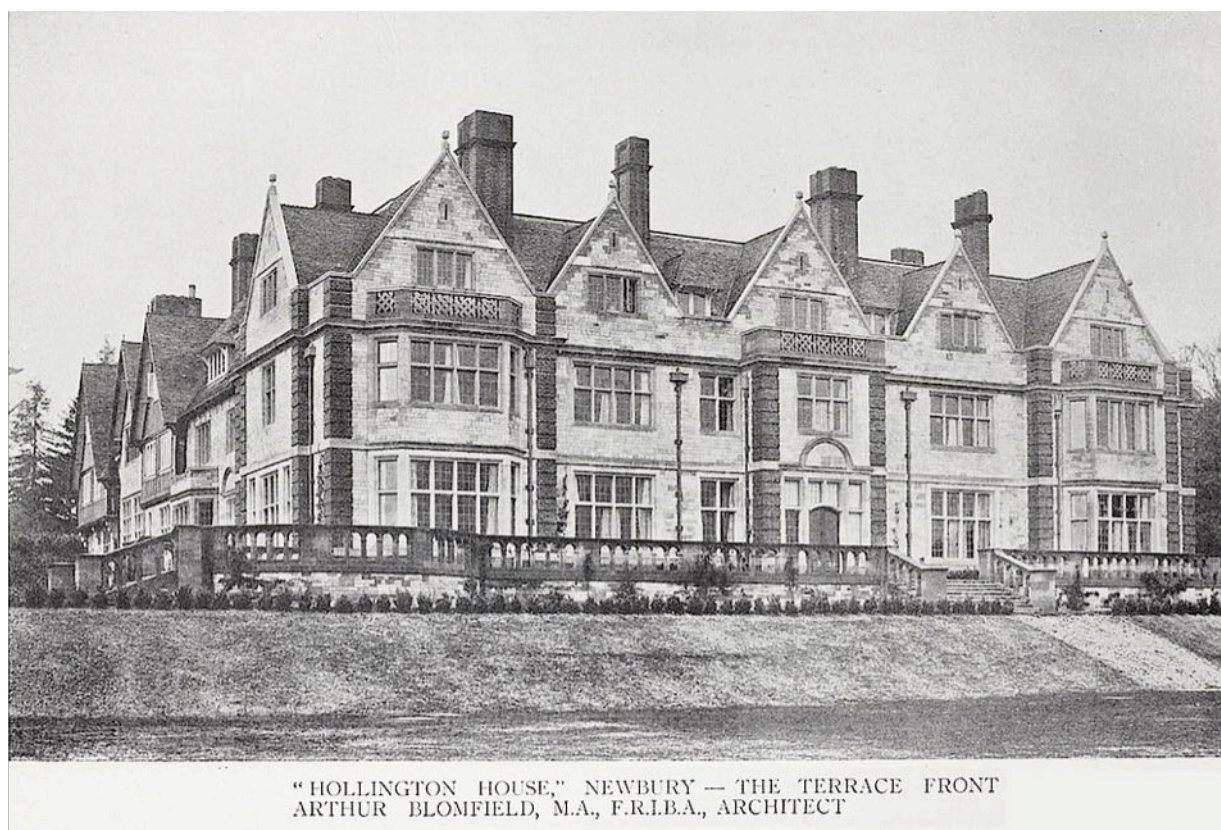


Figure 29 Hollington House in Woolton Hill, purchased by Horace in 1920/21.

In early 1925 the family went on a cruise to the Caribbean [*The National Archives*, Board of Trade Passenger Lists: BT27]. They departed on 5 January on the *Coronado* from Bristol bound for Barbados, Costa Rica, Panama and Jamaica, and arrived back from Jamaica on the *Patuca* at Dartmouth on 29 March.

Horace's daughter Margaret was by now well entrenched in the pursuits of the social set in which her parents moved, especially fox hunting. In early 1927 she was photographed attending the Craven Hunt Ball [*The Sketch*, 26 January 1927]. The latter article stated that the Ball took place in the Corn Exchange, Newbury. The Craven Hunt was a very old institution, having been founded in 1740 by the 4th Baron Carven, Fulwar Craven, who had owned over 70,000 acres of which about a third were in Berkshire. We do not know whether Margaret took to the saddle at the hunt meetings or simply enjoyed socialising with the members.

In late 1927 Horace was once again on the move, selling the Hollington House estate to Sir Felix Cassel [*Luton News and Bedfordshire Chronicle*, 24 November 1927]. A few months later Cassel re-sold it [*Truth*, 22 February 1928]. Meanwhile, Horace now moved to Warwickshire to live in the 18th-century Farnborough Hall, about 5 miles north of Banbury. This had been in the hands of the Holbech family since the early 1700s. Grade I listed today, it has belonged since 1960 to the National Trust, to whom it was given by a descendant Geoffrey Holbech. This indicates that Horace had not purchased it but had either rented it or taken out a lease on it.



Figure 30 Farnborough Hall near Banbury, occupied by Horace in about 1928; modern view.



Figure 31 The drawing room at Farnborough Hall; modern view.

In early 1929 the engagement was announced of Margaret, then approaching her 20th birthday, to Lt Edward Wadham of the 16th/5th Lancers [*London Daily Chronicle*, 9 January 1929]. The latter article noted that:

‘One of these days Miss Czarnikow will be very well off indeed, for the family wealth, made in sugar broking in Mincing Lane, is very great.’

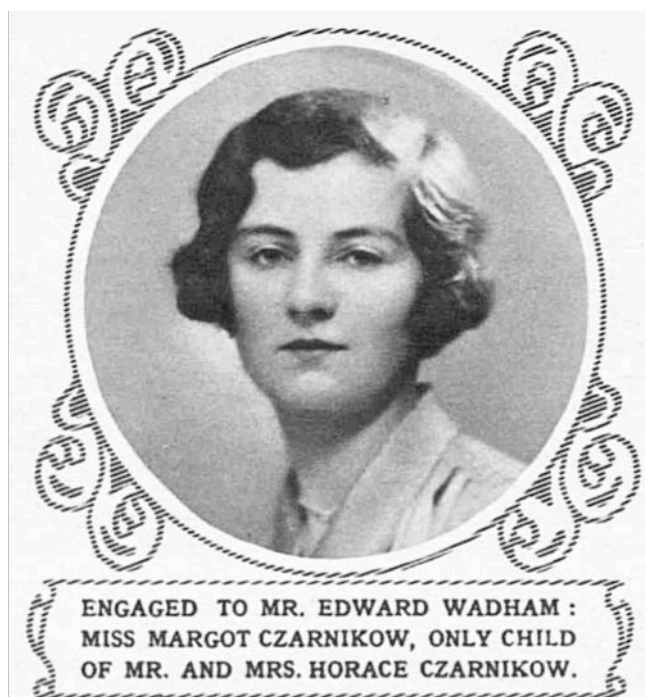


Figure 32 Margot engaged; *The Sketch*, 2 January 1929.



Figure 33 Margot engaged; *The Sketch*, 29 January 1929.

They were photographed in March 1929 attending the Tedworth Hunt Ball [*The Tatler*, 20 March 1929] and on 29 April they married at St Mark's Church in North Audley Street, Mayfair, attended by a guard of honour, two buglers and many distinguished guests [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 932, 1929 (Q2)].



Figure 34 Margot's wedding on 29 April 1929, her husband 2nd from left at the rear; *The Sketch*, 8 May 1929.

The witnesses were Horace, Edward's mother Marguerite ('Greta') and a 'C. Czarnikow' which may have denoted some representative of the Czarnikow company. Horace was described in the register as a 'Country Gentleman'. A report in Northamptonshire about the marriage noted that Horace still held the gift of the living of Barnwell, as he had not relinquished the advowson when he sold the estate; it also fawningly described Margaret as 'one of the most striking young ladies in Society at this moment, having fair colouring and clear-cut features, with a very charming manner' [*The Northampton Mercury*, 3 May 1929]. Wedding pictures of the couple were printed in various 'society' magazines such *The Graphic*, *The Sketch* and *The Tatler*.



Figure 35 Margot's guard of honour, 29 April 1929.



THE DOG AND THE BRIDE

Miss Margot Czarnikow talking to her new toy-dog as she left St. Mark's, North Audley Street, with her bridegroom, Mr. E. Wadham, of the 16th/5th Lancers

Figure 36 Margot with toy-dog, 29 April 1929; *The Graphic*, 4 May 1929.

Margaret and Edward produced two children, Serena and Carolyn Margot. Serena was born on 13 March 1930 but the GRO Birth Index apparently contains no entry for her. Carolyn Margot was born in the following year [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 457a, 1931 (Q4)]. Neither of these girls would grow up with any memory of their grandfather Horace.

During 1931-33 Horace and Charlotte were recorded in the Electoral Register for Knightsbridge at another of Horace's properties, Flat 7 in 203, Park Mansions, which they presumably retained partly for electoral purposes and partly as a convenient London 'pad'.

An illustration of the family's life at Farnborough Hall, and of their political outlook, is provided by an article [*The Banbury Advertiser*, 2 July 1931] about a Conservative Gala held in the grounds in July 1931, of which the following is an extract:

‘CONSERVATIVE GALA**Fête at Farnborough Hall****Speech by Capt. D. Margesson, M.P.**

The enthusiasm of the members of the Rugby Women's Conservative Association was evident on Saturday at the grand gala and garden fête held in the beautiful grounds of Farnborough Hall. The delightful lawns of Mr. and Mrs. Czarnikow's residence presented a very animated appearance, and during the afternoon and evening all of the many side-shows and stalls did a brisk trade. Great credit was reflected on the organising committee by the way the whole of the proceedings went off without the slightest hitch, this being due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Czarnikow and Mrs. Fielden, the area commandants, and the large body of loyal supporters.

Besides the various side-shows there were many other attractions, including a swimming and diving competition, a bridge tournament, a comic dog show, a grand pierrot concert and boxing bouts.

During the evening the member, Capt. D. Margesson, M.C. [sic], gave a forceful speech, dealing with the Land Tax Bill and unemployment.

Mrs. Czarnikow presided at the meeting, supported by the member, Viscountess Feilding and the Baron Profumo.

“Raid on Socialist Front”

Mrs. Czarnikow said she had the honour to represent the members of the Women's Conservative Association of the Kineton Area. She was sure every branch of the Association had done their bit towards making the fête the success it was. The best of their staff arrangements that day was the providing of such delightful weather. The Association was very grateful for the help given by the men folk. They had halved the work of the committee and doubled the amusement.

Their meeting that day took the form of a raid on the Socialist front, led by their member, Capt. Margesson. They were all pleased to see Capt. Margesson that afternoon, and she could assure him of their loyalty. They must all get ready for the great push that was to come. They must all work until the time was ripe. Theirs was the right party. It was the national party that put the Britisher before the foreigner and before the Russian and his dumped goods.

Capt. Margesson said they had all heard Mrs. Czarnikow complimenting the supporters on their work. They all knew, however, that it was Mrs. Czarnikow who was the mainspring behind the idea, and he, on behalf of them all, thanked her warmly. They were all very sorry to hear that Mr. Czarnikow was not well enough to be present. They trusted he would soon be well again.’

The context of this meeting was a time of heightened political tension and great national anxiety. Since 1929 the 2nd Labour government of Ramsay MacDonald had been struggling with the economic crisis initiated by the Wall Street Crash of September 1929 and the subsequent Depression. By early 1931, it seemed clear that it would not be able to produce a balanced budget unless it cut welfare benefits by 10% – something that no Labour government could easily do. By July, as here, hopes were high that the government would fall. Indeed it was not long until the Labour party did split over the budget, there was a damaging run on the pound, and in August the Labour party resigned.

Horace's illness in 1931 involved some form of spinal paralysis. Two years later he was dead, following an accident with fire. He died aged 68 on 19 September 1933, but not in Warwickshire. Instead, he died at ‘Enbridge’, Woolton Hill very near to his former home Hollington House [GRO Ref: Kingsclere 2c 251, 1933 (Q3)]. The details of his death and the ensuing inquest are given in Appendix IV, drawn from a newspaper report. Charlotte was still living at Enbridge when she was granted probate of his Will on 10 April 1934. It is curious that it took seven months to obtain probate. Even more striking is the fact that the gross value of his estate was £5,884 whilst the value of his personal property other than freehold estate and land interests was just under £517. These seem small amounts for someone who had inherited hundreds of thousands of pounds from his father. Had he and Charlotte spent much of that money on their succession of opulent residences and lavish lifestyles, or had a lot of it been swallowed up by taxation? Had he given much of his fortune to his family before he died? We do not know the answers to these questions. Whatever wealth he had enjoyed, he appears never to have earned a penny of it, nor his daughters likewise. In *The Story of Czarnikow* Janes remarked that ‘Horace Czarnikow had not inherited his

father's flair for business and was permitted to go his own way as befitted the son of a rich man well equipped to take care of the future.'

Charlotte's movements soon after the death of Horace are uncertain, but within a few years she was living in the small but idyllic hamlet of Chilland near Martyr Worthy, a few miles from Winchester, at Chilland Cottage, a lovely three-storey house near the Itchen river but on a scale only a small fraction of that which she had been used to. It may be that her circumstances were much reduced after discharging the obligations arising from Horace's estate. By the mid-1930s the marriage of Charlotte and Horace's daughter Margaret had run into trouble. In 1936 she filed a petition for divorce from her husband Edward Wadham [*The National Archives: Divorce Court Files*, J77/3587/1210]. On 9 April 1937 she was granted a *decree nisi*, unopposed, on the ground of Edward's adultery at a Bournemouth hotel in June 1936 [*Portsmouth Evening News*, 9 April 1937].



Figure 37 Chilland Cottage in Hampshire where Charlotte went to live after Horace died; although not evident above, the house extends significantly to the left; modern view.

This was a standard approach to ending a marriage at that time. The husband admitted adultery at a hotel on one night, thereby ensuring a divorce could be achieved without the airing of counter-arguments and salacious details in court about why the marriage had actually failed.

Margaret was also given custody of the children and was awarded costs against Edward. Her slightly misspelt address 'Cilland' Cottage suggested that she and her children, having left Edward, had joined her mother at Chilland Cottage. Later in 1937 it was announced that Margaret, described as 'of Chilland' had become engaged to Robert Stanley Grosvenor Perry of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers [*Dundee Evening Telegraph*, 25 November 1937]. Very soon afterwards they married [GRO Ref: Westminster 1a 1198, 1937 (Q4)]. Robert had been educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and had joined the Lancers in 1929.

In late February 1938 there was a fire in the roof of the servants' quarters at Chilland Cottage, described as 'the residence of Mrs Czarnikow'. It was quickly dealt with by the local fire brigade and only a small amount of damage was done [*Hampshire Telegraph*, 4 March 1938].

Later in 1938 Margaret and Robert were photographed attending 'a wonderful safari film-party' at Major Alan Dower's home 35, Lowndes Street in Belgravia, at which the Dowers gave a private showing of a film made during their safari in South Africa. 'When you go "on safari" in those parts it usually means that you are out to meet something dangerous and savage. On this occasion Major Alan Dower used a rifle while his equally intrepid wife shot things with a cinema-camera' [*The Tatler*, 6 July 1938].



Figure 38 Margot and Robert at the Dowers' safari film-party; 1938.

On 10 July 1939 their first and only child Charles Arnold Grosvenor Perry was born. His birth registration [GRO Ref: Wrexham 11b 494, 1939 (Q3)] gives his forenames slightly confusingly as 'Charles R A'. We do not know why he was born in the Wrexham district. Equally curious is the fact that the 1939 National Register made in late September finds Margaret residing or visiting at 50, High Street in the village of Whitwell near Clowne in Derbyshire in the company of an architect and surveyor Alfred H Richardson and his wife; Margaret is there described as living on private means and (correctly) born on 23 March 1909. Robert has not been found in the 1939 Register but his baby son Charles was at Chilland Cottage, as also was Serena, described as a student, and a number of servants; two persons at the cottage have their entries redacted – they were probably Charlotte and Carolyn. Meanwhile, Margaret's former husband Edward Wadham was living on the third floor of 20, Beaufort Gardens in Kensington with a new wife, Diane Ethelwyn (née Edwards).

In late 1939 Margaret and Robert were photographed again for *The Tatler*, this time on horseback during a fox hunt on Lord Scarborough's Sandbeck Park estate in South Yorkshire, the caption noting that 'Captain Perry is in one of the Yeomanry Cavalry regiments not yet put on wheels' [*The Tatler*, 22 November 1939].

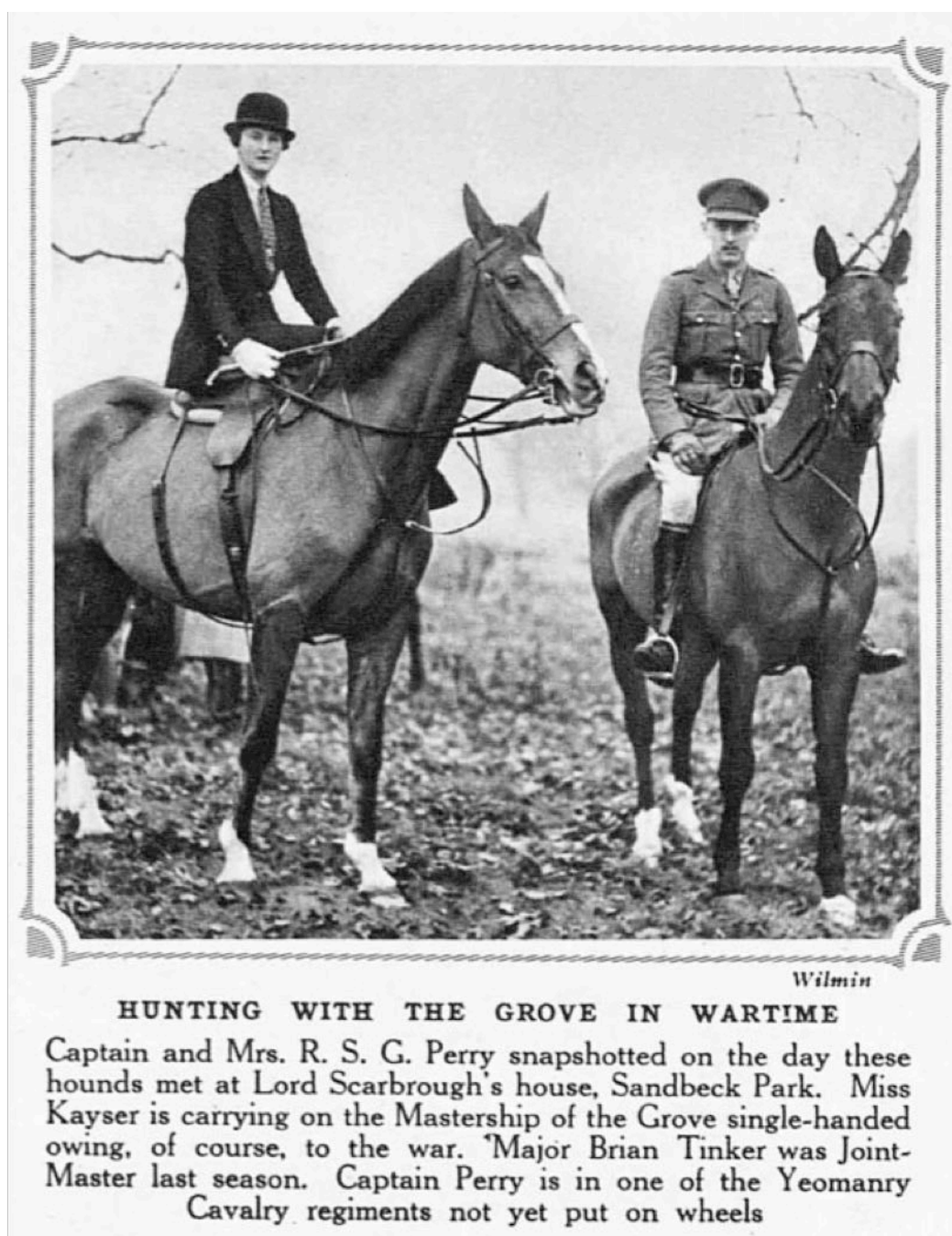


Figure 39 Margot and Robert fox hunting at Sandbeck Park; *The Tatler*, 22 November 1939.

The family's whereabouts during the War are unknown, except for Robert who served in Palestine, the Western Desert, North Africa and Italy, winning the DSO in 1943. They may have left Chilland by the time the Second World War ended. The Electoral Register for Kingston and Chelsea shows Charlotte registered at 40, Hans Place in Knightsbridge, quite near to Harrods, during 1946-47, but her main residence was probably still in the Winchester area. She died aged 76 on 23 March 1949 [GRO Ref: Winchester 6b 813, 1949 (Q1)]. Probate over her Will was granted to Margaret on 11 June 1949, her effects valued at £23,042 gross. A brief article about her Will states that she had been residing at Worthy House in Worthy Road (being north of Winchester and about two miles south-east of Chilland); she had left some interest in her mother's estate to a niece and nephew, but the residue entirely to Margaret, described as then living at Donnington Manor Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire [*Gloucestershire Echo*, 22 June 1949].

We do not know for how long Margaret was at Donnington Manor Farm. An obituary for Robert stated that after the War he had worked for three years with the Royal Armoured Corps Officer Cadet Training Unit at Bovington in Dorset and then retired in 1949, living in the village of Briantspuddle until moving in 1962 to Crendle Court near Sherborne and a little less than a mile from the village of Purse Caundle. Robert had reached the rank of Lt-Colonel and played a leading role in the local fox-hunting community. Just before taking up residence at Crendle Court he had been made High Sheriff of Dorset and in 1962 he was appointed as a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. During the two decades 1959-79 he was a member of the Queen's Bodyguard (the Honourable Corps of Gentleman at Arms) and besides being a major figure in Dorset's equine circles he also was a very successful yachtsman, in which capacity he competed twice in the Olympics. From all this we may safely assume that, with Robert, Margaret enjoyed a full and interesting life among Dorset's high society.



Figure 40 Crendle Court near Sherborne, Dorset home of Margaret and Robert from the early 1960s; modern view.

Robert died in hospital in London aged 77 on 3 April 1987 and was given a private funeral at Purse Caundle [*The Western Gazette*, 10 April 1987]. A memorial service was held for him on 5 May at Sherborne Abbey, attended by a stupendous number of guests, the listing of whom required very many column inches [*The Western Gazette*, 15 May 1987]. They included a large number of very distinguished people from many different circles, but especially from the armed forces and the Government. Probate was granted on 22 June 1987, his effects valued at £730,077.

Margaret remained at Crendle Court for nearly two more decades until her own death on 3 December 2004. Before discussing her Will we must say a little more about her daughters Serena and Carolyn from her first marriage.



Figure 41 Two interior views in Crendle Court; modern view.

Carolyn married in 1955 at St Mark's in North Audley Street, Mayfair to Capt John William Hesketh Goddard [GRO Ref: Westminster 5c 755, 1955 (Q1)]. An excellent photograph of them cutting their wedding cake, and another of their parents, was printed in *The Tatler* on 19 January 1955.



Figure 42 Wedding of Carolyn and John; *The Tatler*, 19 January 1955.



Figure 43 Margot and Robert (Stanley) at Carolyn's wedding; *The Tatler*, 19 January 1955.

Carolyn and John produced two sons and two daughters. John died on 11 September 2012 and his funeral took place at Cheltenham Crematorium on 21 September followed by a Service of Thanksgiving at St Peter's church in Rendcomb near Cirencester [*The Daily Telegraph*, 14 September 2012].

In 2013 ELHG made contact with Carolyn, then living at Landage House in Rendcomb, who kindly searched her archives to determine whether she had any photograph of her great-grandfather Caesar Czarnikow – but she did not. She was not asked about photographs of her grandfather Horace.

Carolyn's sister Serena lived, by choice, an entirely different way of life, detailed to some extent on the website of the Morrab Library, an independent library established in Penzance in 1818.



Figure 44 Carolyn's sister Serena Wadham, self-portrait in her Islington studio.

The Morrab Library records that Serena's first ambition had been to pursue a musical career as a cellist. At the age of 16 she had studied at the Conservatoire de Musique in Geneva and then entered the Royal Academy of Music in 1951. However, she then had a serious motorcycle accident and was no longer able to pursue that career. Instead she took on a series of jobs in London, such as working in a garage and driving a van, until in 1963 she began training as a photo-journalist with the Black Star agency. During the Sixties she did a lot of photographic work, including some portraits of important figures, and became much involved in studies of women at work, the London poor, immigrant communities and the emerging gay rights and feminist movements. At least seven of her photographs are held at the National Portrait Gallery.

Being gay herself Serena did not marry. During this decade and the next she lived in a small flat in Noel Road, Islington, but often visited a Cornish cottage 'Bohemia' in the hamlet of Georgia in Towednack parish near St Ives which she had known from the Fifties. Upon retiring in 1987, the year in which her step-father Robert died, she settled permanently at Middle Georgia Farm near the village of Nancledra in that same parish and in her late years became rather reclusive.



Figure 45 Serena at 'Bohemia', Nancledra.

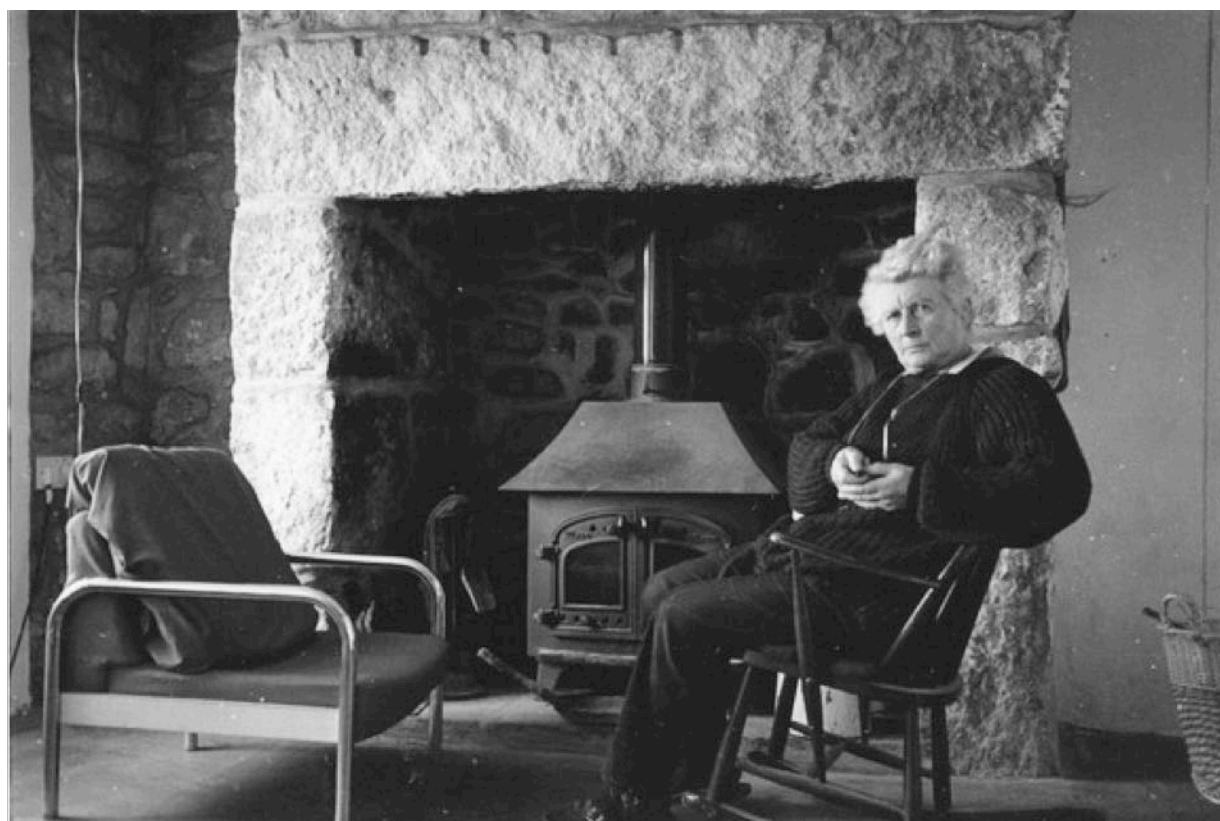


Figure 46 Serena in her cottage on Middle Georgia Farm, Nancledra.

We do not know what the relationship was like between Serena and her immensely wealthy relatives. One can well imagine that their luxurious expenditures, fox hunting, military connections and establishment loyalties were wholly antithetical to her outlook, and the reciprocal sentiment may also have applied. It may be significant that all those relatives were present at Robert's memorial service but she (apparently) was not.

Robert had made his Will on 24 July 1985, appointing Margaret as sole Executrix. He left £30,000 to their son Charles, £10,000 to Carolyn, £1,000 to an employee and his mother's jewellery mostly to Carolyn. All the residue of his estate was left to Margaret provided she survived him; alternatively, if she did not then 50% of the residuary estate would go to Charles, 25% to Carolyn and the remaining 25% in trust, under the direction of Charles and one other person as Trustees, to Serena 'on the terms of the existing Trust in her favour'. We do not know what that existing Trust had been. This alternative case did not arise, however, as Margaret did survive him; she proved his Will on 22 June 1987.

Returning to the subject of Margaret's Will, this left estate of net value £2,547,154. Probate was granted on 20 May 2005. Carolyn and her step-brother Charles were two of the three Executors but Serena was not. Margaret left £3,000 and her car to one of her employees and left £5,000 to another employee. To Serena she left £25,000. The remaining two-and-a-half million was left to Carolyn (one third) and Charles (two thirds). The final clause of the Will stated 'I declare that I am making no further provision in my Will for my daughter Serena Wadham in view of the financial provision made for her during my lifetime.' What that latter provision had been we do not know. Serena did not have long to make use of her £25,000 as less than a year later she too was dead, at age 76. She died peacefully on 4 April 2006 and her funeral took place at Towednack Parish Church. It was announced that there were to be flowers from the family only, although donations would be accepted on behalf of St Julia's Hospice, with the request 'Will friends please meet at the church and accept this, the only intimation.' [*The Plymouth Herald*, 7 April 2006].

After Serena's death a large archive of photographs and negatives from her home was donated by her relatives to the Morrab Library where they were subsequently catalogued and displayed online by the Curator Dr Robin Lenman. In 2008 he gave a talk about her to photography students at the Penryn Campus near Falmouth. He later recalled that 'When her family came to listen to the talk I gave about her in 2008, quite clearly there was a cultural gap between them and Serena.'

The Serena Wadham archive at Morrab, consisting of many hundreds of photographs, appears to have only a handful relating to her family – just a few snapshots showing her step-brother Charles as a boy at Crendle Court.

Caesar's daughter Ada Louisa

As noted previously, Ada was born on 14 March 1867. She evidently had some musical ability, as on the evening of 8 December 1884 she (with other young ladies) performed piano duets at a concert staged in the Workmen's Club and Reading Room in Beddington [*Wallington & Carshalton Herald*, 13 December 1884].

At the time of the 1891 Census she was with her brother Horace at Brixworth Grange near Nottingham, having previously taken that property in 1887 'for the hunting season' [*Buckingham Express*, 19 November 1887]. Ada's lifelong participation in fox hunting would be even more prodigious than that of her niece Margaret, centred particularly around the renowned and long-established 'Pytchley Hunt' in Northamptonshire (the hunt which had certainly attracted her brother Horace when he bought Barnwell Manor).

In 1897 she was reported as having taken part in a run of the Pytchley hunt lasting 'a capital eighty minutes', having met at the village of Hannington [*The Gentlewoman*, 2 January 1897].

As previously noted, on 20 September 1899 she married Major George Seymour Charles Jenkinson – who evidently preferred to be called Charles, but in the following is referred to as George to distinguish him from Ada's second husband Charles – in Knightsbridge. The wedding was described in detail [*The Clifton Society*, 28 September 1899] as follows:

MAJOR JENKINSON AND MISS CZARNIKOW

On Wednesday afternoon, at the church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, with full choral service and handsome floral decorations, the marriage took place of Major George Seymour Charles Jenkinson, Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), and a first class station staff officer, Bengal, son of the late Mr. John Henry Jenkinson, and grandson of Sir William Gordon Cumming, second baronet, and cousin of the present Sir George Banks Jenkinson, twelfth baronet, of Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucestershire, and Hawkesbury, Chippenham, Wilts. and Miss Ada Czarnikow, only daughter of Mr. C. Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill, Dorking, and 103, Eaton Square, London S.W.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Kerr Pearse, assisted by the Rev. E. H.[sic – F.] Bayly, M.A. The bride was given away by her father, and Captain Kerr Pearse acted as best man.

Miss Ada Czarnikow was married in a very handsome wedding robe, of white chiffon, with boullioncés [?], with old family Brussels lace yoke, and flounce on skirt, a deep flounce of accordion-pleated chiffon, edged with ruches, and full court train of ivory, duchesse satin, and tulle veil over sprays of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds, and she carried a bridal bouquet of rare exotics, tied with white satin streamers.

There were five bridesmaids, Miss Howard, Miss Violet de Rutzen, Miss Cresswell, Miss Dalzell, and Miss G. Lambarde, who were gowned in white silk gauze, with fiche, edged with blonde lace, tunic and skirt trimmed with lace, and blue crepe de chine satin sashes, with fringed ends. They also wore white velvet picture hats, trimmed with chiffon and paste buckles, finished with blue bows, with fringed ends. The bridegroom's presents to them were pearl and enamel brooches, and each carried a choice nosegay of pink carnations. Miss Beavor acted as train bearer, picturesquely attired in white muslin, with blue sash and hat *en suite*.

The reception, given at 103, Eaton Square, was largely attended, many representatives of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire families being present, and early in the afternoon Major and Mrs. George Jenkinson left *en route* for Scotland, where the early days of the honeymoon will be spent, the *costume de voyage* being of blue poplin, trimmed with stitched pleats, with small revers of white satin and guipure, the tunic skirt being edged with scallops and black velvet bow in front of the bodice, and Parma velvet hat, with black velvet and scarf knotted, with fringed ends, hanging on the hair.

The presents (over 200) included many handsome and valued articles of jewellery, plate, and vertu from a large circle of relations and friends of the contracting parties.'

Shortly after the wedding, Ada's father Caesar put eight named horses – 'all sold as good hunters' – up for sale by auction on 2 October at the Albert Gate, Hyde Park. They had been 'summered and regularly hunted last winter by Mr and Miss Czarnikow, and [were now being] sold in consequence of Miss Czarnikow's marriage' [*The Field*, 30 September 1899].

On 2 December 1900 Ada's first son Robert Charles Horace Jenkinson was born [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 433, 1901 (Q1)]; he was baptised on 10 January 1901 at St Paul's Church in Knightsbridge, the register giving his parents' abode as 103, Eaton Square.

Ada and George took up residence at Lamport Grange, near Hanging Houghton in Northamptonshire, which is where the 1901 Census finds them:

1901 Census

The Grange, Lamport, Northamptonshire : PRO Ref: RG13 Piece 1437 Folio 57 Page 7

[George Seymour] Charles Jenkinson : head : mar : 43 : Major (retired Army Officer) :

Dripshill [near Madresfield], Worcestershire

Ada [Louisa] Jenkinson : wife : mar : 34 : — : Mitcham, Surrey
and 4 servants

Their baby Robert was not shown with them, whether by inadvertent omission or because he was elsewhere; he has not been found in this Census.

A second son was born to Ada and George on 26 May 1906 and named John Anthony Jenkinson [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 434, 1906 (Q2)]; he was baptised on 29 June 1906 at St Peter's Church in Eaton Square. This child would grow up with no memory of his father.

On 27 September 1907 George died aged at Lamport Grange aged just 49 [GRO Ref: Brixworth 3b 58, 1907 (Q3)]. He had been ill for some weeks although his death was unexpected. It may have been a consequence of his having been severely wounded twenty years previously when he had served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Burmese expedition of 1885-87. An extensive account of his origins, military career, membership of the Pytchley Hunt, public service, family life and his funeral was published in *The Northampton Mercury* on 4 October 1907, whilst the following brief summary was also printed in that same issue:

'Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkinson, of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, died at Lamport Grange on Friday, in his fiftieth year. He had a brilliant military career. He was severely wounded in the Burmese Expedition of twenty years ago, he saw service on the Gold Coast in the 90's, and

he served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War. He was a well-known member of the Pytchley, was largely responsible for the success of the Hunt Horse Show, and was a useful member of the Brixworth Board of Guardians. Everywhere he was extremely popular. The funeral, after cremation, took place at Lamport on Thursday.⁶

Another short summary appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on 5 October. It noted that George had joined the Army on 1 May 1878 and had risen to the rank of Major on 10 June 1896, retiring 'on retired pay' on 11 October 1899 when he then joined the Northampton Yeomanry. In 1900, during the South African War, he was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Queen's Medal and the D.S.O. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 November 1903.

In 1909 Ada was reported as wishing to recommend 'a very nice girl aged 19' as a nursery governess, stating that the girl was fond of children, was a good needlewoman and was able to teach first lessons in music and all English subjects [*Croydon Guardian and Surrey County Gazette*, 17 July 1909]. Those interested to engage this girl were invited to apply to Ada ('Mrs Charles Jenkinson') at Effingham Hill where she may have been staying with her mother following Caesar's death in April.

The 1911 Census finds Ada living at Lamport Grange with her two young sons, a visitor and nine servants:

1911 Census

Lamport Grange, Hanging Houghton & Lamport, Northamptonshire : PRO Ref: RG14 Piece 8499 Schedule 27

Ada Jenkinson : head : widow : 44 : — : Mitcham, Surrey
 Robert Charles Horace Jenkinson : son : unkm : 10 : — : Westminster, London
 John Anthony Jenkinson : son : unkm : 4¹/₂ : — : Westminster, London
 and 1 visitor and 9 servants

Later in 1911 it was announced that Ada had arranged to remarry, to a bachelor Charles Edward St John Frederick; the wedding was scheduled to take place at St George's, Hanover Square on the afternoon of 17 October [*The Daily Mirror*, 16 October 1911]. However, Ada became ill shortly before the ceremony and the Press announced that it had been 'indefinitely postponed' [*The Rugby Advertiser*, 21 October 1911].

Charles had been born in Hounslow on 11 September 1876 to parents Sir Charles Edward Frederick, 7th Baronet, and Lady Emma Agnes (née Taylor); the Baronetcy, of Burwood House in Surrey, had been established in 1723. By early 1901, at aged 24, Charles was a director and secretary of a brickyard and lodging at The Swan Inn in Preston Capes, Northamptonshire. At the time of the 1911 Census, still unmarried, he had become employed as the Secretary of the Pytchley Hunt and was residing on the Northampton Road in Brixworth, accompanied by just a housekeeper.

The wedding of Ada and Charles eventually took place at St George's on 5 December 1911 [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 1002, 1911 (Q4)], following which Charles moved into Ada's home Lamport Grange. In 1913 his father died, whereupon he (as eldest son) became Sir Charles Edward St John Frederick, 8th Baronet, whilst Ada now became Lady (or Dame) Frederick. At this time Charles had just resigned the secretaryship of the Pytchley Hunt and was serving as a lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Yeomanry [*The Northampton Mercury*, 28 March 1913].

For the next two and a half decades Ada and Charles were immersed in the social gatherings of Northamptonshire's high society in an almost endless whirl of fox hunts, parties, balls, fêtes and all else that flowed naturally and leisurely out of the power and comfort of inherited wealth. In this respect Ada's life paralleled in many ways that of her niece Margot who was spending her days in the saddle chasing foxes around the Dorset countryside.

It was not all hedonism, however. The local newspapers often reported Ada contributing to various community activities, such as serving on the board of managers for the local school; supporting the Brixworth Nursing Association; fund raising for the Disabled Sailors and Soldiers Fund and the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund; establishing a motorised soup kitchen to operate on the Somme battlefield; and much else. By late 1916 the losses on the Western Front were reaching catastrophic levels prompting the need for conscription. In late November of that year Ada appeared personally before the Brixworth Tribunal, established to hear cases for exemption, to argue such a case on behalf of one her employees and stated that she had already 'lost eight men' [*The Northampton Mercury*, 1 December 1916].

In February 1919 Charles was appointed Master of Fox Hounds for the Pytchley Hunt [*The Bucks Herald*, 15 February 1919]. Under his mastership during the next two years the Pytchley flourished and its activities were constantly reported, often at great length, in the local Press.

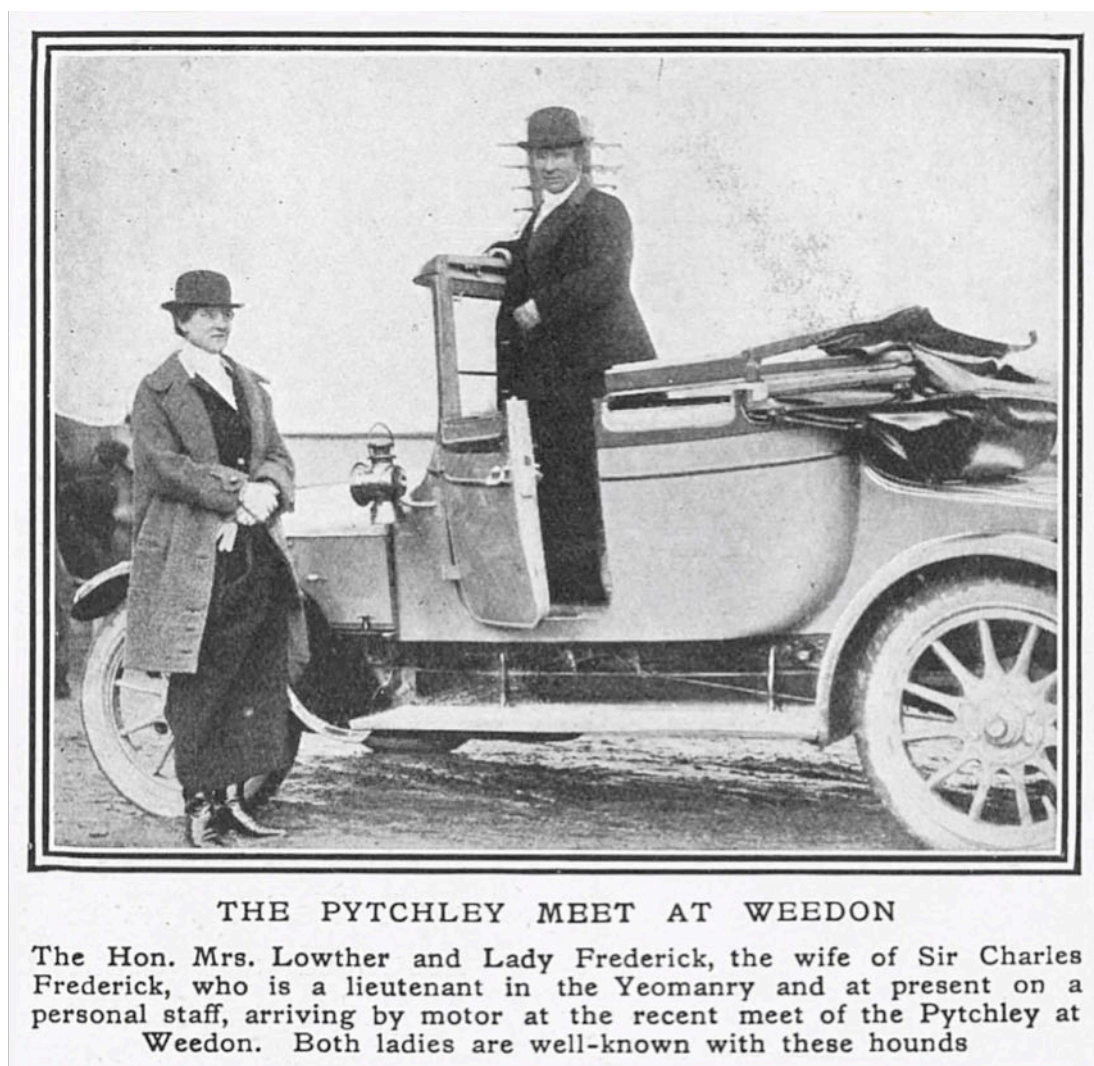


Figure 47 Ada with the Pytchley Hunt in 1917; *The Tatler* 11 April 1917.



Figure 48 Sir Charles in 1920 by Bassano Ltd, National Portrait Gallery x75226.

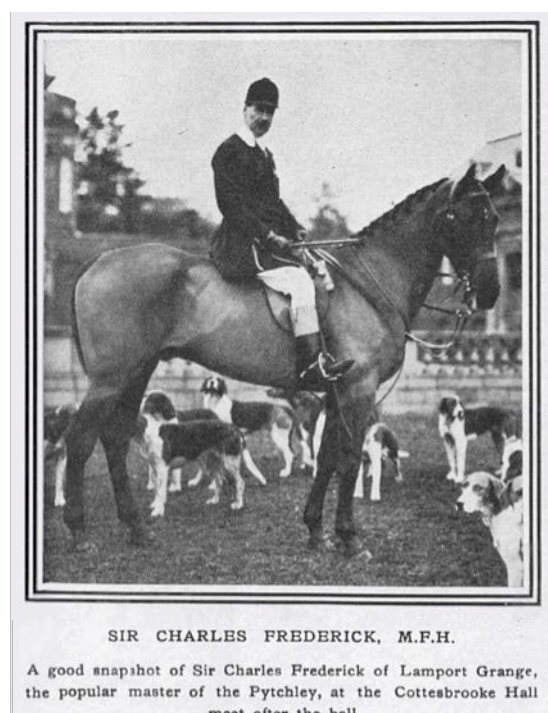


Figure 49 Sir Charles with the Pytchley, *The Tatler*, 21 January 1920.



Figure 50 Ada with husband Sir Charles Frederick at the Midland Counties Retriever Trials in Thrapston;
The Tatler, 25 October 1922.

The reporting of the Hunt Ball of 1921 at Northampton's Town Hall provides an excellent example of the sumptuous flavour of these events. It was the second such ball for the Pytchley since the ending of the war and the arrangements were led by Charles. There were between 500 and 600 guests including the Prime Minister's daughter Miss Megan Lloyd George. Below is a small part of the article as printed in *The Northampton Mercury* on 7 January, the day after the event. The published list of guests alone must have required an entire shop floor full of compositors working through the night to type-set it, and how the raw data was drafted for them in the first place is imponderable.

'A BRILLIANT' SCENE

Dancing began at about ten o'clock, and from then until the early hours of the morning the ballroom presented a scene of unsurpassed brilliance. The scheme of decoration was complete when the shining floor was covered with a gay throng of dancers, and all the countless colours mingling with the scarlet and white [the Hunt's colours] which, however, still predominated. For two-thirds of the men present were in "pink" coats, and several of the ladies, among them Lady Frederick, wore scarlet or crimson gowns. There was a crush on the floor, and occasionally the dancing space appeared limited, but no one apparently minded, and there was room enough for a set of Lancers that ended in a riotous romp ...

THE DRESSES

The lovely dresses and magnificent jewels of the ladies contributed to the brilliance of the scene. Again this year there are no hard and fast rules of fashion to be followed; individuality beyond all else is studied, and there was an endless variety of styles in evidence. There were some beautiful black gowns in velvet charmeuse and wonderful shimmery materials, and dresses of cloth of gold and silver and tissue of every hue were noticeable. Stiff brocades, supple satins and delicate lace made some of the most charming dresses. Few ladies were without some ornament in their hair, and many wore tiaras of diamonds or pearls. Most of the debutantes wore wreaths of flowers, or leaves with clusters or fruit round their simply dressed heads. Lady Frederick was a striking figure in her dress of crimson velvet and her fine diamonds and pearls ...'

Outside, beyond the cosiness and bright lights of the ballroom, far from the diamond tiaras, were two million unemployed in a nation sinking in ever-deepening poverty and industrial strife.

The 1921 census finds Ada with Charles and her son Robert at 11A, Curzon Street in Mayfair together with a housekeeper and two maids. Presumably this was a London residence that they held besides their usual home Lamport Grange. Robert had by now become a soldier, serving in the Life Guards.

In June 1921 it was reported that the ladies of the Pytchley Hunt had presented Ada with 'a handsome brooch [bearing the name of the hunt set in diamonds] in appreciation of her services to fox hunting in the county' and that soon she would be given an accompanying illuminated album, containing a tribute to Charles and herself, which would be 'richly bound in classic vellum with red inlays' [*The Northampton Mercury*, 24 June 1921].

On 17 November 1922 Robert, now a lieutenant in the Life Guards, was photographed in full uniform by the Lafayette Studios in London. He later became a captain. In May 1925 he became engaged to the Hon Barbara Vernon Harcourt and on 25 July they married at St Margaret's, Westminster [GRO Ref: St George Hanover Square 1a 1175, 1925 (Q3)]. The lists of illustrious guests and superb gifts filled a whole newspaper page [*Oxford Chronicle and Reading Gazette*, 31 July 1925]. Barbara was the daughter of Viscount Lewis Vernon Harcourt of Nuneham Courtenay in Oxfordshire, an MP and politician in the Liberal Party who had held various important Government positions. Alongside this ostensibly distinguished life Viscount Harcourt had also had a reputation as a sexual predator of young boys and girls – accused of this by a young Etonian, he had died at his home on 24 February 1922 from what was alleged to have been a sleeping drug overdose, although the ensuing inquest preferred a verdict of misadventure to one of suicide. At her wedding Barbara was given away by her brother and was attended by ten bridesmaids dressed in pale pink chiffon.



Figure 51 The Hon Barbara Harcourt.



Figure 52 Lieutenant, later Captain Robert Charles Horace Jenkinson (1900-1961), photographed at the Lafayette Studios in 1922; © Lafayette / Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Meanwhile, Robert's brother John had in February 1925 joined the 4th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment [*The Northampton Mercury*, 6 February 1925].

On 25 March 1925 a photograph of Ada was published in *The Tatler* showing her attending a point-to-point chase at the Cambridge University United Hunts Club at Grafham near Huntingdon accompanied by 'one of her two sons by her first marriage'. ELHG has been able to purchase an original print of the photograph of them printed in *The Tatler*. On its reverse it identifies this son as 'Mr A. Jenkinson', which we interpret to be a reference to John by his second (and preferred) forename Anthony.



Figure 53 John Anthony Jenkinson in *The Daily Mirror*, 1 November 1935.



Figure 54 Ada with her son John Anthony at the Grafham point-to-point chase in 1925.

In 1929 John became entangled with a married woman Joan Molesworth (née Dunn) Duggan, daughter of Sir James Dunn, who on 26 June 1928 had married Hubert John Duggan. John had been a friend of both parties, and only a few months after the wedding, Joan began making visits to his flat while Hubert was away, busy in the activities of a Parliamentary candidate.

Hubert petitioned for divorce on the ground of Joan's adultery and was granted a *decree nisi* in autumn 1929 [*Evening Telegraph and Post* (Dundee), 1 November 1929]. In the following May Joan announced that she and John were to be married [*London Daily Chronicle*, 16 May 1930]. At this time John was occupied as a sugar merchant at 29, Mincing Lane, the premises of his late grandfather Caesar's brokerage firm. Around mid-June John and Joan discreetly married in Berkshire, taking care not to disclose the venue to the Press

[GRO Ref: Easthampstead 2c 1171, 1930 (Q2)]. In late 1931 their butler-valet John Redmond was convicted for stealing John's property from their flat at 36, Tite Street, Chelsea over a period of four months, and sentenced to 3 month's imprisonment [*Chelsea News and General Advertiser*, 23 December 1931].

A few years later John killed himself. He had had a spell in a nursing home for some disease affecting his teeth and had also had periods suffering from depression over financial matters. On 29 October 1935 Joan had returned to their home and found a letter addressed to her, in his handwriting, on the hall table. It appears that she did not immediately read it. She had lunch with him and 'he seemed quite all right then'. She then went out again and on returning that afternoon discovered him dead and holding a shotgun. Their marriage had been a happy one, other than for his bouts of depression. In the letter he had written 'You have been a wonderful wife to me under very difficult circumstances. I thank you for all you have done and forget me as soon as you can. I do die with the most beautiful thoughts of you.' A Coroner's inquest determined that he had committed suicide while of unsound mind [*The Yorkshire Evening Post*, 31 October 1935]. Probate was granted on 16 December, his effects valued at £1,567.

Matters had not been going well for Robert either. His wife Barbara was granted a divorce from him in 1936 on the ground of his adultery; she told the court that the marriage had been happy for two or three years but 'from 1929 she had to complain of his conduct' [*Daily Record*, 29 May 1936]. They had produced three children – Julian, Lavinia and Clare – of whom she was granted custody; the youngest was just four. Barbara remarried in 1937 to William James Baird [GRO Ref: Westminster 1a 968, 1937 (Q1)] and Robert remarried in 1939 to Gwyneth Margaret Llewellyn Mathews [GRO Ref: Paddington 1a 232, 1938 (Q3)].

On 21 October 1938 Sir Charles Frederick died at his home Lamport Grange, aged just 62 [GRO Ref: Brixworth 3b 101, 1838 (Q4)]. Extensive obituaries for him were published in the newspapers, recounting his descent from an ancient family, the first baronet having been London's Lord Mayor Sir John Frederick in 1662; he had been the President of Christ's Hospital, which he had rebuilt following the Great Fire of London in 1666. Charles had served on the Brixworth Rural Council and Board of Guardians as well as the management committee of St Andrew's Hospital in Northampton. He was also a JP and in 1934 was the county's High Sheriff]. He had also been joint author of the large tome *Fox Hunting: Volume VII* in the Lonsdale Library. Although a keen advocate of cremation – he had been Chairman of a company formed in 1937 to establish Northampton's crematorium – he had a conventional burial at Lamport All Saints Church, attended by many hunt members in full uniform, the chief mourners (besides Ada) including her son Robert and her niece Margaret [*The Northampton Mercury and Herald*, 28 October 1938]. Probate over his Will was granted on 20 December to his son Sir Edward Boscawen Frederick (now the 9th Baronet) and to Robert, his effects valued at about £16,850.

The Thirties must have been a decade of hurts and disappointments for Ada. She had lost her brother Horace in 1933. Her son John had killed himself in 1935 and her other son had divorced in 1936, and now in 1938 her husband Charles had died.



Figure 55 John's wife Joan, date unknown.



Figure 56 Joan pictured in 1935.



Figure 57 Lamport All Saints Church.



Figure 58 Ada and Lord Northampton riding with a hunt at Guilsborough; *The Tatler*, 3 February 1937.

The 1939 National Register finds Ada, her occupation described as farming, at Lamport Grange with at least seven servants. Meanwhile her son Robert, now a captain in the Life Guards, was living with Gwyneth and a chauffeur-valet at Flat 3 in 6, Mandeville Place, Marylebone.

With the arrival of the Forties and the growing intensification of the Second World War, the character of Ada's life appears to have changed, indeed somewhat contracted. Most reports of Ada's activities in that decade focus on her work as President of the Lamport Women's Institute and President of the Kettering Division Women's Conservative Association. For example, she often hosted Conservative whist drives at Lamport Grange, acting as prize giver [*The Northampton Mercury*, 22 November 1940]. Her parents Horace

and Charlotte had been active in this sphere, and as we have seen, a Conservative Association garden party was hosted by them in 1931 at which 'Baron Profumo' was present. This was a title in the nobility of Sardinia. In 1931 the 4th Baron Profumo was a barrister, Alberto Pier Anthony. He died in 1940.

By now the Parliamentary constituency of Kettering was at this time represented by his son the MP John Profumo who in the 1960s, while holding the position of Secretary of State for War, would become famous across the land for his involvement in the scandal concerning the young models Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies who consorted with spies and double agents thus threatening national security, for his ensuing admission in 1963 of lying to the House of Commons about the matter and for his undignified resignation from public office. Profumo had gained the Kettering seat from a by-election in 1940 while serving as an Army officer, becoming the youngest Member in the Commons. Ada's Association played a strong role in promoting his local support as he readied himself for the next General Election, often having him as the principal guest speaker at meetings over which she presided and where he was heartily welcomed [*The Northampton Mercury*, 4 April 1941].

The War brought a further family loss when Ada's nephew Lt John Christopher Frederick was reported missing in action in the middle of May 1943 while serving with the 5th Battalion, Grenadier Guards in North Africa. A month later it was reported that he had been killed (in Tunisia on 20 April, aged 21) [*Evening Despatch*, 17 June 1943]. He left effects valued at £2,362.

It is clear that Ada was indeed farming at Lamport Grange, as newspapers occasionally reported sales of her cattle or of her crops; for example, in 1944 she offered for sale by auction a kale crop covering 16 acres [*The Northampton Mercury*, 13 October 1944].

Ada was still rooting for Profumo after the War ended. She opened Lamport Grange to a meeting of the Conservative Women's Association in early June 1945 where she introduced him (now a lieutenant-colonel) to deliver an address [*The Northampton Mercury*, 8 June 1945]. Their hopes for his holding the Kettering seat were dashed however at the General Election in July, when he was ousted by the Labour candidate. Five years later he won the seat for Stratford-on-Avon.

Later in 1945 Ada put up for sale by auction at Lamport Grange a huge assortment of equine equipment – 'hunter saddlery' and 'horse clothing' – sufficient for twenty horses, the advertisement stating that it was at the direction of 'Lady Frederick who has given up hunting' [*The Northampton Mercury and Herald*, 14 September 1945]. She was then 78 and was perhaps less confident in the saddle of a galloping horse.

Despite his defeat, Profumo remained for a time the Conservatives' prospective candidate for the Kettering seat. He was invited to speak at the Association's AGM in early May 1947, the last instance we can find of Ada and him reported together in the newspapers [*The Northampton Mercury*, 9 May 1947]. Seventy years later, in 2017, official papers released by MI5 disclosed that in the 1930s Profumo had already had a dubious affair with another model, the Nazi spy Gisela Winegard, before she left for France to conduct intelligence operations for Germany [*Northamptonshire Telegraph*, 28 November 2017].

Early in the following year Ada died suddenly, on 24 January 1948, at her home [GRO Ref: Brixworth 3b 449, 1948 (Q1)]. She was aged 80. Her funeral was reported at length, the chief mourners being her surviving son Robert (with Gwyneth), her brother-in-law Sir Edward Boscawen Frederick (her Executor and the father of John Christopher killed in action) and Horace's widow Charlotte and daughter Margaret [*The Northampton Mercury and Herald*, 30 January 1948]. The service took place at All Saints, Lamport, where her ashes were later deposited after cremation, presumably in her husband Charles' grave. The church contains a plaque commemorating her and bearing on either side the initials of (apparently) her two sons.



Figure 59 Plaque commemorating Ada.

The state of the grave now is rather shocking, being just a rectangle of stone chippings within decaying kerbs and a broken, barely legible headstone for Charles propped against a nearby wall, with no mention of her name. It bears the inscription 'In ever loving memory of Sir Charles Edward St John Frederick 8th Baronet ...'. It is sobering to contemplate how a long life of great wealth, glittering social occasions and high esteem had culminated in this nondescript and forlorn memorial. Her gross estate was valued at £11,443 and almost all was left to her son.



Figure 60 The grave of Ada's husband Sir Charles Edward St John Frederick in Lamport All Saints churchyard.

It was as well that Ada did not live long enough to learn the fate of her former daughter-in-law Barbara. After divorcing Robert, as noted earlier, Barbara had remarried to William James Baird. His family background had also been steeped in fox hunting – before he married Barbara he had been Master of the Cottesmore Hunt during 1921-31, besides Sheriff of Rutland and a member of the Rutland County Council during 1931-45. He and Barbara settled in Chadlington, Oxfordshire in the 1950s where they farmed near Chipping Norton. Barbara had been awarded the OBE in 1944. However, she had been treated for depression since 1959. William died in early 1961, since when she had been lethargic, insomniac and eating little [*Stamford Mercury*, 26 May 1961]. On 19 May, in an attic bedroom at her home Langston House, at the age of 56, she took hold of a sporting gun and shot herself dead.

Retrospect

The story of Caesar's family illustrates – if any illustration be needed – what can happen when great wealth is inherited by offspring. Although having a family background in business in Germany, Caesar was very much a self-made man from the moment he came to these shores in the 1850s, and it is clear that he was extremely hard working throughout his working life as a sugar broker. The income this brought him enabled him to enjoy fine residences such as Effingham Hill House and 103, Eaton Square, as well as indulging his many other interests. Yet, had he so wished, he could have spent much more money on vast and magnificent estates such as Barnwell Manor. He chose not to, and was content to maintain a clear-cut stable arrangement combining long working days in the office with just those residences that offered convenience in London and Surrey. His social circles were very much centred on the brokerage world, concentrating interest upon business rather than politics, social climbing and – especially – fox hunting.

Caesar's children Horace and Ada, by contrast, do not appear to have developed any particular income-generating skills, instead relying upon their inheritances to enjoy palatial residences and to provide a platform from which they would rise through (potentially) fortunate marriages and the strata of 'high society'. As their wealth became dissipated by their own expenditure, taxation and the downward direction of the national economy, whilst not being replenished through additional earning power of their own,

comparatively little percolated down to later generations. Even more striking is that little knowledge about Caesar percolated down to them. Our explorations of the various lines of descent, leading to the making of contact with living descendants, did not produce for us a single atom of information about Caesar, Horace or Ada. As one example, we noted earlier that Carolyn could tell us nothing in 2013 of her great-grandfather Caesar, possessing not a single photograph of him. As another, we made contact in 2017 with Sir Christopher St John Frederick, 11th Baronet who, like Carolyn, kindly scoured his family albums for anything relating to Caesar, but drew a blank; although he had heard some stories about his great-aunt Ada he had no prior awareness of her father Caesar or of his sugar broking business. There seems something sad in the possibility that a man like Caesar, whose labours produced a great company still operating today, which has brought opportunities and income to a huge number of people across the world, may not have secured a place in the memories of later generations of his family. This phenomenon is not uncommon and can have many possible reasons, including ancestors having major clear-outs during house moves, accidental destruction of memorabilia by acts of Nature such as fires or floods, dispersal of items down some descendant lines but not others, and so on. Having searched for information as far as we were able, we can only hope that this article serves as a worthy tribute to Caesar.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures 1, 20, 62: supplied by Christopher John Hogger
 Figures 2-4, 10, 14: from *The Story of Czarnikow*, Harley Publishing Company, London, 1963
 Figure 5: from <https://mitchamhistorynotes.com>
 Figure 6: *Wikimedia Commons*, by Jason Girvan, Creative Commons CC BY-SA 3.0
 Figure 7: by kind permission of London Borough of Merton, Merton Heritage & Local Studies Centre
 Figures 8, 9: British Newspaper Archive © British Library Board
 Figures 11-13, 15, 54, 65, 66, 68, 70: ELHG Archives, from various donors and purchases
 Figure 16: from https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Czarnikow-14#18_April_1909_Obituary_in_New_York_Times
 Figure 17: University of Hawaii online library
 Figures 18, 19, 28: The London Library
 Figures 21, 53, 56 : by kind permission of Reach plc / Mirrorpix
 Figures 22, 48: National Portrait Gallery, Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 3.0
 Figure 23, 55: from *Ancestry.com*
 Figure 24: from <https://www.cranfordhall.co.uk>
 Figures 25-27, 40, 41: from <https://www.savills.co.uk/>
 Figures 29, 67, 69: *Wikimedia Commons*, declared as Public Domain
 Figures 30, 31: from <https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/>
 Figures 32-34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51, 58: British Newspaper Archive © Illustrated London News Group
 Figure 35: internet, unattributed
 Figure 37: from Google Street View
 Figures 44-46: Morrab Library Photographic Archive
 Figure 52: © Lafayette / Victoria and Albert Museum, London; reproduced by kind permission of the V&A
 Figure 57: from *Wikipedia*
 Figures 59, 60: from <https://www.findagrave.com>
 Figure 61: supplied by Susan W Morris and edited by Christopher John Hogger
 Figure 63: from https://lucascranach.org/en/PRIVATE_NONE-P185/
 Figure 64: from https://lucascranach.org/en/DE_SHLM_NONE-008/

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our gratitude is owed to Caesar Czarnikow's descendants Carolyn Goddard and Sir Christopher St John Frederick, 11th Bt, for searching their archives for relevant photographs. We thank Merton Heritage & Local Studies Centre, London Borough of Merton, for permission to present Figure 7 and the Victoria and Albert Museum for permission to present Figure 52. We are grateful to Cynthia Watson for advice on Czarnikow's pictures and to John Sheeran for identifying the one showing *Moses Striking the Rock*.

APPENDIX I

A High Court case in which the plaintiff Julius Caesar Czarnikow sued Dorking Rural Council and its Surveyor for trespass was reported in the Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser on 14 November 1903. In this Appendix we give, firstly, our transcript of that report (as the original article is not very legible) and then our discussion of it.

Transcript**RIGHT OF WAY AT EFFINGHAM.****ACTION FOR TRESPASS AGAINST THE DORKING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Wednesday, before Mr Justice Kekewich, Mr C Czarnikow, of Effingham, brought an action for trespass against the Dorking Rural District Council and their Surveyor (Mr Rapley), for breaking open a gate in assertion of an alleged public right of way. The *locus in quo* is at Effingham Hill, the path in question leading across Critten Lane, on the east side of which the gate erected by Mr Czarnikow was removed, admittedly by order of the Council. Mr Warrington, KC, with Mr R J Parker, appeared for Mr Czarnikow, and Mr Bray, KC, with Mr Ripton, for the Council.

Mr Warrington explained that as it was an action by the plaintiff for trespass in breaking open a path on his property in assertion of an alleged right of way, the onus was upon the defendant Council, because he should show by the defence that the defendants sufficiently admitted, he thought, the plaintiff's title, and sufficiently admitted the trespass.

Mr Bray, in opening the case for the Council, said it was a simple question whether or not there was a right of way. He explained at some length the *locus in quo* and the history of the property, and said the contention of the Rural Council was that this path was a continuation of that from Dorking in the direction of Horsley, picking up a number of small places *en route*. Some years back the public appeared to have disused the original footpath from Critten Lane westward, and substituted for it a more direct path over Lodge Field. This was subsequently obstructed, and the result was that the public were deprived of the use of both footpaths, and the Council were now attempting to support the claim of the public to the use of the original path as a public right of way. Evidence was then called.

Captain Tucker, late of the Royal Engineers, said the survey made in 1869 in respect of Effingham came before him for examination. The disputed footpath (marked F.P.), was there shown as beginning at Dog Kennel Lane, and from his own personal observation he could say that at that time it was a beaten track entirely unobstructed. By Mr Warrington: He did not know that modern additions [sic – editions] of the Ordnance Survey stated that the survey was no evidence of any existing right of way. His duty as surveyor was to note the physical features of the ground. He walked over every inch of the disputed footpath. The paths on the ordnance were generally shown in the same way, viz., by a dotted line. Re-examined by Mr Bray: It was a fact that what were supposed at that time to be footpaths were initialled "F.P.". Those which were not so marked would be more in the nature of tracks.

A witness named Prosser, who was formerly in the ordnance department, said he assisted to revise the old ordnance in 1894. Going westward, he found no footpath through Primrose Rew, and he accordingly cancelled it from the 1869 survey. The public had had apparently a footpath given them north of it **across** the fields. The path in dispute was a well defined, beaten track all through; there were gates at both ends of Critten Lane. By Mr Warrington: There was in 1894 a five-barred gate on the path at the entrance to Critten Lane; it was not locked.

Mr Wm Rapley, surveyor to the Dorking Rural District Council, said he was a defendant in the present action. It was on the instructions of the Council that he committed the alleged trespass. He gave evidence as to the present course of the footpath, and said the path leading past the cottage was hardly discernible; up to that point it was well defined. The swing gate which was forcibly opened was at the foot of Critten Lane, and was locked. There was also a swing gate to the north of the iron swing gate on the east side. He should say the public would get by this path to Horsley, but he had not followed the path. Mr Warrington: I should be very glad if you had. Have you tried it? Witness: No. In further cross-examination, Mr Rapley said starting from Dog Kennel Lane, going from east to west, the path went through the park by a swing gate, and led up to the cottage. Going south-westward from the cottage to Critten Lane, there was nothing to guide him as to the line of the path. He did not pay any attention to the temporary path. There was a well beaten track through Primrose Rew. He was certain he entered the field numbered 337 by a stile, and not a gate. He did not see any path leading due west from the stile by which he entered. [The field reference '337' may have been a typographical error in this article, as that field is not very proximal to the route under discussion. More probably it should have been '331', although that number was apparently assigned to a narrow trackway rather than to a 'field'.]

Mr William J Down, clerk to the Rural District Council, said he had been to the locality quite recently; it was possible to trace the path in dispute quite distinctly from the Cottage to Critten Lane, as well as the diversion. The original footpath had been in disuse about two years. By Mr Warrington: It was perfectly easy to follow the path through Primrose Rew.

William Gadd, employed at Polesden Lacey, and previously bailiff to Mr [Harry Bonamy] Adams [sic – Adames] who was tenant to Admiral Maxse, said he had known the path in question about 16 years. He and others had regularly used it, but it had not been used so much in recent years. During that time the path across the park was always used. When he first knew it, the path used to go through Primrose Rew. Then people used to go along the diverted path. He remembered the dispute between Mr Czarnikow and Admiral Maxse as to the diverted path, but until the last two or three years it had never been [in] question. He believed that that now in dispute was a public footpath. Until recent years he had not heard of anyone being stopped from using the path across the Park. By Mr Warrington: He was appointed keeper on the Dunley Hill Estate in 1888, and he had often walked from Dunley Hill across the park to Dorking. He had seen others using the path. He had not walked from Critten Lane through Primrose Rew to East Horsley.

Mr Charles Alexander White, of the firm of Messrs White and Sons, estate agents, of Dorking, said he was agent for the Effingham Hill Estate from 1851, during the ownership of Mrs and Capt Stringer, and remained so up to the time the property was sold to Lady Caroline Maxse. The footpath across the park had always been used without objection. He never received instructions to object to it. He had certainly seen people using the path. Cross-examined: When the property was sold, the footpath was not shown on the plan which accompanied the particulars. Mr Bray: Neither does it show the path through Primrose Rew. Witness said he was aware at the time there was a public path through the park; that had always been his impression, but his firm did not prepare the plan. There was a stile at both ends of the path, at Dog Kennel Lane and Critten Lane. He had walked via this path from Dorking to East Horsley.

Miss Caroline Overington, aged 78, of Effingham, said thirty years ago she used to live at Upper Lodge, Critten Lane. She recollected the path across the park: it was always used by the public, and continued through Primrose Rew to Horsley. At the bottom of the path, where it joined Critten Lane, there was a stile.

Before the rising of the Court for the day, his Lordship asked, supposing eventually he came to the conclusion that there was a right of way through the park, should he have to decide which route it took, whether a straight line west, or a south-west line?

Mr Bray: We have only alleged a south-west line.

THURSDAY.

On resuming on Thursday, a witness, who said he was aged 78, stated that in his youth he was shepherd's boy to Mr Miles Stringer, of Effingham Hill. At that time he knew the path in question, which was used a great deal more then than it was of later years. Other people besides those on the estate used the path, which was regarded as a public footway.

Matthew Edwards, aged 73, of Effingham Hill, and formerly of East Horsley, said he had known the path for many years. It used to be used by the witness's father, and half the parish 60 years ago. At one time there was a fair called "Fox Fair", held at a public house (which now does not exist) on Ranmore Common. All the Horsley people went to the fair and used the path in question on their way.

Andrew Bonsey, aged 61, of Effingham Hill, said he was parish clerk and rate-collector of Effingham, and had good reason to know the path, because his father said to him in witness's young days 50 years ago, as they were driving home from Dorking market, "There is where your mother was born, under that yew tree." The cottage where that event took place in 1799, witness explained, was now pulled down. Pointing to the path in question, witness's father said "That is the path that your grandfather used going to Dorking shopping," and further on showed witness the place where the old lady lived who put his (witness's) first shirt on (laughter). Witness believed that the path went through Primrose Rew.

Theophilus Portash, working foreman to Lady Caroline Maxse since 1880; Robert Tyrrell, gamekeeper to Lady Caroline; Thomas Cox, formerly in the employment of the late Admiral Maxse; Aaron Hill, aged 65, who had known the path since 1858; Wm Crouch, landlord of the Star Inn, Dorking, a native of West Horsley, where his father was a farmer for 40 years, also gave evidence on behalf of the defendants.

Robert Gadd, gardener to Lord Ashcombe, living at Stoney Lodge, said he had used the path for 32 years. On one occasion, whilst walking along it he was stopped by the plaintiff, who said, "Who are you." Witness replied "What business is that of yours?" (laughter). Mr Czarnikow then said "Do you see that notice-board?" Witness replied "Yes; what about it?" The plaintiff said, "Well, don't let me catch you here again." Witness said he should come back very shortly, and should return that way, and he did so (laughter).

Daniel Tyrrell, 67 years; Thomas Hellyer, aged 84, who used the path over 70 years ago, after driving cows to Dorking fair; Martin Miller, and George Beadley, having given evidence, the defendants' case was concluded.

For the plaintiff, Mr Warrington immediately called his witnesses.

William Beattie, bailiff to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber, but formerly bailiff at Effingham Hill, between 1890 [?] and 1897, said that he remembered the path, which led from Dingle Dell to the keeper's cottage. Between the cottage and Critten Lane he could not say that there was any mark of a path. He received instructions from the plaintiff to lock the gate to Critten Lane on one day in the year, because there was no right-of-way there. Witness did not know that any person objected to that course. There was a dispute in 1896 over the other path to Lodge Field. He believed that he had only seen one person ever cross the park through the swing gate out to Dingle Dell.

Cross-examined by Mr Bray: He remembered writing the letter asking that the path through Primrose Rew should be kept clear because passengers were trespassing upon Court Field, Mr Czarnikow's property.

Alfred Alderman, gardener to the plaintiff since 1887, said he knew the swing gate in Critten Lane, one of which had been locked, formerly for one day in the year and more recently every day.

Cross-examined by Mr Bray: He had been told that there was a footpath from Ranmore Common to Dog Kennel Lane, and that lately there had been a notice-board by the side of the path telling passengers to keep to the path.

Abel Henry Williams, parliamentary referencer, said he had gone over the locality in question, and could not find any signs of a path in Primrose Rew. There were no signs of footprints from Critten Lane to the keeper's cottage. He examined it in June of this year, and it was then overgrown by grass.

Cross-examined: As far as his experience went a footpath marked on the Ordnance Survey sheets by no means proved that a path existed. Sherlock Holmes himself could not have found a path in Primrose Rew at the time witness visited it (laughter).

Mr Warrington, for the plaintiff, argued that there was no evidence of user [sic] of the path, and that according to defendant's own witnesses it was extremely difficult to find the path at present. A remarkable piece of evidence was given by Mr [Leopold, son of the Admiral] Maxse on the previous day that when the property was sold to plaintiff in 1886 there was no suggestion of any path across the park. If there had been such a public right of way it was extraordinary that it was not mentioned on that occasion. Country people were in the habit of making paths across other people's land, and the owners had not taken the trouble to interfere with them in the present case.

Mr Justice Kekewich said there was no question of law in this case, and as it was simply a matter of fact he, as jury, could give his verdict so to speak without leaving the box. A vast body of the defendant's evidence pointed to the fact that there was for a very long time a continuous user of the path in the indicated line on the map. There was no doubt also that this user had been to a certain extent discontinued of late years for various reasons. But that went for nothing, and must be disregarded, once it was found that there was sufficient evidence of user in times gone by. If there was a public right of way then there is a public right of way still, and it was perfectly immaterial to say that the user had been discontinued to a great extent in later years. He had no doubt as to what the verdict should be. He decided on the evidence as regarded the user. The action as framed was merely an action to restrain a trespass justified by a public right of way. He thought it would be a very great pity if he left any room for future litigation or dispute. If he refused the injunction and dismissed the action it would be a strictly technical way of dealing with the case, but he thought the better plan of dealing would be to preface the dismissal by expressing the opinion of the court that a public right of way had been established. If that had been established one must say for what the public right of way existed, and he thought there must be a reference to some document, which might be made in the form of an affidavit in the shape of the materials contained in the document which he had before him. The Court, being of opinion that public right of way had been established over a path lying from a certain point to a certain point in a line indicated on the map, and which should be exhibited on the affidavit, dismissed the action with costs.

Mr Bray said he was quite content with that arrangement. In answer to Mr Warrington, his Lordship said that the path would be a public footway and only a footway. Action dismissed with costs accordingly.

Discussion of the footpath disputes

Czarnikow fell into difficulty twice over issues relating to the route of a footpath crossing his estate.

When Lady Caroline Maxse bought the Effingham Hill estate from the Stringers in 1867, it fell naturally into two separate units lying either side of Critten Lane. This can be seen in the plan attached to the sales particulars of 1867 [SHC Ref: 8630/box 23].

Lady Caroline died in 1886 and her son Admiral Maxse then split the estate. He kept about a quarter – the southern piece of the section west of Critten Lane – and on this he built Dunley Hill House for himself. The remaining three quarters, ie the Effingham Hill mansion and its grounds and estate, he sold to Czarnikow. So far, the relevant paperwork for this 1886 sale has not emerged but the extent of what Czarnikow bought, and by deduction what Maxse kept, can be seen in the Effingham Hill estate plan included in sales particulars of 1911 after Czarnikow's death [ELHG Archive].

In theory the 1886 split was a relatively straightforward transaction. Following the sale the Czarnikows and the Maxses were neighbours. Their plots were largely separated by Critten Lane, but they shared a boundary (marked below in red) to the north of Admiral Maxse's new estate. Ten years after the conveyance they came into gentlemanly conflict over the route of a footpath. The way people were crossing Czarnikow's section was impacting Maxse. Part of the problem was that relevant information had apparently not been disclosed on the 1886 sales particulars.

According to the plan of 1867, an uncontentious route for locals travelling east-west, say from Dorking to East Horsley, was from the pair of cottages then called Dingle Dell and Haneys, south down High Barn Lane to Dog Kennel Green, and from there westward until they met and crossed Critten Lane; then northward to enter a narrow strip of woodland called Primrose Rew; and then on westwards along a track between fields. This route obliged people to traverse a considerable number of dog-legs. In later proceedings, this is what is meant by 'the old route' (marked below in green).

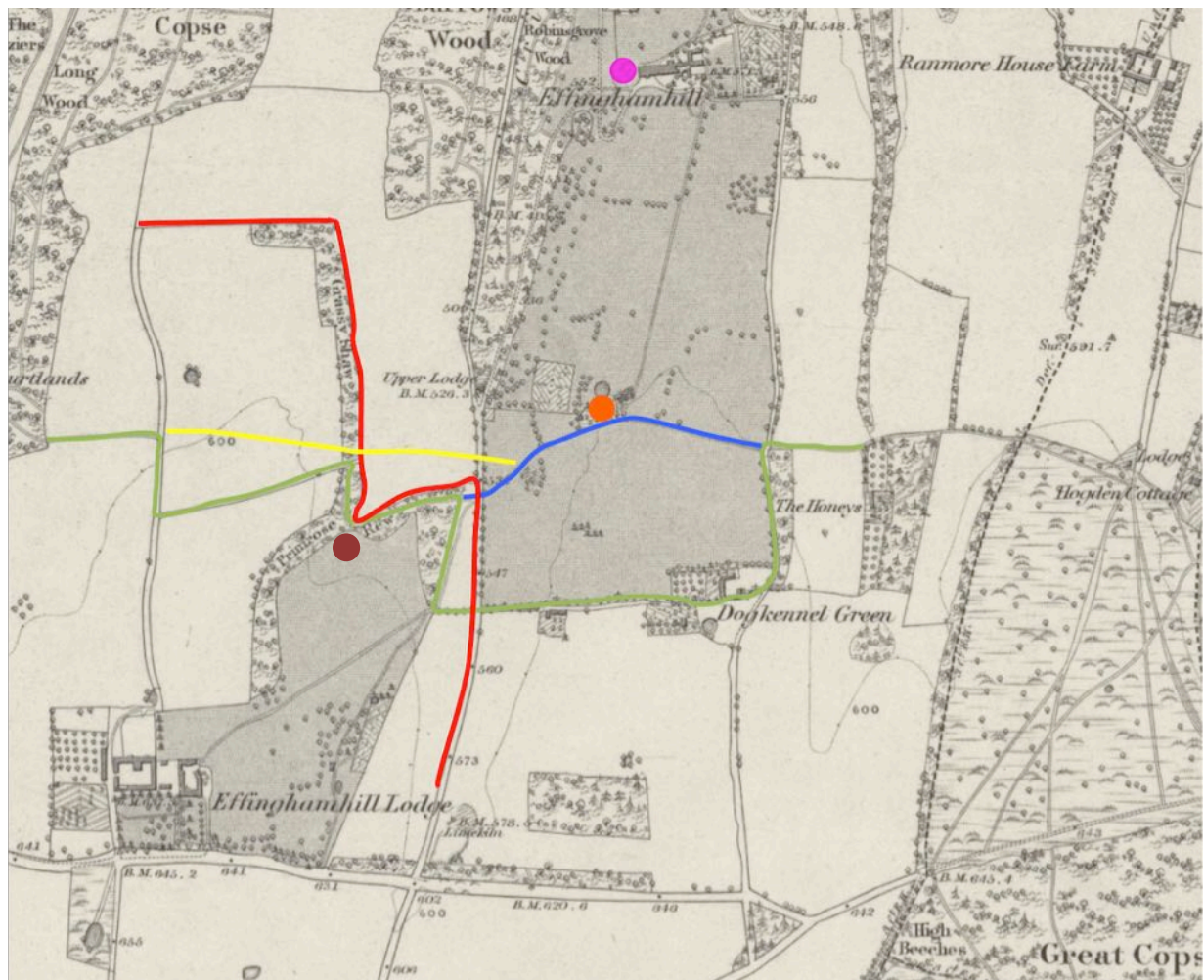


Figure 61 OS map of 1869-73 showing the relevant area of Effingham Hill; the main house is marked by ● .

- the 'old route' through Dog Kennel Green and Primrose Rew ●
- the short cut passing the Keeper's cottage ● to create the 'new route'
- part of the boundary post-1886 between Maxse's land (to the left) and Czarnikow's (to the right)
- the short cut making the route even more direct, crossing open fields and avoiding Primrose Rew

When Captain Tucker, 'late of the Royal Engineers' was in the area recording data for the Ordnance Survey 6" map surveyed in 1869, published in 1873, he saw and noted the route above, but he also saw and noted an alternative route. This OS map can be viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102347481>.

He observed that locals had beaten through a shorter path, extending a track which had originally led only to an estate cottage. (This building is identified in the 1867 sales particulars as a 'cottage' but in the 1911 sales particulars as the 'Keeper's cottage', ie pinning down a key location). After leaving Haney's, walkers had been going down the track to this cottage, proceeding from there due westward across an open field of the estate, and exiting onto Critten Lane by a gate south of the Upper Lodge (or Stone Lodge). This was much shorter. From this point they could cross at a nearer point into Primrose Rew (and into what would later become Maxse's land), saving more distance as they moved onward. Captain Tucker did not label this path 'FP' on the OS map, which would have indicated a formal route, and the recording of the line did not by itself confer any rights on the public. It was just a track; he saw it and he drew it. For the purposes of later argument, this was the 'new route'. The short cut past the Keeper's cottage is marked in blue on Figure 61.

Apparently Lady Maxse allowed this new track to continue to be used. Thus it would have been in use when Czarnikow bought the estate, but he later said that it was not marked on the estate map provided to him. From Maxse's point of view when he came to reside at Dunley Hill, the 'new route' was not particularly a problem. It meant that people were on Dunley Hill land for less distance and using a route which largely sheltered them from his view.

However, by the time of the OS 6" map revised in 1894-5, the situation had changed again and probably to the dissatisfaction of both Czarnikow and Maxse. Mr Prosser, the surveyor who visited at that time, recorded that going westwards, after passing 'the cottage' the path had shifted from its earlier line and was taking an even more direct route (marked in yellow in Figure 61) to Critten Lane. Once it reached Critten Lane it cut out Primrose Rew altogether, to cross Admiral Maxse's land not on the track between fields but directly across the centre of a field. Critically, this time Prosser labelled the route with 'F.P.', implying a public right of way. This OS map can be viewed at <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101437156>.

Although surveyed in 1894-5 this map was not published until 1897, but a 25" map revised c1895 had been published c1896. It might be the case that in 1896 both Czarnikow and Maxse were aware of an official right of way apparently being confirmed across their lands. Be that as it may, in the second half of 1896 Czarnikow made his first attempt to try to block off the new route across his section, and then later, when this failed, he tried to make sure people knew they did not have 'a right' to use it. That failed too.

The first attempt made in 1896 involved 'stopping up' the 'new route' with 6-foot wire netting. This would have the effect of returning people to the longer 'old' route, a consequence of which was that to leave Critten Lane they had to cross a small field using one of the entrance routes to the Dunley Hill estate itself, go through the whole length of Primrose Rew and then track between fields – spending longer on Maxse's land and some of it in very public view. The controversy which arose and the resolution of the matter are laid out in the Effingham Parish Council Minutes of 4 September and 14 December 1896. The Minutes can be viewed via <https://www.effinghamparishcouncil.gov.uk>. They reveal that Admiral Maxse had asked his solicitors White and Sons of Dorking to contact the Dorking Highways Authority about a problem caused by Mr Czarnikow blocking off a footpath across his (Czarnikow's) land. Maxse wanted the 'new route' opened up again. The Highways Authority tried to deflect this; they told Messrs White to contact the Parish Council.

As luck would have it, one of the parish councillors at that time (he served from 1894 to the end of the 1896-97 year) was William Beattie, Mr Czarnikow's bailiff, and doubtless he was able to advise the Council about the history of the paths. Consequently the Parish Council replied to the District Surveyor and included the result of its researches (some punctuation amended for the sake of clarity):

'It appears that the alleged right of way is of comparatively recent origin, say within twenty years. Previous to that time, there was a right of way to the same point a little to the South which is shown on the Ordnance Parish Map. The Public showing a disposition to leave it and substitute a shorter cut. Lady Maxse then the Owner of the Land closed the old way and allowed the new shorter cut to take its place, but it does not appear that any formal permission was attained for this alteration, or public Notice given. Subsequently, say about ten years, a portion of the Property was sold by Admiral Maxse, to Mr. Czarnikow, and on the plans of the sale, I understand the old right of way was shown, while the new one was not; the former [old] is now on Admiral Maxse Land, the latter [new] on Mr Czarnikow. Quite recently Mr Czarnikow has run six foot wire netting around the top of his portion of the Land, which

has the effect of stopping the new right of way, and it is of this that Admiral Maxse now make[s] complaint.’

Following this the Parish Council remarked that they saw no reason to get involved in the dispute since ‘as required by sec. 13 of the Act no application has been made to this Council for their consent for changing of this road or alleged right of way.’

Maxse’s complaint may have backfired on him. Once the Highway Authority began to investigate, it was bound to want the original path reinstated. At the following meeting of the Parish Council, the Minutes record ‘Letter read from the Dorking Highway Authority respecting footpath Effingham Hill, the Rural District Council have requested Admiral Maxse to reopen the original footpath for Public use.’ But Czarnikow had to back down too. A small item in *The Advertiser and Post* for 24 December 1896 reports ‘The Clerk read a letter he had received from Mr William Beattie, Mr Czarnikow’s agent, stating that the footpath at Effingham which had been stopped had now been re opened.’

This meant that both routes were apparently available for use thenceforward, but only the older one was ‘authorised’. The new one was presumably ‘permissive’, which is to say that Czarnikow as the landowner had the right to close it off at least once a year to prove that it was used only with his explicit permission. The public could not claim a ‘right of way’ – yet.

1902-3

About five years later the next episode of this effectively unresolved situation issue blew up. This time it related only to Czarnikow’s land and it was initiated by Czarnikow locking a gate at the Critten Lane end of the new route. This matter took some time to play out. It becomes first visible at Effingham’s Annual Parish Meeting on 26 March 1902. The original Minutes (starting on page 3 of the pdf) can be read at

<https://www.effinghamparishcouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/1900-04-Parish-Meetings.pdf>

‘It was moved by Mr. W. Gadd seconded by Mr. Thos. Cox that this meeting request the Parish Council to call the attention of the Rural District Council (Highway Authority) to the obstruction of Footpath, by the locking of a gate, leading from Critten Lane across Mr. Czarnikow’s Park to Ranmore Common. Mr. Gadd further stated that Mr. Maxse [Mr Leopold Maxse, son of the Admiral] would lock his gate on the West side of Critten Lane, if the obstruction was not removed. Being put to the meeting it was Unanimous’.

Mr William Gadd was employed at Polesden Lacey and re-appears in the story later. Mr Maxse presumably felt that if Czarnikow was not going to allow access to his land, Maxse need not put up with it either.

The matter was duly referred to the Dorking Highway Authority, which wrote to Mr Czarnikow for information. In the section covering matters before the Dorking Highway Authority, a report in the *Surrey Mirror and County Post* of 20 May 1902 states:

‘THE ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION AT EFFINGHAM.

MR. Czarnikow’s agents wrote that they had heard from Mr. Czarnikow, who had been in possession of the Effingham Hill Estate for 16 years, that there had never been *a right of way* [emphasis added] across his property at the point in question. – The Clerk [of the Highways Board] was directed to write to the Parish Council asking for further information.’

Presumably requests to Czarnikow to remove the gate or open it were tried without success. At some point the Highway’s Board’s Surveyor Mr Rapley deployed his official powers and broke the gate open. This was perhaps the only way to test the issue of whether the route was an authorised public right of way, and to settle it. Mr Czarnikow did not pick up the argument about that aspect. He focused on the issue of trespass, and took Dorking Rural District Council to the High Court.

The next we hear is the very full newspaper account of the court case heard in November 1903, transcribed above. As is typical in such cases and still done today, countless persons, many of them ancient, were wheeled out before the court to share their knowledge and memories on both sides of the argument. The judge’s verdict was that no trespass had been committed, because testimony given to the court established that there had been so much regular use of the route that it had effectively become a footpath over which the public had rights of way, and it should be marked as such on future documents. The judge confirmed to Mr Warrington, Czarnikow’s KC, that it would only be a footpath, not a bridleway. Thus it remains to this day – it is FP 125 Effingham in the Surrey Public Rights of Way network.

APPENDIX II

*Reporting of Caesar Czarnikow's Death and Funeral***Transcript 1: *Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser*, 24 April 1909**

DEATH OF MR. CZARNIKOW.

The parish of Effingham has sustained a very severe loss, by the death of Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, who was found dead in his bed at his residence in Eaton Square, early on Saturday morning.

The deceased gentleman was one of the largest sugar brokers of the day. His end was quite unexpected, for, although 72 years of age, none of his faculties were in the least impaired, and he attended to business duties at his office on Friday evening, controlling a business which had grown so tremendously that it threw an intricate network over almost every part of the world, the firm having branches at the present time at New York, Glasgow, and Liverpool. Heart failure was the cause of his death. From small beginnings 50 years ago Mr. Czarnikow built up a concern which during recent years has had a turnover of many millions. He himself had become immensely wealthy. In the year that he came to London from Germany to take up a small position in a banking house he launched out in business for himself. An extraordinary foresight was the secret of his success. His foreshadowing of market movements was regarded by rivals as being almost uncanny.

He rose at six o'clock daily right up to the time of his death. Before breakfast, when in residence at Effingham Hill House, he would wander among his greenhouses, being passionately fond of flowers, and then catch a train so as to reach his desk in London by nine o'clock. If in town he would turn to business before his morning meal. All day long he would hold the reins of his great business, and even after he had left Mincing Lane he would be working out details of the next day's undertakings. "An unwearable [sic – unwearable?] machine, not a man," was often said of him.

Although so powerful a figure in the markets he was bitterly opposed to wild speculation. "Gambling in commerce is wrong – utterly wrong," he would often declare. Two mottoes were often on his lips – "Live and let live" and "Too many cooks spoil the broth." He held that to drive a hard and legitimate bargain was the spirit of business life. His straightforward manner sometimes offended strangers, but he was by nature peculiarly warm-hearted and generous. To Mansion House funds he was a notable donor, and he distributed very large sums of money in other directions.

THE FUNERAL.

In the presence of an immense concourse of relatives and friends, as well as representatives of the various firms with which the deceased gentleman had been associated, the funeral of Mr. Czarnikow took place at Effingham on Wednesday afternoon. The body was conveyed by rail from Waterloo to Leatherhead, where it was placed on an open car, two others, containing the large number of beautiful floral tributes, following. The mourners and other friends arrived from London by special train shortly before the hour of service. The church was crowded, and the representative character of the congregation, including, as it did, many well known City men, showed the wide respect in which Mr. Czarnikow was held. The service was choral; at the commencement the organist played "O Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn). The Vicar (the Rev. E. F. Bayly), officiated, and during the service the hymns, "Now the labourer's task is o'er" and "On the Resurrection Morning" were sung. As the body was conveyed from the church to the graveside Chopin's "Marche Funèbre" was played, while the choir sang Nunc Dimittis. The grave was lined with primroses, violets and maidenhair fern, the work having been done by Mr. J. H. Keat, under the supervision of Mr. A. Alderman, the head gardener at Effingham Hill. The body was enclosed in an elm shell and lead coffin, the outer case being of polished oak, with brass fittings. The inscription was: "Caesar Czarnikow, born 2nd October, 1837, died 17th April, 1909."

The principal mourners were:— Mr. and Mrs. Horace Czarnikow (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Jenkinson (daughter), Master Bobby Jenkinson (grandson), Miss Jenkinson (Crowborough), and Admiral Stewart. Among others present were:— Sir Richard Martin, Sir William Tate, Sir Edgar Speyer, Mr. Ganzoni and Mr. R. D. Hughes (two of the executors and trustees), Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., Mr. J. A. Ross, Mr. S. C. Bristowe, Mr. J. H. Macnair (representing Mr. C. E. Lambert), Mr. Alfred Tate, Mr. Edwin Tate, Mr. Arthur Bird, Dr. Procter, Mr. C. F. Leach, Mr. R. H. Lindam, Messrs. R. W. Sharples, Lagemann, Westrik and Nieberg (partners in Messrs. Czarnikow and Co.), Mr. Rundle [sic – Randel] Mainwaring, Mr. W. Rowstone, Mr. F. C. Tiarks, Mr. Arthur H. Brandt, Mr. James Currie, Mr. E. D. White (Liverpool), Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. A. T. Jenkinson, Messrs. A. Dilley, C. E. Burchett, C. Doddman [sic – Dodman], T. Jenner, T. West, E. Seekins, Weale, and E. Loxley (tradesmen and others of the district), the heads of all departments of the estate (including Mr. Alderman and Mr. E. H. Thompson), members of the office staff, household servants and employees, etc. Eight ticket examiners from Waterloo also attended in uniform.

The wreaths numbered nearly two hundred and fifty, several being received from various parts of the Continent. They were sent by, among others: Mrs. Czarnikow (widow), Mr. Horace Czarnikow, Mrs. Jenkinson, Master Bobby Jenkinson, Miss Sybil Phillips, Sir John Aird, Sir Richard and Lady Martin, Lady Strathcona, Sir Thomas and Lady Sutherland, Sir Hubert and Lady Von Herkomer, Sir Edgar Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Randle Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Messrs. William and Robert D. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Basil A. Goad (Banstead), Mr. and Mrs. E. Goad (Chipstead), Lady and the Misses Jourdain, Mr. F. Hue Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Holt Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pauling, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lindam, Mr. [Alfred?] and Mr. Edwin Tait, Mrs. Ross, the office staff at Mincing Lane, the Liverpool office staff, Effingham Cricket Club, tradesmen of the district, servants at Eaton Square, employees at the Effingham Hill Estate, the head gardener and staff, household servants at Lamport Grange, servants at Cranford Hall, etc. The funeral arrangements in London were carried out by Messrs. Trollope and Colls, and at Effingham by Mr. C. Butcher.

Transcript 2 (partial): *The Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, 24 April 1909

DEATH OF MR. CZARNIKOW

Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, lord of the manor of Effingham [East Court], and a well-known Colonial broker, was found dead in bed at his town house, 103, Eaton Square, on Saturday morning. His end was quite unexpected, for although 72 years of age, he had maintained fairly good health, and was attending to business at his offices, Market Buildings, Mincing Lane, until six o'clock the previous evening. At that time, indeed, he appeared to be very cheerful, and when he retired to bed at night he was in good spirits. Death was found to be due to a heart attack.

Mr. Czarnikow was a native of the small principality of Sondershausen, in Germany, and as a young man came to London to seek his fortune. He spent some time with a firm of brokers, and then established a Colonial broker's business on his own account. From obscure beginnings the firm gradually extended its operations, until today it is one of the largest of its kind in the world. He was a naturalised Englishman and had been in business in the City for over 30 [but actually 48] years. Twenty-one years ago he purchased the large estate at Effingham, and made Effingham Hill his country residence. Deceased leaves a widow, one son and one daughter.

The news of Mr. Czarnikow's death came as a great shock to the people of Effingham, and many have been the expressions of sincere regret at the loss which his death means to the neighbourhood. A gentleman of great generosity, he gave his liberal support to all the local charities, the funds of the church in the parish and the various village organisations.

THE FUNERAL.

This account is very similar to that given in the first transcript but has a few additional details of note: the church was crowded to overflowing; on every hand were beautiful floral tributes; the last rites at the graveside were given in the presence of an assembly covering the whole of one side of the churchyard.



Figure 62 The grave of Caesar and Louisa in St Lawrence churchyard, Effingham; the inscription reads 'R.I.P. To the memory of Caesar Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill Born October 2nd 1838 Died April 17th 1909 "In the midst of life we are in death." Also Louisa Czarnikow, widow of the above. Died April 29th 1911 aged 70 years.'

APPENDIX III

*Reporting of Louisa Czarnikow's Death and Funeral***Transcript 1: *The Surrey Times*, 6 May 1911**

DEATH OF MRS. CZARNIKOW.

Funeral at Effingham.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Louisa Czarnikow, widow of the late Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill, which occurred at her town house, 7, Lygon Place, on Saturday. The deceased lady, who was 70 years of age, had been in failing health for only a week, and the end was quite unexpected. For 24 years she resided at Effingham, where she did much good work in an unostentatious manner, but on the death of her husband she went to live in London. Much sympathy is felt for her son and daughter in their bereavement. The son, Mr. Horace Czarnikow, has been in Spain, and was expected to arrive home yesterday (Friday).

The funeral took place at Effingham Church on Thursday, the deceased lady being interred in the same grave as her husband. The grave had been lined with aubretia purperia, white arabis and moss by Mr. Whitaker, gardener in the employ of Mrs [Ada] Jenkinson. Early in the morning a service was conducted at 7, Lygon Place, by Canon Storrs, and the coffin was conveyed to Effingham by the 11.2 a.m. train, being placed in the church on arrival. There was a large attendance of sympathisers at the church, mostly residents of the village. The Rev. E. F. Bayly (Rector [sic - Vicar] of the parish) conducted the service, the first part of which was held in the church. The hymn 'Peace, perfect peace' and 'On the Resurrection morning,' and the 90th Psalm were sung, whilst the organist (Mr. R. W. H. Curtis) played 'O rest in the Lord' at the close of the service. At the graveside the choir rendered the Nunc Dimittis. The body was contained in a leaden shell, and the oak coffin bore the inscription: 'Louisa Czarnikow, died April 29th, 1911, aged 70 years.' The mourners were Mrs. Jenkinson (daughter), Miss Jenkinson (grand-daughter), Miss Goodhart, Miss Persse, Miss Fullard (companion to the deceased) and the servants at Effingham Hill and 7, Lygon Place. Among those also present were Mr F. Hewetson, Mr. E. Tate, Mr. J. G. Colmer (executor of the late Mr. Czarnikow), Messrs. C. W. Lagemann, J. C. Ganzoni and H. Nieberg (partners of the late Mr. Czarnikow), Mr. R. D. Hughes (late secretary of Mr. Czarnikow), Messrs. A. Alderman (former head gardener at Effingham Hill), Baxter, Clack, West, Coleman, Dilley and Richards.

Several beautiful wreaths from near relatives were buried with the coffin, and other floral tributes were sent by Lord and Lady Strathcona, Lady MacDonell and Miss MacDonell, Sir John and Lady Aird, Sir Henry and Lady Green, Sir Wm. and Lady Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Deneke, Mrs. D. Sellar, A. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pauling, Frank H. Townsend and C. F. Worters, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Sannyer Atkin, Miss Mallock, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Emilie T. Evans, Mrs. and the Misses Lambert, Mr. T. Westrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. White Todd, the servants at Lamport Grange, Mrs. Ganzoni, Mr. J. Ganzoni and Mr. J. C. Ganzoni, indoor and outdoor servants at Crayford Hall, Frank Hewetson, Mrs. G. Purser and Miss Purser, Mr. J. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Manuel Rionda, the household at 7, Lygon Place, and Mr. and Mrs. Clack, Mr. Manuel Rionda, Sir John Aird, the Rev. E. F. Bayly, Mrs. J. Holmes Poulter, Mr. and Mrs. Colmer, Effingham Hill staff, Mr. Christopher Schofield and Miss Hannay, Mr. H. Nieberg.

Transcript 2: *The Surrey Advertiser*, 8 May 1911

DEATH OF MRS. CZARNIKOW

We regret to announce the death, which took place recently at her town house, 7, Lygon Place, of Mrs. Maria [sic – Louisa!] Czarnikow, widow of the late Mr. Caezar [sic – Caesar] Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill. Mrs. Czarnikow had been ailing for about a week, but it was not thought that she was seriously ill, and her death came somewhat suddenly. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Czarnikow removed to London, but she maintained her interest in the parish, and was always ready to assist any good object. To the church and its organisations in particular she was a generous benefactress. The funeral at Effingham on Thursday afternoon was preceded by a service at 7, Lygon Place, conducted by Canon Storrs, of St. Peter's Church ...

The remainder of this account is very similar to that given in the first transcript above.

APPENDIX IV

*Reporting of Horace Czarnikow's Illness, Death and Inquest***Transcript: *The Banbury Guardian*, 28 September 1933**

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. HORACE CZARNIKOW.

ACCIDENT WITH PETROL LIGHTER

BLOOD POISONING FOLLOWS BURNS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Horace Czarnikow, until a few months ago the tenant of Farnborough Hall, Banbury, which occurred on Tuesday morning last week, at Enbridge, Woolton Hill, Newbury.

Mr. Czarnikow, who was 68 years of age, had suffered from paralysis for the past two years, and had been wheeled about in an invalid chair. On September 4th, at seven o'clock in the evening, the deceased gentleman, who was a heavy smoker, had settled down in bed with his pipe and papers when he had an accident with his petrol lighter as a result of which his pyjamas became alight and he sustained burns on his chest and abdomen. His male attendant had refilled the lighter and warned Mr. Czarnikow to be careful with it. The attendant went into an adjacent room for a minute or two, and noticing the smoke rushed back into the room. He extinguished the fire and applied first aid to his master.

Dr. Simmons, of Newbury, was called in and treated Mr. Czarnikow for the burns and also obtained a history of his illness from his regular medical attendant in London. Death took place, as stated, in the early hours of Tuesday last week.

At the inquest held at "Enbridge" on Wednesday evening, before the Hampshire County Coroner, Colonel J. T. P. Clarke, who sat without a jury, a verdict that death was due to paralysis of the spinal cord and blood poisoning following accidental burns, was recorded.

Mr. Czarnikow was the only son of the late Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill, Surrey, and was educated at Harrow and Brasenose, Oxford. In 1921 he went to live at Hollington, which he purchased from Mr. F. Festus Kelly. Some few years since he came to Farnborough Hall, Banbury, where he lived until last March, when he took Enbridge furnished for six months from Mrs. de la Salle, and only recently purchased Burlyns from the executors of the late Mrs. Fryer.

He leaves a widow and one married daughter, Mrs. Wadham.

At the inquest on Wednesday evening Captain Edward Wadham, 16th Lancers stationed at Tidworth, said Mr. Czarnikow was his father-in-law, was 68 years of age and resided at "Enbridge", Woolton Hill. He was and always had been of independent means. Witness had seen him fairly frequently over the last two years. He had been a confirmed invalid most of the time of a paralytic nature and had had a man-servant to do for him for the last twelve months. Everything had to be done for him and he could not move alone. Captain Wadham said he last saw Mr. Czarnikow alive on Sunday and he had heard he had had a burn about a fortnight ago.

Dr. C. A. Simmons, of Newbury, stated he first attended Mr. Czarnikow professionally on September 4th, and had since conferred with his regular medical attendant, Dr. Phillips, of 71, Egerton Gardens, London, from whom he had obtained a history of the case. When witness was called in on September 4th he directed his attention particularly to burns on Mr. Czarnikow's chest, abdomen and fingers, which he treated until his death, which took place at 2.50 [or 2.30] a.m. on Tuesday. It was impossible to say whether the burn of itself accelerated the death, but he was worse afterwards. It was not a severe burn, a normal person would have recovered. He would say the burn reacted by toxæmia (blood poisoning) rather than shock, and he treated him for toxæmia in respect of the burn and somewhat under direction for his general illness. In his opinion the cause of death was sclerosis of the spinal cord with general arterio sclerosis and secondary cause toxæmia following the burn.

Charles Burrows said he had been a male attendant for twenty years. He was engaged on September 9th last year to look after Mr. Czarnikow and remained in his employ until September 11th [this year]. Mr. Czarnikow was practically helpless and he had to do everything for him. On September 4th he brought deceased to his room and the groom helped him to lift him into his bed about 6.45. After getting him settled, witness filled his pipe-lighter with petrol and told him to be careful as it had been refilled. He saw him settled with his pipe and papers and then went into the adjacent room for two minutes. Noticing smoke he rushed back into the room and found Mr. Czarnikow's pyjamas slightly burning on his chest and abdomen. The pipe-lighter was still aflame on the table nearby and a small clock had also caught alight. Witness said he put the fire out and applied first aid. Mr. Czarnikow used to smoke all day long. He had plenty of use in his hands and could fill his own pipe and use the lighter. He used to play with the lighter and witness had often warned him about it. On this occasion he found the lighter unscrewed at the bottom.

The Coroner recorded a verdict that death was due to sclerosis of the spinal cord and toxæmia from an accidental burn.

The funeral took place on Thursday at Woolton Hill Church.

APPENDIX V

Reporting of the Laundry Fire at Effingham Hill in 1891

Transcript: *The Dorking Advertiser*, 12 September 1891

FIRE AT MR. CZARNIKOW'S.

DORKING ALARMED AT MIDNIGHT.

[BY ONE WHO TURNED OUT.]

Monday is washing day at Mr. Czarnikow's. Very homely, I know; but the simple fact. Of course you do not bethink you of a homely tub or two brought for an hour or so into the midst of the kitchen. In the stately homes of England everything is on scale. Washing day at Czarnikow's means that the walls of a one storeyed building on the home farm, specially built for laundry purposes and known as the laundry, are ringing – not wringing, please, Mr. Comp [ie the type compositor] – with the sounds of toil. What an array of linen clean and white. Where does it all come from? And what time its cleaning occupies. If only they would use – but no, we must draw the line at advertising soaps freely, though folks do sometimes in the blandest way desire free advertisements of other sorts.

Up to ten or eleven o'clock on Monday night the workers rub-a-dubbed at the laundry, and even then something accomplished, something done, had not earned a night's repose, or was not to have it. For somehow the linen became alight. This does not seem to have been through the overheating of a flue. The cause is a mystery. Not long after midnight flames were seen and alarm was at once raised. In a wonderfully short time, to use the words of young Horniblow, the bringer of the news to Dorking, a "little village" had gathered. Mr. Czarnikow was himself on the spot. Water from a tank of large capacity nearby was used in rapid succession of buckets full. An entrance being forced – iron bars being broken for the purpose – masses of linen from the laundry were saved. Then with great cleverness and good judgment the three or four who chiefly directed, including the bailiff and the electrical machinery engineer, set about restricting the scope of the fire. Two cottages adjoin the laundry at either end. Attacking the flanks the workers so cut away the ends of the laundry building as to starve the flame. It could not get at more than the laundry. Thus baffled it "took it out" of what premises it had a hold of and burnt its fiercest till the laundry roof had fallen in. There you have the tale of the night. The laundry was burnt out, but the cottages were saved and the house hard by containing the machinery for the electric lighting of the mansion was not reached. Naturally the fear of its being attacked added an element of its own to the consternation. Things would indeed have been amiss had virtual darkness made its invasion. Especially on that night.

For that night *was* dark. Young Horniblow of the stables found that. Suddenly roused and told to ride to Dorking, and finding his bold request to have the bailiff's own horse acceded to, this impetuous youth tore at breakneck speed over the far spreading Ranmore Common, and though scarcely anything was visible ten yards off as other than a looming shadow. By one of the lodges of the Denbies estate he rode, and hastily told the occupant, Mr. Beasley, of the fire at Effingham, and asked that the Ranmore fire engine might be sent on. Then on with wild career to Dorking. Down the steep and stony roadway, by which one nears the gas works, he rushed, galloped up the West and High Street. One sharp cry of fire aroused the neighbourhood. P. C. Attfield whom the rider passed hastened to ring the bell, while Horniblow went to call the Captain and several of the fire brigade men whose houses he knew. A few minutes after two o'clock the warning bell was heard, and very quickly after its first soundings all was bustle near the Engine House. A small crowd of non-brigade public assembled. The most scrupulous interpretation of the duties of his post could hardly force a Local Board Chairman to the conclusion that he must turn out at two o'clock in the morning to hear what the fire bell had to say. But Mr. Howard Chaldecott was nevertheless of the observing company.

Horses were soon brought – a pair from the Red Lion and a pair from the Wheatsheaf. Off went the engines with a goodly muster of Brigade men. Mr. Shearburn, Captain of the Brigade, and his son Mr. George Shearburn, drove in a trap. When the engines had reached the bridge across the South Eastern Railway another horseman rode up to them from Effingham with the word 'not required' and thus the horses were spared what would have been for them a toilsome journey indeed. The Captain and his son preferred to ride over and examine the place and perhaps give that best aid in direction which is only

possible to experience. They will not soon forget that Common ride; they could scarcely see the direction of the white road.

The Ranmore engine, I believe, did not start. Perhaps the word 'not required' was brought to these workers when they were on the point of leaving. As regards damage perhaps £300 will put things as they were.

APPENDIX VI

The portrait of Caesar and the paintings that he owned

The portrait of Czarnikow

It was natural that a successful business tycoon such as Caesar Czarnikow would have wanted his portrait taken, and his artist of choice was Hubert Herkomer (1849-1914). Herkomer had a very productive studio relatively nearby at Bushey. It is probable that some of the sittings would have taken place at Effingham, and some in Herkomer's studio. Despite extensive searches however, currently the date of the portrait cannot be fixed with absolute precision. As it does not appear in Herkomer's sitter books or records up to 1900, it is probably between 1900 when Czarnikow was about 62, and his death in 1909.

'Herkomer was notorious in terms of keeping records, and he was very prolific with his portraits.' [Pat Woollard, Joint Art Curator, Bushey Museum, pers. comm. 2016.]

'His portraiture work, was purely business for him, to allow him to pursue many other diverse interests. Many hundreds of portraits were therefore 'unrecorded'. There is no definitive Catalogue.' [Mike Bucknole, pers. comm. 2017.]

There are several reasons why Herkomer would have appealed to Czarnikow as his artist of choice. For a start, they were fellow German expats. Each had come to England as a very young man and worked extremely hard to carve out success here. Herkomer's father had been a very talented Bavarian wood-carver. The family had known great poverty but when Hubert was a child the family first moved to the USA, then Paris, then England. His artistic talent was obvious. From 1866 he studied art at South Kensington (coincidentally at about the same time as Susan Muir Mackenzie was there, although he was much younger than she was). He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1869 when he was only 20. He went on to develop a flourishing portrait practice and captured the image of an enormous number of successful financiers, businessmen, judges and the like – a clientele which was not the aristocracy. This funded his pioneering interests, in photography, film, theatre and music and also in a different genre of painting, social realism, for which both then and today he is most celebrated. These were paintings of the poor, ill, frightened, wounded, dispossessed: the working class and ethnic minorities. The settings were rural villages, hospitals, workhouses. The dignity of the sitters and instinctive sympathy which the paintings evoked made them very powerful.

Highly energetic, Herkomer became immensely successful in the art establishment. He was invited to join all major art Academies and became Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford University. Among other distinctions and honours, in 1899 he was ennobled by King Otto of Bavaria and in 1907 knighted by King Edward VII.

His portrait of Czarnikow is a wonderfully 'speaking' image. It does not unduly airbrush Czarnikow's appearance; it does capture the directness and vigor of a successful self-made businessman. The setting and the various attributes combine to indicate several spheres of activity. Czarnikow is presented not at the office but as if in his study, his desk cluttered by paperwork alongside the trappings of domestic life such as a vase of his beloved flowers, a candlestick, framed photographs.

It may be that Herkomer and Czarnikow liked each other more than just the courtesies required for a successful business arrangement of artist-and-sitter. When Czarnikow died, Herkomer and his wife sent a personal wreath to the funeral, and later to Louisa's.

The Lambeth Archives holds, in its Clapham Antiquarian Society Collection, 'a negative of a photograph of a framed painting of a man identified in the catalogue as Caesar Czarnikow'. It is monochrome, creased and over-exposed, and the Archivist there has confirmed to ELHG that it was just a photograph of the same framed Herkomer painting discussed above. It therefore adds nothing to our current knowledge about the portrait.

Czarnikow's collection of paintings

Apart from the commissioning of his own portrait, two sources give us further insight into artworks owned by Caesar Czarnikow. We are left however with a conundrum: was he a connoisseur, the owner of a collection of paintings assembled for their artistic merit, appeal and doubtless value? Or was he just someone who needed a lot of artworks to cover the walls at his properties?

A suggestion of the former, that Czarnikow may have owned some valuable paintings, emerged via snippets on the web. The first painting in question is a portrait of Margaret of Anhalt (1487-1521), second wife of John the Constant of Saxony, by Lucas Cranach the Elder. It is thought variously to have been painted in 1513 as a marriage portrait; or alternatively in 1526 according to the artist's insignia painted at the corner.

According to the site https://lucascranach.org/en/PRIVATE_NONE-P185/ the painting passed from Caesar to his son Horace, and then to Mrs Margot Perry, Horace's daughter, and then by descent within the family. In 2004 surviving descendants of Czarnikow sold it and it was bought by Ken Thomson, the Canadian newspaper proprietor and art collector known in Britain as Lord Thomson; at the time of his death in 2006 he was the richest person in Canada and the 'ninth richest person in the world'. He intended to donate it to the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto, but it was refused an export licence (ie to Canada from Britain). When Thomson died the painting stayed in the family collection of some 2,000 items. It was apparently sent to Canada on a three-year temporary loan. Its current whereabouts are unclear but in 2018 it was still in a private collection.



Figure 63 *Margaret of Anhalt.*

A very similar painting to the above is of Margaretha Luther, the mother of Martin Luther, also by Cranach the Elder. The original of the portrait painted in 1527 is in the Wartburg Institute, Eisenach along with a companion portrait of Luther's father, Hans. A copy was produced by Christoff Leutloff after 1580 of the original and can be viewed at https://lucascranach.org/en/DE_SHLM_NONE-008/. This copy is said online to have been 'in the possession of J Czarnikow after 1842'. It is now in a private collection but on loan to the Schloss Gottorf in Schleswig.



Figure 64 *Margaretha Luther.*

While it is tempting to believe that either or both of these might have been family heirlooms that had somehow joined his family via the link to Germany and were proudly displayed on the walls in Effingham, there are many obstacles to this theory. J Czarnikow may or may not have been referring to Julius Caesar Czarnikow who would have been only four in 1842, and there is currently no evidence that the second painting was ever in England; even if one or both were, Czarnikow had more than one house. The similarity between them may perhaps suggest that they came at one time from a common family source, but currently we can go no further than that.

The second source is a photograph of the interior of Effingham Hill House. After Czarnikow died, his executors attempted to auction the house on 7 July 1909. This did not succeed so they left the house on the market. By September 1911 it had still not sold and they attempted an auction for a second time. In preparation for this they produced a booklet describing the property illustrated by several photographs. The only interior view is of the entrance hall and shows the walls densely hung with paintings, prints and other *objets d'art*. One may assume that this was how it had looked in the time of JCC and Louisa, and that the grander rooms in the house would have displayed many paintings. Of the ones we can see in the entrance hall, two have been identified. Some way up the stairs to the right is a print of *The Rape of the*

Daughters of Leucippus, a painting by the Flemish artist Rubens, c1617. The image shows the moment when Phoebe and Hilaeira, the two daughters of King Leucippus of Messenia, were abducted by twins Castor and Pollux. The original hangs in the Alte Pinakothek, Munich.



Figure 65 The Hall at Effingham Hill House as it was in 1911, with the Czarnikows' art works still present.



Figure 66 Detail from Figure 65; print of *The Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus*.



Figure 67 The original painting is now in Munich.

On the same staircase, to the left of *The Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus*, is a late 17th century engraving of Poussin's *Moses Striking the Rock* which is an episode from the Old Testament. As a result of this action, water gushes out and revives Moses' followers who were dying of thirst. It brings great joy at the time, but there is a very difficult and tragic consequence, in which God takes Moses's son. The original is in the Hermitage, St Petersburg.



Figure 68 Detail from Figure 65; print of *Moses Striking the Rock*.



Figure 69 The original painting is now in St Petersburg.

Finally, on the back wall of the hall hangs a large genre painting showing a meaningful episode of some sort. It would have been a useful distraction or indeed talking point for anyone waiting in the hall until they could be further admitted. It seems likely to be a late Victorian painting, but it has not so far been identified.

It will be interesting to see whether in time the internet will reveal further information about what happened to Czarnikow's paintings after his death and the sale of the house. An associated line of research may also reveal more about how the wealth generated by other partners and employees of Czarnikow's company led to the assembly of great collections. For instance, a National Museums Scotland report mentions that George Rodgers Macdougall [sic] (1843-1917) 'bequeathed Japanese sword fittings, *netsuke*, and *inro* to the McLean Museum and Art Gallery (Greenock). Macdougall formed a partnership with Ceasar [sic] Czarnikow and transformed Czarnikow's brokerage into one of the largest sugar trading businesses in the world. The profits from this enterprise funded his passion for collecting Japanese artefacts' [V. Tothill, *East Asian Collections in Scottish Museums: Conclusions*, National Museums Scotland, 2020].



Figure 70 Detail from Figure 65; the unidentified painting in the Hall.