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NOTES & QUERIES

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From The Editor

This issue contains notes and articles from past contributors and one new author. We are delighted to include an excerpt from the memoirs of Michael Philip Grove with the permission of the family. Mr Grove's memoirs are a collection of narratives, notes and jottings set down in or about 1974. Editing has been minimal. The memories of a schoolboy in pre-first world war Campden open a window into a long vanished past.

Attention is drawn to the astonishing amount of research into the historic houses of Chipping Campden by the late Peter Gordon. Now in CADHAS archives it will form the foundation of many further lines of research. The opportunity is taken to note with gratitude Peter Gordon's involvement with the setting up of this twice yearly publication.

Additional information is provided by Roger Keight and Geoffrey Lane about their family antecedents, extending the fascinating and unusual connections with the Town. The amusing poem in the last issue – *Vox Clamantis* – is further clarified insofar as the many 'lanes' in Campden are concerned. From time to time, in fact in almost every issue, several items and articles have to be 'bumped' or omitted for reasons of space or to avoid an overabundance of material on one period or topic. The article on trade tokens was written some two years or more ago but its inclusion in this issue has meant the exclusion of several notes. These will turn up later together with other items already in the pipeline. However more articles and notes are needed to keep the flow of interesting and varied topics so please keep sending them. Finally our thanks to those who send in queries and (occasionally) answers.

Editor: Jill Wilson; 14 Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, Glos., GL55 6DB

Queries

If you can contribute a reply to this enquiry please reply (preferably in writing) to the editor or as indicated.

Mr Frank A. Holland was the Clerk to the Parish Council in the 1970's. He is believed to have been involved in the obtaining of the grant of arms to Chipping Campden and its 1974 status as a town. It is understood that he came from London, probably being the same Francis Holland who was the Clerk to the London County Council before the reorganisation of London government in 1965. In Campden he lived in Crofts Brook, Blind Lane, was secretary to the local chamber of trade – and produced the 'Campden Chronicle,' the forerunner of the Campden Bulletin. Can anyone add to this information please? Why and when did he come to Campden? Where and when did he go? [043]

Miss Euraf Griffiths taught in Campden from about September 1944 to June 1946. Her degree in history was from Aberystwyth University and she had previously taught in a Birmingham grammar school. She moved on to teach in London, later to Saffron Walden in Essex and then to a junior school in Wales in 1952. Does anyone remember her? Replies, please, to Carol Jackson, 01386 841440; e-mail cra.jackson@virgin.net [044]

Prisoner of War Camps: information is needed about all those in the vicinity. One was built about 1943 in Catbrook near the Fire Station and old police houses and was first used by Italian and later by German POWs. Another at the crossroads near Spring Hill was in the 1937-8 camp of the Worcestershire Regiment, used later by a Manchester Regiment and then for Italian and German POWs. This may have been an American hospital camp also at one time. Yet another on the Stow Road beyond Troopers Lodge had high wire and observation towers. Another was at Long Marston, camp, Quinton. Can anyone provide information on any of these camps, or any of their occupants – some of whom may have helped with farm-work? Some are believed to have stayed on in the district – if so can you help? Alternatively can anyone suggest sources for some of this information. Please contact Carol Jackson – see telephone & e-mail address above. [045]

'Now and Forever': another film with scenes shot in Chipping Campden came to light at the launch of the Community Archive on 1st March when a photograph of some of the actors was produced. The film was made in 1983, a melodrama based on a Danielle Steele novel. Can anyone supply further information? Which buildings were used? Was anyone an 'extra'? (If it comes to that how many other films used Campden and district as a background? It could almost be a separate research topic – is there a film-buff looking for a local history project?) [046]

Evacuees. A member has drawn attention to a reference to a hostel for evacuees in 'Westington, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire,' in a recently published book: *Prisoners of War; True Stories of Evacuees: Their Lost Childhood*, by H.V.Nicholson. A copy is in the library. Chapter 16, entitled 'Boot Camps' includes on page 178 an account which begins "My worst experience was when I was sent to the hostel." The unhappiness of a nine-year old girl expected to look after smaller children and to carry out duties more appropriate to a trained adult member of care staff while enduring a spartan regime is heart-breaking. Where was this hostel? Does anyone have any further information or memories to match or contrast? [047]

Wolds End House Chipping Campden

Roger Keight

Wolds End House which stands on the corner of High Street and Back Ends on the northern edge of Chipping Campden, was once the home of William Keyt and his wife Margery Brawne. They were married at St. James church in Chipping Campden on St Valentine's Day, Monday 14th February 1709. William was a maltster by trade and most likely worked at the Malt House which is now part of Seymour House Hotel which is situated towards the north end of the High Street.

Immediately after their marriage William and Margery lived at a 2-acre messuage (*a dwelling house and surrounding property including outbuildings*) known as Randall's House. As far as we have been able to ascertain Randall's House was in rather a dilapidated and tumbledown condition. By 1712 William and Margery had a one-year old son named William and had moved to Wolds End House, a fairly new 2-storey Cotswold-stone house. By coincidence this was also situated on a 2-acre piece of land with outbuildings and so poses the question – was Wolds End House built on the Randall's House messuage, though there is no actual evidence to support this idea.

In the five years after moving into Wolds End House Margery gave birth to four more children, Ann, Sarah, Richard and Thomas. All five of their children were christened at St James church and all five grew up in Chipping Campden. On Wednesday 19th December 1716, three months after Richard was born, William is recorded as paying £1 16s. 8d. rent (*equivalent to about £105 in 1999*) for the lease of Wolds End House and the 2-acres of land. His salary as a maltster at this time would probably have been somewhere in the region of £20 a year.

It is believed that William and Margery continued to live in Wolds End House for the rest of their lives, although no record of their burial at St James church has been found. Neither is it clear if the Keyt family continued to live in Wolds End House after the deaths of William and Margery. It is known that all three of their sons moved away from Campden when they married in the mid-1740s, William to Honeybourne, Richard to Bidford-on-Avon and Thomas to Warwick. However it is not clear what happened to their two daughters, Ann and Sarah, when they grew up. There is a record of an Ann Keyt marrying a Joseph Griffing at St James church on 1st November 1734 and of another Ann Keyt marrying a John Hale there on 30th December 1736 so it is possible that one of these Anns was William and Margery's daughter. If so then obviously she would also have moved away from Wolds End House after her marriage. This leaves just Sarah unaccounted for and so far no records have been found of a Sarah Keyt getting married at St James or any other church in this area. It is possible that she died at quite a young age, although again no record has been found at St James.

Taking into account all of these facts and possibilities it would seem most likely that the Keyt family only occupied Wolds End House during William's and Margery's lifetimes.

Wolds End House itself was much modified during the second half of the 1800s and is now a 3-storey building with 2-storey extensions added at both ends of the original house, but thankfully the original large inglenook fireplace with a huge oak beam above it in the central section of the house has been retained. At the rear of the house two of the original outbuildings are still standing. The outbuilding closest to the house

is the old washhouse and brewhouse in which there is a Tudor arch fireplace, and this would have been where Margery brewed ale. At the far end of the garden stands a 2-storey seventeenth century stable and granary which has an upper-cruck frame roof and which has been built from 16th or even 15th century materials.

William and Margery Keyt were the 5-times great-grandparents of Roger Keight and his cousin Margaret Causer, née Keight (both of whom were born in Birmingham) who have managed to trace their ancestors back through Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Harrowfield Green, Inkberrow and Bidford-on-Avon to William and Margery Keyt at Wolds End House. Roger and Margaret were able to visit Wolds End House in the autumn of 1998 and found it to be a strangely fascinating experience to spend some time in the same house that their 5-times great-grandparents had lived in with their young family nearly 300 years ago. They were also lucky enough to be able to view the newly restored malthouse at the Seymour House Hotel and so to see where William may well have worked as a maltster and the types of tools that he may have used. Experiences like these are what make family history so rewarding.

Replies

With thanks to those who have provided information and answers.

[037] There has been a great response to the enquiry about *The Franchise Affair*. Several of the scenes in the film have been identified. The exterior of the solicitor's office seen early in the film is The Martins in the High Street. A different angle of the door was also used later as the entrance to the police station. The 'teashop' is where Direct Imports is now and seems to have been given a false facade. A scene filmed in the Square showed the actors walking from the 'teashop' to the Kings Arms and entering the central bar door (nearest to Darby's House). Local 'extras' (one of whom was Betty Grove) had to boo and jeer in this scene. On at least one other occasion this door to the Kings Arms was open and while conversations took place outside the interior bar of the 'Rose & Crown' could be seen. Westington Hill was the scene of a bus heading downhill. Filming also took place in the Ivy House and Westcote House area (the latter may still have been the Golden Cockerel teashop and private hotel at this date). Autographs of the principals and many of the film-crew are still held by 'extras' and others. A publicity picture, perhaps from the *Cotswold Journal*, taken outside The Martins with blue lamp and 'Police Station' sign outside shows many of these 'extras.'

The big house with the circular upper floor window that features so significantly in the story has not yet been identified. One suggestion is that it is Hidcote House, on the way to Hidcote Gardens, but such a window cannot be seen from the road. Of course, the house may not be anywhere in this vicinity. Indeed the front gates, garden and door seem to be a studio set.

A Campden Childhood

Michael Philip Grove

I was born in Chipping Campden on October 13, 1899 and at this time of writing it is 1974. As far as it was possible I traced my ancestors as far back as a burial in 1703. So we were existing in this town in the 1600s but, as so very few people could write or read at that time, names became misspelt and confused and not really legible. I think our name then was spelt Gruff.

I think that most certainly my ancestors were involved in the building of our very fine structures, for trades were normally passed from father to son. I have in my possession a beech mallet, which has seen a lot of service, many years – could be several generations, as these old boys took great care of their tools in the old days. This mallet served me well, all through my stone working career until in the end I split it through being careless; using a small headed chisel while cutting a large stone, instead of a mallet headed chisel. It is obvious by this time that I followed in the trade of my forefathers.

But now back to about 1909. Round about this time I saw the first motor cars that came to Campden; Col. Staunton at the Court House and Dr Dewhurst at Ardley House (now Kings Arms Hotel). Then the King, Edward VII, came through in a car. We were all in the street to see this very rare sight. Also about this time 'Bleriot' a Frenchman was the first to fly the Channel. And after this I saw the first aeroplane. Of course we already had the railways and canals. People used to say "Pigs might fly!" if something difficult was asked, for no one dreamt of the great changes which were about to take place.

At that time the roads were made of broken blue stone and rolled by steamroller. These weighed about 10 – 12 tons; the road men used to dig loam and soil from the road-side and sprinkle on the stone to blind and bind it. Then it was wetted by water cart and rolled in. The stone was put in large heaps on the road-side and the old stone-breakers spent weeks and weeks breaking it to useful size. They wore gauze goggles for protection. All this was great fun for us, seeing the men at work and especially the Roller. In 1910 I saw Halley's comet. It was quite a sight with its very long tail. It passed over from East to West, quite high up in the Northern half of the sky.

Life was pretty tough during these and the following years. There was very little work about, mostly Estate work or farm repairs, and sometimes a job at one of the big houses round about. Most people walked to their work. They had to be there at start time, anything up to three or four miles each way, doing 10-12 hours each day for 6 pence [2 ½ p.] an hour or less. In fact in 1912 the top rate of pay for tradesmen was 6 pence an hour, so the labourer had much less.

In those days most workers had pieces of land, anything up to an acre, which they worked on when out of work or in their spare time. They grew almost all their own vegetables, so much corn for bread, and other things like broad beans for market etc. They nearly all had a pig to feed up, to kill for home meat through the winter. I know, I used to love a slab off a ham fried for Sunday breakfast. I am the second of seven children, and we all had jobs to do when we were old enough, before and after school.

I went to the Grammar School when I was still not eleven years old, through the scholarship exams. At that time I was in the very top seat at the Elementary School. At that time the Grammar School was a very good and important place. There were lots of boarders, boys and girls, and day boys, all paid for and, as one would expect,

the Scholarship pupils were looked down on. We were the poor and low class. I found it hard, not being able to have the best of books and sports gear. Parents needed all they could get to buy the necessary things of life.

As for School Sports or what have you, we only had Wednesday afternoons from three o'clock for hockey or football or cricket etc. And only then, if the weather was fine, hockey and cricket in 'flat close' (now built up) and football at the far end of Pool Meadow. It took half our time going there and coming back. Mr Osborne was the head of the school then. He took Latin and History; Mr Davis, Science and Maths; and Mrs Duncan, French. Matthew Cox came next as Headmaster, from Wells, and he brought more boarders. Three of them were South American. They were permanent boarders, their parents were very rich. Matthew Cox was very very strict, but good and fair. It's a pity there aren't teachers like him today, around these years.

There was very little traffic on the roads, just an occasional horse-drawn carriage or farm-cart or wagon or horses. Most regular of all, was the Station Horse-drawn bus, which went to the Railway Station to meet all trains, taking passengers and parcels. I always remember 'Ben the Busman' (Benfield). There was also a horse and trolley for goods delivery etc.

At the monthly market, the Square was full of penned sheep (pens being made of wooden hurdles) and cattle and pigs in the Saleyard at the back of the Noel. These were driven through the street to their destination. Lots were driven to the Railway where they were loaded into trucks and taken by rail to Birmingham and elsewhere.

The street lighting at that time was by gas; open flame in the lamp top, with an off/on pull chain. The lamp-lighter with his pole and lamp-top arrangement had to visit each lamp to light and later to put it out; according to daylight hours, winter say 6 pm to 10 p.m. and not at all for three days about full moon. So very different today. In the home it was nearly all oil lamps or candles. A few big houses had gas lights. (Gas Mantles came later giving a better light.) Cooking was done in the old-fashioned hob grate, and all water boiled in a kettle over the fire. There were no hot water systems in cottages then or proper baths and WCs. These were earth closets in a shed across the yard and had to be emptied by hand into an ash ring. These latter were mixed and carted away. We all were 'primitive' even in those days and if you wanted to find your way at night you had a candle in a made up lamp (First it was horn then later glass in the lamp frame) or a hurricane lamp. These were the best then. They burnt paraffin with a wick, to turn up or down. Bicycles had oil lamps, not paraffin, and later acetylene which gave a good light. Horse drawn carriages had first candles in lamps and later oil. By the way riding was rough then as those blue stone roads were bad enough but all the by-roads were made of white local stone and in the summer it was clouds of dust.

Review

Jill Wilson

Cirencester Miscellany 4, Cirencester Archaeological & Historical Society, (2000), published at £2 (including postage); available from David Viner, 8 Tower Street, Cirencester, GL7 1EF, [cheques payable to CAHS].

As the foreword explains this issue contains 'a variety of subjects relating to the history of Cirencester' and district. Of the nine articles the first is an obituary to Joyce Barker, FSA, a longstanding member to whom the volume is dedicated. The remaining eight cover a wide variety of topics, many of which find an echo in questions undergoing present enquiry in Campden and District. Members engaged in such research might well find it interesting and rewarding to look at the approaches and results in Cirencester.

An examination of the evidence for 'The Early Churches of South Cerney' provides an interesting survey of the early charters of the district and raises the question of the pre-Conquest parish system. Professor Oakeshott's final conclusion that there might perhaps have been an earlier Saxon wooden church predating the C11 stone building suggests that this possibility might be considered for the parish of Campden.

Daily life in seventeenth century Cirencester as recorded in the biography of John Roberts is justifiably brought into notice after a period of oblivion by Brian Hawkins, author of *Taming the Phoenix*. Another seventeenth/eighteenth century biography is that of 'Rebecca Powell, 1643-1722' a local benefactress. Margaret Wesley has examined a wide variety of sources to produce this account – which, as with some Campden personalities, involves the records of the City of London in addition to the PRO and GRO.

The late Christopher Gilbert's brief account of 'A Bellringer's Chair in Cirencester Parish Church' celebrates what is most probably a locally made chair presented in 1785 by Samuel Blackwell MP, a Member of the Ancient Society of College Youths (probably the most prestigious of Bellringers' associations).

'The Siddington Round House' is shown by Hugh Conway-Jones to have been an old windmill tower rather than a folly. The list of equipment in the mill in 1791 is of interest – as indeed is the reminder that water- and wind-mills could not only exist close to each other but could be run by the same miller.

Quarrying occurred near Cirencester just as it did, and still does, in the vicinity of Chipping Campden. Arthur J. Price's contribution is 'A Victorian Record of Quarrying around Cirencester.' Included is information from the relevant section of Part 2 of Charles Smith's *Mineral Statistics of Great Britain* published in 1860. It will be worth while finding out if Campden's quarries are also listed.

Finally 'Memories of Cirencester Mop Fair' by Fred J. Petrie and 'Already a Folk Memory: Cirencester Excavation Committee 1958-1997' by David Viner are examples of the more recent past which our own new initiative launched on 1st March is recording for Chipping Campden and district.

All in all this is a fascinating publication and one which may well suggest lines of more local investigation to its readers; a copy is being placed in CADHAS archives.

Peter Gordon's Research Project

Geoffrey Powell

As most members are well aware, the late Peter Gordon, CMG, for five years our distinguished chairman and later a vice-president, worked assiduously at examining and analysing the deeds of many of the older houses in Campden. The detailed results of his research he passed to the owners concerned. It is only now, Marianna having generously passed all his material to the Society's archives, that the full extent of his valuable labours is revealed. In four thick files, details of fifty-seven different listed buildings can be read.

The description of each house and its occupants runs to many pages. The details extracted from the deeds themselves, some of them very ancient, have been cross-checked and expanded from a variety of other sources, such as census and rate returns, wills, church monuments and tombstones. Included also is a physical description of each house as it is today, with, in some cases, a plan.

The details of buildings, families and individuals contained in these files Peter extracted into three boxes of card indices, one of houses and two of people, the latter with extra information added unconnected with the buildings whose deeds he saw. People and buildings are cross-referenced between the indices.

The pity is that Peter did not live to complete his task. Nevertheless he has dealt with a high proportion of Campden's most interesting and historically important buildings. It is a rich aid, not just to family historians, but to anyone interested in the social and economic history of our town. We are indeed grateful to him.

From our archivist, Mrs Rosemary Turner, you can learn whether any particular house or individual has been covered in Peter's work.

Peter Gordon CMG and *Notes & Queries*

After a most distinguished career Peter Gordon retired first to Willersey and then to Chipping Campden. Joining CADHAS he lost no time in taking up research into local history. His especial interest, as described above, was unravelling the history of houses from their title deeds and this gave him the opportunity to write a series of articles, on legal curiosities in leases, releases and quit claims, for *N & Q* beginning in its first issue. This was entirely appropriate since as the then chairman of CADHAS he had been a supporter of the idea of a new society periodical publication. His final contribution to these pages was a study on the identity of the designer of the west window of St James' church which appeared in the spring 1999 issue.

During his years (1989-94) as Chairman of CADHAS, (he succeeded Geoffrey Powell) his attention was also focussed on the need to ensure that the district's historical background was given due weight in the proposed County Development Plan. In addition his energetic chairmanship of the Campden Record Series Group helped bring to fruition the planned publication of Leighton Bishop's transcript of *The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of Chipping Campden 1626-1907*.

A new project arising out of the Community Archive is expected to draw a significant amount of useful material from Peter Gordon's files. This continuing building upon his work will form a lasting tribute to him and will without doubt form the basis of future contributions to *Notes & Queries*.

The unfortunate death of poor Scott How

Geoffrey Lane

Readers of *Notes and Queries* may recall my previous article on the case of Lane v Lane & Griffiths (1857). In the case, Henry Lane won a court battle with his elder brother Charles over the three wills left by their widowed mother Caroline at her death in October 1855. Documents recently unearthed at Gloucester Record Office allow their arguments to be followed in detail. The papers, from the files of the Campden solicitor John Rodd Griffiths, also throw new light on Campden life in the mid-nineteenth century. One of the more dramatic events they recount is the tragic death of Caroline's brother, John Scott How, which must have caused a sensation in Campden's close-knit world. Here's Charles Lane's account:

About June 1855 Caroline Lane's brother John Scott How committed suicide by hanging himself. He had resided for many years in a house adjoining her, with so thin a partition between them that they were accustomed to talk to each other as if in the same house, and they had always lived together on the best and most friendly terms.

Griffiths gives a little more of the background:

How was of a reserved disposition - but vain and proud. He had, from imprudence, long been in necessitous circumstances - and as the relieving officer threatened to take away part of his allowance, and to force him into the Union House, he committed suicide rather than go to the Union. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se* [suicide].

Repairs were being made that summer to a cottage and workshop owned by the Lanes behind their house in the High Street. (They were carried out by two local men, a carpenter, Richard Day, and a stonemason, George Tombs). According to Henry Lane, Caroline had additional work carried out as a consequence of her brother's death:

On the night of the funeral — namely on June 26 1855 — my mother said in my presence that she would have the beam took quite out, where my Uncle hung himself, so that people should not have to say that was the place where poor Scott hung himself. She told me that Tombs was contracted with, to do it for so much money.

The geography of this incident is puzzling. Caroline Lane's own house was, I believe, Grafton House, and the cottage behind was let on a long-term basis to George Price, a mat and basket-maker. Price is named as the occupant in Caroline's first will of 1851 and is shown there in the 1851-71 censuses. How himself does not appear in the 1851 census, at least not in this part of town. But Price seems to have been lived alone, so perhaps he did not mind letting poor Scott occupy what must have been a very noisy bedroom.

Caroline died four months after her brother, shortly after making her final will in favour of Henry. Charles tried unsuccessfully to prove that she was of unsound mind, so that he would benefit from an earlier will. Scott How's death was relevant to the dispute, because Charles claimed it contributed to her growing insanity. Griffiths and Henry Lane maintained that, though deeply affected by the tragedy, she continued to manage her affairs competently, including arranging her brother's funeral.

Biographical note: The papers don't say what John Scott How (1781-1855) did for a living before he fell on hard times. He was the only son of James How (or Hows) who had married Mary Scott at Campden in 1780. Caroline (1794-1855) the youngest of their five daughters, married William Lane in 1813. She took control of his plumbing and glazing business in 1842, after William "fell from his horse and was found dead in the road from Shipston". Her elder sister, Sarah Shepherd (b 1786), was a frequent caller at her house and witnessed two of her wills.

Source: Griffiths papers at GRO (D3006) — edited for legal jargon & punctuation.

Campden in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century – What was its County or National Importance?

Jill Wilson

At the *Campden Through 2000 Years* exhibition earlier this year many visitors were surprised to find Campden shown on maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries – even on a small scale one of the entire British Isles. They were even more struck when they realised that places of greater size and importance today were not included at all. A comparison of the symbols on these maps showed that Campden was placed alongside the large number of significant market towns throughout the land. Although by then its early importance as a medieval wool town had vanished, one reason for its continuing prominence in the first part of the seventeenth century may well have been its Lord of the Manor, Sir Baptist Hicks, one of the wealthiest men in the kingdom. However, what was the status of the town in the second half of the century? The burning of Campden House in 1645 and the consequent move of the Noel family seat elsewhere must surely have affected the status of the town?

It has never been easy, even at the time, to assess the importance of a small town in wider terms than within its locality. Various methods have been used by historians. That of Gregory King at the end of the seventeenth century was based on a calculation of the population. He did not however use the individual parish and county assessments but an involved method based on the hearth tax returns. These gave him the number of houses – which he multiplied by the estimated ratio of the number of persons per house. The latter figure he had calculated from the totals of the parish and county assessments. Thus whilst overall his final figures might well be the best available, for specific places his calculations cannot be entirely relied on. He suggests that Chipping Campden had a population of more than 1,000, about twice that of Moreton-in-Marsh, though smaller than most market towns in the south and east of the country.

Today it is perhaps even more difficult to assess the past status of a place but there is another criterion that enables a rough idea to be gained of the relative position, in commercial terms at least, of market towns and villages. This is based on the issuing of trade tokens.

At various times insufficient small coins for the purposes of trade were issued by the government of the day. One of these times was in the seventeenth century as a result of the Civil War and subsequent political and financial difficulties. Local tradesmen of standing and good repute solved the problem by minting their own farthings, half-pence and sometimes pence. Here and there town or parish councils and even churchwardens did the same. Some idea of the types of trade and goods supplied can even be obtained since the opportunity for advertising was not overlooked.

Seventeenth century tokens are small, usually of copper, but occasionally of brass or bronze. It is thought that many were minted in London or that at least the dies were made there. Sometimes retired engravers from the Royal Mint did the engraving – especially of the complex arms of the merchant guilds. The initials on the tokens are usually those of the issuer and his wife – rather like those included on some of the facades of houses in the High Street.

Because of the ubiquity of the use of tokens at this time and their tendency to survive the centuries in some numbers they can give a remarkable insight into the trade and relative prosperity of market towns and villages. A, perhaps crude, table showing the

relative importance of market towns and villages can be constructed using the numbers of token issuers¹ in each place. Within Gloucestershire 42 places issued tokens in the mid-seventeenth century. Five places only, including the city of Gloucester and the two first rank towns, had more issuers than Campden and Winchcombe with their seven each. This suggests that Campden was reasonably successful in the terms of the day. The issuers' occupations are indicated by symbols or the arms of the merchant guilds depicted. For Campden these appear to include two mercers, three grocers, a draper and a baker.

The following table shows the details in respect of Gloucestershire – some of the names being in the spelling of the time.

Number of issuers	Number of Places	
1	19	Awre; Barton Hundred; Berkeley; Bisley; Blockley; Bran Green; Charlton Kings; Chipping Sodbury; Clifton; Cuckold's Brook Frampton; Gloucester Hundred; Hawkesbury Kempsford; Lower Gitting; Stanley St Leonard; Starton; Thornbury, Wickwar.
2	7	Bourton-on-the-Water, Lechlade; Moreton-in-Marsh; Newent; Newnham; Painswick; Woodchester.
3	1	Stroud
4	5	Dursley; Hampton Road; Marshfield; Tetbury; Wootton-under-Edge.
5	2	Northleach; Stow-on-the-Wold.
6	2	Bristol; Mitchell Dean.
7	2	Chipping Campden , Winchcombe.
9	1	Cheltenham.
19	1	Cirencester.
21	1	Gloucester.
30	1	Tewkesbury.

Thus it would seem that Chipping Campden held a respectable position amongst the market towns and villages of Gloucestershire. How did it compare with other similar places in the adjoining counties? Here it does less well. Warwick (17), Stratford-upon-Avon (15) and Evesham (12) exceeded it, but Shipston-on-Stour had but 5 and Bengeworth only one. Nevertheless these three larger towns had perhaps fared better during the Commonwealth years.

Looking at England as a whole Campden appears to be amongst the middle rank. 1291 towns and villages had between one and six issuers; 224 towns and cities had more than seven. A total of 43, including Chipping Campden had seven.

This rough and ready comparison of the commercial significance of towns and cities cannot be more than an indication of the position of any town. However it does suggest that Campden was at least holding its own after the departure of the Noel family and the damage of the Civil War and Commonwealth. There is a need for further examination of its economic status using other factors and determinants but it

would seem to have been a reasonably prosperous place in the second half of the seventeenth century.

The Campden token issuers are named in Rushen's history² and in the *Sylloge*.¹ Since first drafting this note I have been informed of an additional seventeenth century Campden token issued by William Neale, mercer, which was held in a collection in 1842.³ This has not been taken into account in the above article since as yet I have no confirmation of its date or denomination. However this eighth issuer increases, to a small extent, Campden's rating in the above table. The following are the known Campden issuers:-

William Coltman	WC	Mercers' Arms	halfpenny	1667
John Dickins	ID	Drapers' Arms	farthing	1657
George Freeman	GMF	3 cloves (= grocer)	farthing	no date
John Moseley	ISM	mercier	farthing	1653
Thomas Perry	TP	sugar loaf (= grocer?)	halfpenny	1667 ³
Valentine Smith	VDS	wheat sheaf (= baker?)	farthing	1651
William Yeate		{ Grocers' Arms { Crowned bust of Charles II	farthing	no date
		halfpenny	1666	
William Neale ⁴		mercier	unknown	unknown

Notes

1 *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, part II*, R. H. Thompson ALA, Spink (1988) for the details of the names and descriptions of the first seven;

British Tokens and their Values, Ed. Peter Seaby and Monica Russell, Seaby (1970) for the number of issuers by town, county etc.

2 *The History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*, Percy Rushen (1911) p.62

3 It is not known whether Thomas Perry was related in any way to Joan, Richard and John Perry who were executed in 1661 for the supposed murder of William Harrison. Perry's House in Leasebourne may have a connection but this has yet to be certainly established.

4 A list of Campden Tokens in the possession of John Delafield Phelps in 1842 included all the above and also William Neale, mercier. *Gloucestershire Notes & Queries Vol. I*, pp 347-52

A Further Note – Vox Clamantis

The punning poem included in the last issue aroused much interest and some additional information and suggestions. Geoffrey Lane adds to the gloss on the 'abundant' lanes of Campden as follows:

In your latest edition I was delighted to see . . . the reference to my forebears in that delightful poem . . . The footnote does not make clear that John Lane, landlord of the Live and Let Live belonged to the same family, who by the way were engaged in 'plumbing and glazing,' with sidelines that included painting, rather than 'building and plumbing.' As regards the date of the poem, John the innkeeper did not retire until 1889, but three other Lane heads of household – all cousins of his – died earlier in the decade (Daniel in 1881, Henry in 1883 and Charles in 1887). Therefore I suggest that the jaunty reference to 'Whole lanes . . . ' would have been more apposite in the 1870s. . . . It also strikes me that the author was quite a drinking man, who refers to two other landlords, so it may be worth considering who doesn't rate a mention – for instance, if the poem had been written before 1869, it might well have included Samuel Drury of the Swan. On the other hand, the author wasn't the greatest punster of all time, so maybe he was limited in the names he could work into his poem!