



Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society

NOTES & QUERIES

Volume I; No. 4

Spring 1995
ISSN 1351-2153

Price: £1.00p.
(Post free: £1.50)
(members: Free
(extra copies: 50p.)

<u>Contents</u>		page
From the Editors		37
The Inventory of Robert Hiorne of Westington.		38
Westington Quarry - Some further findings	Arthur Price	41
Unchanging Mickleton - part 2. - <i>all Mr Smith's children</i> -	Allan Warmington	43 44
Legal Curiosities in Campden Title Deeds No.3 "Lease and Release".	Peter Gordon	45
Review - <i>Anthea Jones: The Cotswolds</i>	Geoffrey S. Powell	46
Queries Received		47
An Apology and Correction	The Editors	48
Replies to Queries		48

From *The Editors*

Our fourth issue again breaks new ground - with our first book review and also - alas with our first correction and apology (see page 48)! However the general reception of the first three issues has been so good that we are encouraged into thinking that we are supplying our readers with the sort of publication they need.

A glimpse of daily life in the seventeenth century is supplied by the household inventory of what is probably Westington Manor House. This Robert Hiorne may well be the uncle of the Robert Hiron who was Churchwarden in 1658.

We are grateful to our other contributors, too, especially to Mr Arthur Price of Frocester, who is very knowledgeable about quarries in Gloucestershire. He has brought the story of Westington Quarry almost up to date.

Can we ask again, if you have anything to say, or any queries to raise about some aspect of Campden's past, to let us have them. We know, for instance, that many people are engaged in researching their family histories; others are interested in the houses they live in, or in institutions and societies. If you have anything touching on Campden, please let us know. Research is the basis of a Society like ours, and it is something all members can embark on - or stimulate.

The Inventory of Robert Hiorne of Westington

A descendant of the Hiron family, Mrs B.M.Parker, has supplied a copy of a transcript of the inventory of Robert Hiorne [Hiron] of Westington and it is published with the agreement of both the Warwickshire County Record Office and of the depositor¹

Inventory 7th March 1647

Robert Hiorne of Westington, Glos.²

Taken by Jo: Farmer, Edward[?] Clements and Thomas Smith.

IMPRIMIS	his wearing apparrell	£iii
Item	Money in his purse	£ii

In the Hall

Item	One Table board and frame, on forme, three Chaires, two ioyne stooles, one paire of Andirons, foure Cushions	xxs.
------	--	------

In the Parlor

Item	One bedstead, one featherbedd, one flocke bedd, one Mattresse, two blanketts, one Coverlett, two pillowes	£iii
Item	One Table bord and frame, one livery Cobbard, one Carpett, two ioyne Stooles, one forme, one warminge pann, one Cushion, one spinninge wheele	xxs.

In ye Chamber over ye Parlor

Item	One ioyne bedstead, one feather bedd, one flocke bedd, one sett of Curtaines and Vallens, two blanketts, one Coverlett, two pillowes, one Mattresse	£iii
Item	One flocke bedd, two blanketts, one sett of Curteins and Vallens	£ii
Item	One Table bord and frame, three ioyne Stooles, one Chaire, one Coffe, one box, two presse Cupbords, one Cupbord Cloth, two Chamber potts, a paire of bellowes, one flecce Iron, fire shovells, Tongs.	£ii:vis:viid.

In ye halfe Space

Item	One chest full of course Lynnen	£iii
------	---------------------------------	------

In ye Chamber over ye Hall

Item	One high bedstead and Trundle bedstead, one feather bedd, two flocke bedds, two paire of blanketts, one Covelett, one Mattresse, one hanginge presse, one little Coffe, one Cheppist[?], one chamber pott	is.
------	---	-----

CADHAS Notes & Queries

In the Corne Chamber over[?] ye Kitchin

Item	Tenn of Barley, foure of Wheate, half a Weigh of Mault	£ix:xxiiis.
Item	Fifteen bords, three tressells, one coult[?], three Tubbs, two little barrells and one stoole	xxs.
Item	Cheese, Bacon, Tallow, Butter, Onions and Garlick, one flag. bott. fine sider	£ix
Item	Yarne, two Sawes and other implements	xxs.

In the Corn Loft

Item	One flock bedd, two blanketts, a paire of sheetes and apples with other things	£ii
------	--	-----

In the Inner Buttery

Item	Foure Barrells, three full of beere, one powdering tubb and meate in it and other implements	is.
------	--	-----

In the Boltinge House

Item	One hoggeshead full of beere, four pailles, one cowl[?], three stooles, one meale sive and haire sive	xxs.
Item	Foure brasse kettles, one brasse pott and a pott posnett	£ii

In the Dary House

Item	One cheese Presse, one fryinge pan, foure stooles one Churne, two basketts, cheeses and other implements	xxxxs.
------	--	--------

In the Kitchin

Item	One dresser bord, broaches, dripping pans, pothooks, one Prise[?] and other odd implements	xxs.
Item	Foure fitches of Bacon	£iii

In another Buttery

Item	One hoggeshead with beere, two tubbs, one settle, pewter, one pestle and mortar and other odd things	xxxxs.
Item	Woll	£xxx
Item	Twenty sheepe	£xxi
Item	five Milch beasts	£xx
Item	Seaven other younge beasts	£xx:xs.
Item	One geldinge	£iii
Item	Six piggs	£ii
Item	Old Wheats in the ricks and in the Barne	£viii
Item	Old Trees and poles about the house	xxs.
Item	The Barley in ye Barne	£xx
Item	New Wheate and barley in the rick	£iiii
Item	Wheate due fro Humfrey Hiron	£iii
Item	Debts due by Specialtie	£00 (sic)

CADHAS Notes & Queries

Suma Totlis

£CCCLxxiiii is. viiid

huius Inv'y

(£374 1s. 8d)

.....May 1648

(Signed) Johes Abbott Reg.^{us}

1. Warks. CRO ref. L3/635, with kind permission of the depositor
2. From the size and importance of this house it is probable that it was Westington Manor House.

Glossary & Notes (supplied by Mrs Parker)

Livery	Payment in kind (usually grain) to manorial servants in Mediaeval days; formed a substantial proportion of the wage.
Livery Cupboard	A cupboard usually in the bedroom at this time.
Powdering Tubs	Used to make powdered beef for storing (salted beef).
Ioyne	Joint or joined; i.e. made by a joiner with proper joints, an improvement on the original carpenter's work.
Curtains and Valence	These were the bed hangings.
Press Cupboard	Like a Tallboy, with shelves and/or drawers. Before hanging wardrobes were introduced, clothes were stored flat on shelves or in drawers. (Previously they were stored in a coffer).
Coffer	A chest for storing clothes etc.
Halfe Space	Perhaps the Halfe Landing - or possibly <i>Halle Space</i> .
Hanging Press	A wardrobe with hanging space.
Bolt	To separate the bran from the flour by sieving, when brewing.
Bolting House	Probably the Brew House.
Sive	Sieve.
Posnet	A small basin.
Dary or Day House	Dairy.
Broach	Spit for roasting.
Woll	Wool.
Milch	Milk.
Piggs	Young swine as opposed to Hogs & Sows.

Westington Quarry - Some further findings

Arthur Price

Further to the article in *Notes & Queries* Vol 1 No 1, I have elicited some further information which, although brief, brings the history of the quarry almost up to the present.

The modern quarry work is in contrast to that carried out in the early years of this century, when there was a fatality in the underground workings, reported in newspapers and detailed below. The miner involved had the unhappy distinction of being the last man killed in an underground commercial quarry in the Cotswolds. These underground quarries were once common, but by the twentieth century only a few were working - the last closing at Nailsworth in 1939. It was accidents like this one that caused closure, as more stringent safety measures were enforced.

The following is taken from a report in the *Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Graphic* of 1911¹:

An inquest was held at Broad Campden on Friday afternoon on the body of George Trapp, a stone miner, who was killed by a fall of stone at the mine in which he was employed at Westington. The Coroner was Mr J. Waghouse, Mr Brickman foreman of the jury. Mr Hugh Johnstone, HM Inspector of Mines was also present.

In opening the case the Coroner said it appeared to be one of those unfortunate cases in which workmen were liable to be victims at some time or other. The deceased was a very experienced workman.

Sarah Webb said for the past 15 years she had acted as housekeeper for the deceased. Except for a short period of service in South Africa the deceased had worked in the mine all his life. He had never complained of his work.

William Harvey Benfield, stone miner's labourer of Chipping Campden said he had worked at the mine for the last two years and during the last six months had been working with the deceased. The mine was approached from a quarry thirty to forty feet deep. The mine was about two hundred and thirty yards under the hill. Seven men worked in the mine, including the foreman, and on Monday they went into the mine together. They had to bore a hole and insert blasting powder and that done Trapp ignited the fuse. They got out of danger and shouted a warning to the other men. It exploded and in due course the deceased returned to the spot. The deceased 'tapped' the rocks and found everything safe. After cleaning away the debris Trapp commenced to bore another hole which was exploded after they returned from breakfast. Again all was satisfactory. Trapp examined and thought all was safe. A few seconds later a stone weighing about fifteen hundredweight fell from the roof without warning and struck the deceased on the head and shoulders. The witness called for assistance and removed the stone but the man was quite dead. The distance from the floor to ceiling was six feet. Witness said that every care was taken by all the men in the mine. He said that the stone was held in the roof by ledges on two sides.

The Inspector said he would like to impress upon the witness that tapping a stone was not a reliable test. A stone that size, even if on the floor, would 'ring true' and under the conditions it appeared a rash thing to stand under the stone as the deceased and witness had done. The stone which was the real support had been blown out. William Plested, the foreman, also gave evidence.

In reply to Mr Nott Pike, Lord Gainsborough's agent, the witness said that it was only part of the stone that fell; the stone broke. Dr J.H.Dewhurst said the deceased had sustained a fractured skull, laceration of the brain and other injuries to the neck and shoulders. Death was instantaneous.

CADHAS Notes & Queries

The Jury recorded a verdict of death from injuries sustained in consequence of an accidental fall of stone whilst working in the mine.

From the time of the first world war until the thirties the quarry ceased to be worked as a quarry. Mr James Strange², who then took over the quarry, had worked in Liverpool at Camel Laird as an electrical engineer; later he became a haulage contractor at Deptford. He was asked to install a frame saw at Westington Quarry in 1932 by Mr Cox, a sculptor and monumental mason who was working at the quarry at the time. Mr Cox was unable to pay, so Mr Strange took the quarry over in 1932. The family moved to Campden in about 1934 and worked the quarry until 1976.

Work started on the tips, scratching at the edges. Much of the stone was rubbish, but eventually the same stone as was once worked in the mine was uncovered: blocks up to three feet on bed and six feet long - if lucky. Blasting was carried out and stone moved with a mechanical shovel. Occasionally a block would be 'barred and rolled'. At one time twenty men were at work, including Poles; but later on there were only two men on the saws and three banker masons. Stone was sent for local building; some was used by Pyments of Campden for restoration; fireplaces were made and pillar balls sent to America.

Doors were put on the old mine for protection. There is a mile of tunnel inside which goes round in a loop, although in places the roof has fallen, and there used to be rails. After the quarry was sold the new owners excavated the doors and collapsed the entrance; although you can still get in.

1. Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Graphic, Feb 2nd 1911. page 2, column 3.
2. I am grateful to Mr J.G. Strange for much of this information.

Some Further Information

In the original article to which Mr Price refers I said that Westington Quarry was not mentioned in the 1799 Inclosure Award. I find this is not quite accurate. It is not mentioned either in the list of stone pits and quarries in the parish, or in the allocation of land, but the Award does define what is now Westington Hill as a public carriage and drift road "starting at the south-west end of Westington Town street and extending up the lane called Conduit Lane and then in a southwesterly direction over Broad Campden and Westington commons on the south side of the stone quarry called Westington quarry into the Turnpike road near to the Cross Hands".

Two other respondents have referred to some signs of fairly extensive quarrying on the opposite side of the road from the main quarries: between the old quarry near Horsman's Corner and the other large stone pit near the entrance to Lapstone Farm and on from there. It is said that ploughing there has shown many filled-in holes alongside the road in this area. The date of this quarrying is unknown.

A. W.

Unchanging Mickleton - Part 2

Allan Warmington

In these two articles we are looking at a description of the boundaries of Mickleton dated 1005. We had got as far as a phrase meaning "to the boundary of the Camp people with Westham; then along the way to Marcombe spring", and had left this unexplained. The phrase is slightly confusing because in this area the boundary may have been modified slightly over the centuries.

The slade ends near the Campden-Mickleton road a hundred yards or so above Paul's Pike, where the brook seems to do a natural right turn. The reference to the boundary of the Camp people with Westham defines this point - the place where the Mickleton boundary met the Campden-Weston boundary, which had been running northwards, following an ancient road which ran from beyond the Kiftsgate Stone, down Kingcombe Lane and towards Mickleton and the Avon crossings. This curious phrase, incidentally, is the earliest subsisting written reference to Campden.

The description continues "then along the way". But what way? Not, I think, the road to Mickleton, for that was then an important road leading from the Cotswolds towards the Avon crossings, and deserved to be called a "street"; and there is no present sign of another old track at the point where the slade meets the road. So either those defining the bounds ignored the fact that the boundary goes along the street to Paul's Pike, where today it turns along the way towards Aston; or there is another explanation.

And here I should like to refer to some jottings made by my father some 35 years ago in which he said of Paul's Pike: "... it is possible that the Evesham road [once] ran behind the present row of cottages. The stone cottages that used to stand at the end of the gardens behind these cottages possibly then faced the road."

This seems quite likely. Indeed it is possible, standing at the Aston end of the cottage gardens to imagine where that road may have run: along the fence that separates the Paul's Pike land from the field behind. If so the old boundary between Mickleton and Weston probably ran along here too. At the point where the slade meets the Mickleton road, the Campden boundary turns sharply due east, and the old Weston-Mickleton boundary must have turned due west along the old road towards Aston.

From the western end of the Paul's Pike cottage gardens the old way follows the line of the Aston-Norton boundary runs along the bottom of the combe, down to the other end of the wood. The Aston-Weston boundary continues along the road for some yards before turning back up towards Dovers Hill and down by the Lynches. As for the Norton-Mickleton boundary, this is rather difficult to follow on the ground. It seems to run along the eastern edge of the Dingle and then to cut over the brow of some rising ground and down the slope to the driveway to Burnt Norton - a fairly featureless stretch now marked only by the fences between fields. We cannot be sure that the ancient boundary followed exactly this line. The charter does not help much here, saying simply "to Hengist's combe". It may well have been modified over the centuries by various landowners.

But, immediately on crossing the Burnt Norton drive we become sure of our ground again, for the boundary line dives down through some trees to the bottom of another steep combe. Almost certainly we are now at Hengist's combe, and at the head of it is the source of a brook - obviously Oppa's brook. The boundary then follows this brook right down past Middle Norton farm, under the railway, over the Mickleton-Broadway road and on for altogether between two and three miles, almost to Pitchel Farm, on the Broad Marston road.

Thus Oppa's brook (now called Norton brook) arrives at Wulfgythe's bridge. Why, one wonders, did this lady give her name to a bridge? We cannot know. Her bridge seems to have bridged the brook at a bend some fifty yards above Pitchel Farm, just above a more recent bridge built of railway sleepers. Here an obvious old boundary line leaves the brook - a deep ditch and hedge that runs eastwards in a fairly straight line over the Broad Marston road and a virtually unwalkable public right of way, then across the "street" (the road to Long Marston and Welford, an old salt way leading from beyond the Avon to the Cotswolds). The ditch then runs on again alongside Birds and Long Marston Camp to the point at which we started last time, where it joins Granbrook.

So we have come full circle, following the description in a charter not much less than 1,000 years old. Many of the landmarks are identifiable still (though admittedly this interpretation differs in several places from that of G.B.Grundy in his *Saxon Charters of Gloucestershire*). Those who know Mickleton better may be able to associate some more modern names with points mentioned in these bounds.

One of the landmarks, however, we have missed completely: the notable "stone" at which the survey begins and ends. Grundy placed it "at the corner of the parish boundary, about 400 yards SSE of Broad Marston Grounds", i.e at our own starting point; and this is possible, though it is doubtful if Grundy ever saw it, for he worked mainly from maps. However, the stone seems no longer anywhere to be seen - unless it lies broken and buried under wartime or later debris somewhere along the northern boundary. There is just one possible later reference to it. The eighteenth century historian of Gloucestershire, Samuel Rudder, reports that in 1612, after the Elizabethan enclosures, 33 acres of land at a place called Horestone were set aside for the poor of the parish. I have not discovered where this field was, but Horestone, according to the *Place Names of Gloucestershire*, means "boundary stone". So, though the stone may have disappeared, its name may have lived on for some long time.

Can any of our Mickleton members help further with any of the unanswered questions in this survey?

- all Mr Smith's children -

Traditional Rhyme

One or two sources have preserved a rhyme which, according to the manuscript notes of the late Miss Josephine Griffith - a local historian, was recited to visitors to the Church viewing the tomb of Sir Thomas Smith in the Chancel. It purports to name all his children who are shown kneeling round the monument but, as she points out, certainly omits one - his heir Anthony. Passed on by word of mouth by clerks and sextons, some names have become somewhat garbled over the centuries:-

Little pretty Betty, Dorothy and Anne,
Mary and Mosselyn, little Gizzy Ganne,
Richard and Robert, Geoffrey and John,
Edward and William, and little pretty Tom
 These are all Mr. Smith's children everyone
 Besides two still-born infants, a daughter and a son.

(It has been suggested that *Gizzy Ganne* is a corruption of *Grisignon* and *Mosselyn* of *Modelyn* or *Madeleine*).

Legal Curiosities in Campden Title Deeds:

3: Lease and Release

Peter Gordon

Every Campden property with Title Deeds going back to before 1845 will certainly have at least one example of conveyance by Lease and Release. This was the usual form of conveying real estate from about 1670 until abolished by the Real Property Act of 1845.

The other method of transferring corporeal hereditaments (or real estate) had disadvantages. The Statute of Enrolments, 1535, required bargains and sales of freehold property to be by indenture and enrolled in one of the Courts at Westminster or before the Clerk of the Peace of the County. This was cumbersome, expensive and public. The same objections applied to Feoffment under common law, by which the vendor had to give the purchaser livery of seisin (delivery of possession) by handing over part of the property (e.g. a turf or a key) on the property itself in the presence of witnesses. A written Deed was not necessary to confirm livery of seisin. There was therefore an element of uncertainty in the transaction and, again, publicity was unavoidable.

To overcome these disadvantages, lawyers in the late 17th century devised the Lease and Release. At common law an owner of real estate could transfer ownership to a lessee - provided the latter had first actually entered on to the land - by Deed of Grant (or Release). The owner was enabled to do this because, not being in immediate possession, he held only a future interest (or reversion), and a future interest, being an incorporeal hereditament, could be conveyed by Deed alone! Moreover, under the Statute of Uses, 1535, a bargain and sale of leasehold did not have to be enrolled.

Under the Lease, the purchaser was granted a lease for one year at a nominal rent - usually a peppercorn. He thus became a leaseholder. If, before the expiry of the Lease, the owner granted (or released) his reversion (or future interest) the conveyance was complete without the publicity involved in livery of seisin or the expense and publicity of enrolling a transfer by Feoffment. In practice, the Release, containing the details of the conveyance, was dated the day following the Lease.

Sources

W.C.Byrne
ed. R.B.Pugh
A.A.Dibben
A.W.Alcock

A Dictionary of English Law
Calendar of Antrobus Deeds
Title Deeds - 13th to 19th Centuries
Old Title Deeds

Review

Geoffrey S.Powell

Anthea Jones, The Cotswolds, Philimore, 1994, £19.95

It is hard to avoid over-praising this book. As might be expected, Dr.Anthea Jones, the recently retired Head of History at Cheltenham Ladies' College, combines meticulous research with an able pen. It is a joy to read and a mine of information. With a single caveat, of which more later, her book should for long remain the definitive history of the region.

The author neatly meshes the varied themes of Cotswold history into a disciplined chronology, weaving into her story every aspect of its topography, people and artifacts. Setting her scene at Norman Domesday, she then harks back to the Anglo-Saxon estates and settlements, touching upon their links with the Romans and other invaders. In showing the long-lasting effects of the Anglo-Saxons upon the development of parishes and manors, she deals in detail with Icomb, Naunton, the Slaughters, the Barringtons and the Gloucestershire Shiptons. However, in most of her subsequent chapters, she draws on Chipping Campden to illustrate her tale.

From the early churches, it is but a short step to the early market charters, with which the author links subsequent varieties of local government, taking Campden as a prime example. There follows a chapter on sheep downs and open fields, which leads naturally to the sheep themselves, the wool from their backs and the great perpendicular churches, into the building, ornament and endowment of which the wealthy wool merchants invested their vast profits.

Dr. Jones then goes on to describe the gentry and the manor houses, one third of which she calculates were in ecclesiastical hands until the Reformation. There follows a chapter on the gradual disappearance of the all but independent peasants or copyholders who worked the estates, and their replacement by wage-labourers. She then discusses the modernisation of churches and the challenge of non-conformity, together with the Victorian enthusiasm for church restoration.

Successive chapters then deal with the development and running of the country mansions which grace the area, and the gradual decline in many aspects of life in village and town from the early 18th century onwards. In the 12th and final chapter, the author ponders upon whether the changes in the Cotswolds since 1945 have been more dramatic than those of earlier centuries.

In a book of this scope and detail, errors are unavoidable. May I be forgiven for mentioning three, all important to Campden's history and likely to be repeated in other and lesser works by Dr. Jones's successors? On page 184, Chipping Campden, Winchcombe and Stow-on-the-Wold are described as being among the larger towns in the 'country' in the early 19th century: this must surely be a misprint for 'county.' The bay window in Grevil (or Grevel) House, built around 1370, is described on page 97 as 'an early example of the perpendicular style adopted in so many churches during the following century': it is, I think, generally accepted that the window is a later addition to the house, robbed from elsewhere. And, of

course, the name Woolstaplers Hall, as Mr. Peter Gordon (CADHAS Notes & Queries, Vol. 1, No. 1, Autumn 1993) has so firmly demonstrated, was almost certainly conferred upon it by the romantic C.R.Ashbee, the consequence of his misreading the now lost title deeds; Rushen followed Ashbee, Whitfield followed Rushen and thus such errors are perpetuated.

The caveat mentioned earlier is the author's choice of title. The book, in fact, hardly touches upon the southern Cotswolds; Stroud and Painswick do not even appear in the index; almost all the examples are taken from the country to the north of the A40.

But this is in every way an excellent book, well produced with thirty-six colour and 132 black and white illustrations and maps, all of fine quality. It is a must for all who love the Cotswolds and their history.

Queries

If you can contribute to the answer to the following questions or to any that have appeared in earlier issues, please contact "The Editors," 14 Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, GL55 6DB. A written answer would be most helpful.

Edmund Pembruge/Pembrage/Pembridge is mentioned three times in Rushen's *History* and this is the only local reference found so far. However a correspondent has asked if anything further is known; supplying additional information including that he lived in Campden from at least 1727/8 (the year of the Rushen references) to 1741 or later; several children were baptised in Campden church (William -1719; Catherine - 1721; Edmund - 1722, d. 1753; Joan - 1724, d. 1725); his will indicated he had other property in Herefordshire. Can anyone give more about him, his wife (Anne née Harris, widow of Zachariah Lane, mercer of Campden) or the later lives of their surviving children? [018]

The Edens of Norton Hall. An enquirer is interested in the history of Norton Hall and the Eden family. It is said that one member of that family failed to turn up at the Church for his wedding having taken the coach back to London. 'However he was brought back and successfully got married in the end.' [019]

Mary Tomes's death in 1916 was registered in Shipston as were many Tomes births, marriages and deaths from 1837 onward, even though the family is believed to have been resident in Campden. (Several Tomes have been recorded by the Churchyard Survey in the Old Churchyard). Can anyone suggest an explanation for the Shipston registration? [020]

New York Farm near Ilmington is recorded by this name from 1821 in the *Place Names of Warwickshire*, (CUP 1936), but it is suggested that this and several similar place-names in the County were originally named 'in jest' being 'remote or out-of-the-way places.' However a correspondent has suggested the possibility of some connection with the Tomes family, seeing that Francis Tomes emigrated to the USA about 1816 (aged 31) and became a merchant in New York. He later returned to this country, living somewhere near Campden. Whilst it seems improbable that he could have returned early enough to buy and rename this property, nevertheless some link may just be possible. Does anyone have any information please? [021]

An Apology and Correction

The Editors

In the last issue, (No.3; Autumn 1994, page 33), part of the answer to a query included a report of the recent death of Peter Hartwell. One of the editors was therefore delighted (but surprised!) a few days later to find the very same Peter Hartwell on the doorstep, having called to prove that this report was highly premature. Our apologies to Mr Hartwell - and our thanks to him for the generous way in which he treated the matter as a joke. After expressing our distress to Mr Hartwell at the error we had a most interesting chat about his family history.

Replies

The Editors would like to thank everyone who has given information and the written replies received are summarised below together with as much as possible of the content of the replies received by telephone or told to an Editor while shopping in Campden High Street. It is regretted if any of the unwritten details have been accidentally overlooked or unwittingly misunderstood(!) - contributors are requested to let us have further material if necessary.

[008] Charlecote, the part of the present Cotswold House Hotel to the right of the entrance to *Greenstocks* (and previously the Charlecote Bar), was once the *Bear Inn*. It was last referred to under that name in 1744. Later that century, in 1790, it became the premises of the first bank in the town, the Campden Bank.

[010] Hartwell An informant tells us that William Hartwell (probably the W. Hartwell referred to last time) lived in Leysbourne quite near to Cidermill Lane - possibly in the house where our President now lives. He was a builder and had his yard at the back of the house. Curiously in the 1881 Census, when he was 50, he is referred to as William *Hawkwell*, but that seems to be an error. The connection with the present generation of Hartwells is as yet unclear. There is obviously a great deal of research to be done on the many nineteenth century Hartwells of Campden before any connection with the eighteenth century family can be traced.

[013] Lady Frieda Harris Several people have reminisced about seeing her about the town, (including her hats) - but as yet there is no firm information about her work, letters or publications.

[016] Wartime Airfield - someone who travelled regularly up and down Westington Hill says fairly definitely that there was no airfield adjacent to that road. Information from another source has provided an alternative location. This respondent has contacted a Bourton-on-the-Hill man who as a schoolboy remembers spying out what was going on in the locality. He says an airstrip lay near to the top of Greenway (the road leading to Blockley from the A44 about half a mile south of the Cross Hands). The airstrip was on the Upton Wold side of the road and at some stage concrete runways were laid on timber supports in this field; while the tented camp was on the opposite (Campden or Northwick Hill) side of the road. However, this site has been inspected by our original enquirer, who is still convinced that the landing ground at which he was stationed was on Westington Hill, and had at that time no runways. Any further information would be valued.