



Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society

NOTES & QUERIES

Volume I; No. 1
Autumn 1993
ISSN 1351-2153

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

A goodwill message on our new venture from our President
Mrs Jacquetta Priestley, OBE, D.Litt.

May the past be brought alive
Jacquetta Priestley

<u>Contents</u>		page
From the Editors		1
How Campden got involved in King John's Troubles in Normandy	Allan Warmington	2
Campden Sun-dials No. 1	Jill Wilson	4
Sir Henry Bard, Adventurer, Traveller, Soldier, Diplomatist. Part 1.	Jill Wilson	5
Legal Curiosities in Campden Title Deeds.		7
No. 1. "Statutes Merchant or of the Staple"	Peter Gordon	
Westington Quarries	Allan Warmington	9
Library and Archive	No. 1. Frank Johnson	11
Queries Received.		6 & 10

From The Editors The need for this Society to have a new kind of publication has been apparent for some time but the right answer has taken some considerable thought. *Notes and Queries* is intended to provide a forum for members to report on current research and to make enquiries or answer queries that have already been made. It will include formal papers on the history of Campden and District, transcripts from historical documents, wills, manuscripts, etc, sketches of interesting local characters, and miscellaneous useful or entertaining items. We hope that this publication will be found interesting and stimulating to members of the Society. We eagerly await your reactions to this edition. This is issue number 1 of Volume 1. We expect to issue it twice a year - in October and March. Members receive it free (though extra copies will have to be paid for). Please don't mislay this and future issues because over the years these will build up into a valuable work of reference. An index will be produced when this volume is complete, after some six or eight issues. It is likely that the production of *Notes and Queries* will be a factor when we come to consider next year's subscription! Everyone is welcome to contribute - indeed without your contributions - articles, shorter items, queries and answers to queries/- the publication will be much less valuable. If you have a contribution, query, answer to a query, or a letter for publication, please send it to *The Editors, Notes and Queries, Hart Croft, 14 Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, Glos., GL55 6DB.*

How Campden got involved in King John's Troubles in Normandy

Allan Warmington

The history of the medieval lords of Campden is a complicated one, and there are some mysteries that have not hitherto been satisfactorily explained. It is gradually being sorted out, and here is one story that sheds a little more light on a thirteenth century holder of (we think) Broad Campden. The story also shows that Campden at that time was not entirely unaffected by national events!

Rushen and Whitfield refer to King John having made a grant in 1199 to someone they call respectively 'Gwiomar Briton' and 'Wikomar the Breton'.¹ However, neither has got the story quite right.

The tenant in chief of Campden in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries was the great Ranulf de Blundeville, earl of Chester called variously 'the flower of English chivalry' and 'almost the last relic of the great feudal aristocracy of the Conquest'.² Ranulf had married Constance, widow of Prince Geoffrey, the younger brother of King Richard I and King John. She was the mother of Prince Arthur, John's rival for the throne. (She appears as an ambitious and yet somewhat pathetic character in Shakespeare's *King John*). After a stormy marriage, ending in Constance's imprisonment by her husband at Pontorson in Brittany, she renounced her marriage to him.

That same year, 1199, Ranulf was married again, to Clementia, the ward of William de Feugieres (or Fougerius), head of a most powerful Breton family, who also owned many estates in England. As part of the wedding transactions much land was exchanged between Ranulf and his new wife's guardian,³ and in the course of this Ranulf seems, with King John's consent, to have transferred Broad Campden to William. William thereupon granted the land, together with the manor of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, to one of his own knights, Guiomar le Breton, or Brito. Guiomar's name appears as a knight witnessing several charters of William at about this period.⁴

It is the royal confirmation of this grant of William's that Rushen and Whitfield have cited - and slightly misquoted. This reads in part:

John, Dei Gratia, etc. Know that we have granted, and this present charter confirms, to Guiomar Breton and his heirs the gift which William de Feugieres has given him, that is to say all the manor of Twyford with all its appurtenances and all the land which he had at Campden of the gift of the earl of Chester, to him and his heirs to hold from him and his heirs by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.⁵

The charter goes on to outline the privileges accompanying the grant and it refers at the end to "all other liberties and freedom from customary dues pertaining to the aforesaid lands as recounted in the charter of the aforesaid William". This land was manifestly only part of the manor of Campden. It is by no means certain that it was at Broad Campden, but as we show again at the end this fits well with later evidence, and it may well be the beginning of Broad Campden's sub-infeudation that lasted for some hundreds of years. It is probable that Guiomar was entitled to the rents and service of the villeins and free tenants of his land, but did not have the right to farm any demesne lands there.

The marriage of Ranulf and Clementia may have been politically a rather difficult one. For the first years of King John's reign were marked by repeated rebellions by his Continental vassals, who allied themselves with Prince Arthur (and to a lesser extent with the King of

France) with the aim of throwing off the overlordship of their provinces by the King of England. Early in the conflict William de Feugieres went over to the side of Prince Arthur (and so forfeited a number of his English estates)⁶, whereas Ranulf de Blundeville remained loyal to King John throughout (despite the fact that during his marriage to Constance he had been, in effect the step-father of Prince Arthur). In 1203, after some years of intrigues, battles and temporary truces, Prince Arthur attacked the castle of Mirabeau which was held by his grandmother, the Dowager Queen Eleanor. This attack gave King John the chance of a brilliant victory which led to the capture of his nephew and his imprisonment at Caen whence he later disappeared in mysterious circumstances. One of the slanderous accusations made against King John is that he ordered his murder.

Now Guiomar le Breton, tenant of Broad Campden, had fought alongside his lord, William de Feugieres. He was captured at Mirabeau and imprisoned at Corfe Castle in Dorset. And here lies the source of another story. For, as the historian Powicke says:

The less important prisoners taken at Mirabeau were ... massed together in England at Corfe, where they were sufficiently free and sufficiently numerous to conspire and for a short time to capture the keep.⁷

Guiomar may have been among the leaders of this revolt, for after it was put down and the castle 'liberated' by one of the king's men, Guiomar was transferred with four others to Caen in Normandy,⁸ to be kept there with the more important prisoners from Mirabeau. He may have been lucky in this, for according to one source cited by Powicke the remaining prisoners left behind at Corfe were subsequently starved to death.⁹

Guiomar lay in prison at Caen for some years, waiting for a ransom to be arranged. In November 1206 one of his brothers, Guido Brito, treated with the king in Brittany for his release¹⁰, and this was finally arranged in April 1207 for quite a reasonable ransom of 82 marks and "ten large beautiful and good greyhounds", with Guiomar's son and nephew being held by the king at Marlborough as sureties against payment¹¹. The 82 marks seem, somewhat mysteriously, to have been paid the following year by their captor, Hugh de Nevill, from the revenues of Marlborough castle, but at that time the greyhounds were still owing and there is no record of them ever having been handed over!¹²

No doubt Guiomar forfeited Twyford and Broad Campden as a result of his support for William's rebellion, though he may possibly have retained some land in Essex. Broad Campden seems then to have reverted into the King's hands for a time, and was granted to other men from 1216.¹³ It remained separated from the rest of Campden for some four hundred years, until it was bought by Anthony Smith in 1602 and combined back with the rest of the manor of Campden.

Notes

1. Percy C. Rushen *History & Antiquities of Chipping Campden* (London 1911) p.3; Christopher Whitfield *A History of Chipping Campden* (Eton 1958) pp.22-23
2. W. Stubbs *The Constitutional History of England* (ii) 47, as quoted in L. Stephens (ed) *Dictionary of National Biography* (London 1881) p.267
3. George Ormerod *A History of the County Palatine & City of Chester* (London 1819) Vol I pp38 - 41 presents some charters showing part of the settlement.
4. J.H. Round (ed) *Calendar of Documents preserved in France* (London HMSO 1899) Vol 1 pp.387-88
5. Records Commission *Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londonensis* (London 1837) 1 John, 1199 p.21
6. T.D. Hardy (ed) *Rotuli Normanniae* (London 1835) 4 John p.71 and *Rotuli de Liberate* (London 1844) 5 John 1203 p.44.
7. F.M.Powicke *The Loss of Normandy* (Manchester 1913) p.360.

CADHAS Notes & Queries

8. T.D. Hardy (ed) *Rotuli Litterarum Patentum* (London, Records Commission, 1835) 6 John 1204 Memb 8 (p.46)
9. Powicke *op cit* p.360 .
10. Rot. Litt. Pat. 8 John 1206 Memb 3 (p.68). This 'Guido Brito' had some years earlier witnessed a charter of Constance of Brittany in favour of the Abbey of Savigny. See *Cal. of Docs preserved in France op.cit.*, p303
11. *Rot. Litt. Pat.* 8 John 1207 Memb 1 (p.71).
12. For these events see the Pipe Rolls for 9 John, p.101, 10 John pp.38 & 202, 11 John p.197 and 12 John p.200 (Pipe Roll Society Pubns NS 22-24 & 26).
13. Records Commission *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* (London 1833) 17 John 1216, p.261.

Campden Sundials No. 1

Campden, and especially Campden High Street, is unusually rich in sundials. There are at least eight sundials visible to the passer-by in the Town of which several are some two hundred or more years old. Notes on the more interesting sundials will be included as an occasional series as space permits.

Above the **Campden Bookshop** is a vertical dial set at an angle to the building. The date inscribed is 1690. My first impression was that the dial had been brought from elsewhere. It is essential for the gnomon of a sundial to point to the north celestial pole, a point in the sky very close to the Pole Star, this angle being the same as the latitude. As few houses are built precisely to the cardinal points, it is usually necessary for the gnomon of a vertical dial to be tilted so that it still points to the north. If such a sundial is moved it is extremely unlikely that its new location will require exactly the same angle. Another pointer to the possibility that the dial was relocated is that the facade of the Campden Bookshop is in the style often attributed to the Woodward brothers. Edward and Thomas Woodward were quarry owners and masons who are known to have built a number of parish churches and probably built Bedfont House. It is usually assumed that the classical motifs and detailing on many of the C18 facades of the High street are their work. They, however, flourished in the first half and middle of the C18 some 40 or so years after the date on the dial. The DOE Listed Buildings List however, suggests the remodelling of the house can be dated by the date on the sundial - which threatens to lead into a circular argument!

Another factor may also have influenced the unusual placement of the dial. Rushen (1911 ed.) says that up to 1854, when railway time came to Campden, the Town Hall clock was set by this dial. Now it is not possible to see it from the Town Hall but with its present slanting position it is possible to read the dial and signal (or shout) to someone at the Town Hall. If the dial were square onto the building it would be necessary to stand directly in front of it to read the noon time but then the Town Hall could not be seen. In addition the dial is in sunlight (weather permitting) most of the day. Is it possible that one of the Woodwards found a good old dial of a suitable setting and placed it in its present position, beautifully decorated with a classical cornice, to assist in the town's time-keeping? Interestingly the dial on the Green Dragon, much nearer to the Town Hall, faces in a more easterly direction, thus showing fewer hours and being less useful for timekeeping than that at the Bookshop. The initials on the sundial are WSS, and I am told by Peter Gordon that they may possibly refer to William Scott, mercer, 1699 or perhaps to William Smith the Elder, butcher, who held Trinder House in 1714.

Jill Wilson

Sir Henry Bard - Adventurer, Traveller, Soldier and Diplomatist

Part 1

Jill Wilson

The last "governor" of Campden House before it was burned down was Sir Henry Bard, who is usually blamed for a wanton act of destruction. Little more about him is included in the histories of Campden, but more is to be found in The Dictionary of National Biography and Civil War histories.

Henry Bard was born around 1604 of an old Norfolk family, his father, the Rev'd George Bard being the Vicar of Staines in Middlesex. Young Henry, the second son, was well educated at Eton and Cambridge, achieving an MA and becoming a Fellow of King's College. It seems however that he'd already shown his attitude to authority and his liking for adventure by slipping across to Paris without the approval of his guardians.

After leaving Cambridge he set out on a more adventurous journey and, long before the days of the Grand Tour, travelled mainly on foot through France, Italy, Turkey, Palestine and Egypt. Little is known of his adventures though it seems he purloined a Koran from a Cairo mosque, which he later presented to his college. He learned to speak several languages but which does not appear to be recorded. At this time however, a Christian travelling through the lands of the Turkish Sultan would have probably have had to dress and act as a Muslim in the same way as the early 19C explorers. On his return to England he lived well, supported by his elder brother, Maximilian - a girdler in a good way of business. As yet I have not been able to establish whether Maximilian belonged to the Girdlers' Company of the City of London, but this is quite possible.

He joined the King's forces in the Civil War, coming to the notice of the King in Oxford in 1643. At the battle of Cheriton Down on 29 March, 1644 he commanded a regiment, which he launched against the Roundheads without waiting for orders and completely unsupported. The Royalist command had decided to let the Roundheads attack first so this action ruined their battle plan. Not surprisingly Sir Arthur Heslridge's "Lobsters" cut off his retreat and his entire regiment was lost - either killed or captured. A later account says that he acted "with more youthful courage than souldierlike discretion." In this action he lost an arm and was himself taken prisoner.

By May that year he was discharged and rejoined the Royalists. He seems to have been still in favour since he was given the reversionary grant of certain offices; governor of Guernsey and Captain of Cornet Castle. Serving with the King in Oxford he was created a baronet on 8 October, 1644, some two weeks before the second battle of Newbury. It is not certain whether he had taken part in the summer's marching and counter-marching through Moreton-in-Marsh, Evesham, over Dover's Hill before the battle of Cropredy in June.

By December it is known that Campden House was garrisoned again by Royalist troops. No doubt they were warned to avoid the fate of the regiment quartered in the Town under Lord Molyneux who had been taken by surprise by a night attack in October, 1643, and lost many taken prisoner and 100 horses. On this occasion work began in earnest on the defences. William Duggan reported on 23 December to Prince Rupert that he'd occupied the house and two days later Captain William Legge wrote to say that food was extremely short and he feared "a famine worse than the enemy." Prince Maurice now was given the command of the area comprising Worcs., Salop., Herefordshire and Monmouthshire - presumably including Campden since so much of Gloucestershire was held for Parliament. In January 1645 Bard

was sent to be "governor" of Campden House and Whitfield quotes his letter to Prince Rupert.

The strength of the Campden garrison seems to have alarmed the Parliamentarians for Sir Edmund Massey, governor of Gloucester was ordered to attack, with assistance from Warwick and Coventry. Massey had started the Civil War as a Royalist but, failing to get quick advancement he had defected to Parliament and received promotion in its service. (Later, during the Commonwealth he fell out with his erstwhile friends and joined Charles II in exile and on his invasion in 1651). Now however, as governor of Gloucester his instructions were to take over and hold as much of the area as possible. Whitfield quotes various documents indicating that the plan became known and Massey therefore decided not to proceed.

During the five months that Bard held Campden House he seems to have attempted to live off the land - demanding contributions against threat of reprisals. This however can be paralleled throughout the country wherever supplies and finance were short on both sides. He is known to have carried out an attack on Winchcombe in late March or early April. One of his "warrants" demanding "Contributions" survives. It is addressed to the constables of Twynning (near Tewkesbury) who had been slow in supplying what had been demanded.

[As] "I find in you no compliance ... Know therefore, that unless you bring into me at Worcester the monethly Contributions of six moneths past on Thursday next you are to expect an unsanctified troop of horse among you, from whom if you hide your selves (As I believe each of you hath his hole), they shall fire your houses without mercy, hang up your bodies wherever they find them, and scare your Ghosts into your drabbling garrison."

One of the problems of the area commanders on both sides was that reluctance to pay dues might indicate a sympathy with the enemy as much as an inability to pay. From the point of view of some towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the somewhat vague boundaries of officers' commands, considerable difficulties ensued if dues were called for by two parliamentary and two royalist Colonels. All such officers tended to dismiss excuses for non-payment out-of-hand with threats.

Part 2 covering the destruction of Campden House and his later years will be included in the next issue.

Queries

If you can contribute to the answer to the following questions, please contact "The Editors." 14, Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, GL55 6DB. A written answer would be most helpful.

A. Where was:-

The Redde Lyon? In a 1634 Deed of Leasebourne House, this Inn is mentioned as being on "the upper side" of the street. (001)

The Mermaid? An 1810 Deed of St. Anne's refers to premises *formerly a Public House known as 'The Mermaid'* and belonging to the Earl of Northampton. (002)

B. Campden Family History

LEAMAN family. Does anyone have any information about the Leaman family? (003)

GIMSON family. A master mariner, of this name, his wife Elizabeth (née Fox) and daughter Blanche, lived in the High Street according to the 1881 census. Does anyone know which house or anything about the family? (004) [cont. on page 10]

Legal Curiosities in Campden Title Deeds:

I : **"Statutes Merchant or of the Staple"**. Peter Gordon

C.R.Ashbee acquired 'The Woolstaplers' Hall' in 1903.¹ Three years later, he wrote:

"Every now and then some special architectural plum falls to one's lot Such was my chance with a house known as 'The Laurels' or 'The Hollies' or some equally pointless suburban name, and it turned out to be the 14th century hall of the merchant of the Staple The building appears since the year 1712 to have passed through the hands of a number of different people In the Deeds of this house is a clause by which the vendor guarantees the purchaser against any possible exaction to be levied on the property by the merchants of the Staple, doubtless then already a forgotten and shadowy fraternity"².

In the second (1911) edition of his History, Rushen makes the same deduction, based on the same evidence:

"It has been handed down by tradition that Woolstaplers' Hall was a wool exchange This tradition appears to be confirmed by the fact that when the property was conveyed 200 years ago the conveying parties exonerate the conveyee from any possible exactions that may be made on the property on behalf of the merchants of the Staple. Therefore it seems likely that Calf did not erect the building as a dwelling house but as an exchange for the benefit of the merchants."³.

No such statement appears in his 1899 edition and it is reasonable to assume that Rushen derived his information from Ashbee. In Whitfield's History, Rushen is followed almost verbatim.⁴

As the early deeds of Woolstaplers' were unfortunately destroyed in the 1982 floods, it will never be known what Ashbee did discover in the 1712 Deed. However, it seems at least probable that this document contained a reference to "exoneration" from "Statutes Merchant or of the Staple" and that Ashbee's deduction as to the purpose of the Hall was based on this.

References to "exoneration" from "Statutes Merchant or of the Staple" are not, however, unique to Woolstaplers'. They appear in the Title Deeds of at least two other Campden properties. In a 1688 Deed of 'The Stapler's House,' Leasebourne, the purchaser is guaranteed to be -

"discharged and exonerated and free" from "any kind of former sales, leases, jointures, dowers, arrearages of rent, judgements, sequestrations, Statutes Merchant or of the Staple, Recognizances, titles troubles and Incumbrances whatsoever."⁵

In the Title Deeds of Leasebourne House, an almost exactly similar wording appears in documents of 1634, 1708 and 1833. Nor is an indemnity of this kind exclusive to properties in a Wool Town. Alcock quotes a Release of 1677, of a property in Coventry in which a similar reference to "Statutes Merchant or of the Staple" appears.⁶

In the context of Title Deeds, therefore, "Statutes Merchant or of the Staple" are included in a long list of possible future claims on the purchaser of a property against which the vendor, perhaps rather optimistically, endeavours to offer some form of immunity.

What was meant by 'Statute Merchant' and 'Statute of the Staple'? Briefly they were both Statutes intended to encourage trade by providing for a very public acknowledgement of debts and a speedy and powerful remedy for recovering them. A Statute Merchant was created by the statute *De Mercatoribus*, 13 Ed.I, and a Statute Staple by 27 Ed.III, (7). The former was strengthened by an Act of 1552 which requires acknowledgements of debt to be made before the King's Bench, recorded in indented rolls and sealed with the King's Seal.(8).

A detailed description of both Statutes is given by an 18th century authority, Giles Jacob,(9):

"A Statute Merchant is a Bond of Record, acknowledg'd before the Clerk of the Statutes Merchant, and Lord Mayor of the City of London, and before the Mayors of other Cities and Townssealed with the Seal of the Debtor and the King, upon Condition that if the Obligor pays not the Debt at the Day, Execution may be awarded against his Body, Lands, and Goods"

"Statutes Staple are of the same nature with Statutes Merchant: They are for Debt acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple, at our Chief Cities by Virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have Execution on Nonpayment"

W.J.Byrne (10) records that the provision for charging the land of a debtor was abolished by the Judgements Act, 1846. He adds:

"It seems that statutes Merchant and Statutes Staple are, in theory, still payable, on the death of the debtor, in priority to his ordinary debts, (but they) are now quite obsolete."

When Ashbee referred to "merchants of the Staple," he possibly had in mind The Staplers' Company, which organised the export of wool through the Staple. This body had no power conferred upon it by Statutes Merchant or of the Staple to make exactions upon owners of property whether in Campden or in Coventry or elsewhere. These statutes had no special connection with the wool trade; as has been seen, their purpose was solely to give assistance to *any* merchants by making statutory provision for recording debt and for effective action in case of non-payment.

If it was indeed a reference to these Statutes that Ashbee discovered in the 1712 Deed, it seems he was carried away by his imagination to an unwarranted conclusion. Alas, we shall never know for certain.

Notes

1. Ashbee was the successful bidder at Auction. But in the subsequent Conveyance, the purchaser was given as Janet Ashbee. In 1906, the house was conveyed to Trustees.
2. C.R.Ashbee, *A Book of Cottages and Little Houses*, 1906.
3. P.Rushen, *History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*, 1911.
4. C.Whitfield, *A History of Chipping Campden*, 1958.
5. The name 'Stapler's House' first appears in the Deeds in 1960.
6. N.S.Alcock, *Old Title Deeds*, 1986.
7. W.J.Byrne, *A Dictionary of English Law*, 1923.
8. *Calendar of Antrobus Deeds*, ed. R.B.Pugh, Wilts.Arch.Soc.
9. Giles Jacob, *A New Law Dictionary*, 1729.
10. W.J.Byrne, *op.cit.*

Westington Quarries

Allan Warmington

What is the history of the present Westington quarries, once the principal source of building stone for the district, now owned by Atlas Stone Products? How long have they been worked? When was the tunnel there first constructed? Is there any connection between these commercial quarries at Quarry Bank and the old quarry on the opposite side of the road at Horseman's Corner, or was that just an old parish 'quar' like the ones above Weston, Willersey and Saintbury?

These questions arose recently because of a request for information from Dr Philip Tennant, author of the recently published *Edgehill and Beyond* (who is coming to speak to the Society next year about the Civil War in this district). He writes:

"My specific reference, which will certainly interest you if you haven't already met it, is to the building of the old Market House in Stratford-upon-Avon in the 1630's, when John Page, mason, of Chipping Campden, owner of 'a quarre called Westington quarre', contracted to build it. There was much legal wrangling over design and costs (ref. PRO. Chancery C2/P78/34 and C2/P291/27) but the building survived only a few years, being wrecked in 1643, during the Civil War, in the incident I refer to in my book, page 86. It was repaired soon after, but demolished and replaced by the present one in the following century.

"As a market house at Alcester was built at roughly the same time via an agreement involving another Campden mason, Simon Whyte, and yet another one at Warwick a little later, in 1673, I wouldn't be at all surprised if the Westington quarries were not cornering the market (the awful pun was quite unintentional !) at this time, and that other market houses in the district, if there are others, were built from Westington stone. ..."

Looking at the usual Campden historical sources, Rushen (*History and Antiquities of Campden*) speculates that the quarries at Quarry Bank have been in existence for possibly 500 or 600 years. He cites a 1719 lease by the lord of the manor to Thomas Woodward, mason, of Westington quarries. In describing the Woodward tombs in the churchyard, he also says that Thomas Woodward (died 1748) was 'a mason and builder and lessee of Westington Quarry'. He says Woodward is thought to have built Bedfont House. In his *History of Campden*, Christopher Whitfield, no doubt following Rushen, mentions the building of Bedfont House in Campden in the 1740's by Thomas Woodward, whom he again calls 'a mason and builder and lessee of Campden Quarries'.

Whitfield is not always accurate in detail, and some doubt is thrown on this statement by our Chairman, who has done work on the deeds of many Campden houses. He says that the Plough Inn was bought from a later generation of the Woodwardes in 1806 by a Richard Shepherd, in whose will 'a slate quarry leased from George Talbot Esq' was left to his grandson. In 1837 what seems to be this same quarry is mentioned again, as 'Miss Talbot's quarry at Kinton Hill'. (The stone near Kinton, in Temple Guiting parish, is suitable for making stone slates, unlike the stone at Westington).

The Campden masons may of course have leased two quarries - the one at Westington for good building stone and that at Kineton for stone slates.

However, there is a mystery in that the quarries at Quarry Bank are not mentioned in the 1799 Inclosure Award, though the land where they are situated (part of 'a parcel of land in Westington Hill and parts adjacent') was allotted to Gerard Noel. But there is a map of the Campden Noel estates in Gloucester Local History Library dated 1818 which shows them marked as quarries, then obviously owned by the Noel family. Could it be that in 1799 they had been temporarily closed for some reason (as they have several times during this century)? Or did the Inclosure Commissioners just ignore their existence? It may well be that in the so far unresearched papers of the Gainsboroughs at Exton there are some old records throwing light on this period.

I personally have always understood that the *original* Westington Quarry was the old one at Horseman's Corner, on the opposite side of the road, about half a mile nearer Campden. But was this big enough to have provided the stone for so many buildings - as far away as Warwick, as well as the houses of Campden? The Inclosure Award mentions this quarry and several other 'stone-pits' in use, mainly for road building. At that time it covered 1 acre and 2 perches. Most other stone-pits in the parish were much smaller, and the only one of similar size was on what was then Berrington Common, apparently near to Doe Bank.

As a final slant on this matter, Mr Jamie Strange, whose father owned the quarries from the 1930's to the 1970's, knows a good deal about the history of the Westington quarries this century, and this very interesting history, too, should be further researched and written up while there are still people around who know the facts.

Queries - continued

If you can contribute to the answer to the following questions, please contact "The Editors." 14, Pear Tree Close, Chipping Campden, GL55 6DB. A written answer would be most helpful.

C. Place Names

The area at the junction of Aston Road and the road to Stratford is known as "Paul's Pike," I understand. According to one derivation this is after the first turnpike-keeper. However, *pike* is also a Midlands word for a triangular piece of land (as this is). Has anyone any evidence for "Paul" and the earliest use of this local place name, please? (005)

D. C17 Aston Subedge

Thomas Fawcett was vicar of Aston Subedge from 1607 to 1636, and also of Wyre, Glos.at one time. Where did he (or his family) come from? What/who were his local contacts? his political & religious affiliations etc.? any other information? (006)

E. Noel Arms:

The Inclosure Commissioners sat "at the house of James Tidmarsh called the George Inn" on 20 May, 1799. George Lane got its name from the inn - which is now the Noel Arms. Does anyone know when the change in name occurred and when the carved coat of arms was cut into the oriel window? (007)

The Society is indebted to Mrs Joan Atkins for providing accommodation for its Library and Archive. No longer do books, papers, photographs etc. compete for space in a box in the Public Library. Stephen Ball, my predecessor, brought order to the chaos of the box and installed our material in a steel cupboard on the top floor of Joan's house. My thanks go to him for the work he did in preparing the basis of a catalogue for me to develop.

What does the cupboard contain? Not very much when you consider the History of Chipping Campden and District. Nevertheless the range of material already held indicates something of the richness we can anticipate as we set about building on this foundation of books, photographs, journals, newspapers, catalogues, pamphlets, leaflets, transcripts, studies, maps, plans and tapes (aural and video).

Publishing a 'Notes and Queries' journal provides me with the opportunity to make known to you the detail of the Society's Library and Archive in the hope that you will find something of interest or value and wish to explore further. It may also serve to demonstrate how small our collection really is and encourage you to contribute to its enlargement. If you have any old deeds, diaries, letters, journal articles, newspaper cuttings, posters or photographs etc. relating to Campden and District and would be willing to donate or loan them please let me know. If you wish to retain originals you might allow the Society to make copies. In this way you will have ensured that something of yours is preserved for the benefit of future generations.

Books contained in the Library/Archive as at August 1993.

Accessions 1990

- Drinkwater, P. *Ways and Waymarks in the Four Shires*. Drinkwater 1980
- Drinkwater, P. *Medieval Chapels of the Stour Valley*. Drinkwater 1983
- Rushen, Percy C. *The History & Antiquities of Chipping Campden in the County of Gloucester* 1899
- Richards, M.E. *Gloucestershire Family History*. Glos.C.C. 1979
- Dufty, A.R. *Kelmscott, an illustrated guide*. Soc.of Antiquaries 1969
- Wilgress, Jane *Alec Miller: Guildsman and Sculptor in C.Campden*. CADHAS 1987
- Exell, A.E. *Joanna Southcott at Blockley and the Rock Cottage Relics*.
Blockley Antiquarian Soc. 1977
- Kingsley, N.W., comp. *Handlist of the Contents of Gloucestershire Record Office*. Glos.C.C. 1988
- Haberly, Irmadene *A Memoir of Frederick P.Hart Lt.Cdr.R.N.*. Private 1973
- Fees, Craig, ed. *A Child in Arcadia. The C.Campden boyhood of H.T.Osborn 1902-07*.
CADHAS 1986
- Mason, Caroline *Snowhill, a Gloucestershire Village*. Thornhill 1987
- Horne, John *C. Campden from the Grass Roots; the Wool Trade in 1400 and the development to 1930*. 1982
- C.Campden Parish Council and Chamber of Trade. *C.Campden Official Guide*. 1960's
- Rules of the Campden and Moreton-in-Marsh or North Cotswold Rifle Volunteer Corps*. 1862

Smith, Brian S., comp. *Gloucestershire Local History - a select Bibliography.*
Glos. Cty. Library 1972

Buckland, Theresa, ed. *Traditional Dance. Vols.5-6.* Crewe and Alsager Coll. of H.E. 1988

Accessions 1991

Jewson, Norman *By Chance I Did Rove.* Gryffon 1986

Accessions 1992

Hicks Beach, Mrs William *A Cotswold Family - Hicks and Hicks Beach.* Heinemann 1909

Noel, Emilia F., comp. *Some Letters and Records of the Noel Family.* Nisbet 1910

Huxley, Gervas *Endymion Porter - the life of a Courtier 1587-1649.* Chatto & Windus 1959

Griffiths, Josephine *Chipping Campden Today and Yesterday.* Elsley 1931

Nth.Cotswolds R.D.C. *The North Cotswolds - Official Guide.* Burrow (no date)

Monson, T.D.J. *C.Campden. Foremost of English Mediaeval Wool Towns.* The British Pub.Co.Ltd..

Chipping Campden - a short History and Guide.
The Parish Church C. Campden - A guide to.
The Parish Church C. Campden, Glos.. A.D. 1919.

Wood, Jack V. *Some Rural Quakers. A history of Quakers and Quakerism at the corners of the four Shires of Oxford, Warwick, Worcester & Gloucester* Sessions of York 1991

Bishop, Leighton, transcriber *The General Accounts of the Churchwardens of C.Campden 1626 - 1907.* Campden Record Series 1992

Court, Doris L. *Weston-sub-Edge: The Cotswold village lying below its famous Edge, Dover's Hill.*
D.L.Court 1992

Accessions 1993

Clark, Sir George, ed. *The Campden Wonder.* O.U.P. 1959

Raymond, Stuart *Gloucestershire and Bristol: A Genealogical Bibliography.*
Federation of Family History Societies 1992

Mann, Ralph *The Rectors of Kingham.* Kingham St. Andrews 1990

A Guide to C.Campden Parish Church. 1960's

Whitfield, Christopher *A History of Chipping Campden.* Shakespeare Head 1958

Powell, Geoffrey *The Book of Campden.* Barracuda 1982

Chandler, Keith *Ribbons, Bells and Squeaking Fiddles. The Social History of Morris Dancing in the English South Midlands, 1660 - 1900.* Folklore Society 1993

Chandler, Keith *Morris Dancing in the English South Midlands, 1660 A Chronological Gazetteer.*
Folklore Society 1993