

CHARLTON KINGS
LOCAL HISTORY
SOCIETY



BULLETIN 18

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman

D.W.Copson
Widecombe
Harp Hill
Cheltenham
Tel: Cheltenham 510653

Editor

Mrs. M.Paget
Crab End
Brevel Terrace
Charlton Kings
Tel: Cheltenham 34762

Hon. Secretary

Mrs. S.Fletcher
31 Ravensgate Road
Charlton Kings
Tel: Cheltenham 522931

Hon. Treasurer

E.L.Armitage
9 Morlands Drive
Charlton Kings
Tel: Cheltenham 527533

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Membership of this Society

Membership forms are available from officers. Annual subscriptions 75p or £1 for a couple.

Meetings are held monthly from September to May in the Stanton Room at Charlton Kings Library.

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Parish Register I 1538-1634 is available price £2

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History of Charlton Kings

We anticipate that this will be published by the County Library in the Autumn. Pre-publication price £6.95; post publication price £9.50.

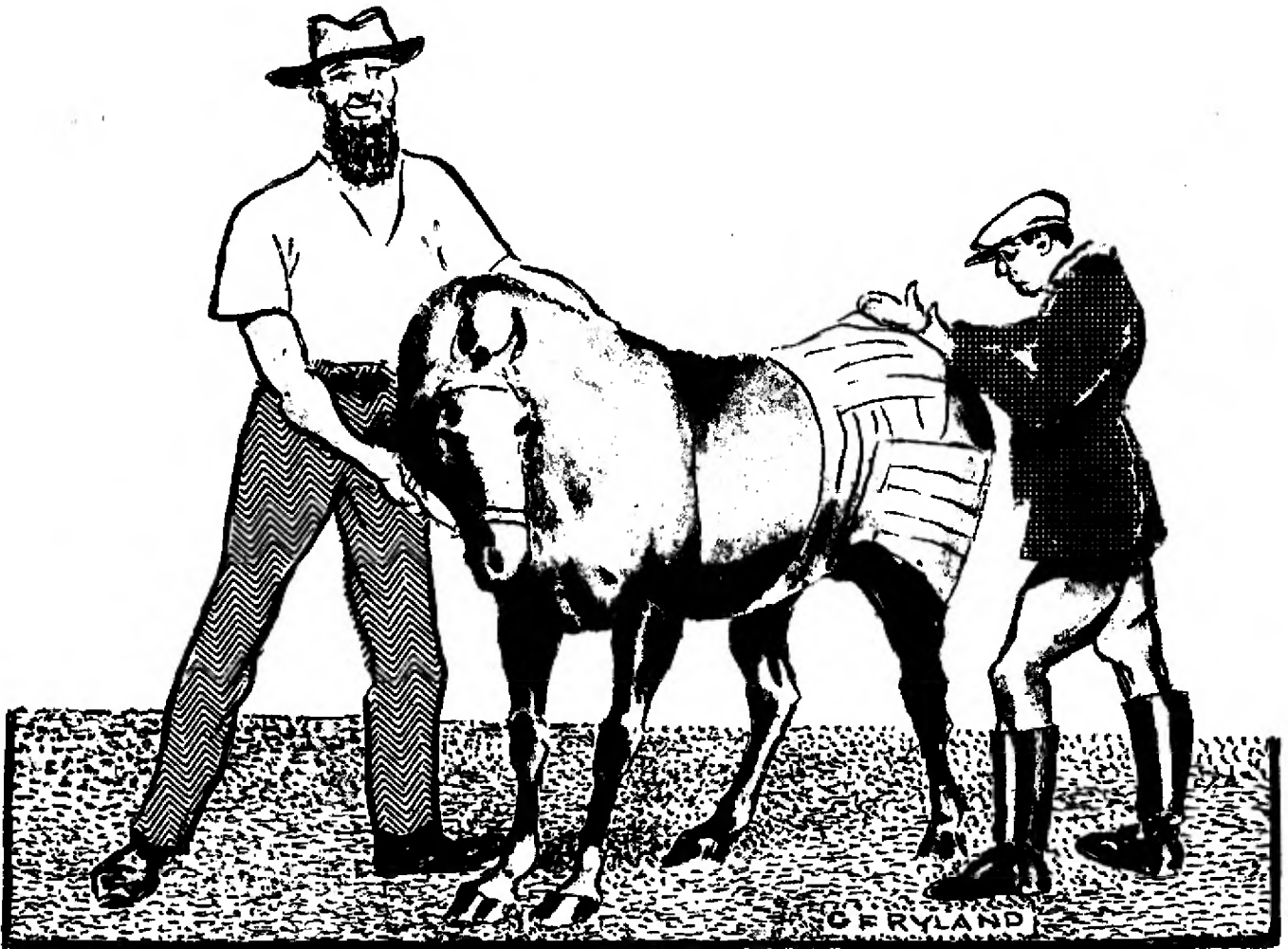
Please give your name to the Treasurer if you wish to receive the benefit of the pre-publication price, which offers a very generous reduction; but note that it must be a firm commitment to purchase at least one copy.

CONTENTS

Cover Picture - the east side of King's House, formerly Hawthorne's
drawn by Ken Venus

		<u>pages</u>
1.	Graduation, told and illustrated by G.Ryland	1- 4
2.	The Hawthorne family M.Paget	5
3.	The house, photographs, plans and architectural report L.Hall	6-14
4.	Architectural glossary L.Hall	14-15
5.	Bygone Days (2) Thomas Hall E.Clevely	16-17
6.	Our Common Rights, Charlton Common M.Paget	17-20
7.	"Disgraceful State of Things on Leckhampton Hill" Simon Fletcher	20-22
8.	"Poaching" 1810 M.J.Greet	22
9.	Aspects of Charlton's Social History, from Wills, part I 1559-1582 M.J.Greet	22-27
10.	Vandalism in Charlton Kings 1763 A.J.H.Sale	27
11.	Some Charlton Residents buried at Leckhampton E.Miller	27
12.	Fund Raising 110 Years Ago	27-28
13.	As We Were - the Church in 1905 and East End before the coming of the motor car, old photographs Mrs Roberts	29
14.	A War Memorial for Charlton Kings and old photograph Simon Fletcher	30-31
15.	Our district Nurses M.Paget Photograph of Nurse Newdick lent by Mr & Mrs Eric Hayward	31-32
16.	Bringing Your House Up to Date photographs of 45 Little Herberts c.1900, c.1930; and now. Mrs Larner	32-34
17.	Sappercombe Lane 1930 F.Baldwin	34
18.	Charlton in 1617, taken from the Extent of the Manor of Cheltenham by John Norden sr and jr M.Paget	35-40
19.	Some evidence from Horsefair Street or Hollow Lane 1987 M.Paget	41
20.	Note on "Poaching" 1810	41

1. GRADUATION



I have always been a bit envious of the kind of village that naturally attracts a romantic atmosphere. Our village is solid, sound and capable but none could accuse it of being romantic.

But a village like this could not possibly have grown up over the years without developing some romantic side. Think of King's House, Elborough Cottage and our lovely old church. They could not possibly have weathered the years as they have and not attracted some air of romance. All I can think is that the romance has got buried and no-one has yet troubled to dig it up.

Take 'All Creatures Great and Small'. What a delightful distinction those veterinary stories have given to that Yorkshire village. We could never do that. For one thing, up to a short while ago, we had no Vet. in the village. If a small boy had trouble with his dog, he had somehow to get it down to Mr. PARSONS in Albion Street or Mr. BRAINE near the G.W.R. station, no mean feat for a small boy in the days of no cars and few trams. So there could

be no emulation of the Yorkshire village in Charlton Kings. Now they tell me that there are two Vets. in the village. I didn't know that. However I do remember a true son of the Village who became a veterinary Surgeon and I do know that his life among animals was quite colourful. He practises outside this boundary now, so these anecdotes cannot strictly be said to be annals of the Village. They certainly must be regarded as recent history of the Village revolving round a true villager who has 'gone forth'.

So let us consider in story form, the preparation and beginning of his veterinary career.

Today, he is a reasonably successful professional man and he may not care to be easily recognised as the centre of these little narratives. Let's call him 'Dai' and his progress "Graduation".

From early days he was a youth of firm convictions. He wanted to be a Vet. and from that he never wavered. This took definite shape when he reached the secondary stage of his education.

Maths was a simple subject to him but the science and zoo-ology were not quite so familiar.

But Dai settled down to his work and zoo-ology as a new subject, he found particularly interesting. With boys at home there always was a dog or two about. Just then there were a Sealyham and an Aberdeen Terrier. The Sealyham was a nice little bitch and bred easily. Around this time she had had a litter of seven, but unfortunately she lost one. That night the boy's father took the dead puppy, washed and dried it and carefully wrapped it up "There", he said to young Dai "this is a good specimen for your zoo-ology class. It will be nicer dissecting this than delving about among the crustaceans you usually get dished up to you".

The next day the packet was still at home. His father enquired why and Dai said, "I couldn't, Dad. You see, it isn't the same when the specimen was your own".

A friend of the family, a surgeon, was very fond of Dai. For one thing, he liked Dai's single-mindedness and deep interest in his subject. In their conversation, Dai expressed the desire that no animal on which he may eventually operate should suffer pain that a human being would not suffer in similar circumstances. Then I believe they got together and made up some machine to administer an anesthetic to animals.

When it was time to move on Dai decided to read Veterinary Surgery at Bristol University. Bristol was a reasonably new school and as the boy already held a scholarship there, it was a natural decision.

He worked through his University for 3 years without distinction or disgrace. Nothing of excitement occurred and, at the end, he was able to write to his parents and say that he seemed to have satisfied the examiners and would they like to come down to the degree presentation?

Most of the family were unable to get away in the middle of the week but Mum decided to go and with her went one of the aunts. They enjoyed the ceremony and the presentation and were afterwards entertained by Dai to tea. It was a happy party and the usual compliments were paid. On leaving Mum said "Well that's one jump over. Now you have graduated". "Yes", said Dai, "I suppose I have I wonder?" When this was told to me I couldn't make out what he meant. But then, one cannot always know exactly how they think.

Of course the next thing was to get a job. Dai didn't find much difficulty but it meant leaving home. On leaving the village, Dai got settled in the capital of the principality.

He settled down well. He had of course to learn the town and the practice. He was also trying to decide whether later he would specialise in large or small animals. And, of course, he met a lady friend. She lived close by in the grounds of the Castle. They had much in common. She had had an agricultural education. I think I was told that she had gone to Usk.

They seemed very fond of each other and when it was Dai's night 'on' and he was in charge of the surgery, she often came across and sat with him for company.

One night there was a 'case'. A woman brought in a Pekinese that was about to whelp and was finding great difficulty with the birth. Dai examined her carefully and told the owner, nothing but a caesarian operation would be of any use. Would the owner like that and give permission for the operation? Well, it had to be done so she left the dog and Dai got to work. He got the dog on the table, put her to sleep, shaved the belly and after his incision carefully extracted the newly born puppies. His girl friend had already got water, a basin and warm blankets. In all, they landed six. They saved all the pups and the mother. They were quietly a bit pleased with this because a week before the 'boss' had had a similar case and lost the mother and her pups.

About that time the profession had been doing something to put its own house in order. Up to then almost anybody could become a Vet. just by putting up a plate. Now the college had to be satisfied with the education and standard of skill of all applicants before they were given a Veterinary degree. The old Vets. could retain their standing but all new comers had now to satisfy the College.

I can imagine also, in these early days, in order to set up a good standard for the new degree, the early papers were not too simple.

In fact, there was a story going round the hospitals of two doctors in conversation. One said, "I hear that your son is leaving school. What is he going to do?" "Oh," said the other, "he wants to be a Vet". The reply came, "Oh, he hasn't enough brains to be a Vet. Make him a doctor like yourself".

That aside, I quoted the activities of the Royal College because the following story never ceased to amuse Dai and his friends.

One morning Dai was summoned to appear as witness for the defence in a case brought by the R.S.P.C.A. against an old man for ill-treating his pony. Dai knew the case and that the pony and cart were the old man's living. The Society's witness was one of the old school of Vets. and he gave evidence of ill-feeding and poor condition. Dai was called and gave evidence that he thought the old man did the best he could within his means and he considered the animal was not in ill-health. In summing up the stipendary said there was surely a vast difference of experience between the two witnesses. The witness for the defence could not possibly have the wide outlook of the prosecution witness. "No, your Worship", said Counsel, "but consider the vast differences in their education!"

One winter's evening, when Dai was leaving the surgery, a call came through from a small farm up the valleys. There had been some injury to the children's

pony and could the Vet. come out at once? The Boss was otherwise engaged so he asked Dai to go. Off he set in the Ford Popular. It was not a pleasant night and the muddy cart road that led up to the farm was little worse than the heavy five-barred gate that had to be opened into the stable yard. He was met by the old farmer whose greeting was as chilly as the night. "Oh, it's you?" said he. "It's a nasty job and I hoped the Boss could come along and see her. Can you manage a job like this?" "Well, let's have a look at her", said Dai and the headlights of the Popular were shone on the hindquarters of the pony. It was a bad wound, a great tear caused by a broken fence or barbed wire. Naturally the pony looked pretty down and dejected. It was clear what had to be done. Clean, clean then disinfected. Then stitch, stitch, stitch and bandage. All this had to be done in the headlights of the Popular. However, at last it was done and she was carefully strapped up for the night. If she would only not be restless during the night! "Well", said Dai, "that should do the job. I think if she has a quiet night she will be on the mend. Anyway, I'll be down at seven in the morning and see how she is. Good night." and then the wet drive home into the night.

At seven o'clock, Dai was in the muddy lane heading for the farm. But he could not believe his eyes. The heavy gate was open for him and standing holding it was the farmer who, with a broad smile, touched his hat to Dai and brightly said "Good morning Sir. She's much better sir. I wouldn't have believed it sir. Come and have a look." Dai went and had a look at the pony and she undoubtedly was much better and going well. Dai was satisfied and said he would be down again in two days' time. "Thank you sir", said the Farmer "We shall be glad to see you down here anytime sir," and he hustled to open the gate.

That night a letter went off to the parents. The first sentence read; "At last I've graduated! Last night I graduated up the Valleys". Then followed the little story that I have attempted to impart to you.

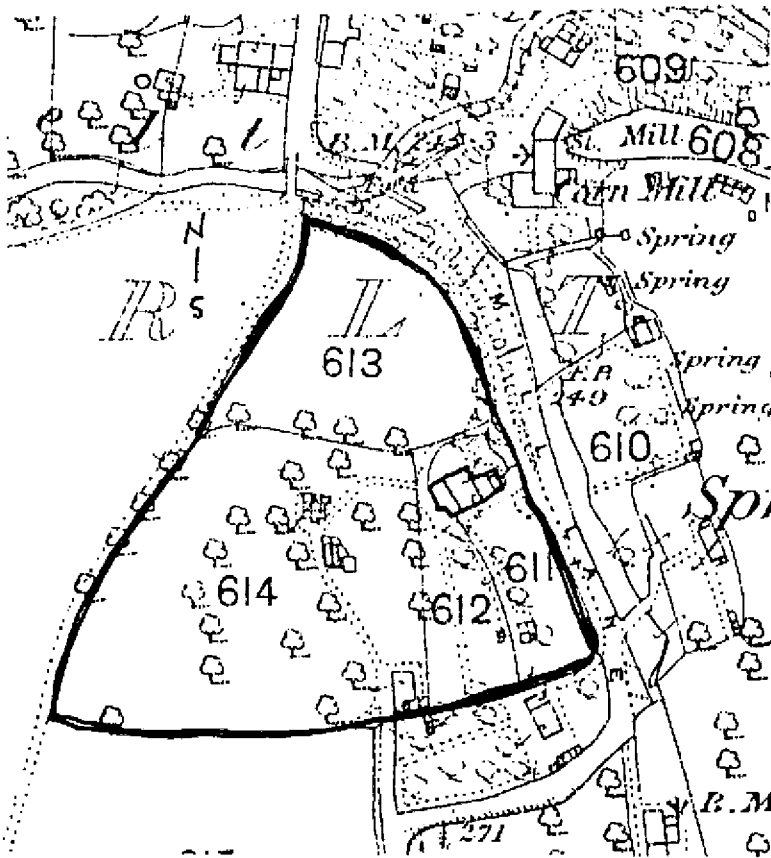
Postscript

Dai, I hear, is still going strong. They brought to him a rather good alsation who had smashed a canine tooth. Dai was not to be beaten. He looked up a Dentist friend of his and together they built up a new tooth for the dog. I asked him later what did they build it up with? He said "Iron filings!" I suppose it was a case of 'asking a silly question!'....

Then, one morning, the South Wales papers were full of a new veterinary operation. Young Dai had replaced a damaged cornea in a Dog's eye and had this ever been done before? I questioned whether one could adequately test a feat like this and he told me, "Yes, with a bouncing ball!"

G. Ryland

2. THE HAWTHORNE FAMILY

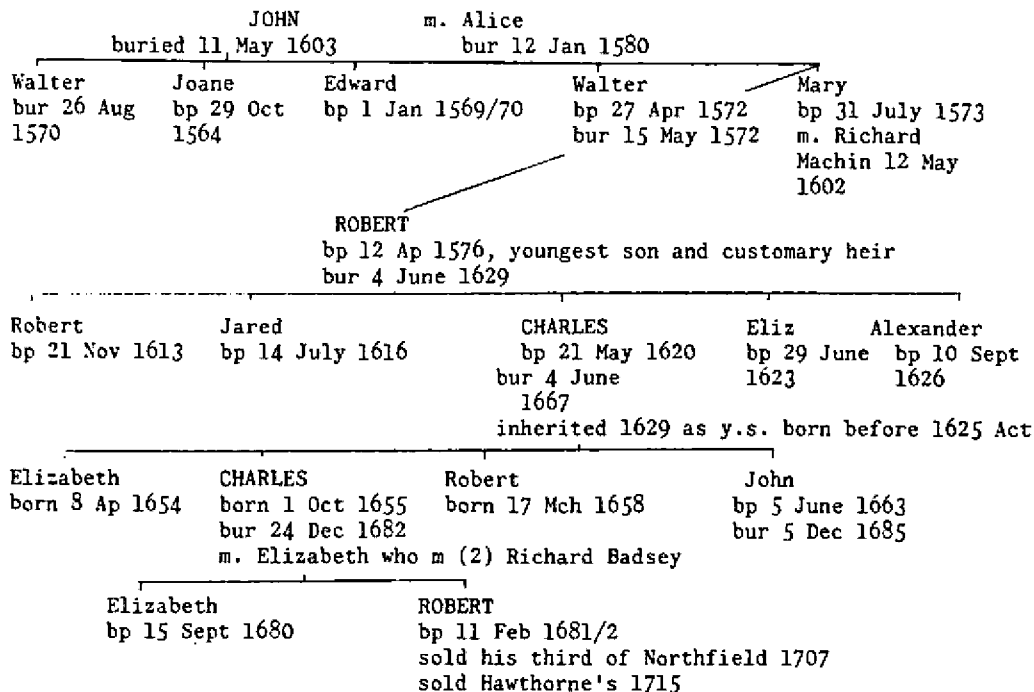


From OS 25" 1885 enlarged

Until 1933, the Ashley manor tenement held by this family in 1557 was still known by their name. Hawthorne Villa and several modern houses stand on land once theirs, and the area at the south end of Spring Bottom near the public spring was formerly called Hawthorne's Green.

John Hawthorne first appears as tenant of 26 acres and a house then known as Partridge's Meese in 1557 and 1564. So there was an older house on this site. The tenant in 1557 and 1564 was Richard Hicks; and in 1583 one Wakefield whose daughter was baptised on 17 November as "Enid daughter of Wakefield tenant to John Hawthorne", hinting that Wakefield did not really belong to Charlton. John and his family were living at Northfield where he held, in addition, a third of the sheepwalk and a house. The Hawthornes were very substantial yeoman farmers, but had no pretensions to be gentry.

The Up-dating of the house in Spring Bottom may fairly certainly be attributed to John's youngest son and customary heir Robert, who inherited in 1603. It was Robert who made an affray on Richard Goodrich in 1612 and drew blood - he was fined 3s 4d (GRO D 855 M8 f.126)



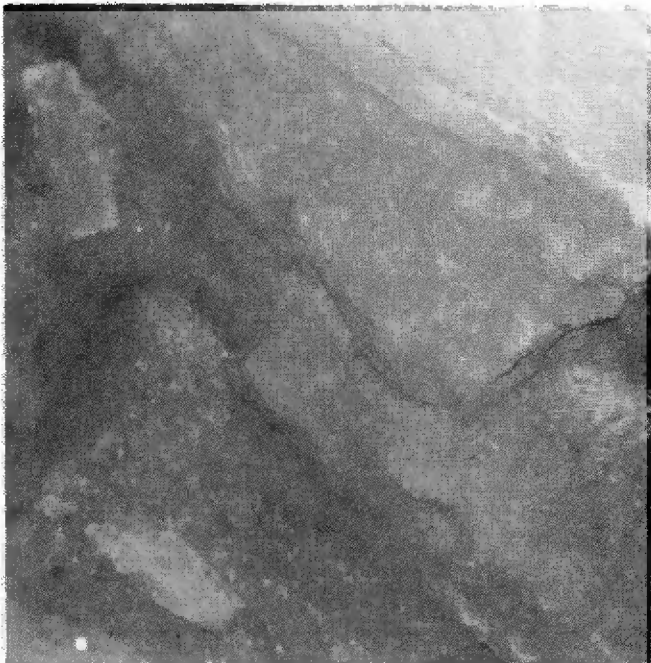
THE HOUSE Surveyed and photographed by kind permission of Mr & Mrs Chester



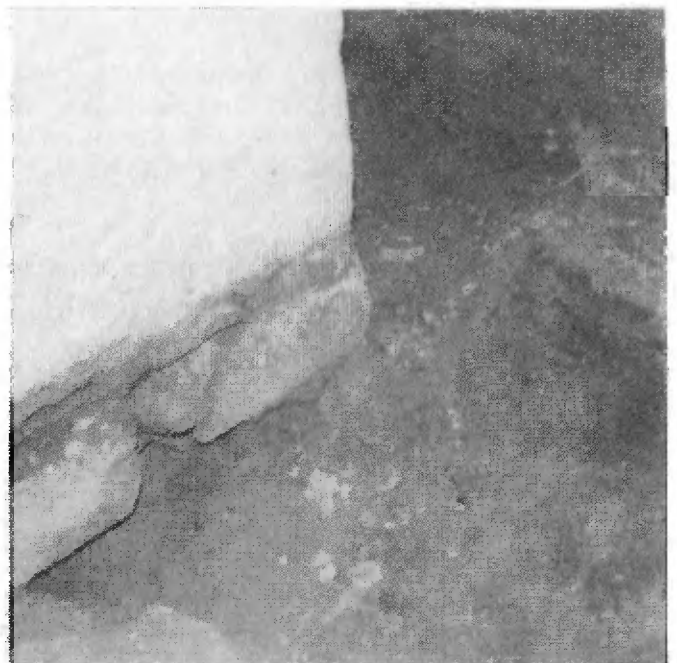
South-West front



Front door



Foundation of north-west outside wall



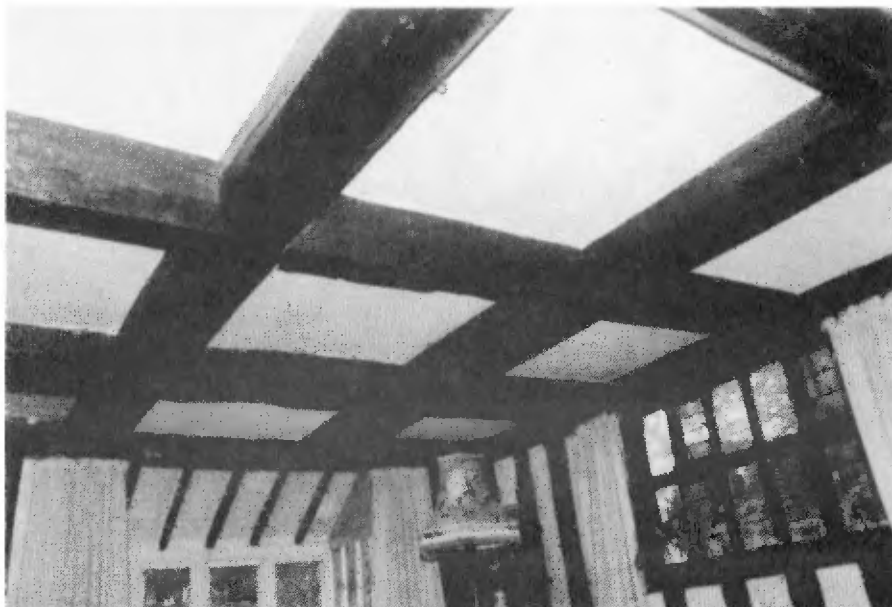
Foundation of parlour chimney stack which rests on earth.



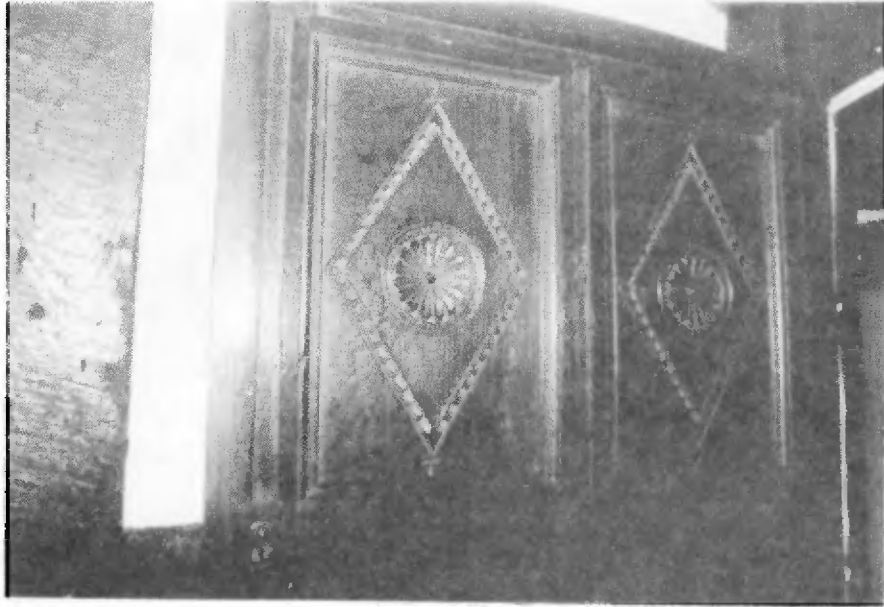
Hall (sitting room) - North-East of house



Hall - North-East and South-East walls



Beams in hall



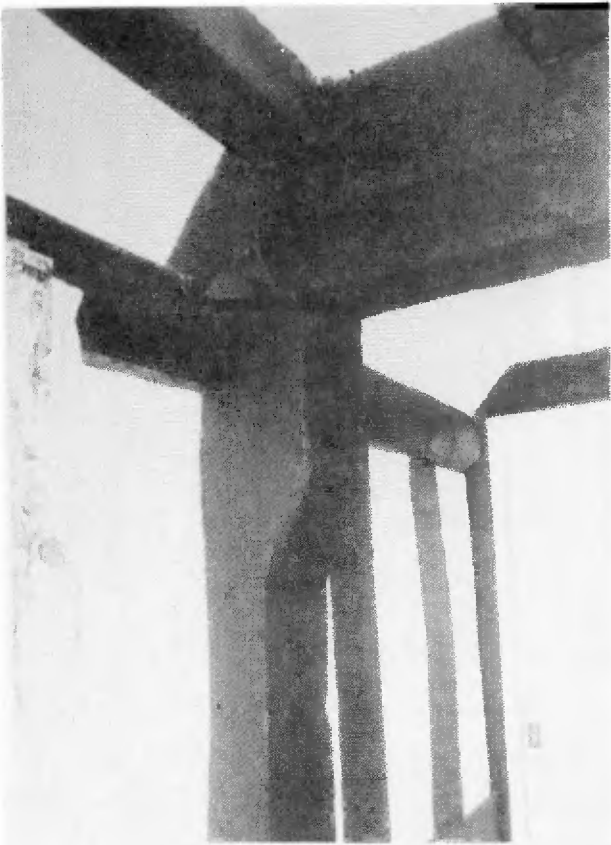
Hall door



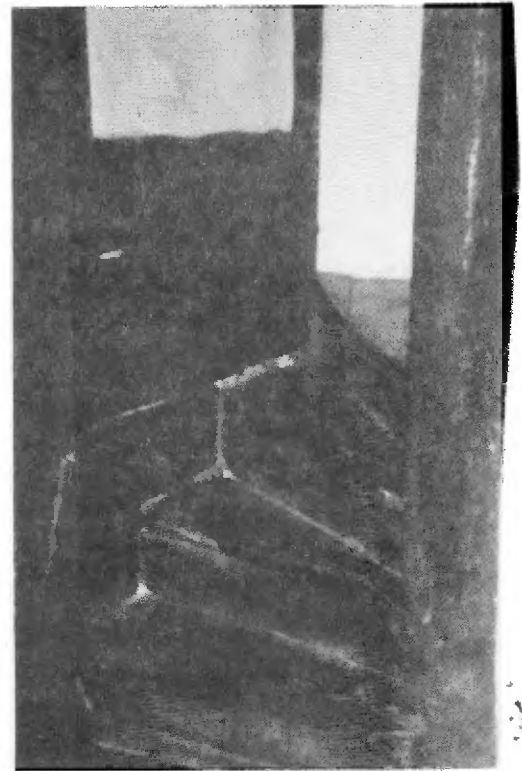
Parlour (Dining Room) on
South-West of house



Stairs to first floor



parlour chamber

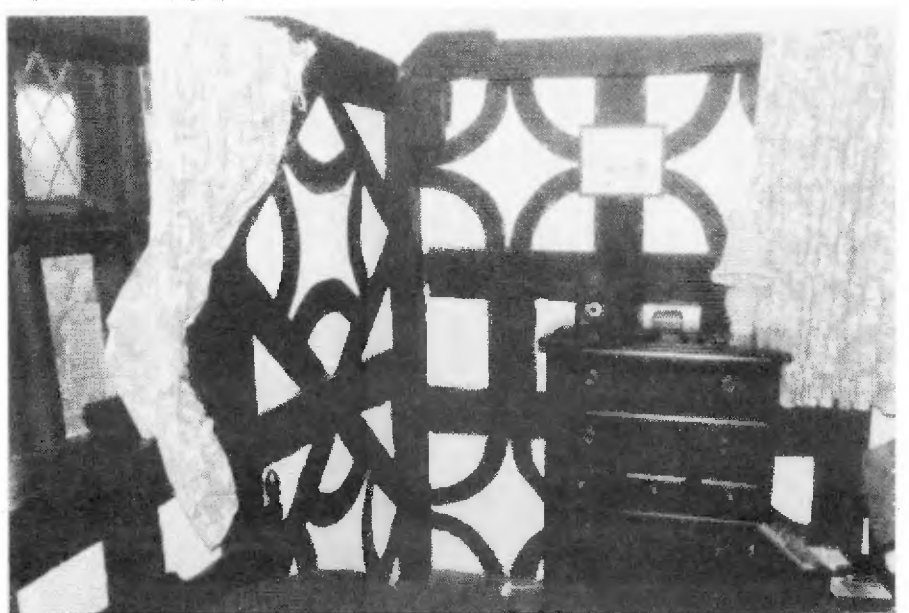


Stairs to attic



South-East side of house

Hall Chamber



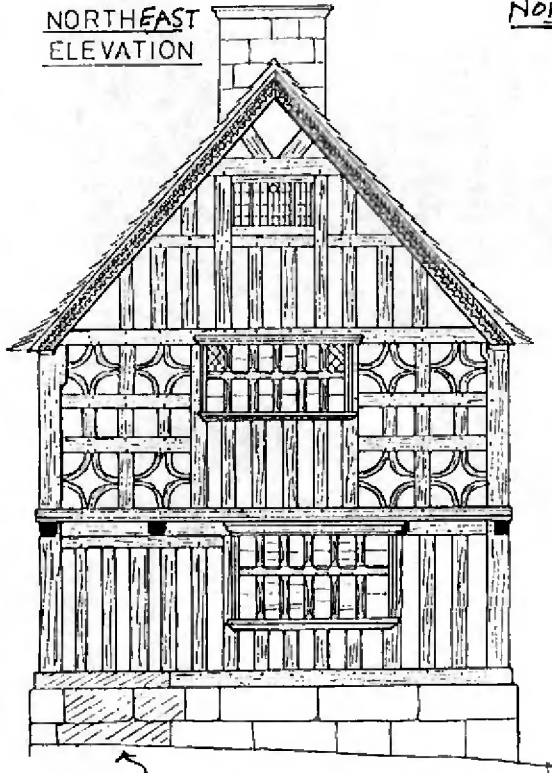
Photographs by Linda Hall and M. Paget

KING'S HOUSE, (formerly HAWTHORNE'S),
37 SCHOOL ROAD, CHARLTON KINGS, GLOS.

(50966207)

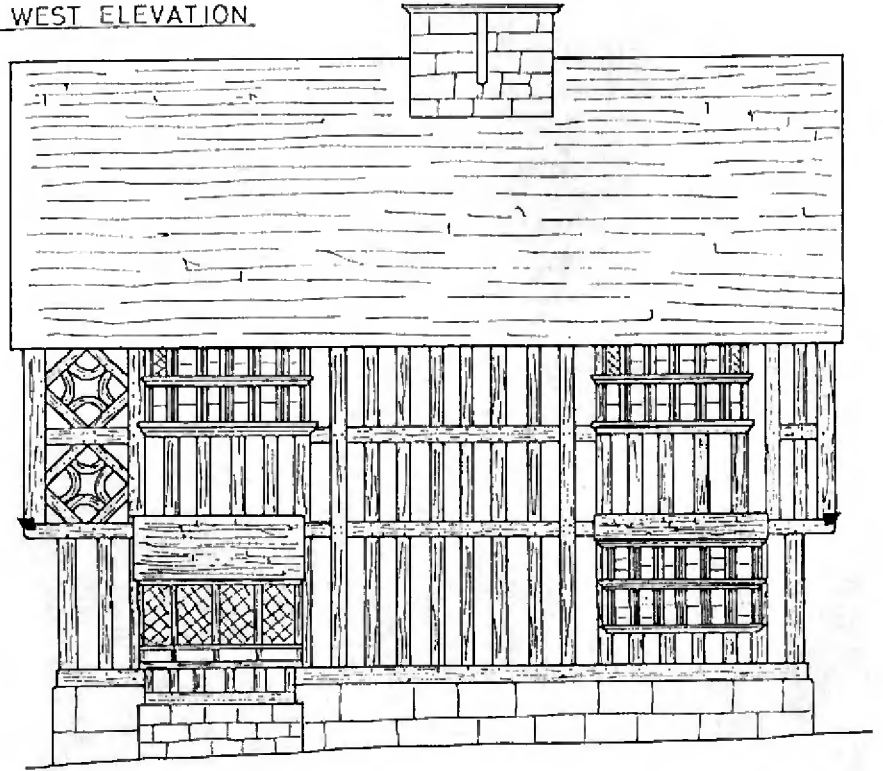


NORTHEAST
ELEVATION

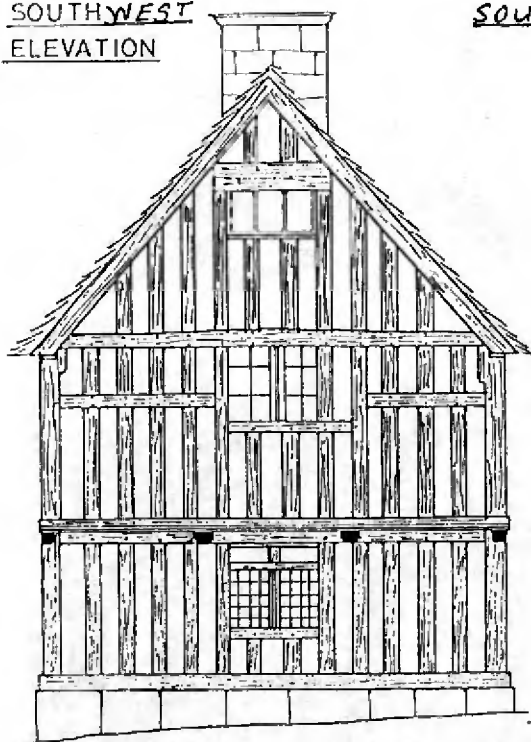


wall and sill beam renewed

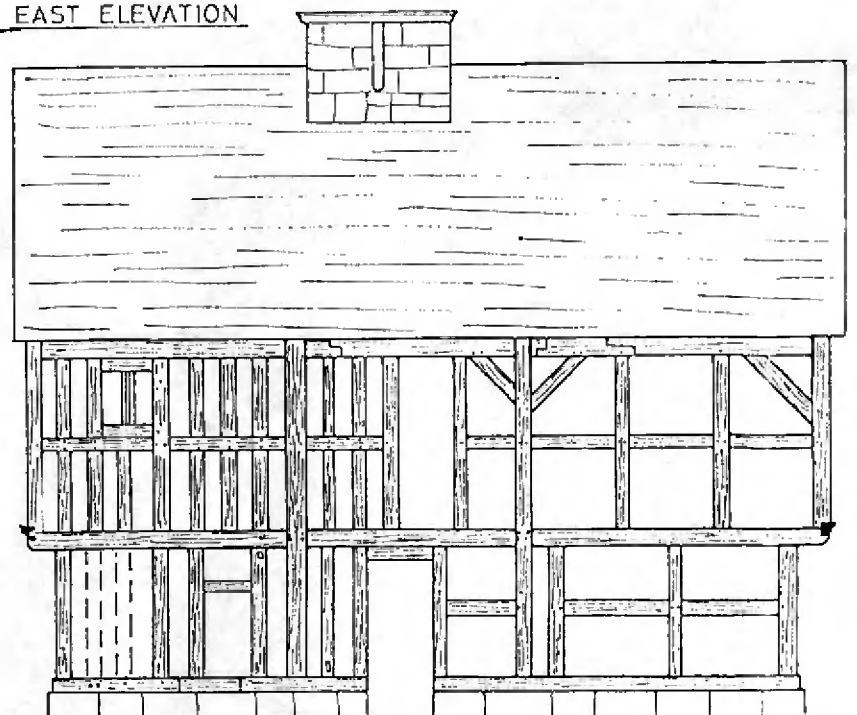
NORTH WEST ELEVATION.



SOUTHWEST
ELEVATION



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

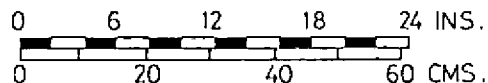


N.B. wing omitted to show framing clearly.

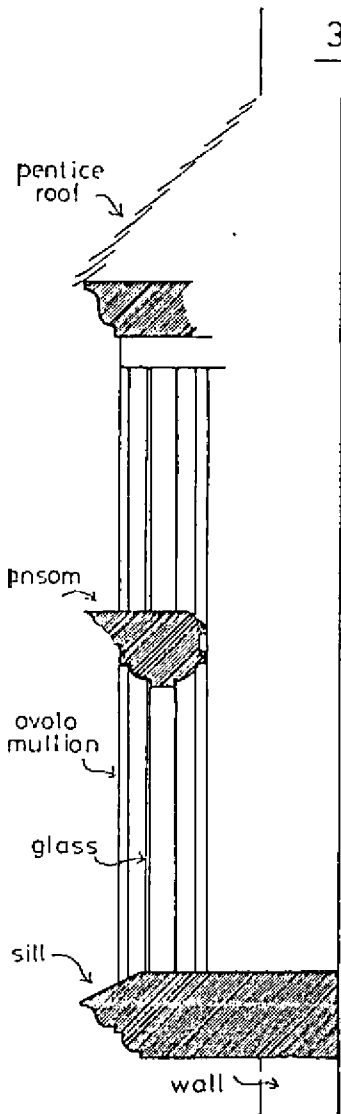
KING'S HOUSE (formerly HAWTHURNE S),

37 SCHOOL ROAD, CHARLTON KINGS, GLOS.

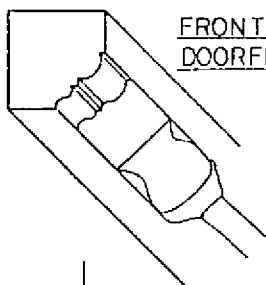
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SECTION THROUGH PARLOUR WINDOW

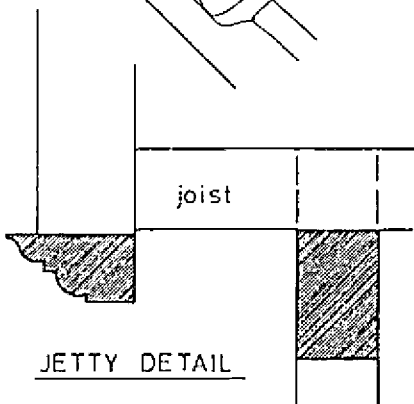


FRONT DOORFRAME

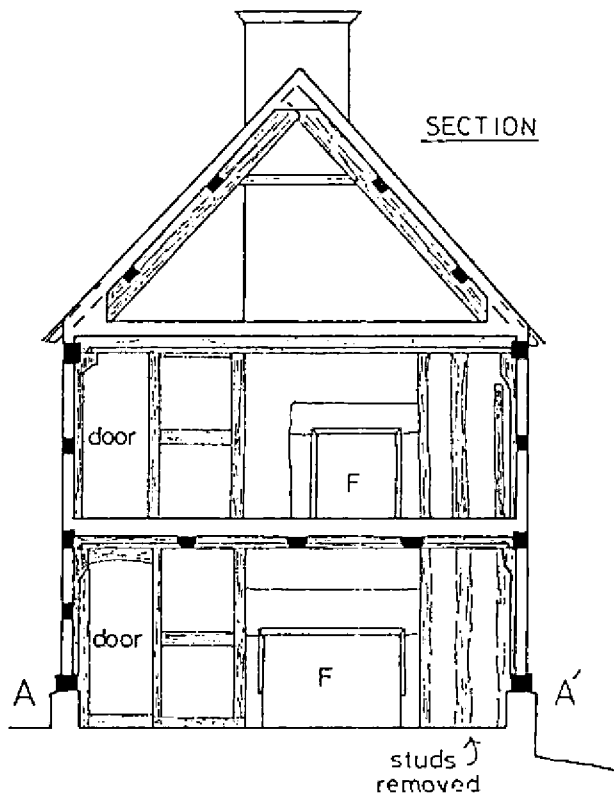


JOIST

JETTY DETAIL

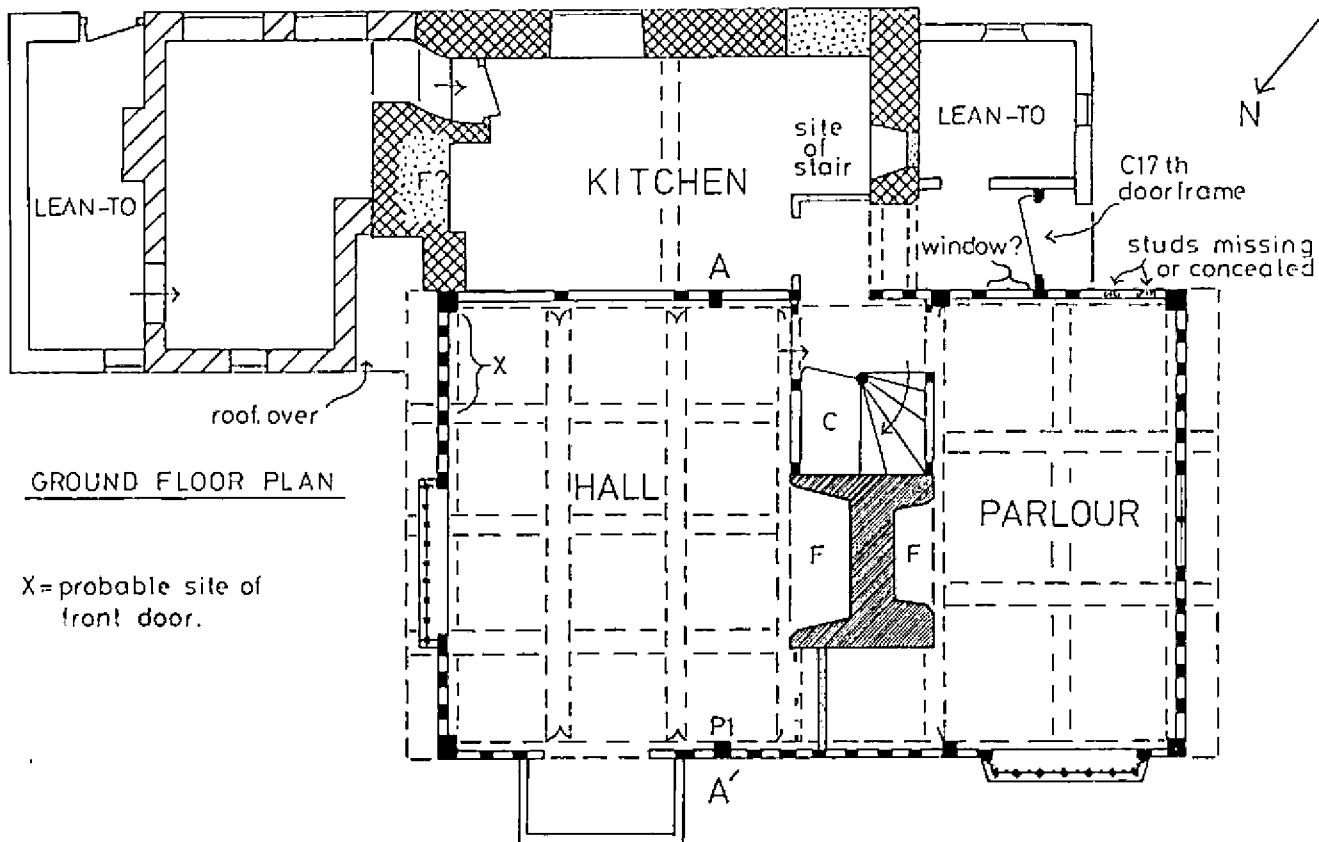


SECTION



former door

door



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

X=probable site of front door.



KING'S HOUSE (FORMERLY HAWTHORNE'S), 37 SCHOOL ROAD, CHARLTON KINGS

SO 966207

SITE. The ground slopes down steeply to the Hearne Brook (a tributary of) to the NE and the main access was originally on this side. It is now from the uphill side and the present front door faces SW.

MATERIALS. Timber-framing set on a stone base, with a stone wing; the roof was originally all stone tiles, but these have been partly replaced with modern substitutes.

EXTERNAL FEATURES. The sill wall is built of massive blocks of freestone, some as much as 3 feet long and over 18 inches deep. On top of this is an 8-inch deep sill beam. All the external walls are composed of close studding, with the upper walls further divided by a horizontal rail. The NE and SW end walls are jettied at first-floor level. The ends of the joists are concealed by jetty beams which have an ogee and ovolo moulding. The main ceiling beams also continue beyond the ground-floor walls and are visible below the jetty beam. The NE gable end is decorated at first-floor level with square panels divided into lozenges by curved timbers. (The same decoration occurs at Ham Court, a mile or so away). The same motif is continued at the N end of the NW wall, with two larger square panels set diamond-wise. The NE gable-end also has highly decorative barge-boards and a pentice roof to protect the attic window. The NW wall has three original projecting oriel windows, each divided into 12 lights by ovolo mullions and a moulded transom. Each has an ovolo and ogee moulding on the sill and transom and an ogee-moulded lintel. Instead of a fourth window there is a square projecting bay, built to match with timber-framing and a stone sill. There are two further 12-light transomed windows in the NE end wall. The ground-floor one, which is off-centre, retains its sill, lintel and corner mullions, but the other mullions and transom have been replaced. The first-floor window has been completely renewed and does not project as much as the others. To the left of the ground-floor window, a section of the sill wall has been renewed, as well as part of the sill-beam and three studs. There is a second beam immediately below the main beam, which is tenoned into the corner post and the stud at the edge of the window. Three of the five studs are tenoned and pegged to this beam. The other two have no visible pegs. The SW gable wall has a two-light ground-floor window with an ovolo mullion. The two-light casement on the first floor was originally wider. On the SE side is a stone-built wing at right-angles to the main house. The gable-end above eaves level is built of rather flimsy timber-framing and appears to have included a three-light window. On the E side of this wing is a single-storey stone block and a lean-to, and on the SW is a brick lean-to which now contains the front door. This has its original door of three wide planks and heavy strap hinges. The frame has an ogee and ovolo moulding, false mitres, and heavily weathered vase stops. Above the roof of the lean-to the main block has a small two-light window with an ovolo mullion.

PLAN. The main block contains a hall and parlour, the latter considerably smaller, separated by a chimney stack with back-to-back fireplaces. On the NW side of the stack is a recess which forms part of the parlour. On the SE side is a newel stair, with a small lobby giving access from the front door and SE wing to the hall and parlour. The SE wing was probably a kitchen. The original location of the front door is not clear, but may have been in the NE corner of the hall (see below).

FEATURES, GROUND FLOOR

HALL. The ceiling is divided into 12 panels by heavy beams nearly a foot square, all chamfered; the main transverse beams have straight-cut stops. There is a shallow recess next to the stack, but mortises and holes in the soffit of the beam show that originally there was a stud wall level with the front of the stack. The fireplace is of chamfered freestone, with a massive lintel and vase stops on the jambs. The wall to the E of the stack is divided by a horizontal rail into two panels, the upper one slightly larger. The SE wall consists of two studs and two rails forming four large panels, then a 9-inch wide vertical panel between the stud and the main storey post, and then two further large panels between the storey post and the door. The studs have round holes in their NW faces, implying that they are re-used. Each has a very crude jowl to support the ends of the ceiling beams. The door to the lobby has six panels, formed by applied ovolo-moulded fillets. The top two panels contain very finely carved lozenges, each with a central rosette and with a delicate "elongated trefoil" at top and bottom of the lozenge. The doorhead is a segmental arch. The north window has wooden stanchions in the side lights.

PARLOUR. The ceiling is divided into six panels by beams with 4-inch unstopped chamfers. In the SE wall is what may be a blocked window, and at the S end of this wall pegs in the sill reveal the presence of two concealed (or removed) studs. The studs on either side of the presumed window have mortises near the top visible on their inner faces; the same mortise appears on the outer face of one stud, while the other is concealed by the front doorframe. They may have been for a pentice roof to protect the window. The window in the SW wall is now a 4-light window with a high transom creating unusually small upper lights. The transom is chamfered top and bottom with runout stops, the mullion below the transom is ovolo-moulded with a small hollow chamfer, and above the transom is a crude chamfered mullion. Mortises in the jambs immediately above the transom show that the lintel was originally here and the transom was presumably sited much lower down; the jambs below the transom have had their reveals covered to hide any empty mortises. Holes and mortises in the soffit of the transom show that the window originally had three mullions altogether, with a wooden stanchion in each light, making it an 8-light window. It now has two opening iron casements with decorative catches and leaded lights. The fireplace is a smaller version of the one in the hall. The NW window has wooden stanchions in the side lights, and holes in the rest of the window frame show where others have been lost. The door to the lobby has a long mortise at the top of each jamb, suggesting that it originally had an arched doorhead.

During restoration work when quarry tiles were removed, it was revealed that, while the walls have substantial foundations, the central stack is merely sitting on the ground surface. There is nothing else to suggest that the stack is a later insertion, however. It could be that the builders thought the weight of the stack was sufficient to provide stability; if so, time has proved them right.

LOBBY. The doorway to the rear wing is chamfered on the NW side, with scroll stops and mason's mitres. The stair has a 7-inch diameter circular newel post, and separate treads and risers.

KITCHEN. This stone-built wing has a blocked doorway in the SE wall, a blocked window in the SW wall, and what appears to be a chimney stack in the N wall, although there is now no sign of either fireplace or chimney. There was once a stair against the S wall. Two beams span the opening from the wing to the present front door, implying that this opening was cut through later.

FEATURES, FIRST FLOOR. The doorway at the stairhead, leading to the subdivided parlour chamber, has mortises in the doorposts as if for an arched doorhead. The parlour chamber has a chamfered beam with scroll stops. The hall chamber has a chamfered stone fireplace. The wall to the W of the stack is composed of three studs and infilling; to the E are two panels of square framing and a doorway. The NE wall of the hall chamber comprises eight panels of square framing, with straight diagonal braces to the main posts. These and the other main posts have simple square jowls to support the ceiling beams, which are also the tiebeams of the roof trusses. In both rooms a few diamond leaded lights survive. In the NE wall of the parlour chamber the small two-light window has an ovolo mullion and plain frame. The stanchions have been removed and the leaded lights are tied instead to horizontal iron bars. In one light these are fixed to the frame, and in the other they form an opening casement.

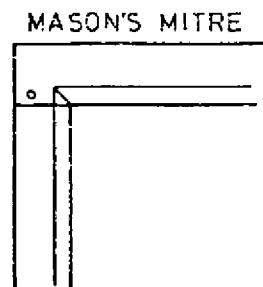
ROOF. The attic is divided into two rooms by the central stack. The NE room has a 3-light window in the end wall with rectangular leaded lights and an oval light in the top centre. The two tiebeam trusses each have a high tenoned collar and two pairs of tenoned purlins; the apex details are obscured, although the beginning of a diagonal joint is just visible.

DATE AND DEVELOPMENT. The house probably dates from the early C17th and has been remarkably little altered since. The site is far from level and shows one of the main reasons for building a timber-framed house on a stone wall, namely to provide a firm and level base. (The other reason is to prevent the timbers from coming into contact with the damp ground.) The stones of this sill wall are remarkably large, something which seems to be a feature of the local houses. The SE wing is built of rather smaller stones laid in rough courses. The difference in the timber-framing of the external close-studded walls and the internal wall of large panels shows that the house always had a wing here. It is, however, not clear if the existing stone-built wing, probably a kitchen, is the original structure or if it replaces a timber-framed wing. The stud immediately south of the door to the main range has an unexplained mortise just above the sill, which could imply that there was originally a timber-framed structure. The main problem posed by this house is the location of the original front door. The present front door, in the lean-to SW of the kitchen, is almost certainly the original door and frame but is not in its original position. Houses of this type with back-to-back fireplaces usually have a lobby entry on one side of the stack. There is plenty of room for one on the west side of the stack, but no evidence at all that the existing complete close-studding is not original. In addition the mortises in the hall beam show that there was never a doorway from this lobby to the hall, which rules it out as the location of the front door. The only other possible sites are in the NW wall of the hall, where the bay window stands, or in the NE wall of the hall. The opening in the NW wall is more likely to have been a projecting window to match the others. However, at the east end of the NE wall there is clear evidence of some sort of repair work or alteration. Part of the stone wall has been either rebuilt or had an opening filled in, with three replacement studs and an additional head-beam. The decorative detail shows that the house was intended to be approached from this side, and the window in this wall is off-centre, unlike the ones above. Therefore this seems the most likely site for the front door. The alternative is to suppose that the present timber-framed structure was a cross-wing to a now-vanished main hall range which included a front door. The evidence against this is the doorframe between the kitchen wing and the main structure; it is chamfered on the west side, showing that access was from the staircase lobby to the kitchen, and not vice versa. That said, it is a most unusual plan for a house of this

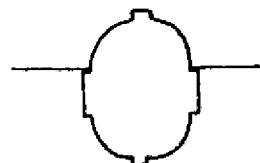
size with the main entrance in an end wall and leading directly into the hall (the main living room); this layout is more usually found in cottages. In the 19th the house was divided into three cottages, with an added staircase in the kitchen wing, and possibly another in the SW corner of the hall where three horizontal "slices" have been cut out of the inner face of the main post Pl. The house is of such good quality that it survived this sub-division and was returned to one dwelling with the minimum of restoration. It is not clear when the small stone-built block N of the kitchen was built, nor its function, but it provides a very good reason for the removal of the original front door as it would have made access very difficult.

4. AN ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

- Axial beam : one which runs parallel to the long walls of a house.
- Buttery : a store-room, principally for "wet" stores (barrels etc).
- Cambered : higher in the centre than at the ends.
- Chamfer : a surface made by cutting across the corner of a beam etc., usually at 45°.
- Collar : horizontal timber in a roof truss.
- Cove : curved projection covering a right angle (e.g. where the roof or ceiling meets the wall).
- Cruck : one of a pair of curved timbers which extend from the ground to the apex of the roof.
- Jowl : wider part at the head of a post to support a beam or roof truss
- Lap-joint : Joint where the timbers overlap.
- Mason's mitre : a type of joint originally used in stonework, but also for wooden door and window frames.
- Mortise : a hole cut in a timber to receive a tenon.
- Open-string : type of stair where the balusters stand directly on the treads
- Oriel : a projecting window.
- Ovolo : a quarter round moulding used for mullions, beams etc.
- Pentice : a small roof projecting from a wall to protect a window, door, or other feature.
- Purlin : horizontal timber running the length of the roof to support the rafters.
- Screens passage : a passage at the lower (i.e. inferior) end of an open hall, partially separated from the hall by wooden screens to reduce the draughts from the opposed doorways.
- Segmental arch : a shallow curved arch.
- Sill-beam : horizontal timber at the bottom of a timber-framed wall.



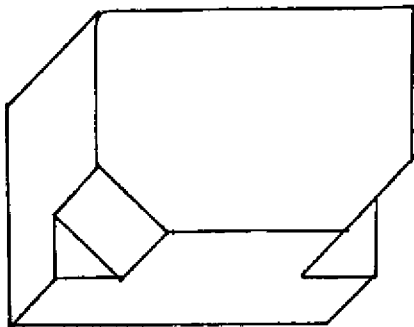
OVOLO



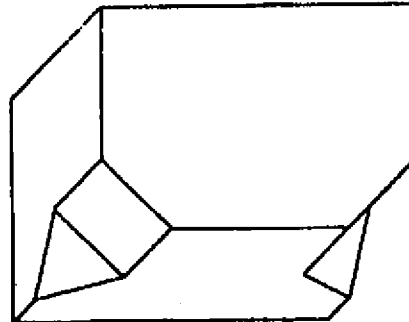
- Smoke-bay : a form of fireplace which consists of one bay of a timber-framed house which is open to the roof, with an opening at the apex for the smoke to escape.
- Soffit : the underside of a beam etc.
- Spandrel : area between the shoulders of an arch and the surrounding frame.
- Stanchion : vertical iron bar in a window light.
- Stop : decorative way to terminate a chamfer or moulding.



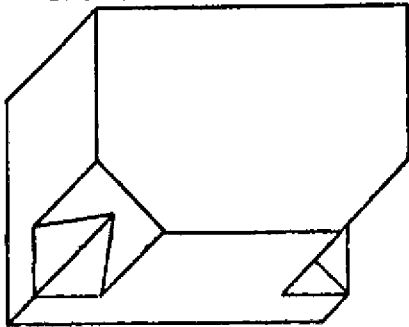
STRAIGHT CUT STOP



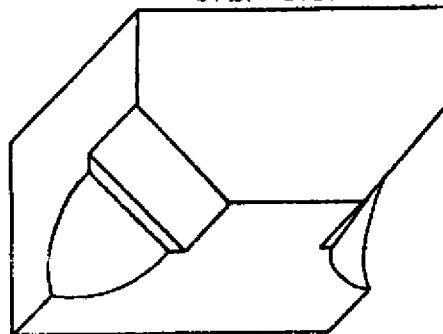
DIAGONAL CUT STOP



BROACH OR PYRAMID STOP



STEP STOP



- Wall-plate : horizontal timber at the top of a wall which carries the roof trusses and rafters.
- Wind brace : curved longitudinal timber in a roof, running from the truss to the purlin. Usually set in pairs to form arches along the length of the roof.
- Yoke : a short horizontal timber at the apex of a roof truss which supports the ridge.

Linda Hall

5. BYGONE DAYS (2) THOMAS HALL

Better known to the village folk as "Nobby", Hall was a plumber by trade, and so was "Banjo" Evans, both of them given to drink; but their habit of drinking was by no means the same. If my Father had some work for Banjo, it was a waste of time going to his home at the "Puzzle House" in School Road; you would have to get on your bike and make a tour of all the "watering places" of this village until you found him. I've often wondered, was it the heat of the blow lamp that caused this unaccountable thirst that they both had? Nobby had only one "oasis" in this village and that was the "Merry Fellow". Oft times, after being paid at 1 pm on a Saturday, you would see him going up School Road and into his pub; after that we didn't see him at all till late Sunday night. Where did he get to? you may ask. Well, there was a story going round this village that Mrs So-and-So's son looked very much like Nobby!!

When he did arrive home, he would start and break all the crockery he could find by dropping it on to that stone floor of his cottage. After that he would stagger down the garden path to the pigsty and sleep the night away and no doubt the drink as well. There was one thing that was good about him, and that was, he never laid a finger on his "wife". I say "wife" because a lot of people said he never was married! Nobby would knock on the door, my Father would go, knowing full well that it was Nobby, and it was always the same story "Morning gaffer, had a slight mishap with the crockery last night - could you loan us half a crown? I shall have to go to Dick's and buy the missus some more". Father would give him the 2s 6d and off Nobby would go to town. Father called it Nobby's "wild weekend". I think he was right.

I do not want anyone to think that this crockery smashing was a weekly thing, for he would leave the drink alone for some four weeks or more, and during the time he was sober he became a real nice man. Down by the pigsty stood an oak tree and there he made a seat. Oft times after a spot of gardening in the evenings he would go and sit there with his back against that tree trunk, out would come that "cob" pipe of his and there he would seem to be ages filling that pipe with his baccy. But once he got it going, then the stories would start. Some three or four of us boys would go and pay him a visit in the evening to listen to his stories. All of them seemed to be woven around empty houses complete with one if not two ghosts, who more than once after he left work would pick up his tools and hide them for him. Never you mind about the wind howling in the tree and just for good measure thunder and lightning as well, is it any wonder those same boys would remain in Spring Bottom looking for ghosts? There are two things I do know, I am sure his ghosts never laughed like ours did, and I don't think for one moment Sergeant Day chased them like he did ours!

My brother Percy had been home on leave and just before his return he paid Nobby a visit and I went along as well, being a nosey sort of boy, no doubt. Just before my brother left him, they shook hands, he held Percy's hand and said this "Master Percy, I hope you haven't took to drink since you been in the Army?" My brother said no, he hadn't and he had no intention of doing so. "Well done" said Nobby and then he said this "I've been a right old fool in my life and if I had known as much as I do now, them there publicans wouldn't 'ave 'ad one penny of my money. No sir, not one Penny". For he had given up drinking many years before he died.

For those of you who didn't know him, he was a tall man of somewhere around 6 ft, broad shoulders, and a real good head of hair which he never lost, clear straw; except when he was drinking, his eyes rather a deep blue. I feel sure

in his youthful days he no doubt was the "apple" in more than one woman's eyes.

My brother said once he thought somewhere in Nobby was a better man trying hard to be heard. I am sure he was right. For how many would pick one red rose and give it to my brother's wife on their return from their honeymoon? That was the other side of Thomas Hall.

Eric Cleevely

And where did Nobby live in that stone-floored house? A timber-framed cottage used to stand next door to Hawthornes and seemed so rickety, because the stone base at the back was uneven, that you might think it would collapse. But when it was demolished and the roof had been taken of, it took six men pulling hard to force the 17th century timbers apart.

6. OUR COMMON RIGHTS

In the course of surveying the manor of Cheltenham in 1617, Norden the king's surveyor asked the jurors what commons there were within the manor. To which they replied "that the Commons within this Mannour soe far forth as they know are two in Charleton, the one called Hartyhill and the other called Ravensgate, both containing by estimacon Fifty acres lying on the sides of two Hye hills in barren places, whereof the tennants of Charlton are only Comoners". Hartleyhill or Windarse hill were alternative names for what we know as Charlton Common, the eastern part of Leckhampton Hill. The jurors continued presently "There is one Quarre of Stone of small vallewe in Charlton which the tennants there doe use and carry from thence stone for the Repayring and amending of the highwayes, but other quarries of stone --- in any of the said commons or waste grownde digged they know not any"

Norden of course was well aware that the soil of the commons and any minerals belonged to the lord of the manor; but in this case nobody thought the stone of much use except for road mending, a parish duty imposed under statute in 1555 (2-3 P and M c 8). So presumably most of the old quarry holes on Charlton Common, especially those near the road which crosses it (Sandy Lane) were dug to provide road stone by the parish highway authorities or possibly by the turnpike trustees after the road was turnpiked in 1754.

Stone may also have been taken for lime burning - Leckhampton stone, though mostly of poor quality for building, makes excellent lime. Presumably the lord would have given permission for this. We know that Henry Robins who died in 1802 had a lime kiln on a small triangular plot of land (TM 271, 1.0.15) at the bottom of Needles Butt on Sandy Lane - this was part of the Robins' property sold to John Whithorne in 1805 and to Frind Cregoe Colmore in 1833.

In the 19th century the parish still had the right to take stone and gravel for mending the roads, and believed it could give permission for others to do so, paying the parish for the privilege. A Vestry meeting on 18 April 1828 (GRO P 76 IN 1/28) resolved "that Robert Hamlet should be allowed to open a quarry and gravel pit on Hartley Hill in this parish and to pay one shilling per load to the Surveyor" - that is, to the parish surveyor of highways. This was not normal practice, but then, the manor of Cheltenham was not like any ordinary manor!

In 1843, Lord Sherborne sold the manor of Cheltenham to James Agg-Gardner for

£39,000. One immediate consequence was Agg-Gardner's attempt to increase manorial fees, an attempt eventually declared illegal (See Hart History of Cheltenham pp 329-330). A second was an assertion of his rights on the hill.

He built a cottage on the common and let it. What happened then is reported in a Vestry book (GRO P 76 VE 3/4).

The Charlton parishioners held a public meeting at which they understood Agg-Gardner to promise that he would not extend his inclosure on the hill if they would allow the cottage remain. But very soon Agg-Gardner's tenant added a garden and built a shed and a limekiln. So on 14 March 1849 the Revd. J.F.S. Gabb for the parish wrote to Agg-Gardner. The lord passed this letter to his Steward W.H.Gwinnett, who merely suggested an interview. Gabb wrote to Agg-Gardner again on 17 March; his draft shows great care to be clear and firm and yet give no unnecessary offence. He declined to meet Gwinnett. "Not seeing in what possible way an interview with him can affect the simple question whether or not you are prepared to fulfil the agreement into which you have entered with the Vestry of Charlton Kings, I have taken the liberty to write to you again and beg the favor of an explicit reply to enable me to inform the vestry whether you will accede to the request (communicated in my letter) which they consider to be based on the agreement above referred to? An early reply will oblige".

Agg Gardner did not reply till 23 March, a delay for which he apologised. "In compliance with your request I now beg to say, that I am quite prepared to fulfil the Agreement to which you refer, as far as that agreement either in letter or in spirit is binding on me - but that the Vestry and myself differ widely in the construction of that agreement, if the Vestry understand that by it or in any other manner I have consented to any restriction of my rights as lord of the Manor, over Charlton Common. If you will be good enough to refer to the agreement alluded to, you will see that it is in fact nothing more than a consent on the part of the parish to the continuance of the Building there erected with a stipulation that such consent should not be considered to be a sanction on their part to the erection of any future building. It is not an agreement on my part that I will not erect any other buildings, and I should not have been at liberty to enter into any such agreement."

Gabb and the parishioners might well "consider that they have been out-manouvered as regards the agreement", They wished "to have the matter settled, in an amicable manner, if possible", and Gabb when writing to another lawyer James Boodle, again suggested compromise "I think that if Mr Gardner will undertake never to erect other buildings nor to suffer any to be erected, the parishioners will be satisfied"; but such an agreement was exactly what the lord had already refused.

The two legal men conferred, and on 13 April Boodle reported to Gabb. "Mr Gwinnett stated that the shed had been erected without the knowledge of Mr Gardner but by the tenant for his own convenience. That altho Mr Gardner had not authorized the erection, yet that he claimed the right not only to do so but also to enclose such portion of the common either by building upon it or converting it to other uses as he thought proper - so that he left 'sufficient' common for the parishioners. In the course of conversation I named that I had heard a complaint of some Commoner as to digging for gravel or stone by the lord of the manor but Mr Gwinnett stated that this right would be exercised as the lord thought fit and that it had always been exercised by former lords of the manor. I think it right to add that Mr Gwinnett stated that there was no intention to erect further building or to

enclose further portions of the common although he claimed a full right on behalf of the Lord of the Manor to do so" "Mr Gardner will (as every one would naturally expect) exercise at his pleasure every right of enjoyment of the property which he can by law, and altho he may not now enforce what he considers his rights to the inconvenience of the Commoners, I have no doubt the time will come when the Commoners must be prepared to give way to a repetition of the acts complained of, or to have their rights defined by a Court of law".

Boodle was then asked to draft a protest. But as he wrote back "Such a protest would have no legal effect at all, unless followed by proceedings enforcing the protection claimed ---- There is now no effect in what was formerly considered a "continual claim" of which nature the proposed protest would be, consequently such a protest would be merely nugatory so far as the Commoners are concerned, whilst it would give the lord or his steward the opportunity of replying in terms which might upon a future occasion operate prejudicially to the interests of the Commoners if at all".

On some commons, Boodle told Gabb, there is merely a right to pasturage and then the lord has the right "to inclose and cultivate as much as he pleases provided he leaves sufficient common for the Commoners. In case of a dispute as to the sufficiency it lies upon the lord to satisfy the Jury". In others, the Commoners have the right "not only to the herbage but also to dig and take away gravel stone or clay ad libitum; and then the lord may not inclose a single foot.

But was Charlton such a common and could it be proved by witnesses, by entries on the court rolls, or other legal evidence (all in the lord's possession)?

Boodle thought the outcome of a suit very uncertain.

He then added this curious piece of advice. "Having pointed out one or two difficulties which present themselves to my mind, I will add that if no right exists in the lord to erect lime kilns and take stone or to inclose and break up the turf now - his acts in doing so might, if allowed to pass without interruption (ie actually throwing down his fences and removing buildings) or without proceedings (viz. an action at law tried in Court) hereafter (30 years after the first trespass) be adduced as evidence of custom and consequently proof of his right and title to repeat them when and as he pleases".

In other words, the only effective action the parish could take, outside a court of law, was to pull down the new building. Did the Commoners on the Leckhampton side of the hill remember this advice when Dale built Tramway Cottage in 1897?

After another case about manorial rights in general in 1862-3, the whole of the hill became part of Leckhampton Court estate. The Charlton Hill quarries were worked from 1876-1890 by Robert Henry Hewinson of the New Inn, and Agg-Gardner's cottage on the hill was allowed to fall down. Hewinson's fourteen years work explain the area at the top which has been worked systematically to a depth of about 10 feet and the deep ruts ground into the living rock on the track leading to Sandy lane. But Hewinson was not business-like, he kept no accounts, and it is not surprising that the Cheltenham Free Press reported his bankruptcy on 10 January 1891.

The whole Leckhampton Court estate was put up for sale in 1894 (GRO D 1388 SL 8 no 11) and both parts of the hill were bought by Dale. Lot 24 was

described as Charlton Kings Common, 74a 2r 33p (so the 1617 jurors were out in their estimation of 50 acres; on the other hand, they exaggerated the size of Ravensgate and their total acreage was not very wrong). The sale particular goes on to say that "At the North-West corner is the site of a former cottage and near to this is a convenient Stone built Stable, Rough paved and having a corrugated iron roof. There is also close to the Stable, but a little higher up the hill, A Lime Kiln, suitably placed for burning the stone obtained from the adjacent quarries. As to the Land, it is all Rough Pasture, well-suited for Grazing Horses and Cattle, while under the surface are Extensive Beds of Building and other stone, including White Limestone, Brown Limestone, good stone for road making, rockeries and edging, and capital deposits of Gravel. In addition to the mineral wealth underlying the surface, this lot affords some First Class Mixed Shooting, and affords a fine opportunity for establishing a large rabbit warren, there being already a good stock of rabbits on the land.--" The site of cottage and garden is given as 1r 16p and the stable and kiln are marked on the sale map, just above the Daisy Bank road.

"This lot will be sold subject to the right of the Parish Authorities of Charlton Kings to quarry stone for the purpose of repairing the public roads. Also to the right of the Freeholders of Charlton Kings to turn out stock on the Common".

This was not much more exaggerated than most sale particulars, though it was wrong to limit commoning to freeholders when all tenants had rights. But Dale seems to have assumed that the parish right to take road stone belonged only to the old authorities and had not been passed on (as of course it had) to the new Urban District Council which came into being in January 1895. The Cheltenham Free Press of 11 September 1897 reported Dale as having asked "by what right did the Council take stone from the common?" to which Gael replied that the parish had done so from time immemorial. On 16 October 1897 the press reported that Dale's complaint was rejected because under section 51 of the Highways Act the Surveyor had the right to take stone for road repair from any common ground as he should think fit; when Dale tried to maintain that "Charlton Common is not waste or common ground within the Highways Act" he was told firmly that "The Council had exercised the right to take stone from the common long before the waste was sold by the lord of the manor to a predecessor of Dale's - the Council cannot waive its rights". So Dale got nothing from the UDC - he had hoped to be paid for allowing the Council to quarry. His purchase was more prestigious than valuable.

What happened on the other side of the hill is another story.

M.Paget

7. "DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THINGS ON LECKHAMPTON HILL"

On July 12th, 1902, the Cheltenham Free Press reported that William Evans and Walter Ballinger, "respectable-looking men", were charged with maliciously damaging growing crops in a garden situated at Leckhampton, the property of William Cratchley, causing damage worth £4.

William Cratchley lived at Tramway Cottage, Leckhampton. On July 1st, he had been out, and, on his return met the defendants, who informed him, "We have done summat to your garden, and we haven't half finished yet. We shall come back and finish, and it won't be worth a penny to you by the time we have done. Lucky for you that the King is ill* or else your house would have been down before now." Cratchley duly found his garden devastated. During cross-examination of the plaintiff it emerged that he had lived in the house

for four years and three months, since Mr Dale had acquired rights on the Hill, and that the house was built on a site that had previously been part of the Common, where skittles, boxing booths and "coker-nut" shies had been set up at Good Friday fairs. The defendants had, apparently, frequently expressed the intention to go through the garden, exercising their right of way. There was a suggestion that the garden had already been crossed by people on the way up the Hill, but Cratchley denied this. Mrs Cratchley gave evidence that she saw the accused causing the damage in her garden, and a visiting neighbour corroborated this.

For the defence, Mr Lewis contended that his clients believed they had a right to go across the garden as part of the Common, and that any remedy, if it was to be obtained, must be sought in the civil court. He contended that the public had a right to walk freely on Leckhampton Hill. Mr Lewis claimed that a member of the public had "as much right to walk to one end of that garden and back as he would have to walk from here to the Town Clock and back." The Clerk replied that he would have to go "according to some well-defined right. He could not, for instance, go through Messrs Shirer and Hadden's warehouse". There was much arguing about whether the right of way existed, and whether the case should proceed in the criminal, rather than the civil, court. Stone's Justices' Manual was consulted, and consideration given to the question of what damage would be reasonable in the exercise of a claim of right. It was finally decided that the case was a suitable one for the magistrates' court.

Evidence for the defence began by calling William Evans, one of the defendants, a haulier carrying on business at Pilley. He had lived in Leckhampton for thirty-seven years and had been in the habit of frequently crossing the "Common". The garden in question was a favourite spot for rounders before it was acquired by Mr Dale, and was also often used for "stalls, coker-nut shies, skittle board" and other "instruments of amusement", without rent being charged. The witness said that when the cottage had been built a good deal of feeling had been aroused and on Good Friday there had been "no less than 30,000 there", a claim which apparently caused laughter in court, and prompted one of the magistrates, Mr Williams, to remark, "All Cheltenham, except the infants in arms." The witness continued that he had often walked across the garden, and been seen to do so by the Cratchleys, and that no damage had ever been done by him. Under cross-examination, he agreed that mention had been made of pulling the house down, though no action had been taken towards this.

Walter Ballinger, the second defendant, was a labourer aged thirty-three. He remembered all the old games being played on the Hill before Mr Dale acquired the property, and claimed that he had a right to roam freely on the Hill.

At this point, a selection of Leckhampton residents were called to give evidence of the antiquity of the rights. These included Anthony Mustoe, "a deaf old man turned eighty-six", who had used the Hill all his life, who spoke of the Good Friday fairs, William Green, of Bath Road, had often set up a coconut shy on the site. John Baker, a seventy-nine year-old rheumatic carpenter, of Moorend Place, had walked past the garden on the evening in question and seen the damage. Thomas Field and William Sparrow doubted whether the produce was worth more than one shilling.

The right to roam claimed by the defendants was discussed, and the Bench, after deliberation, decided that the claim to roam freely did not stand up in law, and the defendants were fined 5/- each, with total damages of £2 plus costs. The Bench agreed to suspend the fines, until the defence had decided whether to ask for a case to be stated in a superior court.

The evening following these court appearances, a crowd assembled at the Clarence Street lamp together with a band and a banner proclaiming "Hills are not Dale's". They proceeded along the High Street, then down Bath Road. At the Malvern Inn, there were speeches, the crowd by this time numbering about 2,000. The crowd's aim was to demolish Tramway Cottage. Mr and Mrs Cratchley, warned of this intention, fled to Daisy Bank, and sought shelter with Mr and Mrs Dale. The mob reached the cottage, demolished the greenhouses and outbuildings, and thirty or forty "roughs" proceeded to tear down the house's roof, and force their way inside. Furniture, bedding and other belongings were carried outside and set on fire. Burning timbers were taken into the building, and after about an hour and a half only portions of two walls remained. Only a small proportion of the crowd took part in this destruction, many of those present protesting at this extreme action.

To complete the night's work, at about 1.0 a.m., Mrs Dale's summer house was burnt to the ground, the police being unable to prevent it because of the size of the mob.

Simon Fletcher

* Edward VII's appendicitis.

8. "POACHING" 1810

In the Calendar of Summary Convictions for 1810 (in the Gloucestershire Record Office) there are details of three cases involving the illegal taking of "game".

<u>Crime committed</u>	<u>by</u>	<u>crime</u>
15 September 1810	William Piff of Cheltenham yeoman	helping to steal a fallow deer
17 September 1810	William Taylor of Cheltenham butcher	killing a fallow deer

The deer were the property of William Hunt Prinn Esq and the complainant Thomas Ballinger gamekeeper - cases heard 29 September 1810 and 18 October 1810 respectively. (Q/PC2, 29/D14-15)

On page 65 of Bulletin 5 there is a reference to fallow deer "the largest I have seen in England" being present in Charlton Park in 1796.

On 29 September 1810 Bartley Davis of Brimpsfield, tailor, was convicted and fined £5 for keeping nets for killing game. Thomas Ballinger, yeoman, was the informant and "prosecutor for the poor of Charlton Kings". William Reeks hairdresser, of Cheltenham was a witness. The Justices were J. Agg, JP and Thomas Welles D.D., J.P. (Q/PC2/29/D 16)

M.J. Greet (See Note, p.41)

9. ASPECTS OF CHARLTON'S SOCIAL HISTORY, 1559-1603 - PART I TO 1582

This note is based on information from Charlton wills of the period 1559-1603. For reasons of space it is divided into sections and omits much of the detail which characterised earlier papers (see Bulletins 4,5,6). (1). It concentrates on major themes in the wills or details of importance. This treatment is inevitable since only specific bequests are made - one very rarely knows what the residue includes, and land holdings are rarely referred to. The total wealth of the testator can hardly ever be gauged and the effect is thus impressionistic. Living standards may have risen over the period eg some articles (candlesticks in lateen for example) appear after 1559 and appear not to be present earlier.

(1) 1559-1571

The main theme of the wills is again agricultural. Sheepfarming appears to predominate (see Appendix I). Wool seems to have been profitable. William Kecke husbandman was owed 45s for 3 tods of wood by Thomas Dutton. William Bedell had 56 sheep while Richard Holoway labourer had 43 (and appears to have risen in the world). Quite large sums seem to have been owed by or to the testators. William Kecke was owed £5.6.4, including 26s 8d by Gyles Grevill and also by William Hicks. Holoway was owed £9.11.1 (Robert, Richard, and Edward Gotherich all gentlemen owed 20s, 50s, and £3.13.4 respectively) (2).

Social Concern

A feature of these wills is that money is given for the repair of the church or to the poor. George Balinger left 6s 8d for the maintenance of God's shrine in the church; and the rent of a house was to be employed to the church's advantage for 12 years. William Kecke left 2s a year for 12 years to the "honor" of God and the maintenance of "our ladye shrine" or altar in the parish church. Sums left to the poor were 12d (1561/94) or 10s (1568/105). Alice Hullis left the residue of her estate to the curate James Ballard for poor neighbours and "where need ys"

Also of interest is the bequest of £10 by William Kecke to his niece Agnes, if Richard Brevill "fortune to injoie my Lands and be not mynded to marry her (as his will was)" so "she keep herself honestlye"

Concern for the family

For the first time in Charlton wills, specific concern for the old appears. Philyp Smythe's mother was left her finding and a chamber at his wife's cost and a lease for 12 years. £3 was to be repaid by the wife to his mother at 6s 8d a year or in a lump sum if the mother moved away.

There was worry lest property pass out of the family to its detriment if a wife remarried. George Balinger directed that if his wife remarried "out and from the name" of Balinger, she should pay £40 to his three brothers and their children.

General

Some references suggest boys came of age at 20 (1559/60). In another case the executor was to keep a pan until the intended recipient came of age at 20 (1561/2). Women appear to have inherited at marriage. One daughter, was left a cow and sheep on the day before her marriage (1559/53). An executor was to keep a flockbed bequested until the recipient was married (1571/20).

In the wills there is little direct sign of poverty but the disposal of small items of property were evidently taken seriously, little seems to have been wasted. Alys Reynold left Thomas Balynger's wife her clothes, kirtle, petticoat, smock, fine and dowlas kerchiefs, apron, hose, shoes), while three children were left a frocke and 2 petticoats to make coats for them.

Alis Hulle's widow (married 24 November 1541, buried 5 November 1571) who died on 6 November 1571 according to her nuncupative will) also left petticoats and pots to women acquaintances. Her will is unusual in that it includes a partial inventory made 7 November 1571 - bed and appurtenances 3s 4d, 2 coffers and "cowperware" 2s 6d, little pan and kettle 1s, 3 hoopoes of griste corn 1s, wearing apparel and linen 5s, 2 saucers, platter, candlesticks 16d, spoons.

(2) 1573-1582

References to land and houses

From these wills we learn that Richard Brevill had bought land of Sir Henry Compton (see Bulletin 9 p 17) in Charlton, and that William Tychett had a house in Cheltenham. Richard Reynolds had a house, close and orchard. Henry Alexander had a hall, kitchen and milkhouse. Nicholas Holder left his freehold property in Cheltenham to his grandson and the annual rent of 6s 8d of Paattes house in Cheltenham to his granddaughter.

Bequests to the poor or the church

The poor were left various sums:- 10 bushels of barley malt (1573/156), 16s 8d from Thomas Whithorne, 3s 4d from Richard Reynolds, 6d from William Tychett. Thomas Whithorne left 12d for the repair of the church, and for this 20d came from Richard Reynolds. The curate received 6s 8d on one occasion.

Trade

Tools of his trade were left by John Weles carpenter to his sons. William Tychett weaver left his looms to his son if he would learn the trade, if he did he was to pay his sister £3, if not the sister was to have them for her use.

Another possible reflection of business contacts is given by the list of debtors of Robert French (see Appendix 2) at Winchcombe, Brockhampton, Slaughter, Oxenton (sheep sold) and elsewhere. Presumably this, like the clothes his wife left (a sky coloured gown, red petticoat, chamlett bodice, black fryce gown and two partlets) reflects French's higher social position.

Support for children, family

As in the previous period, there was concern about the support of children if the wife remarried. In a will of 1573/89 each child was to receive £6.6.8 from the estate if the wife did so, but if she stayed single she got the residue of the estate. Another testator left £10 between his 4 children to be turned into some commodity by a friend as the overseers decided (1577/200).

Robert French gentleman, who had received his mother's property, had her to live with him "to have her finding in meet, drink, apparel, all necessaries, meet decent and convenient for her degree" - this responsibility for her was transferred to his overseers.

APPENDIX I EVIDENCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN CHARLTON WILLS, AND OF DEBTS OWED TO/BY TESTATOR

1559-1571 (3)

<u>Testator</u>	<u>Farming tackle/livestock</u>	<u>debts owed</u>	
		<u>by</u>	<u>to</u>
G.Balinger	5 sheep, 4 chilver sheep (ewe lambs) 1 cow, yearling calf (to breed cow)	-	-
W.Kecke husbandman	He was owed 45s for 3 tods of wool (In 1552 there were 15-17 fleeces in a tod. Value per fleece 18d. A tod then sold for 12s or 12s 6d).	-	£5.6.4

W. Bedell	2 oxen, 2 cows, 40 sheep, 1 black bullock, 1 bullock, 16 wether (male) sheep, cart, plough, pair of horses, 2 plough strings; 1 bullock to be sold to buy cow (husband of legatee to have profit of cow till she be 16)	-	-
Agnes Rogers	1 cow, for relief of son and his children. (son was not to sell cow or put her away, or executors were to have cow); 2 year heifer, yearling heifer	14s	2s
Philyp Smythe husbandman	2 year old heifer	-	-
Alys Reaynold widow	6 sheep, 6 bushels of barley	-	-
Richard Holoway labourer	42 sheep	-	£9.11.1
Richard Whyttorne	cow	-	-
Catheryne Gael widow	2 sheep hogs, ewe, cow	-	-
William Kynge	1 wether sheep, 3 ewes, 1 sheep, 1 calf	8s 6d	-
<u>1573-1583 (4)</u>			
Richard Breval Thurstens Kenricke	25 sheep, 14 bushels of barley 20 bushels of barley malt 4 sheep, 1 ewe sheep	-	-
Robert French gentleman	7 sheep hogs sold green barley at the Walnut tree in Ryefield		See appendix 2
Thomas Dowseell yeoman	cornwain and best iron-bound wheels, dung wain with iron-bound wheels, cistern and stone trough in court, 3 quarters of barley at All Saints 4 quarters of barley at All Saints 1576	-	-
Edward Wager husbandman	4 sheep	£6	-
Nicholas Holder	cow. Son owed him £10	£3	-
Thomas Whithorne	6 sheep, 4 cows, 4 oxen, best heifer, 2 year heifer, great mare, grey mare, corn wain, best iron-bound wheels, quarter barley, quern, corn on own ground and his share of corn on John Strafford's ground	-	-
William Brevill husbandman	4 chilver sheep, 2 chilver hogs, 2 lambs	25a	46s 8d Mich 21s All SS. 20s at day load of hay 20s day past.

Richard Raynoldes	Tagged heifer, black cow and calf, leasow called Come and the Plocke (each for 12 years)	-	-
John Marten the elder	5 sheep	-	-

APPENDIX 2 Money owed to and by Robert French 1574

BY	SUM	DUE	TO	SUM	DUE
Wm Greville gent.	£6 & £8	Michaelmas	Thos Andrews, Winchcombe	£6.19.8	17 July 1574
Thos Atkyns	£10	S. James' day	Thos Moore, Brockhampton	£1.15.0	S. John Bapt
Jn Amorgan	£10.10.0	Mich.	Gilbert Wood, Slaughter	£6.13.4	Mich.
Adam Darbye	for pr of hoses & doublet		John Freeman, Oxenton	7 sheep hogs at 6d or to return sheep Midsummer	
Wm Whythorn	6s 8d	Mich.	Richard Fisher	£3.4.0	Midsummer
	and to occupy the Dole at Ravensgate for 2 summer crops		Hy Syggeswygges	£2.6.8) £8.6.0)	All Hallows
			Richard Green	10s	Mich
			Hy Clevely	17s	Easter
			Rd Alexander als Mancell	£2.8.2	All SS.
			Rd Mason	12s	birth of next child or his death

Source - Gloucestershire Record Office - GDR wills

George Balinger 1559/53; Henrye Balinger 1559/60; William Kecke husbandman 1559/338; William Bedell 1559/350; Agnes Rogers 1561/2; Philyp Smythe husbandman 1561/94; Alys Reynolds widow 1563/11; Richard Holoway labourer 1568/105); Raynold Wyttonne 1569/106; Alis Hulle widow 1571/5; Catherine Gaell widow 1571/20; Margaret Smythe widow 1571/134; William Kynge husbandman 1571/224; John Weles carpenter 1573/89; Johan Lewike widow 1573/109; Richard Brevill 1573/156; Thurstens Kenricke 1573/206; Robert Frenche gentleman 1574/119; Thomas Dowswell yeoman 1575/147; Agnes Kenricke widow 1576/2; Edward Wager husbandman 1577/22; Nicholas Holder 1577/104; Thomas Whithorne 1577/178; William Brevell husbandman 1577/200; Henry Alexander als Mansell husbandman 1578/43; Wyllyam Elbrow 1578/212; Richard Raynoldes 1579/140; John Wheeler the elder 1580/101; Wyllyam Tychette weaver 1582/203.

- (1) Including, regrettably, interesting genealogical details.
- (2) See Bulletin 3 p 5
- (3) The list of tenements in 1557, drawn up for purposes of inclosure and copied by the steward John Stubb into his book (GRO D 855 M 68) shows that most of these were base tenants either of Cheltenham or Ashley manors:- George Balinger 26 a (A); William Kecke 83a (C); Agnes Rogers, presumably widow of Richard Rogers a partner of Nicholas Holder; total held 105 a; Philip Smythe 44 a (C); Alys Reynolds presumably widow of William Reynolds 11 a (A); Catherine Gaell 41a (A); William Kynge, subtenant of Richard Brevill 14a (A)
- (4) A similar list for 1564 shows:- Richard Brevell 14a (A); Robert French gentleman 2a freehold (A) in Blackdole; Thomas Dowsell, probably Thomas the elder a subtenant of Giles Grevill jr for 20a freehold; Edward Wager 31a (A); Nicholas Holder, total holding 105a, farming 65a (C) himself; Thomas Whitmore 26a (A); Richard Reynolds 11a (A); John Marten of Charlton mill 33a (C); Henry Alexander 61a (A)

References

M.Paget Tenements and Tenants in Charlton Kings 1557,1564 in Glouestershire Historical Studies XII pp 73-85 (1981)

M.J.Greet

10. VANDALISM IN CHARLTON IN 1763

The Gloucester Journal of 16 December 1763 carried an advertisement inserted by William Prinn, the owner and occupier of Forden House or Charlton Park. The eagle gates, now at the Cirencester road entrance, were then by Old Bath Road as shown on Thomas Robins' painting of the house and grounds.

"Whereas on Sunday night the 4th instant the finishing of a pier being a spread eagle carved in stone was thrown down and broke to pieces by some evil minded persons near the house of Mr Prinn at Charlton Kings; this is to promise a free pardon and also a Reward of Ten Guineas to any person concerned in committing the said Fact, who will make discovery of his Accomplices. December 11th - William Prinn" It is doubtful whether anyone claimed this reward!

A.J.H.Sale

11. SOME CHARLTON RESIDENTS BURIED AT LECKHAMPTON

- (1) In a vault at the west end of Leckhampton church lie the remains of THOMAS SMALLEY POTTER late of East Court, Charlton Kings. He died on 9th December 1849 aged 61. Also buried there is ELIZABETH POTTER died 18 August 1858 aged 54.
- (2) LADY MARY MORRELL, 2nd daughter of the late Earl of Listowell, died in Charlton Kings on 31 July 1841 aged 55.
- (3) Captain JOHN BOWEN RN, died in Charlton Kings on 18th November 1845 aged 56; and his widow RACHEL died 31st January 1861 aged 60.

Eric Miller

12. FUND RAISING A HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO

This advertisement for a two-day event in aid of St Mary's Restoration in 1877 was found recently inside a second-hand book by Mrs Pearl Smith's sister.

A BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE FUND FOR THE RESTORATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF

Charlton Kings Parish Church,

Will be held at

THE CORN EXCHANGE, CHELTENHAM,

ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th & 7th.

MRS. FRANK DAUBENY, MRS. WALTER, MISS ADA BYRON,

And other Ladies and Gentlemen,

Have kindly consented to Sing at intervals during the Afternoon and Evening.

PATRONESSES.

The Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hanbury-Tracy.

Lady Ramsay.	Lady Kay.	Mrs. Ellicott.
Lady Ford.		Mrs. Reginald Yorke.
Mrs. Abererombie.	Mrs. Bykyn.	Mrs. Middleton.
Mrs. John Abererombie.	Mrs. Franks.	Mrs. Middlemass.
Mrs. William Agg.	Mrs. Fenwick.	Mrs. Monre.
Mrs. Barwick Baker.	Mrs. Finch.	Mrs. Phillips.
Mrs. William Bagnall.	Mrs. Rhys Griffiths.	Mrs. Prevost.
Mrs. Bentley.	Mrs. Hartland.	Mrs. Pringle.
Mrs. Billamore.	Mrs. Dixon Hartland.	Mrs. Poynder.
Mrs. Bold.	Mrs. Hall.	Mrs. F. H. Potter.
Mrs. Brydges.	Mrs. Hawkins.	Mrs. Sandes.
Mrs. Stanley Clarke.	Mrs. Hunt.	Mrs. Thornton.
Mrs. Corbet.	Mrs. Hutchinson.	Mrs. Tudor.
Mrs. Cumming.	Mrs. Buchanan Ker.	Mrs. Watson.
Mrs. English.	Miss Liddell.	Mrs. Wilson.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Dundas.	Mrs. Baillie.	The Misses Curry.
Mrs. Holmes.	Mrs. Leach.	Miss Gabb.
Mrs. Winnington.	Miss Abererombie.	Miss Rensch.

STALL HOLDERS.

Mrs. Holmes.	Mrs. Pemberton.	Mrs. Phipps.
Mrs. Tuke.	Miss Abererombie.	Mrs. Winnington.
Mrs. Buchanan Ker.	Mrs. Potter.	
Miss Caroline Curry.	Mrs. Tyers.	
Miss Lovesy.	Mrs. Charles Gale.	
The Misses Hunt.	Miss Gabb.	

FLOWER STALL:

Mrs. Dixon Hartland.

REFRESHMENT STALL:

Mrs. Edward Potter and Mrs. Watson.

Contributions of WORK and other Articles will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee before the 31st of January.

ADMISSION: 1s.; AFTER 7 P.M., 6d.; ~~FOR THE TWO ENTIRE DAYS, 2s. 6d.~~

DOORS OPEN AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

13. AS WE WERE

THE CHURCH IN 1905

Note the ivy on the south transept and the large tree against the chancel



EAST END BEFORE THE COMING OF THE MOTOR CAR



Note Mills' baker's shop on left, The Old Gas lamp, the Cotswold Inn (demolished) in the distance, the cart proceeding down the middle of the road - and the road surface itself!

Photographs lent by Mrs Roberts

**14. A WAR MEMORIAL FOR CHARLTON KINGS - from the Gloucestershire Echo
18 March 1919**

War Memorial for Charlton Kings

Decision of Public Meeting

Convened by the Rev. R.H.M. Bouth, as Chairman of the Urban District Council, a public meeting was held in the Council Hall, Charlton Kings, on Monday evening, to decide whether Charlton Kings should have its own memorial to perpetuate the memory of those who have fallen in the war. The gathering, if not large, was a very representative one.

Mr. Bouth, who presided, said the purpose of a war memorial such as they had assembled to consider was to provide some visible object that would remind both them and their successors of the great sacrifices that had been made in the great war - sacrifices made in order to save our country from the desolation that Belgium and other countries had so unhappily suffered. The memorial ought, he thought, to be something simple yet good of its kind. It would not be in any way connected with any particular place of worship, society or organisation, but would be a memorial for the whole parish, and he very much hoped that if they decided to have such a memorial that practically every house in the parish may contribute something towards it so that it may be a true parish memorial and worthy of those heroes whose services they commemorated.

A proposition in favour of a war memorial for the parish was moved by Mr S.C. Wills and seconded by Mr. A.D. Mitchell.

Mr. E.W. Arundel referred to the proposed central war memorial in Cheltenham, and suggested that it would be most desirable if Cheltenham and all the suburbs contributed towards it. If donations were to be alienated by some comparatively small memorial in each parish the central town memorial would undoubtedly suffer. Cheltenham and Charlton Kings were practically one town, and the line of demarcation between them was a purely imaginary one. He was strongly in favour of all efforts being concentrated on the central memorial.

These views, however, did not impress themselves favourably upon the meeting.

Mr. F. Fry, while supporting the proposal to erect a memorial in the parish in memory of the fallen, suggested that something should also be done for those who had come through the war and were home again by providing a playing field for the recreation of young people in the parish.

Mr Wills said that the question of a playing field or park was one for the Council, and should be provided out of the rates. He urged the desirability of providing a playing field many years ago. He thought, however, that a war memorial should be a separate thing altogether.

Without further discussion, the proposition favouring a war memorial for the parish was carried without any expressed opposition.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate a representative committee to go into the details of the matter and draw up some definite scheme for submission to another meeting of the parishioners. The committee were elected as follows, with power to add to their number:- Rev R.H.M.Bouth, Rev, Edgar Neale, Lady Hartland, Mr and Mrs Fry, Mr T.B. Walker, Mr and Mrs A.D.Mitchell, Mrs Forbes, Mr A.W.Ryland, Mr. G.Maylam, Mr. S.C. Wills, Mr. W.Fry, Mrs. J.E.Curtis, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr J. Stephens, Mr Brown, Mr. H. Peacey, Mr. Hooper, Mr. R.McLaren, Mr. F.R.Franklin, and Mr. Fawcett.

It was announced amid applause that Mr W.J.Forbes had consented to act as Secretary to the committee who would meet a fortnight hence.

Seventy-two men figure on the parish roll of honour, and the committee includes several who have lost sons in the war. More will doubtless be added.

Simon Fletcher

The War Memorial as erected - note that the lowest step has been altered, and there was no flower-bed round the base.



15. OUR DISTRICT NURSES

As far back as 1883, the parish began to consider the possibility of having a regular parish nurse to help those who could not afford to hire one.

A Committee drew up rules. The nurse was not to attend infectious cases or "cases which properly belong to a Maternity Society", and though in an emergency she might attend anyone, "her first obligation is towards the poor in whose cottages the medical practitioner is unable to get his orders skillfully carried out". A supply of lint and disinfectants was to be kept at the Vicarage, for there was no chemists' shop in Charlton till 1922. Enough money had been raised by an offertory at Harvest Festival 1883 to pay the first nurse Miss Fletcher £40 for six months but no money was forthcoming for the second half of 1884 and so she left at the end of June. Her successor was no luckier. So the scheme had to be abandoned "with extreme regret" at Easter 1885.

However, the Queen's Jubilee Nursing Institute was founded in 1887 and in January 1893 Charlton Kings welcomed its first District Nurse, Nurse Fenton. She was to charge 5s for attending a childbirth and 9d an hour for visiting in sickness, those paying less than £12 rental a year to be attended free.

We have had many splendid District Nurses over the years, and one of the best loved was Nurse Newdick, who worked in Charlton from c.1905-1935.

M.Paget



Nurse Newdick in 1935 -
photograph lent by Mr and Mrs
Eric Hayward

16. BRINGING YOUR HOUSE UP TO DATE

These two photographs belong to Mrs Larner (Rosie Brown) and have been lent through Mr Fred Baldwin. They show the house then called Ealingdene now Southwold Cottage, No.45 Little Herberts, first as two cottages and then c.1929-30 converted into one house. In the first photograph we see Granny Turner and Aunt Matilda outside the left hand doorway and Mrs Harris in apron outside the other.



In the second photograph are Mr. Adam and wife (nee Turner)

Here is the same house in 1987, with yet another improvement, an extra bay added at the west end and a lean-to at the south-east.



17. SAPPERCOMBE LANE 1930

If you live in Beeches Road, you may have some difficulty in placing this photograph of the way up to Bull Hill as it used to be. But the gates to the level crossing over the railway give a clue. Beeches Road now runs right through the field in the middle distance.



BULL HILL 1930

18. CHARLTON IN 1617 taken from the

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF CHELTENHAM by John Norden senior esq and John Norden junior gentleman, 1617
(Cheltenham Manor court book GRO D 855 M 7 pp 339-onward)

This survey deals with the whole of the manor, including the part in Charlton, so that it gives us a detailed picture of rather more than half this parish. It starts by describing the bounds of the manor and listing 32 jurors, many of them Charlton men on whose sworn evidence the Nordens had to rely since they had no local knowledge. This accounts for some curious spellings. John Norden senior (1548-1625) is best known for his complete series of County maps, and in 1617 had recently completed "Observations concerning Crown Lands and Woods" for James I. As he was surveying Cheltenham for the king, we may assume that his measurements were given in stature not local acres, but as he was uninterested in small parcels his acreages will all be somewhat under the full total held.

Here we see Charlton at a moment of agricultural change - many tenants were in process of changing from a purely arable economy with very little grassland (as we see in the proposals for the first inclosures in 1557 and 1564) to mixed farming with the emphasis more on dairying. This was happening in many parts of England, a reaction to a series of wet summers and to an increasing demand for milk products, especially cheese. Here too we see the small independent customary tenant of 1557 beginning to give place to the leaseholder who was part of a larger estate. The first hint of estate development came in the inclosure list of 1564; by 1617 it had been carried a good deal further.

This summary picks out from Norden's complete survey only the Charlton entries. p = pasture, m = meadow, ar = arable, roods expressed as fractions of an acre.

Freeholders

Alice Pates widow late Thomas Collett - land including Coverbreach, 2 acres p
Richard Pates gentleman - Alpheis and grove or small wood 8 acres p
Richard Harnies - cottage, garden or orchard and close $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
John Houlder - close called Cowell 1 acre, ar in le Breach 1 acre
Edward Hewes - 1 tenement, garden, orchard, 4 selions land in le Bank 1 acre
William Bougham - land called Aveninge 2 acres
Robert Machin - m Howbach alias Howebacke 1 acre
John Tytchrt - land in a small close le Breach bottome, 2 selions ar in Cudnell fields 3 acres, late of William Adams
Richard Harnies - close called Collsam 1 acre, 1 selion ar called Cultham, 3 lands ar. called Ewen, 2 lands in Longfurlong, 1 land in Mill furlonge, 1 land called the Bancke.
X Richard Alexander - 1 close p called le Harpe $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, ar dispersed 7 acres
Heirs of William Houlder - 1 dwellinghouse, garden, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre.
Richard Pates gentleman - m Sturmys breach 6 acres
Thomas Nicholas - land in Cheltenham called Northfields late Richard Phelps $65\frac{3}{4}$ acres and two parts of p on le downe called Northfields Downe undivided together with Robert Hawthorne a customary tenant (of Charlton) in all 300 acres - rent for both 20s.
Henry Collett - lands late Henry Compton knight's, close p Milkwell 2 acres, ar dispersed 5 acres, land inclosed Hanlocks 1 acre
Heirs of Humfrey Harries - land late Henry Compton's, dwellinghouse, orchard, garden, small close 2 acres; cottage, garden, small close $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, land in fields $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, rent 8s.

- Samuel Rudgdall - close p late Henry Compton's in Milkwell field 3 acres
William Man - cottage, garden and backside $\frac{3}{4}$ acre
William Higgs - messuage and land in Charlton, Naunton, Westall and Sandford late Henry Compton's including dwellinghouse, garden, orchard and close $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, close p Frecknell 3 acres, close Awcocke 3 acres, Hartley meade $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, Whitehaye hould $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Lords breach close 3 acres, in common fields $34 \frac{1}{4}$ acres.
- Richard Pates gentleman - close m called Kinsam in Charlton 2 acres, rent 4d
Thomas Lee - close m Ludmore 2 acres, cottage and 3 selions $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres
John Starries - messuage, garden, orchard 2 acres, 2 closes in Brodsuch 5 acres, land in Whitefield 1 acre, 6 acres m and p in Naunton - rent 16d
Samuel Deighton - owes 4s 6d rent for an Ashley messuage in Naunton; holds by charter in right of wife 3 acres ar in Charlton on which a small house is built-rent 1d; 2 acres m in Pilly meade 1d
Giles Grevill gentleman - manor of Asheley alias Charlton Kings, rent 2s 8d, suit, fealty, relief
messuage called Smithes viz 2 houses, 2 closes 3 acres, 2 free cottages, 2 closes $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close m called Blackmore with grove 6 acres, m Furzie close 4 acres, close p. Hudcroft $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Babbridg 3 acres, close p Strowde 5 acres, land in common fields 20 acres, rent 4s 10d; messuage called Wheelers viz dwellinghouse, garden, close 1 acre, cottage, orchard, garden 1 acre; close m 2 acres, 2 closes m Snells Meade and Meade Plott 3 acres, 25 selions ar in Neweland 4 acres, ar in common fields 9 acres, rent 3s 1d.
- Alexander Packer - manor of Ham with rights and members, mansion house, barn, garden, orchard, dovecote, close m called le Pighaye, 1 acre; close m Burtons close 3 acres, close m Wardenhill and le Paddocke with les Banckes as far as le Breach landgest 5 acres, close m called le Grove with les copes 8 acres, 2 closes m or p called le Cowleasowes 11 acres and le Riddings 13 acres, close m le peaselands 4 acres, 2 closes m and p Slopes 8 acres, close m or p called Broadsuch and Bancrofts 16 acres, close Millerds Hege 1 acre, m le Millpond close 5 acres m Longhaye Peece 3 acres, 2 closes le Upperallies 3 acres, close m Kings Allies 2 acres, close m Little Whorne on which a small house is built (Elionor Gooderiche widow) 2 acres; close Kenrickes Whorne 2 acres, close p le Greate Whorne 8 acres, close in 3 parts Picked Oaklies 5 acres, close m or ar Chaselege 6 acres, ar on Ham Hill 50 acres, water mill millpond and le Langnetts 50 acres, ar and m in Ham Furlong and in divers places elsewhere in Ham and Chastlefeild 20 acres; close in parts on Brienge Hill (Giles Parrye and William Gregory) 10 acres; messuage in Ham (Thomas Goodrich senior) 10 acres; messuage called St Quintans in Ham (Thomas Thame senior) 5 acres; messuage and lands in Ham (Edward Kemmett) 4 acres; Huddcrofte 1 acre; messuage, close (Thomas Lewys senior) 3 acres; close ar Homarchard 6 acres, 2 closes p Penny Breeches 8 acres, Paddocks at Ludmont 3 acres, ar in Castlefeild 6 acres, in le Hitchines 2 acres, in Middlefeild 4 acres; in le Lowerfeild and Naunton feild 6 acres. Rent 15s.
- Edward Dowdeswell - messuage, buildings, close $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, close p Trapenhill 4 acres, close m le Butts 1 acre, ar. in common fields 5 acres, rent 4s $2\frac{1}{2}$ d land in Charlton and Naunton, close m Blackement 1 acre, 7 acres a.
- William Witchorne - tenement in Charlton and Naunton, orchard, close $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, close Milkwell 2 acres, 3 closes Dule Breaches 4 acres, close Barlymeade 5 acres, close Strowde $1\frac{1}{2}$ a, close Halocke $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, piece under hill called Blackewell 13 acres, close Court hey $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, land in Naunton field, Cudnell, Knovenhillfeild, Hencrofte, Benbridge and Little feilds $18 \frac{3}{4}$ acres.
- Robert Machin - close m or p called Jucketts $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, ar. at Barley Streame 1 acre, Long Grinnall $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 2 selions at le Bannett tree $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, 1 selion in Savensgate $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, m or p in Blackedolle $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, arable in Naunton fields $1 \frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Thomas Cartwright, John Stubb, Samuel Ridgdall, Walter Whithorne and others hold one messuage or tenement and lands (Thomas Ewocowe, Richard Ballanger, John Battern, Henry Machin, John Stubbs, Edward Dowdeswell, Jane Lewis widow, Widow Sharpe, Ann Rogers) The trustees also hold one house called le Church House held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich (ie it had been chantry property and had passed through the Court of Augmentations) to use of parish.

Tenants of Demesne lands

Richard Stewe - tenement, 2 orchards, 2 gardens, land adj. Walter Martin's orchard called Alletts alias le More, half a close Sylllyholds, 6 acres, m Cheltenham Leasow 12 acres, close Pyttie breach 7 acres. Rent 26s 8d (includes payment for m or p held by Robert Eckley)

Samuel Deighton - close at Baddlton Yate, 2 headlands, m called Shackbreach, half of Small Cuttam Butts, close le Haye - total 8 acres (rent not stated)

Edmund Gooderigg - land in Ham called Cory Furlong and le Hills 6 acres, rent 3s 4d

Alexander Packer gentleman - Lords Leynes in upper part of Ockleys Wood

Thomas Nicholas - coppice in Ockley Wood 50 acres

Customary tenants

Richard Pates gentleman holds to himself and his heirs in base tenure by copy of court roll according to the custom of the manor,

1 messuage viz dwellinghouse, garden, close p 1 acre, close m Alexanders breaches 7 acres, coppice between those two closes $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, close p Sweetnell $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Tymbercome 2 acres, close formerly meadow now ar. Dronesheye 1 acre, close ar Alexanders Crofte 8 acres, ar in Castlefield 5 acres, in Hencrofte 2 acres. Rent 5s 4d and 4d for customary works, 4d for common fine, 1 heriot of best beast, double rent on death or other determination

Robert Machin - $3\frac{1}{2}$ messuages viz dwellinghouse, stable, barn, cowhouse, oxehouse, dovehouse, 2 orchards and gardens, le backside 3 acres; close p Ewen Hill $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; close m or p Richard Croft 4 acres, close m Milkewell 3 acres, close called Yongeinge 2 acres, close m Nyfnage 2 acres, close p Little Combe $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Highe Breach $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close m. Le Lynche 1 acre, close m Leyshage with little cottage on it $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, close p Woodacre $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, close p Hamlocke 5 acres, ar in close called Comebridge lying in field called Milkewell 3 acres, close ar Ravensgate 2 acres, close ar Rowell, close ar in Little Rowell $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, m or p Bedcrofte 1 acre, close p at Gryndl Ford $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, ar. Ferney bussches 2 acres, ar in Knavenhill field 8 acres, in le Lowerfield 8 acres, in Hencrofte 4 acres, ar called le Crofte 3 acres, ar in Durley Crofte 1 acre, ar in Lyllyfeild 7 acres. Rent 27s 6d, 14d common fine

Thomas Horwoode - 3 messuages in Bafford viz dwellinghouse, barn, oxehouse, cowhouse, sheephouse, garden, orchard, backside $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; closes m Broadebreach and Longe meade 7 acres, closes p Brovelshay and Longe Hey 5 acres, closes p or m Sapercum and Frecknell 9 acres, close Long meade and Bulthey 5 acres, close p Rosecombe 4 acres, close p 1 Hole $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 2 closes ar Rangborne 12 acres, close ar le Hurne $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, ar in Midlefield 4 acres, in Breach Pace 4 acres, ar Old Hurst $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, ar le Couneygre $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in Hencroft $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, ar or p near Humbay Howe $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, small coppice 1 acre, p under Hartley Hill 7 acres, close Tymbercum 2 acres, ar in Lowerfeild and Knavenhillfield 10 acres. Rent 18s 8d, $15\frac{1}{2}$ d for works, 12d common fine.

- John Whithorne - 2 messuages in Bafford viz dwellinghouse, 2 barns, 1 stable, cowhouse, oxehouse, orchard, backside 1 acre; 3 closes together called a Croft, Littlehay and Knights 5 acres; ar in Knavenhill, le Lower field, Hencroft and Lye 6 acres, close ar Highbreach 3 acres, ar in Lyllye inclosed 3 acres, ar in Humbly Howe 3 acres. Rent 17s, 8d common fine close Ravensgate, one part ar one part m 4 acres, 2 closes m Combe and Niffenege 6 acres, p called le Thristes with 2 parcels in Hanlocke 8 acres, close p or ar Hullybreach 2 acres, close p Oldfield 3 acres. Rent included above.
- Walter Martine - 2 messuages viz 2 dwellinghouses, barn cowhouse, stable, backsyde, orchard, garden, 2 closes p le Homesteedes - total 4 acres watermill, orchard, millpound banke, land in Castellfield $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 2 closes m or p called Lez Heyes 6 acres, close p Little Hey, close p Bunham 1 acre, 2 closes ar or p Coversdowne and Badleton 6 acres, close ar or p called Coltham 1 acre, 15 selions ar in Pyworth, 6 in le Breach, 8 in le Banke, 7 in Mill furlonge, 10 in le Ewen, 2 in le Picked Lane, 4 ar in Coltham total 17 acres. Rent 16s 5d, 2s 4d for works, 8d for common fine.
- Richard Strauford - messuage in Bafford 14 acres. Rent 4s 2d, 4d common fine
- Richard Rooke - 2 messuages in Bafford viz dwellinghouse, garden, barn, stable, orchard, backside $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, cottage at Blind Lanes End, garden and backside $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, cottage late Elizabeth Bramley 1 acre, 2 closes ar The Feysams 5 acres, 2 m Ravensgate mcades 6 acres, 2 closes p Penne Breaches 9 acres, close p Baffords Paddocks 2 acres, close p Hillie Laines 2 acres, close p le Furlong $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, p in Hencroft $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, p in Henlocke $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 1 acre, coppice Symes Grove 2 acres, ar in Benbridge, Velditch, Cover Ford, Backley above Barly Streame and Rowell 17 acres. Rent 10s 6d, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for works, 8d for common fine.
- Robert or Ann Houlder - messuage, viz house, garden, orchard, barn, close 1 acre, close p in 2 parts called Badlton 5 acres, close p le Paddocke $\frac{1}{4}$ acre Cunley 1 acre, piece of sheepesture on the hill 12 acres, 9 selions in Ryeworth, 2 selions in le Homfurlong, in all 3 acres. Rent 3s 10d, 10d for works, 4d for tything silver, Peter's Penny, heriot.
- Nicholas Wells - 1 messuage, house, garden, backside 1 acre, close m Netherhey, close m Midlemor, close p Nethermore - total 6 acres, close p Copsyche, close p Newland, close p Coversdon, close p le Harpe, close p or ar Deepsmoore, close p or ar Wells Breach, close p or ar Banke, close p le Slade - total 13 acres ar or p at Vineyard and Milkewell Head, 10 selions ar in Ryeworth, 2 sellions in le Bancke, 2 selions in Bunhaule, 4 selions in le Breach, 10 selions in Mill Furlong, 3 selions in Avenhill, 28 selions dispersed in Coltham, Picked Lane, Longefurlonge, Presburie Acre, and le Vynge - total 12 acres; close ar or p called Hemlocks 1 acre. Rent 10s 2d, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for customary works, 4d for common fine, heriot
- Samuel Rudgetalle - 3 messuages (2 in Bafford, 1 in Charlton tithing) called Basford, Grimes and Abrahams viz dwellinghouse, barn, stable, oxehouses, cowhouses, sheephouses, orchard, garden, backsides, 2 acres; close le Crofte 3 acres, close p Stanley 2 acres, close p adj. at Culferford, close p Style downe $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, close p Hulllibreach 3 acres, close p Little Rowell 1 acre, close p Highbreach $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Combebreach $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Black Dolles 5 acres, close p Nysnage $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 2 closes p Wynegards 10 acres, ar Freckon Hill 2 acres, close p Gayle rocky $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, ar Babbutts 1 acre, ar Oldhurst $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, close p in le Homestead close called Grineshey 3 acres, close in le Homestead close called Abrahams 1 acre, close ar or p Watershoote (except $\frac{1}{4}$ acre base tenure of Ashley held by Richard Pates gentleman) 2 acres, ar in common fields 19 acres, close ar Cockshow 1 acre. Rent 15s 9d, 12 for works, 12d common fine, 3 Peters Pence
- William Whithorne - 2 messuages in Charlton tithing viz dwellinghouse, cowhouse, orchard, garden, backsides, close p Le Homesteede 2 acres, close m or p Footshill $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 2 closes p Whitefurlong $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, close p Blickmore

2 acres, 2 closes p le Caple and Redwoods brooke 3 acres, close p Uckthames 1/4 acre, ar in fields 9 acres, ar or p 11 acres. Rent 4s 1/2d, 20d for works, 4d for common fine.

Thomas Cartwright - 5 messuages in Charlton tithing, viz dwellinghouse, barn, orchard, dovehouse, stable, cowhouse, oxehouse, garden, orchard, 3 acres; p le Gasson 6 acres, close p Itershill 6 acres, close ar in coltham 5 acres, close p Little Badleton 1 1/2 acres, 2 closes Ocklies 8 acres, close Litle Broadsuch 2 acres, close p Iremore 1 1/4 acres, close p Coveras Croft 3 acres, close p le Breaches 10 acres, close m Perrye Cunleye 5 acres, close Broad Cunley with coppice 4 acres, close Deepe Cunley 3 acres, close Bootenhill with coppice 6 acres, close p Colladyne with coppice 3 acres, close m Kingsemeade 1 1/4 acres, close p le Logg 2 acres, close p Great Broadsuch 7 acres, close p Rickettsbreach 3 acres, close p Millards hey 2 acres, ar in Ryworth 2 acres, in Homefurlong 20 selions, 8 acres, in Homehill 30 acres, under Hamhill called Gratton Cunley 10 acres, in Owcombes with coppice 3 acres, close p Harriotts Grove with le Hill and coppice 5 acres, ar. Coxhorne 3 acres, ar called Bullbutts 1 acre, close p Grynshy 3 acres, Horne close 3 acres, close m or p Greene Frecknell 2 acres, close p Oldhurst, ar or p called Hitchins 1 acre, ar called Frecknell 1 1/2 acres, close m or p Great Lucas Hill 4 acres, close p Little Lucas Hill 3 acres, p Home close 2 acres, ar in Ravenhillfield, Westall, Naunton and Sandford 7 acres; messuage in Westall and 18 acres. Rent 29s, works 5s 1/2d.

Roger Houlder - messuage called Cudnells Mease, dwellinghouse, barn, cowhouse; another dwellinghouse in tenure of John Houlder, orchard, garden, backsides 1 acre, close m on le Banke called Nine Lands and 2 selions m adjoining 2 acres, close Little Hill, close m adjoining in le Hey 1/2 acre selion m in Millfurlonge, close p Great Cuttham Butts 1/2 acre, 2 closes m or pr Cram More 12 acres, 4 closes ar le Castle, Coversdone, Coltham, and le Breach 12 acres; ar. in Ryworth, le Bancke, Mill furlong, Longe Furlonge, Picked Lane, Coltham, le Vynge and le Breach 12 acres; 3 messuages in tithing of Bafford, 3 dwellinghouses, barn, stable, cowhouse, sheephouse, 2 orchards, 3 gardens, backsides 4 acres; ar m and p belonging to the three 76 acres. Rent for Cudnells 6s, 17d works, 4d common fine; rent for rest 18s 3d, 2s 2d for works, 12d common fine.

John Stubbes in right of his wife relict of Robert Maunsell alias Alexander decd. - messuage called Wellenhey, close ar or p called Wellenhay 5 acres ar m and p 27 acres. Rent not given.

Walter Whithorne - 2 1/2 messuages in Charlton viz dwellinghouse, orchard, garden, backsides, le Homesteads 2 1/2 acres, close p Whitebreach 3 acres, close p Flaunchbreach 3 acres, 2 closes ar and p called le Loggs 5 acres, close p or m le Gaston 1 1/2 acres, close p Shackbreach 1/2 acre, close p at Ravensgate 2 1/2 acres, 2 closes p Wythy Holt 1 1/4 acres, 2 closes ar or p le Parockes 3/4 acre, ar in fields of Ham 2 3/4 acres, ar in le Lowerfield 10 acres, in Ravensyate and Lillie 4 acres, in Naunton 16 acres, close p le Homesteede 1 acre, parcel ar inclosed with Thomas Cartwright's barn on Ham Hill 1 acre, parcel inclosed with land of Edward Gooddrig called le Guther 1/4 acre - total 55 acres. Rent 13s 4d, 19d for works, 9d common fine, Peter's Penny.

Robert Hawthorne - messuage in Charlton - viz sheep house and close 1/4 acre, close p Over Rodbreach 4 acres, close p Nether Rodbreach 5 acres, close m le Paddocke 3/4 acre, close m Masons Whorne 3 acres, close m Nether Allcoxe 4 acres, close ar. Over Allcoxe 3 acres, close ar Sowdeley 12 acres, close ar Berfield 9 acres; a third of a pasture on le Downe called Northfield Downe together with Thomas Nicholas esq by indenture 300 acres. Rent 10s, 4d common fine.

Edmund Gooderich - 2 messuages in Charlton, dwellinghouse, barn, oxhouse, stables, backsides, orchard, garden 1 acre, close m Homestead called Coltham 1 acre, 11 closes m or p called Sond leasow, Ballescroft, Ornes field meade, Shakebreach meade, Hayne, Shakebreach, Gother Laynes, Kingsmeade, the Whorn and le Longe hay 30 acres; 4 closes ar or p Whitefield, Broad acre, Coltham and le Harpe 20 acres, 4 closes ar or p Highbreach, Cunley, Southurne, Broad such 16 acres; ar or p on Ham Hill 24 acres, ar in Furlonge 3 acres, 2 closes Rodways 7 acres. Rent 20s 1d, 2s 4d for works, 8d common fine.

Margrett Bleeke - messuage in Ham viz dwellinghouse, barn, oxehouse, stable, orchard, garden, backside 2 acres; close m called Pawles croft 2 1/4 acres, close m Chasley 1 1/4 acres, close m Broadacre 1 1/2 acres, close p Ordensfield 4 acres, close p or ar Cunley 5 acres, close p full of trees 1 acre, ar on Homeshill inclosed 16 acres, ar in Whitefield 5 acres, ar inclosed Broadsuch 6 acres, ar in Highbreach inclosed 3 acres, ar in Homefurlonge 3 acres, p Mobles 1/4 acre. Rent 11s, 14 1/2d for works, 2d common fine

William Cleavly - messuage in Charlton, viz dwellinghouse, barn, garden, backside, Homestead 2 acres, close p Bacons Combe and Reynold Grove 8 acres, p at Wynyards Bushes, 1 selion ar 2 acres. Rent 1s, common fine 2d.

Richard Stubb - messuage in Charlton viz 2 dwellinghouses, barn, stable, orchard garden, close 2 acres, close p 1/2 acre, close called Badleton 1 acre, m in Whaddon meade 1/2 acre, land in Overfield 3 1/2 acres. Rent 3s 1d, 6d for works, 3d common fine

Richard Pates gentleman, 2 watermills in Sandford with garden, stable, le Mill lane 1/2 acre, 5 closes m Mill meads 5 acres, 3 parcels p in Charlton Badletons 15 acres, close m in Sandfords meade 1 acre, ar in Charlton Lutners Leaze 5 acres, close furze called Coltham 1 1/2 acres, ar in Cudnell field 6 acres, in le Breach 1 acre, in Ryworth 1 acre, in Cudnell field 1/4 acre, in Mill Furlong 1 acre, p in Bunholle 1/2 acre, ar in Long Furlonge 1 acre, selion Picked Lanc 1/2 acre. Rent 20s, 2s for works, 6d common fine.

The survey is important because it shows how fragmented 16th century freeholds had become, Sir Henry Compton's for example; and how many medieval base tenements had been amalgamated, with one dwelling where there had been two or three, while new houses and new cottages had been built on land previously cultivated regardless of the law forbidding such developments without 4 acres of land attached. Ancient customary tenements were still paying work silver, heriot, and even a Peter's Penny (a church levy collected by the lord which had become fixed in the 12th century). For the first time we have a description of the homestead buildings, the barns, oxhouses, cowhouses, stables and even in a few cases dovehouses (theoretically a perquisite of the lord of the manor). There is material here for several papers.

The survey concludes with the jurors' answers to articles about the Hundred of Cheltenham, explaining the custom of the manor as to payment of rents, silver and Peters Pence, the relationship of the manor and Hundred with its tithings; the courts held; the rights of the Borough; markets and fairs; customary tenants' rights; demesnes and common lands. The answers show what local people claimed as their rights and the evidence must not be accepted altogether at face value. But in the main, set against the court books, it does appear to be a truthful record.

19. SOME EVIDENCE FROM HORSEFAIR STREET OR HOLLOW LANE

Over the last six months or more, Charlton has been suffering from major excavations in Horsefair Street (formerly called Hollow Lane). These holes have at least told us that old prints of c.1850 showing a deeply rutted track were not picturesque exaggerations; the road has no stone foundation under the tarmac. In front of Brixton Cottages, I understand, there was an old brick sewer under or by the footpath which gave the men some trouble to demolish with picks. This was probably put in before the sewage scheme, for the benefit of Colonel Meal of the Grange (alias Brixton House, originally Churchend House).

Mr Douglas Ryan tells me that very many years ago when his father-in-law Marshall the builder took up drains in the part of Horsefair Street called Pound Pitch (below the War Memorial), the remains of hollowed oak trees were found - of course they were choked and filthy. Mr. Marshall supposed they were drains. But on balance it seems more likely they were meant to take storm water. There were two pubs in Horsefair Street. On the west side of the road, on the site of Rosebank, was The King's Head, a very old building demolished about 1849, which had had a dwellinghouse, malthouse, brewhouse, coach-house, gig house, stable, lofts, kiln, cellar and store-room. On the opposite side of the road was The Anchor, in existence by 1842 - this was the place where beer was sold by the lb! In old days water was frequently conveyed through hollowed tree trunks - I have been shown such pipes dug up on a Herefordshire farm. But in this case, the Horsefair Street tree trunks probably took water away from the houses, not to them. A small stream used to flow down Hollow Lane, often flooding the corner by Blind Lane (Croft Road). It must eventually have found its way to the Chelt and may have been put into pipes in The Horsefair quite early, to stop it becoming a public nuisance.

M. Paget

20. NOTE ON "POACHING" 1810

Two different types of crime were involved in these cases.

Deer and rabbits were not "game" and did not come under the Game Acts because they were not wild animals - deer were bred in parks and rabbits in warrens by the owner of the land, for whom they provided both sport and food. So these creatures were protected by statutes which forbade anyone, qualified or not, to hunt or take them without the permission of the owner; and a deer stealer risked transportation for seven years.

But butchers like William Taylor were willing to run the risk of being caught because there was such a demand for venison in the shops.

Hares, partridges, pheasants, and moor fowl came under the Game Laws, which were intended to ensure that the landed gentry had a monopoly of hunting or shooting. Under the 1707 Act, the penalty for possessing a snare or hunting dog was the same as that for killing game, £5 fine or three months imprisonment, and this applied to all unqualified persons (those who did not possess estates or did not have a deputation as gamekeeper from some land owner). The fine if paid was to be divided equally between the overseers of the poor of the parish in which the offence took place, and the person who laid the accusing information before the Justice of the Peace. That is why Ballinger is described as "prosecutor for the poor of Charlton Kings" in the case against Davis for keeping nets - Davis need not have actually used them to be liable.

Breeding pheasants for large-scale shoots with beaters in the modern manner did not come in till late 18th century, and the law in 1810 still regarded pheasants as game, not property.

For the complexity of the laws relating to game and other animals, see P.B. Munsche Gentlemen and Poachers, the English Game Laws 1671-1831, CUP (1981).