

CHARLTON KINGS
LOCAL HISTORY
SOCIETY



BULLETIN 30

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Cover picture - Church Street in 1824
 Redrawn from Powell's lithograph by Ken Venus.

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1. OBITUARY

John Williams

By the death of John Williams on 3 March 1993, the Society has lost one of its earliest and most active members. John lent us his father's photograph album with views taken over a hundred years ago, Holy Apostles in 1871 before the school was built, Detmore with Julietta Dobell, Coxhorne, and the interior of St Mary's c 1890; I believe the photographer was Nora Dobell. John wrote three detailed papers on Detmore, its interior and garden, under the Dobells and Motts (Bulletin 5-7), giving a vivid picture of life there in his childhood and of the restoration necessitated by the near-collapse of the oldest part of the house in the 20s. He wrote about "The Boy Visitor" on New Years Day (Bulletin 3). He reminded us of the war-time bravery of the Wanklyn brothers (Bulletin 13); and very recently (Bulletin 28) he made us laugh at his "Nefarious Goings-On" when as a boy he experimented in making gunpowder and launched ballistic missiles from his parents' home in Copt Elm Road. He had stories of Canon Neale (Bulletins 10 and 13) and some that never got into print.

John was a keen railway fan and had promised to write a paper for this Bulletin on "Express Trains through Charlton Kings".

I'm sorry I didn't get him on to the subject earlier, because he had talked of it vaguely for a long time. Now I only have the brief sketch he sent to indicate the scope of his intended piece; I have printed it here as a final tribute.

M. Paget

Express Trains through Charlton Kings

I expect you are wondering what the connection was between Charlton Kings and the L.N.E.R. - via the "Port to Port" Express from Barry to Newcastle. Every alternate day it was a full blown express, with Dining Car, in L.N.E.R. vehicles pulled by a G.W.R. engine as far as Banbury where it was replaced by a L.N.E.R. engine, both Express engines, which then continued to Newcastle, joining the main line at York. It was the means for people coming from America to Scandinavia before the days of air liners. It ceased just before or just after W.W.II. It used to come through Charlton Kings station if you remember, just before you and I took the two or three coach train which did stop and was then hooked on at Kingham to the Hereford and Worcester to Paddington Express, only stopping thereafter at Oxford and Reading.

John Williams

Note

My recollection is that by 1931, when I started to use that train, I had to change at Kingham and cross the platform for the London express. On the return journey, the train from Kingham would only stop at Charlton Kings if one asked the guard.

M.P.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH STREET/CHARLTON STREET/ CRAB END WAY, SOUTH SIDE

It is clear that development on Church Street, also known as Charlton Street or Crab End Way, was secondary to that on the east side of Hollow Lane/Horsefair Street (see Bulletin 29). At first Church Street was simply a very narrow lane through arable, a bare cart-width wide, all the land on the south side being allocated c 1154 to Walter of Ashley, (proving that this lane was in existence by the 12th century, like Hollow Lane).

The first building on it was the church in 1190. The next two were the forge cottage (now Pym's) in existence by 1400, and the thatched cottage in Pruens Row just above the Hearne brook, which may have been built about the same time or a little later - it was demolished in 1939 (see Bulletin 28). There were no other houses on that side of the street and none at all on the Lyefield Side.

(1) The Forge

In 1403 the land west of Bobby's Alley (a path leading from Church Street to Grange Walk) was John Dowdiswell the webber's garden (see Bulletin 15 p 28). The alley disappeared in the 1970s but its position is still indicated by the curious angle of the brick wall separating Nos 28-32 Church Street from the Library and shopping precinct. A garden presupposes a dwelling and John's cottage was (I believe) on the site of the Forge Newsagent's at the extreme west end of his plot. The stone wall behind the shop is an ancient boundary. West of that wall was freehold land of the lord of the manor of Ashley.

The Dowdiswells or Dowdeswells held their Church Street tenement for about 200 years, from 1400 or before till c 1600, though John's successors were not weavers but wheelwrights and smiths. The cottage was their dwellinghouse; the work was carried on in the yard (site of nos 4-6) under sheds round the east and south sides. In the middle of the yard was a well - the green patch on the grass during a very hot summer showed this. Water would be needed, of course, for hooping the wheels.

These Church Street Dowdeswells must have been related to the Thomas Dowdeswell who in 1421 married an heiress Isabell Hore and lived in her parents' house in Cudnall (see Bulletin I p 5) for that Thomas acquired freehold strips in Naunton (GRO D 1252/1-6) which by the later 16th century had passed to our Church Street Dowdeswells.

The site of the Church Street forge was freehold. The garden belonging to it was copyhold. Thus the cottage would be the inheritance of an elder son, while the land under pre 1625 custom went to the youngest son. By the mid 16th century, when another Thomas Dowdeswell alias Whiler was carrying on his wheelwright's business here, he had as well 20 acres of Ashley customary land in the common fields, according to the inclosure allocations of 1557 and 1564.

By 1568 Thomas had died and his two sons Richard the eldest (baptised 2 May 1542) and Edward the youngest were working as wheelers in Church Street. Their mother Margaret Dowdeswell was still alive, living in the cottage, in fact it could be that she was really the boss. The customary land was hers for life and 12 years after, while

the freehold had on her husband's death become Richard's but she enjoyed a third of the dwelling for life. Richard had been educated, he could sign his name. Perhaps he had been taught to read and write by the old chantry priest at St Mary's, William Hall, who became curate in 1548 when Richard was six. His superior education may be why Richard decided to make a career for himself outside Charlton or Naunton. For on 25 June 1568 Richard Dowdeswell alias Whiller yeoman in consideration of 40 marks (£11.13.4) paid down and an annuity of 40s, conveyed to his brother Edward a messuage in Charlton Kings "in a place called Crabende", between lands of Giles Grevill gentleman lord of the manor of Ashley (GRO D 1252/7). He also gave his brother the Naunton freehold lands under a general description. This he confirmed by another deed of 14 February 1577, saying that he had inherited the Naunton property from his father (GRO D 1252/8).

Edward the brother may have been only 17 at the time of the first deed, if he is to be identified with Edward son of Thomas Dowdeswell who was baptised on 4 October 1551. So in case of any later difficulty, Richard thought it wise to confirm both deeds by a quitclaim dated 4 November 1581, when in consideration of 40 marks (the same 40 marks probably) he gave up any interest in the messuage or the Naunton land. Nothing is said about the annuity. Margaret their mother again attuned tenant to her younger son by handing over 1d in acknowledgement of his superior tenure. This is the deed which Richard signed. (D 1252/9)

Richard Dowdeswell still had a stake in Charlton, some freehold land held under the manor of Cheltenham, acquired since 1564. On 27 February 1585 it was presented in court that Richard Dowdeswell alias Wheler had alienated a close called Hodcroft and an acre in Ryeworth to Thomas Packer of Ham, and all the rest of his lands in Charlton (whatever they may have been, probably no great quantity) to Edward Dowdeswell his brother (GRO D 855 M 5, loose sheet). This is the last we hear of Richard Dowdeswell, unless he is the Richard buried in Charlton on 19 March 1611/12.

Margaret Dowdeswell widow was buried here on 2 November 1599, Edward Dowdeswell, on account of his Naunton land, would have qualified for burial in Cheltenham parish church, and may indeed have lived at Naunton while his mother continued to run the business here. Perhaps this was why the forge ceased to be a wheelwrights and concentrated on farriery. Another smith took over, William Crump or Crompe.

There had been Crumps in Charlton since the 1530s at least. Thomas Crumpe with 23 acres was sub-tenant of William Bonde in 1564. But most of the family were craftsmen, not yeomen or husbandmen. William Crump is listed on the 1608 Muster Roll as smith, age not stated so a mature man who would only expect to be called out in an emergency. Another Crump. Thomas aged about 20, is described as tall, fit to be a pikeman (see Bulletin I pp 9-10). It was William Crump the smith who during his occupancy of the forge turned the old cottage into an alehouse where customers waiting to have their horses shod could refresh themselves and find amusement - we know that in 1611 and 1612 William was accused of selling ale by short measure and of having playing cards in the house (GRO D 855 M 8 ff98, 112v). The cottage was still an alehouse in 1844.

For himself, William Crump built a new home on what had been the garden - a

corner of this building can be seen in Powell's 1824 sketch (see cover). Like other houses of the period, it was capable of being divided into two dwellings, for a young couple and their parents, two brothers, or even for a man and his partner - this arrangement was winked at (though it contravened the Elizabethan Act against cottages with less than 4 acres of land) so long as no irreversible structural division was made and no outsiders were allowed to live here to offend local byelaws.

William Crump had several children baptised in Charlton, including a son William baptised 5 May 1600. Thomas the pikeman, if the eldest child, seems to have had no offspring, though his wife Elizabeth was buried here on 15 November 1635. So after the deaths of the older William (buried 6 July 1617) and his widow Margaret (buried 11 November 1621) the forge was carried on by the younger William and after him by his youngest son Francis (baptised 24 March 1632/3). Francis married Alice Stevens on 16 February 1654/5 and their son William was born on 5 March 1655/6.

In our second volume of the Charlton registers (p 9) it reads as though baby William was baptised on 14 February, fortnight before his birth! The original register does have the entries in this order; but the entry of the baptism has been written in darker ink at the foot of the page preceding the official entry of the birth and reads "Baptised the 14th day William the sonne of Francis Crumpe" - this ought to be the 14th of March. Someone has used the space here because there was no room at the head of folio 17v.

There is a gap of 4 years before the birth of another son to Francis Crump. This was Thomas, baptised 19 August 1660. He was followed by Steven, baptised 2 February 1666/7 and Anthony baptised 27 August 1670.

Francis must have died suddenly - he made a death-bed will (witnessed by two neighbours Sarah Ruck and Sarah Green) on 22 November 1670 and was buried two days later. His inventory which mentions iron goods at the forge, shows his moveables as worth £104.11.10. He left everything to his wife Alice, desiring that she would bind their son Thomas apprentice to learn the trade of a blacksmith and would allow him half the tools; the other half would presumably go to the eldest boy William, apprenticed already as he was 14. Ten was regarded as too young to apprentice a boy to the smith's craft which required a good deal of physical strength.

When we compiled the History of Charlton Kings in 1986-7, Francis's will and inventory was the first reference we had to the Church Street forge (GRO, Wills 1670/42, inventories 1670/183). Now three deeds in Gloucestershire Record Office have helped to take it back another 200 years or more.

Widow Crumpe was taxed on 3 hearths (2 in the house, 1 in the cottage?) and a "forge area" with one hearth in 1671-2.

Of the next generation, William had only daughters. He was buried on 25 October 1707. Thomas married Ann Griffine on 24 June 1686. Their son Francis was baptised 20 April 1687 and buried on 4 September 1694; the father was buried 10 March 1724/5. Stephen Crump the third brother and his wife Elizabeth had two sons, Stephen baptised 17 June 1705, buried 25 June 1716, and Francis baptised 27 April 1707; but it seems that this branch of the family did not become smiths. There

was no one to carry on the forge.

The house had been shared by William with his wife Jane, and Alice Crump his mother who had the eastern half. This part, late Alice Crump's, was let in 1708 Margery Lane, and surrendered to use of Mary wife of Francis Collins (Ashley manor original surrenders D 109/ no 27). The western half was Jane Crump's after her husband's death, and their daughter Grace claimed it in 1712 (Ashley surrenders 28,118) - she had been baptised on 7 September 1690. Grace's part enjoyed the use of most of the garden.

Eventually both parts were acquired by Thomas Cleveley carpenter (see Bulletins 12 pp 40-1 and 13 p 36). The whole house was pulled down and totally rebuilt in the 1850s (see illustration page 7; that rebuilding was itself demolished about 1976 to leave the slope leading up to the Library.

From 1708 the forge continued to be run from the cottage by John Moulder, who took over from Jane Crump. The 1824 and c 1836 views of it suggest that it was not altered outside till it ceased to be an alehouse and was rebuilt c 1850. One old feature remained; the step down into the room, a reminder of a time when the floor was strewn with straw or rushes and the door had to clear them as it opened. The last smith here was John Peacey in 1923.

(2) Barns Hay

The general history of this house was covered in Bulletin 13. But the Dowdeswell deeds hint that in 1568, when Richard passed the forge cottage over to his brother, the plot on the east was still not built on, it was "land" of Giles Grevill, not a messuage or tenement. While not conclusive evidence, this may date the Barns Hay house to c 1570.

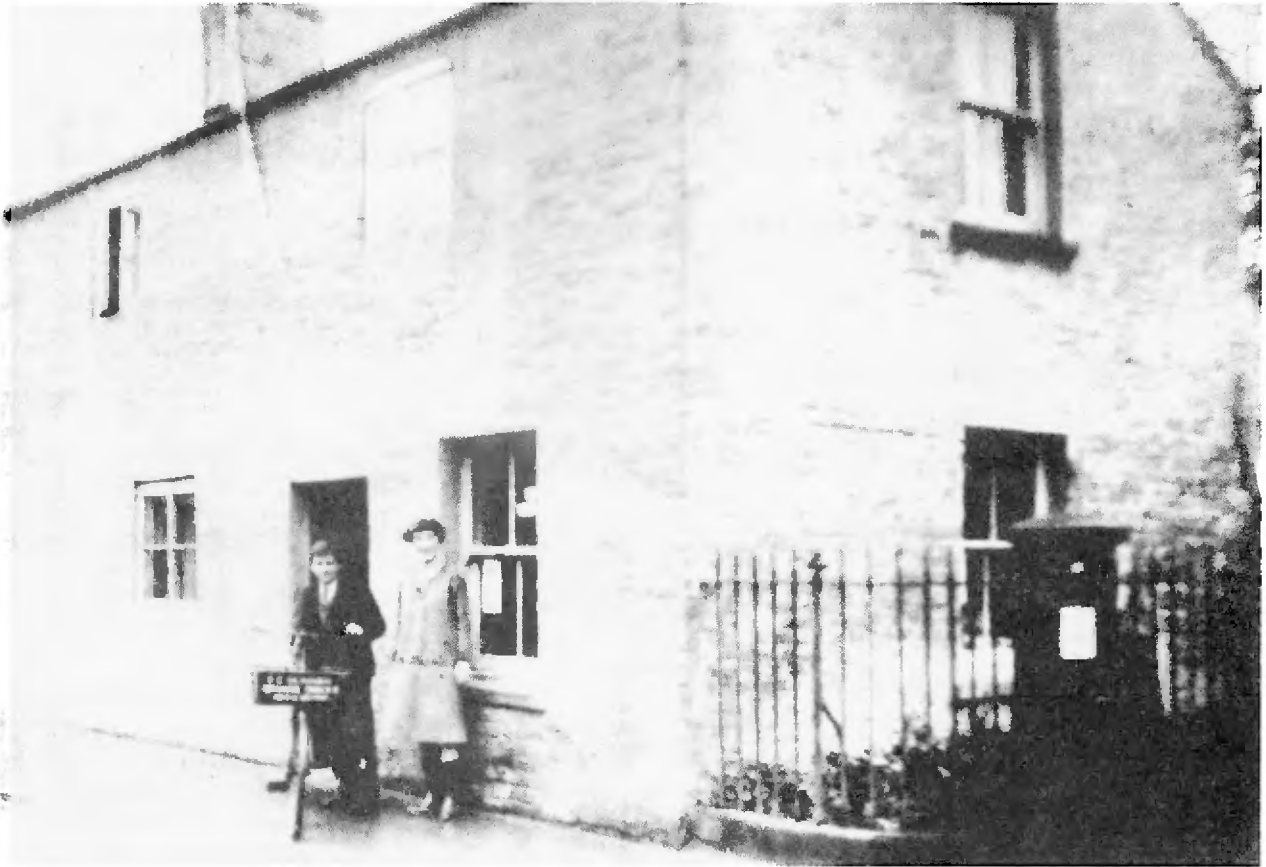
James Randell, husbandman, middle height, a musketeer (according to the 1608 Muster Roll) may have lived here.

(3) Church Cottage

West of the forge was freehold "land" belonging to Giles Grevill gentleman, lord of Ashley, in 1568. The substantial timber-framed house with a big porch, later Anthony Webbs', was probably not built till the early 17th century - such porches are usually a feature of houses built about 1620 (see Bulletin 10 pp 36-9).

Mary Paget

3. THE FORGE SHOP



The newsagent's in 1924. Edgar Skinner is the boy with the bicycle.
Photograph lent by Mr Skinner



Interior of shop with Mr and Mrs Skinner in 1981,
just before they retired.

4. ON THE SITE OF CRUMP'S HOUSE

Dale's grocery shop "The Noted Bacon Shop", early this century. Eric Dale's grandfather is seen outside. This building had previously been Charlton's first police station. Demolished c. 1976



Photograph lent by Mr Eric Dale

5. TRIALS OF A SCHOOL MASTER II

The 1870 and 1880 Acts and the New School

During the 19th Century a system of elementary education for all children up to the age of 13 was developed. This was largely a result of changes in the political and industrial needs of society. As Robert Lowe told Parliament in connection with the 1867 Act to extend the franchise "I believe it will be absolutely necessary that you should persuade our future masters to learn their letters".

In order to attain this end, it was necessary to provide schools. There were many institutions providing primary education but their distribution was patchy and in some areas schools were non-existent. Hence in 1870 an Education act was passed which said that each district should assess the needs of the area, and where schools were not able to meet the demand, to establish school boards elected by all rate payers with power to levy a school rate to build schools.

In 1870 Charlton Kings had three schools, including one for Infants in Cotham Fields; a new school at Holy Apostles was planned. The boys were still in the old building on what is now the car park. The girls and infants were in purpose built

accommodation in Mill Lane (School Road). Nevertheless the provisions of the Act had to be carried out and on 28 October of that year, Mr Folley the master of the boys School records in his log book "The school was closed this afternoon owing to the meeting at the Vestry Hall to consider the question of school accommodation under the new Act of Parliament". It was not the purpose of the log book to record what took place at that meeting, but obviously accommodation was considered to be adequate and Charlton Kings did not, at that time, need a school board.

The Act had other effects on the school which show up in the log book. The act increased the grants made by the government to the National and British Schools; and in some places where such a school was the only one available there had been trouble. To obviate this, the famous 'Temple-Cooper clause' had been introduced which enabled a parent, on conscientious grounds, to withdraw his children from religious instruction. This was most easily done if Religious instruction was given during the first period in the morning and Dissenters' children did not arrive till it was over. In 1873, when the boys had moved to the new building, the following entry appears for 13 February "A direction was received as follows 'Whereas the third and fourth divisions have their religious teaching from 11.15am to 12, and the others from 9.15 to 9.45am, it is now considered better to have the religious teaching for the whole school from 9.15 to 9.45am', resolved that the change be carried out. M.F. Gabb Secretary". This was put into effect on 7 March. Very few parents took advantage of this right in Charlton Kings. It was not until 1876 that there is an instance, when on 11 January Mr Folley records "Mr Cleevely came on Wednesday morning and told me that he should withdraw his children from Religious Instruction and send them to school at ¼ to 10", and on 18 February Edward Pervey gave notice that his parents wished to take advantage of the Conscience Clause to send him at 9.45am". These instances may reflect the fact that worship at St Mary's was becoming more high church under Dundas.

The 1870 Act aimed at compulsory education for all, and it contained a clause to the effect that where there was an adequate provision of school places the appropriate authority could make education compulsory for its area. It is not stated in so many words, but entries in the log book suggest this was done in Charlton Kings. In June 1877 there is a mention of Mr Weaver, an attendance officer, and on 31 August he came to the school for a list of boys absent. This does not seem to have been much help, for on 21 September "The attendance officer, with a member of the Attendance Committee, came to the School on Wednesday morning and said nothing could be done by them to enforce regular attendance, if the children came only once now and then, that was all the Act required". However, on 19 October an entry reads "The two Aggs were summoned to appear before the Magistrates for not coming to school".

The Boys School log book does not mention when it was decided to build a new school on a site adjoining the Girls' and Infants' School. Clearly there was no ceremony such as the laying of a foundation stone. It does not appear to have had one. But on 19 December 1872, Mr Folley wrote "Closed the school till Jan 6th for Christmas holidays. The last day in the old Schoolroom". On 10th January 1873 (entries in the log book were at this date made weekly) he recorded "Re-opened School on Jan 6th in the new building". It must have been a major upheaval but it was merely an incident in the School's life. A failure to fill the inkwells on the part of the monitor receives a longer note!

The new school had advantages. It gave more room, there was a large schoolroom and a class room; and had more facilities, such as a playground. In the report of the H.M.I. following the move, that official reported "Commodious new buildings have been opened during the past year which seem excellently supplied with the necessary apparatus". Actually when the pupils moved in, work on the building had not been completely finished. On 9 May, the log book records "Holiday this day on account of the Review (these military reviews were popular spectacles) and to have the schoolroom painted", and on the following Friday "Holiday this afternoon for Mr Spackman to proceed with painting the walls". One can only suppose that when the pupils moved in on 6 January the plaster on the walls was not dry enough to paint. Two years later on 27 September is the note "The desks were fixed on Blocks this week" which may indicate that before this, desks could be pushed about too easily, which is good neither for order or the desks. On the other hand, it may be that some desks were too low for the taller pupils.

Perhaps the equipment for the school was not always adequate. The H.M.I. reported in May 1879 "Some more maps should be supplied". In 1880 "The Boys' offices need whitewash", "A map of Ireland should be provided".

In 1881 the H.M.I. reports. The wall of the Schoolroom is somewhat dirty and out of condition". In 1882 the Log book states that on 5 May "owing to the repairs of the ceiling, the Second and Third Standards were placed in the Class Room of the Girls' School, while the others worked in the Boys' Class Room". The school had not been opened quite 10 years, which suggests some faults in the builders.

By 1883 the H.M.I. is very annoyed with the School Managers. He reports "A Master such as Mr Folley deserves greater support from his Managers than he has hitherto received. If he is to produce excellent result, they should do their part in providing him with excellent apparatus and other needful school requisites, such as a harmonium (sic) and good Maps. Without these, so high a Merit Grant may not be recommended another year". It is doubtful of the Managers had the means to supply much, for subscriptions were falling. In July of the next year, the H.M.I. reported "A complete plan of the school buildings and Playground is wanting, and so too is a harmonium, as was pointed out last year. Pegs need to be renewed in the Cap Lobby or (better still) a porch like that of the Girls' school should be erected. A dustbin close to the school is objectionable". 1885 "the Hat Lobby is still inconveniently small and the need of a harmonium is felt". The Boys had to share the girls' harmonium, not very good for the instrument.

By the act of 1880, education had been made compulsory for all children up to the age of 12, as long as they had reached the required standard; if not, they were supposed to remain in school till 13. The Attendance Committee of Charlton King's school, as has been show above, had tried to make attendance compulsory earlier, but the need for casual farm labour at seed time and harvest, and other such factors seem to have given this move only limited success. Now the regulations were stricter and more children came to school, including some who were of rather low intelligence, as the Log book shows. Education was not free, and some boys are occasionally kept away because the "school pence" could not be produced. There was also illness. On 3 September 1880 is the note "Many of the children have been absent. Compulsory attendance has been suspended by the Attendance Committee till September 12th". No explanation of this was given, but it rather looks as if it is

connected with a late harvest. Incidentally where the parents could not pay a child's fees, they were supposed to be paid by the appropriate local authority. This seems to have caused problems.

By 1883, the school was in financial difficulties. Numbers were growing. Inspectors note that the place is under-staffed, and subscriptions from church members were falling. Some who had supported boys generously had died - moved away - gone bankrupt; and there was a severe agricultural depression. The new Vicar the Revd T. Moore tried desperately to rally support, but without success; and eventually it became necessary to change the Schools' status. A School Board was elected on 23 October, when the school was closed for the election, and a School Rate levied. There was a difficult change-over period, and on 1 November the Log book has the following entry "Notice to the school staff from the Managers of the National School dated 24 July expired yesterday October 31st 1883. The school opens this morning on the sole responsibility of the Rev Thomas Moore Vicar, with whom the staff have entered into a special temporary engagement. Entered on behalf of the Rev Thos Moore" 8 November "Sent round to enquire after absentees, as no one looks after them at present".

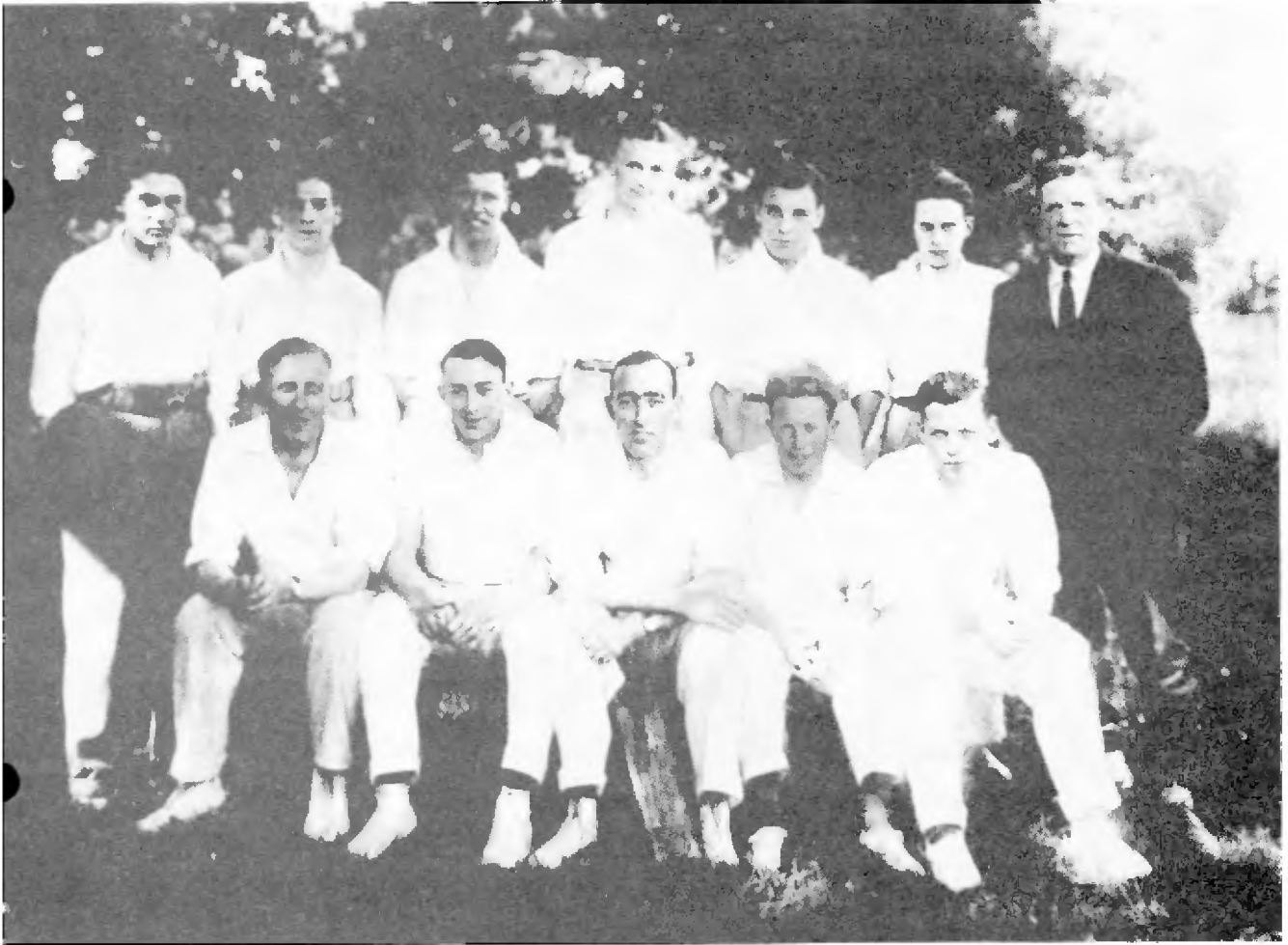
27 November, "The School Reports from 1880-83 were taken this morning by the Rev T Moore to be sent to Mr Gabb, Clerk to the School Board".

The Parish Magazine states that the members of the old Management Committee had been elected to the new School Board. 4 December "A meeting of the School Board this day, the present staff of Teachers was appointed to carry on the Board School, which was transferred to the School Board from December 1st 1882". 10 December "The School commenced working this morning according to the new arrangement of the School Board for Religious Instruction. The Board School Instruction commences at 9.30".

So one phase of the School's history ended, and a new one began.

6. RYEWORTH CRICKET CLUB

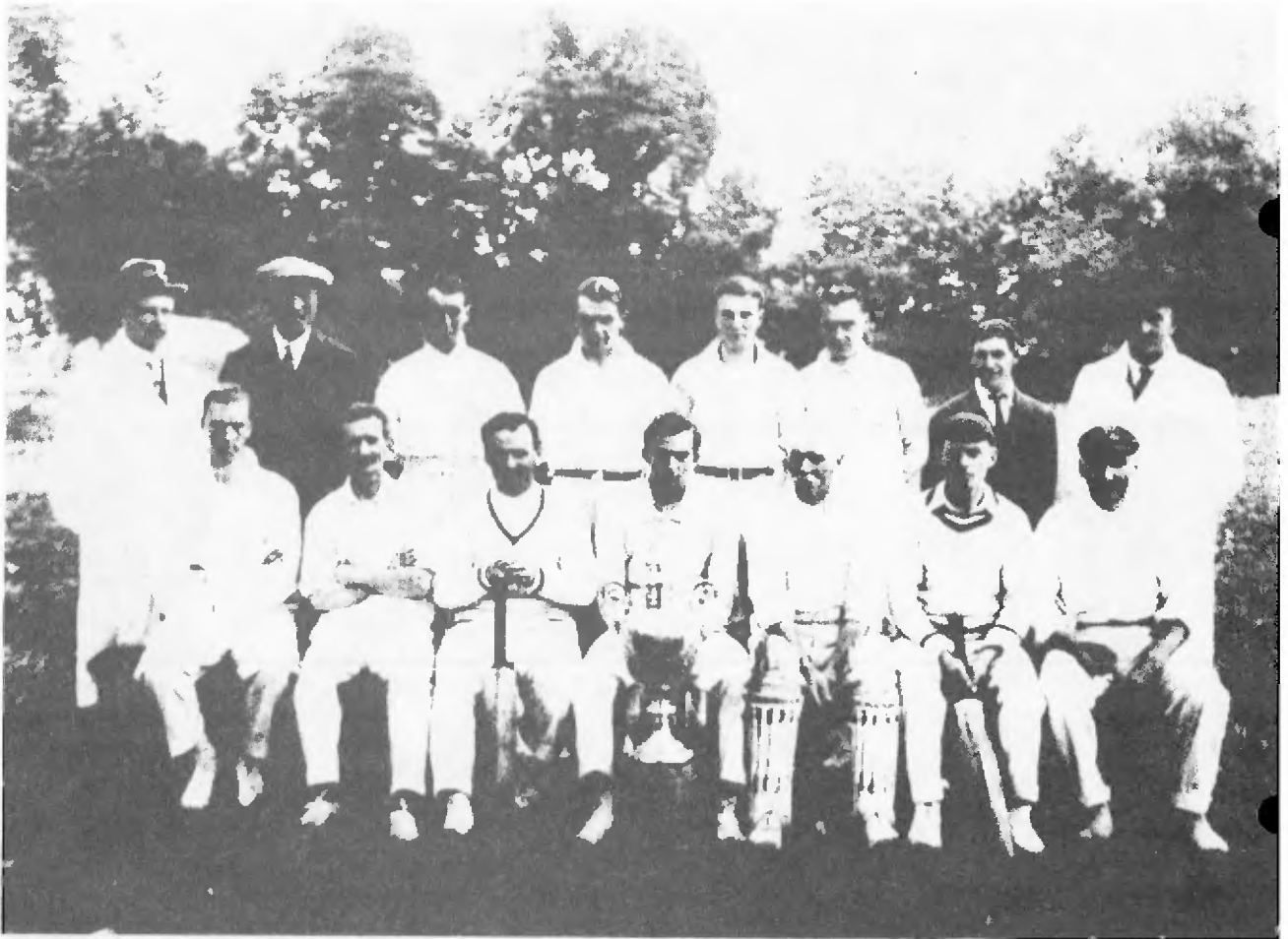
(1) The team in the early 1930s.



The wicket keeper is Richard Burroughs of East End Farm (1862-1948)

(2) Marked

Charlton Kings A Team 1931



Photographs lent by Mr and Mrs Edgar Skinner

8. A CHARLTON TENANT FOR RICHARD PATES' LAND, pre 1578

Richard Pates' grant of 1578, printed for T. Henney 1820, includes this note about a piece of land in Cheltenham

"Of Randal Yardle for one half acre of arable land sometime in the tenure of John Sticks of Charlton Kings and for two acres of arable land and half an acre of pasture sometime in the tenure of Joan Norton, payable likewise 0.11.4".

9. A TRUE STORY!

Frederick John Addis, who married Alice Clapham (a sister of Scorcher) was a character. He had been in the Boer War and so was called up in 1914. But when he came home on leave, he thought he'd had enough of fighting, so he hid up the chimney of the Noah's Ark, a converted chapel at East End, in the fork of the London Road and East End Road where the garage is now. (see Bulletin 13). However, the police knew too much about the Clapham family and he was soon winkled out! Later on he lived in Chestnut Terrace.

A searcher would like to find a connection between ADDIS and the BOYCE family.

R Ash

10. ROMANCE AT EAST COURT

My interest in Charlton Kings lies in my father's mother having a brother who emigrated to U.S.A. approx. 1906/7. My father's mother's name was Garland, and her brother's name was Walter Willie who married Ellen Augusta Johnson 22 September 1900 in Charlton King's church - I came across the announcement in the Gloucester Journal of that date while looking for something else.

Ellen Johnson was born in Yockley Slade in the Forest of Dean but her father and family moved to near Tamworth where her father was a manager of a large estate. Ellen went into domestic service and was at East Court at the same time as Georgina Garland who was a sister to my father's mother.

The story goes that Georgina took Ellen to her home at Barnwood, Gloucester, on her day off, where Ellen met Georgina's brother Walter Willie, and that is how it started.

There was only Georgina and the parlour maid from East Court at the wedding and Georgina had to see the Vicar (the Revd Thomas Hodson) and make sure he didn't prolong the service as they were catching a train up in the Hills. So the Vicar stood with his watch in his hand all the time!

He knew Georgina well as she attended the church, which she had to while she was in service, and she told us that if she met him, she always had to curtsy.

I am 76 and can remember all the family mentioned and am in touch with my second cousin who is 86 and whose mother was Georgina. My grandmother, my father's mother, was Emily Garland.

William A Luke

11. "OLD HUMPHREY"

I am sure many members have been delighted to read Mary Paget's editing of John Bowen's "Reminiscences".

It is often from such rudimentary "primitive" sources that we can really get the feel of times past, more so than from the observations of their more erudite contemporaries, and I'm sure all members are grateful for the opportunity to read them, especially with all the additional references that are provided.

Perhaps I might add one small comment regarding Note 20, and the books which John Bowen read.

"Old Humphrey" was without doubt George Mogridge, who was born on February 17th, 1787, in the then village of Ashted, now swallowed into Greater Birmingham. Although as a boy he showed great sensitivity, with a deep love of nature and sound literary taste, he nevertheless entered into a business partnership with his elder brother as a wholesale dealer in Japan ware in 1811. However, encouraged by his wife, whom he married in 1812, he was persuaded to write a series of papers which he addressed to the editor of the Birmingham & Lichfield Chronicle under the pseudonym of "Jeremy Jaunt", and which are fascinating for their concern on moral and social issues in the developing city.

Unfortunately the business partnership failed, and George Mogridge suffered all the indignities of bankruptcy in that harsh period. It was then he determined to follow a literary career, which first in Hereford and then in London involved separation from his family and great hardship.

He gradually acquired some acceptance as a writer of tracts, particularly for the Religious Tract Society, but not until 1833, when he was invited to contribute regular articles to a magazine entitle the "Weekly Visitor", did he adopt the name of "Old Humphrey".

In this guise he became perhaps one of the first "agony aunts" of the popular press, and to thousands of readers he became a source of uplift and encouragement, but without any of the cant which typified other similar writers of the period.

His tracts and books were ultimately published in their millions. One tract: "Honest Jack the Sailor" was stated by the Tract Society in 1851 to have been issued in 494,450 copies in the U.K. alone. His publications are conservatively estimated at 146, and the distributed copies of 15 millions, again in the U.K. alone. He achieved equal fame in the United States.

His success enabled him finally to live with his family in Kingsland in Herefordshire in the rural surroundings he loved, but he visited Hastings in Sussex no less than 4 times in his later years, and it was there that he died in November 1854.

He was buried in All Saints Churchyard, Hastings, with a simple headstone erected by "The Committee of the Religious Tract Society to mark their high estimate of his character and works".

It was in that same church of All Saints, Hastings, that on my mother's side of the family, many of her ancestors, the Swains of that town, fisherfolk of that most ancient of Cinque Ports, were baptised, married and buried!

Don Weekes

12. CHARLTON TENANTS IN 1557 AND 1564

Our most valuable evidence for mid 16th century Charlton (not excepting our parish registers which have gaps at this point) is John Stubb's list of all tenants, Cheltenham and Ashley, who were allowed to inclose land proportionate to their holdings in 1557 and 1564. This evidence has often been referred to in papers but never published as a whole in any Bulletin - we relied on searchers being able to use a summary in Gloucestershire Historical Studies XII (1981) 73-85. But as these publications are not readily accessible and as those lists were re-arranged according to size of holding, it now seems important to make the evidence available to our members in the form in which John Stubb copied it out after he became Steward of Cheltenham manor in 1607 (GRO D 855 M 68 ff 21-23).

We are incredibly lucky to have been given the names of practically every freeholder and customary tenant in the parish (not every inhabitant) in 1557 and 1564. The second list includes most of Ham. A comparable list but of Cheltenham manor tenants only, from Norden's 1617 survey has already been published in Bulletin 18 pp 35-40.

Most field names can be identified from the tithe map. Some are still used.

(f 21) "Comons in Charleton. It is reported that all the grounds in Charleton Kings (besides homesteds) did heretofore lye in common without stynt or nomber, some as Lammas grounds, and the rest from thende of harvest untill Candlemas for 2 yeares and the third yeere by the whole yeere.

For reformation of which unreasonable kinde of Common many suites and contencios grewe betweene the tennantes and inhabitantes of Charleton Kings aforesaid touching the taking up of certaine groundes into severall, at length an agreement was made, as followeth, viz

Charleton Kinges within the hundred of Cheltenham.

Cheltenham. At the Court there holden the vith daie of May in the 3 & 4 yeares of the reignes of oure Sovereigne Lord and Lady Phillippe and Mary by the grace of God King and Queene of England etc. Whereat was fully agreed by all freeholders base tenure holders and customary holders, aswell of the manor of the court of Cheltenham as of the lords court of the manor of Asheley for the whole parishe of Charleton with their generall assent and consent, that every Tenant or Tenants should take up and enclose, for every xth acre that every tenant had, of what tenure soever he or shee were of, one acre to be had in severall for winter and sommer, and so after the rate proporcion for proporcion lyke, whereupon with their whole condiscnt and agreement certen tenauntes of the manor of Cheltenham and also of Asteley were elected and chosen by the stewards of both the said courts who appointed Will.m Pates, John Alexander, Thomas Dowdeswell, Edward Wager, Phillip Smith, John Pates and John Wells, being sworne in open court and charged to measure lott and appoint every tenant in the whole township of Charleton Kinges

before the feast of St John the Baptist next ensuying the said Court upon a certain payne to them sett, as by the Records of the same Court, it doth and may more at large appeare, wch men according as they were sworne and appointed have don the same, as nere as God hath given them grace, as hereafter followeth."

Each entry that follows is worded in the same way - name of tenant, sub-tenant if any, size of holding, and amount of land to be inclosed with locality. All the inclosed land was on the escarpment or in the outlying fields such as Holbeach - very occasionally a man might inclose a small piece adjoining his home close.

a = acre, f = ferndell or quarter acre, r = rudge. Common form omitted.

"The freeholders of the township of Charleton that holden of the manor of Cheltenham"

Thomas Wye esq - Edmund Benbowe - 37½ a - 4 a in Barley meade.

Thomas Wye esq and heirs of Compton - Henry Brevill - 13½ a - 1½ a in Howbeach

Heires of Compton - John Lewyuike - 7½ a - 3 f in Milkewell

Thomas Dowdeswell jun - 20 a - 2 a in Trapenhill and Kyte Halfacres

"The Freeholders of the Manor of Asheley"

Richard Gooderich gent - Eleanor Hewes - 28 a - 3 a in Freemans Brooke next Blackmore

William Hicks - 5½ a - 3 f in Gatersbreach

Robert French - 2½ a - 1 f in Blackdole

John Rogers - 63 a - 6 a 1 f in Marlebrooke, the Nether Penny Howbeach and part of Penny Breach at the Upper End

"The base tenure holders of Charleton that holden of the manor of Cheltenham"

William Keeke - 83½ a - 8 a 1 f in Longhey and part of Sappercombe slade

Robert Symons - 83 a - 8 a 1 f in Richel Crofte, Younging hill, the litle orchard neere the olde barne

William Ruggedale - 55a - 5½ a in Richolcroft, Lilie Roells, and parte of Blackedole

Thomas Bond - 28 a - 3 a in Alexanders breach

John Wells - 30 a - 3 a in the home more and Newland next Greeneway

Philip Smyth - 44 a - 5 a in the further side of the Frith and the lit-- home

John Martyn - 33½ a - 3 a 1 f in the Netherhay

Edmond Cartwright - Richard Tytchett - 14½ a - 1½ a in Lucas Hill next Freconhill

Edmond Cartwright - William Ballinger - 13½ a - 1½ a in Heryotts Grove

Reginald Cliveley - 10 a - 1 a at his close ende

"The base tenure holders of Charleton that holden both of the manor of Cheltenham and also of Asheley"

Giles Roberts and Robert Alexander - John Alexander - 109 a - 11 a in the furlong and at Sapercombe Leynes

John Pates - 47 a - 4 a 3 f in Ravensyates meade

William Dowdswell, son of Thomas Dowdeswell the younger - the said Thomas - 38 a - 3 a 3 f in Mooresmeade in Ravensyate; 9 a in the Home, several for that in the Logge.

Robert Johnson - John Daffy - 38 a - 3 a 1 f in Footeshill, 5 r in Elershill, 2 r in the Logge
f 21 v

George Ballinger - 26a - 2 a 3f in Pylmeade

Nicholas Holder - himself - 100 a - 10 a in Cavishmoore, Homemerchant in Howbeach and the croft in the Nether ende of the Lye

Nicholas Holder - Richard Rogers - 5 a - ½ a in Strowde next Sapercombe

"The base tenure holders of the manor of Asheley"

William Pates - 52 a - 5 a 1 f in part of Colpityate and parte of Hawbeach

Thomas Whithorne - 27 a - 2 a 3 f in Horshill and Litle Milkewell

Thomas Cherington - John Hale and William Rynolds (land makes) 28 a - 3 a in the meadowe called Noldhill

William Reynolds - 11 a - 1 a in Caner Crofte

Robert Clutterbucke - 28 a - 3 a in the upper end of the meade next John Reynolds meade called Lewyns meade

Walter Corier - 28 a - 3 a in part of Milkwelle and the Netherend of Broadbreach next Colpityate

John Hawthorne of Partridge meese - Richard Hicks - 26 a - 2 a 3 f in the further Partridge breache

William Dowdeswell Senior - 23 a - 2 a 1 f in Nether Depemore

Richard Grindell - 7 a - 3 f in the breache

John Gosling - 13½ a - 1½ a in Kytewell

John Oatridge - 13½ a - 1½ a in Newes meade at Ravensyate.

Edward Wager - 31 a - 3 a in 2 corners in Howbeach and parte of Brockholde

Katherine Gale - 41 a - 3 a in Oldole

Henry Alexander - 65 a - 6 a in the more beneth the house and Huntmore

Thomas Stubbe - 40 a - 4 a in Newland Grove

Henry Hall - 14 a - 1½ a in Dunhall and the Croft next George Ballinger's

Thomas White - 14 a - 1½ a in the buttes

Richard Brevill - William King - 14½ a - 1½ a in the buttes and at the close ende

Henry Clively - 5 a - ½ a in the Slade

Henry Smyth - 42 a - 4 a in Fosters Ronysborne

Thomas Fowler - 7 a - 3 f in the upper end of Kytebreache

"The lord's customary tenants by copy of Court Roll of the manor of Ashley"

Gyles Grevill gent - 27½ a in Charleton - 2 a 3 f in Hartley meade and part of Awcotes

Nicholas Kematt - 40 a - 4 a in Broadleese

Thomas Dowdeswell senior - 20 a - 2 a in Winterbarne hedge

John Wyllys - 7½ a - 3 f in Nether parte of Stannells Foorde

"And that this agreement for and concerning the severalties aforesaid shall contynue during the terme of 3 yeeres only next and ymediately ensuying this present Court.

Vera copie exd per Ricm Carique

After the determinacion of the said 3 yeeres such of the tenautes as were against the inclosures pulled up the hedges and put their cattell into the severalties, whereupon many quarrells and suits of lawe were moved and stirred up between the said Inhabitants, both at the comon lawe and before the Councell in the Marches of Wales, And at length upon a Comission from the said Councell, it was ordered by the said Commissioners as followeth in the next leafe --"

(f 22)

"William Ligon and William Reade esgres --- inhabitants of Charleton Kinges and Ham, as well freeholders, base tenure holders, and copyholdres as other tenants and inhabitants, with the consent of all of them, order that free and copyholders may inclose and keep in severalty for ever for every 20 acres, 3 acres and so by that rate, and base tenure holders 3 for every 20 for their lives and 12 years after.

3 November 6 Elizabeth (1564)

Thappointment of the severalties in thorder specified made by William Pate, John Alexander, Thomas Dowdeswell junior, William Rudgeale, Edward Wager and John Pate the daie and yere in the order written

"Freeholders --"

Thomas Wye esq - William Milton - 37 a - part of Barley meade and part of Milkewell 5½ a

Thomas Wye and Henry Compton esqres - (Johan Lewycke wydowe deleted)
Robert Adams - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in Overdole in Howbeache and part in a close called the Harpe in Badleton

Henry Compton esq - Johan Lewycke wydowe - 7 a - 1 a in Milkewell

Giles Grevill junior gent - 37 a - 5½ a in Milkewell

Giles Grevill junior gent - Giles Grevill senior gent - 36½ a - 5 a in Hartley meade, Freconhill, and part of Awcotts

Giles Grevill Junior gent - Nicholas Kematt - 40 a - 6 a in Broadlease and part of Blackemore

Giles Grevill junior gent - Thomas Dowdeswell senior - 20 a - 3 a in Winterbarne hedge and Snells meade

Giles Grevill junior gent - John Wyllys - 4½ a - 3 f in the meade Platt in Stannetts Foorde

Giles Grevill junior gent - Richard Millard - 2 a - 1 f in the Hunts

Robert Gooderich gent - 48 a "under the hill that was measured" - 7 a 1 f in the Ryddings and Warden Hill

Giles Goodrich gent - Thomas Gooderich 2½ a - 1 f in Broadsichemeade

(f 22v)

Rouland Gooderich gent - Eleanor Hewes widow - 32 a - 4 a 3 f in part of Fremans brooke next Blackmore and aparcel of meade at Stannetts foorde

Thomas Dowdeswell junior - 20 a - 3 a in Trapenhill and Kyte halfacre

William Hickes - Thomas Whithorne - 6½ a - 1 a in Gatersbreach next Truebreach

John Rogers - 63 a - 9½ a in Oakenchurchey, Pellins Howbeach, a close at Ludmore and part of Pellyns breach

William Badger gent - 7½ a - 1 a 1 f in Langthony peece

Robert Symons - 6½ acres in Hamfeilde - 1 a in Sturmyes breache

Robert French - 2½ a - Robert Symons - 1½ f in Little Blackdole

Edmond Benbowe - William Haule - 5 a - 3 f in the Upper ende of Capull

Raphe Bourton of Mr Comptons - 3 a - ½ a in Symons breach

Base tenure holders

Thomas Whithorne senior - 26 a - 4 a in Little Milkewell, Horsehill and part of Henmarshe

William Pate - 52 a - 7 a 3 f in Haw Grove

Robert Clutterbucke - Thomas Whithorne junior - 23 a - 3½ a in Little Henmarshe and part of Lewyns meade at the lower ende

William Newman - 26 a - 4 a in Oldhill and a part of a close Symons peece

Nicholas Holder - 65 a - 9 a 3 f in Cadulls meade in Howbeach, Cadulls meade at Deepmoore, part of Henmarshe, and Nethercombe in Milkewell

William Ruggedall - 55 a - 8 a 1 f in part of Blackdole, Niffeneshe, Little Well, part of a close at home and Stanley

Robert Whithorne - 44 a - 6½ a in Niffenesh, the Combes, and a litle close at his house

Walter Coriar - 28 a - 4 a 1 f in Milkewell and part of Broadlease

Nicholas Holder - John Holder senior - 40 a - 6 a in Cutham butts, Nynelands in Cuddenhill and one close called the Plox

Walter Lane - 2 a in Footeshill - 1 f in Footeshill

Freelands

Thomas Packer - 3 a 1 f of freeland - ½ a in Copsyeh

William Dowdeswell - 23 a - 3½ a in Deepmoore

Glebelands

Thomas Higges - 55 a - 8 a 1 f in Parsons first in Baddleton

Robert Symons - 83 a - 12½ a in Younging hill, Richollcroft and Milkwell

Richard Grindle - 7 a - 1 a in the Breache

Thomas Charrington and John Strawford being land makes - 28 a - 4 a 1f in Oldhill and Sweattonhills

John Strawford for one other meese - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in Cannynge acre and part of Pennybreach

Alice Keeke widow - 83½ a - 12½ a in Longhey, part of Longmeade, Broad breach and Rosecombe

Edmond Cartwright - Richard Tychett - 14½ a - 2 a 1 f in Lucas Hill

Edmond Cartwright - William Ballinger - 15 a - 2 a 1 f in Harriotts grove

Henry Alexander - 61 a - 9 a in the Homeclose, Mollecroft, Poulbrook and Huntmore

John Wells - 30 a - 4½ a in the Mores and at Well breach at Rodway

William Combe - 28 a - 4 a in Grassy Lease

Henry Clyveley - 5 a - 3 f in 3 little closes in the Slade

Henry Hall - William Yate - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in 8 Leynes in the breach, 4 Leynes in Coltham and 2 leynes in Coltham and 2 leynes next the Nyneleyes

John Stubb - 40 a - 6 a in Ravensgate meade, a close in the Breache the Netherende of the home close, part of a close called Bunhall, a parcel of Leyes in the breach and 4 leyes at Coltham

Thomas White - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in his close-end, the Buttes and Cyversdowne

Richard Brevill - 14 a - 2 a 1 f at his closende, the Buttes and leyes at Coltham

John Martin - 33 a - 5 a in the Hay, the little hay, the lower end of Masons close, 1 close at Bonhall and 1 close at his closend with 2 Buttes at the Nyneleyes

John Blycke - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in Kytewell

Katherine Dowdeswell widow - Thomas Dowdeswell junior - 38 a - 5 a 3 f in Mooresmeade, Flanchbreach, Wynterbarnehedge; and 9 acres in Hom, several for that in the Logge

Robert Johnson - Richard Daffy - 33 a - 5 a in Cunley and part of Whitfurlonge

Henry Smyth - William Butler - 44 a - 6½ a in Overdole in Howbeach and part of the upper ende of Barretts Hill and in Olde dole

Humfrey Outridge - John Powell - 14 a - 2 a 1 f in Ravensgate meade and part of Rockes newlande

John Pates - 47 a - 7 a in Ravensgate meade and Pennybreach

(f 23)

Robert Alexander - John Alexander - 109 a - 16½ a in the Furlong, 2 closes called the Hanging Hills, and 2 little closes called the Hitchins next Higginshay

Edward Wager - 31 a - 4½ a in Brockhold and a corner in Howbeach

John Gale - 41 a - 6 a in Ravensgate and Olddole

Richard Fowler - John Lewes - 7 a - 1 a in Kytebreach

Richard Reynolds - 11 a - 1½ a in Reynoldesmeade

William Bonde - Richard Hall - 5 a - 1 a in Swetenhyll next Alexandersbreache

William Bond - Thomas Crumpe - 23 a - 3½ a in Alexanders Breache

Edmund Cartwright - Thomas Lucas and Richard Bourton - 80 a under the hill - 12 a in Collerdon, Boulton hull, Horshill and Little Badleton

(margin - 27 acres on the Hill)

Walter Gooderich - 67 a under the hill - 10 a in both the Shackbreeches, both the Nether Rodwaies, and a parcel of leynes next Greenway called the logges

(margin - 24 acres on the hill)

John Blycke - 30 a under the hill - 4½ a in Longhey and Badleton (margin - 16 acres on the hill)

Alice Keeke widow in Home 7 a - 1 a in Gory furlonge

John Holder - 10 a - 1½ a in Badleton and the Crofte

John Hawthorne, Partridge meese - 26 a - 4 a in the further Partridge breach and part of the greater Partridge breach next the other

William Pate in Badleton - 33 a - 5 a in Badleton.

Total measured 2044 a 2 f; taken up in severalty 291a 2½ f

"Although the greatest part of the said tenants and Inhabitants did oppse themselves against the contynewing of two acres in 20 in severalty, yet those Commissioners

(being gentlemen of wisdom and discretion) finding that proportion to be to little, did order that 3 acres in 20 should be from thence forth for ever kept in severalty, by the consent of all parties as the above written order doth purport, yet some of the said tenants shortly after fell at variance about the using of their commons throughout all partes or ends of the towne, as appeareth by this ensuying tryall concerning that point" (claim by William Rydgedale to common in Howbeche field for 2 years in three after harvest, 18 May 1566; claim rejected by jurors, Stubbs as plaintiff against John Alexander, Edward Wager, and John Rogers, stated that they neither had or ought to have any common of pasture in Howbeach field at any time of the year)

"By which tryall and acknowledgement it appearest that although some of the tenants who have messuages and lands lying in every ende of the towne, have common the length out the whole towneship, yet such as have noe landes lying in Howebech feild ought to have noe common there, and soe on the contrary such as have noe landes lying in Cuddenhill feildes nor Bafford nor Nupend feildes, ought to have any Common in any of those feildes, where they have noe landes, for that our commons are recyprocall, we have common in other mens Landes, bycause they have the lyke Common in ours "

(f 23v)

23 November 1565 - order for the inclosures to be hedged

Comment by Stubb that no mention is made of grounds in Northfield, "nor but very little of Mr Gooderiches in Ham" because some of the Ham tenants had inclosed their grounds earlier, to their neighbours' damage.

21 September 1608 - order that free and base tenants might inclose and keep in several all lands within the vill except arable in certain common fields - Middlefeild, Barland, Beach, Castlefeild, Lower feild, Hencrofte, Lylly, Milfurlong, Longfurlong, Pycked Land, Coltham, Yewyn Breach, Bank, Ryworth and le Lye.

NOTE - the 1557 agreement speaks of "the lord's customary tenants by copy of Court Roll of the manor of Ashley". Normally, copyholders whose title was assured by a copy of the court roll, were base tenants. Here, it is obvious that these Ashley copyholders were customary tenants who had agreed to accept leases and give up their right of inheritance. Many 16th century lords tried to impose such conditions, some succeeded completely, some were totally opposed by the tenants. Here the lord of Ashley succeeded with 4 tenants only, one being a relation.

Mary Paget

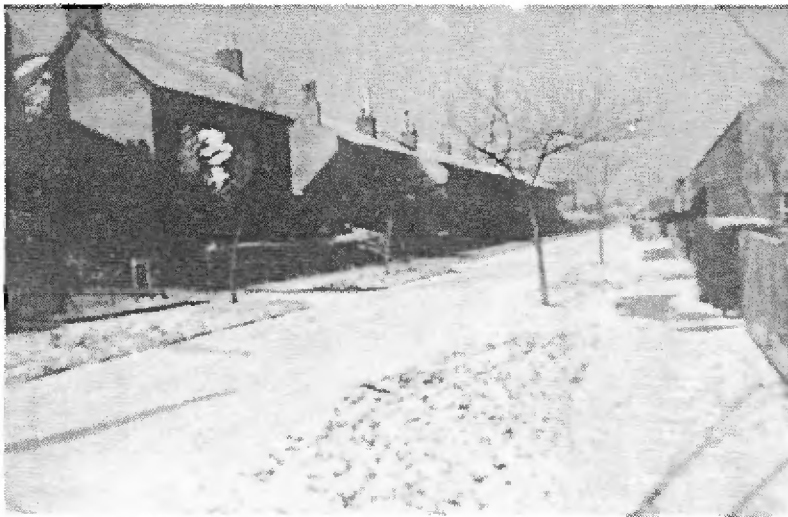
13. CROFT AVENUE AND THE HODY FAMILY



Maureen Hody 1956



Ivan c 1954/5



Snow - January 1958



Jenny and
brother Ivan
outside our gate
September 1958

Photographs lent
by Maureen
Vernon née
Hody

14. THE SKELTONS, THE HERBERTS, AND DETMORE, CHARLTON KINGS

[Note - this paper answers the question, when did the Dobells become -owners- of Detmore, instead of tenants? Not till 1884]

Sources: Glos Record Office D 4553 Box 6 Bundle 2. Deeds quoted marked *
 Glos Record Office D109/13 Ashley Manor Deed Book No.3 - Deeds
 marked @

- * 30/12/1811 - Settlement of personal property in anticipation of the marriage of Miss Wells with Mr Skelton. There are 3 parties to the indenture:-
1. Rachel Wells, Ascot under Whichwood, Oxfordshire (the daughter of the late Richard Wells, Gent and his wife Ann)
 2. Henry Skelton, Burford, Oxfordshire, surgeon
 3. Thos Wells, Ascot, Gent, a brother of Rachel; and Joseph Large, Broadwell, Gent.

Rachel is possessed of and entitled to a personal fortune of about £4000; Rachel now grants all these moneys and her rights to Thos Wells and Joseph Large in trust. The trust follows the normal lines of marriage settlements. The moneys are held in trust for Rachel until her marriage. Then the income goes to Henry Skelton for life for his own use and benefit. On Henry's death the income from £3500 goes to Rachel for life for her own use and benefit. On the death of the survivor of Henry and Rachel the £3500 is to be on trust for all the children of Rachel and Henry equally (for sons at age 21 and daughters at 21 or earlier marriage). If any child dies their share goes to the surviving children. If there are no children or all the children die before their interests vest, the Trustees stand possessed of the moneys. Rachel alone has the right of appointment to the trust moneys, by deed or will, and if she makes no appointment the moneys go to whoever is entitled to her personal estate on death. There is provision, on the death of the survivor of Henry and Rachel, for the trustees to use the income for the maintenance of sons under 21 and daughters under 21 or before marriage, but only up to the amount of the interest on their share. Rachel is also entitled, on the death of her mother, to a distributive share of £6700 3% Consolidated Bank Annuities as 1 of the children of her late father Richard Wells, in the terms of the Settlement Deed prior to her father's marriage to Ann Wells, nee Barholomew. This share is to be on the same trusts as the £3500 referred to above.

*@ 2/11/1830 - Three surrenders and 2 Indentures relating to the Detmore estate. They are first referred to in the Marriage Settlement of Frederick Herbert and Sarah Skelton dated 7/10/1836, as part of the title to Detmore; but also are noted in subsequent deeds referring to Detmore.

1. Special Ashley Manor Court - Thos Blythesea Mortimer, Wm Flatcher and wife Ann, and John Packwood surrendered to use of Joseph Sadler, on trust for Henry Skelton, the messuage/farmhouse and gardens and several pieces of meadow, pasture known as Home Ground and 2 overgrounds and meadows. All known as Detmore, 19 acres, formerly occupied by Thos Flatcher as yearly tenant.

2. Same Ashley Manor Court - Wm Flatcher and wife Ann surrendered to Joseph Sadler on trust for Henry Skelton, the westernmost part of arable piece called Flaxley, partly separated from easternmost part of same field by pales and railings, and part by grip/trench, bounded on west by land formerly Nelmes, on south by London Turnpike Rd., and on north by Dettmore (Dettmore Farm) formerly occupied by Thos Flatcher; reserving to Wm Flatcher, for his cottages, on easternmost part, the right of way, by foot or carriage, to the London Turnpike Rd.
3. Cheltenham Manor Court - Wm Flatcher, his wife Ann, and Packwood surrendered to the use of Joseph Sadler on trust for Henry Skelton, the westernmost piece of arable, Manor of Cheltenham, Parish of Charlton Kings, separated from easternmost part of same field by pales, railings, grip, trench, bounded on west by land formerly Nelmes, on south by London Turnpike Rd, on north by Dettmore or Dettmore Farm formerly occupied by Thos Flatcher.
4. Indenture - Appointment and Grant between Wm Flatcher, John Packwood, Henry Skelton and Joseph Sadler, Shurdington, Maltster. This is in respect of the Tithes of Chapelry Improprate Charlton for Detmore and Flaxley.
5. Indenture - between Henry Skelton and Joseph Sadler being a declaration of trust of copyhold and tithes surrendered to secure £1000.

These surrenders and indentures were to support a loan of £1000 to Henry Skelton by Joseph Sadler.

- @ 12/4/1834 - Mortgage by Thos Western C Kings, retail brewer, to secure loan of £280 from Wm Whitmore, Cheltenham, Surgeon. Two customary cottages lately converted into a retail brewery called Fox and Goose and garden ground adjoining, 1 acre, part of a field called Flaxley, bounded on north and east by land of Henry Skelton, on south by land of Higgs, on west by Turnpike Rd. Now occupied by Western.
- * 7/10/1836 - Settlement on Marriage Frederick Herbert and Sarah Skelton. Henry Skelton agrees to settle on trust a copyhold messuage of which he is seised, the greater part being copyhold Ashley and the small part copyhold Cheltenham, and his estate of inheritance, being the tithes and tenths of that messuage.
- * 2/9/1837 - Born, Frederick Skelton Herbert, son of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
- * 8/1/1840 - Born, Ellen Vernon Herbert (later Le Quesne) daughter of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
- @ 2/5/1840 - Indenture (quoted in Indenture 22/12/1884 conveying 5 one sixth shares of Detmore estate to Briton Riviere) indicating that £100 of Henry Skelton's mortgage of Detmore to Joseph Sadler has been repaid leaving a balance of £900. mortgage is transferred to Hatherell from Joseph. No surrender to Hatherell.

- * 14/2/1841 - Death of Ann Wells, mother of Rachel Skelton and life tenant of Rachel's distributive share, in the terms of the marriage settlement of Rachel's mother and father. Rachel's share now becomes payable.
 - * 5/5/1841 - Born, Harry Hall Herbert, son of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
 - * 29/11/1841 - Assignment of the Distributive share, of Rachel Skelton from her father's marriage settlement, to the trustees of Henry and Rachel Skelton's marriage settlement dated 30/12/1811. This follows the death of Ann Wells. In this assignment Henry Skelton is shown as late of Burford and now Oxford Villas, Cheltenham, surgeon.
 - * 30/7/1842 - Born, Louisa Seward Herbert (later Le Quesne), daughter of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
 - @ 15/6/1844 - the date of the Will of Henry Skelton. Details of the will appear in an appointment of trustees to the Skelton marriage settlement and new executives of Henry Skelton's will, dated 30/3/1880. At this date the executors had long since got in Henry Skelton's estate and paid his debts, and the remaining real and personal estate was being held in trust.
 - @ 24/12/1844 - Henry Skelton died. He was buried 3/1/1845 in St Mary's C Kings churchyard. At his death he was resident in Cheltenham.
- 27/6/1845 - Henry Skelton's will is proved with goods and chattel sworn as being under £1500. All his real and personal estate, excluding his mortgage and trustee property were left to his executors. The personal estate was to be invested, and this, with the real estate, was to be held on trust as follows: The rents from the trust fund were to go to his wife Rachel for life, as long as she remains a widow; then to Henry's daughter Sarah, wife of Frederick Herbert, for life, for her own use and outside the control of her husband. Then, in trust for all the children of Frederick and Sarah Herbert at age 21, equally as tenants in common. If any child dies under age 21, without issue, their share goes to the surviving children. If there are no children, or all die under age 21 without issue, the trust estate goes to Henry Skelton's daughter Sarah, her heirs or assigns, absolutely. Excluded from the personal estate - the household goods and furniture. which went to Rachel absolutely; and a cottage 12 Brunswick Terrace, Cheltenham, occupied by John Meggs - this goes to Henry Skelton's servant Ann Cooke, spinster, for ever.
- * 4/4/1845 - Assignment of Frederick Herbert's life interest under his wife's marriage settlement dated 7/10/1836. Frederick Herbert indebted to the County of Gloucester Bank for a large sum of money and assigns as security his life interest in Detmore, on surviving Rachel Skelton and his wife Sarah Herbert. The sum secured to the Bank is not to exceed £2000.
 - * 20/10/1848 - Born, Sidney Day Herbert, son of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
 - * 8/2/1850 - Born, Annie Herbert daughter of Frederick and Sarah Herbert.
 - *@ 16/11/1860 - Cheltenham Court Rolls. Following repayment of his loan to Henry Skelton, Joseph Sadler surrenders Flaxley to the trustees of Henry Skelton's marriage settlement. In fact the mortgage had been repaid many years before. Trustees admitted.

- *@ 10/1/1861 - Ashley Manor Court - Joseph Sadler surrenders Detmore and Flaxley to use of Henry Skelton's marriage settlement and the trustees are admitted. The loan was repaid many years before.

- * 18/4/1863 - Lease of Detmore and Flaxley estate as before described to John Dobell, C Kings, by the trustees of the Henry/Sarah Skelton marriage settlement. The lease was for 12 yrs from 25/3/1863 for the Ashley copyhold part of the estate and for 1 yr from the same date for the Cheltenham copyhold part. Cheltenham copyhold could not be devised for more than 1 year. The yearly rent for the Charlton copyhold part was £95 and for the Cheltenham part £5, both payable quarterly. No business or trade was allowed on the premises and Dobell undertook to keep the property in good repair. All external parts had to be painted twice 1868 and 1873 in oil of good body and colour. Dobell was to hedge, ditch and fence and farm in good husband-like manner. There was to be no conversion of arable to pasture or vice versa; and there was to be no felling or cutting of trees without permission. The trustees were to repair the roof, main walls and main timber when necessary.

- @ 23/1/1870 - Rachel Skelton died.

- * 25/3/1873 - Indenture endorsed on the back of the Dobell lease of Detmore/Flaxley. Dobell surrenders Detmore/Flaxley to the trustees of the Henry/Sarah Skelton marriage settlement.

- @ 26/3/1873 - Indenture by which John Dobell leased Detmore/Flaxley for 12 years at the same rent as before. The copyhold messuage, with farmhouse and gardens, and meadow/pasture known as the Home Ground, the two Overgrounds and meadows in Charlton Kings, known as Debtmore/Detmore, 19 acres, now occupied by Henry Skelton and Thomas Fry as a tenant to Henry Skelton, copyhold of Ashley. And the westernmost part of arable and cottages/buildings lately erected by Henry Skelton, in Charlton Kings, called Flaxley and partly separated from the easternmost part of the same field by pales, railings and partly by grip, trench, bounded on the west by land now/late in possession of Mr Nelmes, on the south by the London Turnpike Road, and on the north by part of Detmore Farm; and now in occupation of Henry Skelton and Thomas Fry. And all tithes and tenths to Chapelry impropriate C Kings, arising from Detmore and Flaxley. Henry Skelton covenants to pay the loan of £1000 and interest due to Joseph Sadler and for which the property is mortgaged, on or before 1/1/1850, or in case Mrs Ann Wells, of Woodstock, widow (and Henry Skelton's mother in law) shall die before 1/1/1850, Henry will repay the loan and interest within 2 years of her death. Then he will convey the property to the Trustees, but in the meantime Sadler is the legal owner as security of £1000. The Trustees hold the property in trust for Henry Skelton until the marriage of Frederick Herbert and Sarah Skelton is solemnised. Then in trust for Henry Skelton for life. Then if Rachel, Henry's wife, is still living, to Rachel for life. On the death of the survivor of Henry and Rachel, the property is held in trust for Sarah Skelton for the joint lives of Sarah and Frederick Herbert, for her sole benefit, out of the control of her husband; then if Frederick Herbert is still alive, in trust to him for life. On the death of the survivor of Frederick and Sarah the property is on trust to all and every child of Frederick and Sarah or to 1 or more children as Frederick and Sarah shall appoint in their joint lifetime.

If there is no such appointment the survivor of the two can appoint by deed or will. If a child dies under age 21 without issue, the share goes to the surviving children. If there are no children or all children die under 21 without issue, the property is held in trust for the survivor of Frederick and Sarah. Provision is made for the maintenance of the children in certain circumstances out of their share, and for the advancement of sons and the marriage of daughters, again out of their share.

- * 19/7/1873 - Sarah Herbert died. The Inland Revenue Succession Form (18/2/1874) in respect of her death shows the succession of Frederick Skelton Herbert, Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, Harry Hall Herbert, Louisa Seward, wife of George Le Quesne, Sidney Day Herbert, Annie Herbert, all of Hereford and all grandchildren, from Henry Skelton - will dated 15/6/1844. Property, 11 Brunswick Terrace, Cheltenham let at 90/- per month was sold at auction 5/12/1873 - saleable value £40 and annual value £40. 13 Priory Place, Cheltenham, unoccupied, was sold 5/12/1873 and is shown with a saleable value of £275 and an annual value £20.
- * 1/12/1873 - An agreement between John Bull, Cheltenham, a registered public officer of the County of Gloucester Banking Co, on behalf of the Bank, and Frederick Herbert, formerly Northleach, now St Lo, La Manche in France. Frederick Herbert has never acted on provision, in the marriage settlement dated 7/10/1836, allowing the raising of moneys for the advancement of his children. Frederick Herbert agrees never to act on this right. In return Herbert gets half the issues of the hereditaments Detmore/Flaxley, instead of the whole as provided in the deed dated 4/4/1845. So long as this agreement is performed the Bank will not enforce its security.
- @ 6/10/1877 - Indenture - Frederick Herbert, formerly Northleach, now Mesnil, Rouscelin, France, irrevocably appoints that the trustees, of Sarah Skelton's marriage settlement 1836, stand possessed of undivided one sixth of settled property (Detmore/Flaxley) to the use of Frederick Skelton Herbert, son of Frederick Herbert.
- @ 18/11/1877 - Indenture - Frederick Skelton Herbert conveys his undivided one sixth share (Detmore/Flaxley) to Briton Riviere, subject to his father's life interest, and John Dobell's lease of 26/3/1873 for 12 years.
- @ 8/5/1878 - Frederick Herbert appoints, after death of Frederick, one equal undivided one sixth of Detmore/Flaxley, subject to trust, for his son Harry Hall Herbert. This deed recites that there are 6 children of Frederick/Sarah Herbert's marriage: Frederick Skelton Herbert, Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, widow of Nicholas Le Quesne, Henry Hall Herbert, Louisa Seward, widow of George Le Quesne, Sidney Day Herbert, and Anne wife of Edward Newman.
- @ 20/5/1878 - Mortgage Indenture between Henry Hall Herbert, Colly Blue, Liverpool Plains, Australia, farmer, and Edward Handy, 15 Pittville Villas, Cheltenham. In consideration of £350 at 5% lent by Handy to Herbert, Henry Hall Herbert conveys one undivided sixth share of Detmore/Flaxley to Handy.

- @ 5/10/1878 - Indenture - Frederick Herbert appoints, after his death, to an equal one sixth undivided share of Detmore/Flaxley - Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, Louisa Seward Le Quesne, Sidney Day Herbert and Annie Newman, all of whom are children of Frederick Herbert.
- * 25/8/1878 - Letter from Harry H Herbert, Colley Blew, Liverpool Plains, Australia to Raven, a trustee of Sarah Skelton's 1836 Marriage Settlement. Acknowledged receipt of £350 mortgage money, less postage. His father Frederick Herbert is still in good health. Harry is sheep farming and has had to pay £200 for sheep.
- *@ 14/7/1879 - Mortgage Indenture between Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, Mesnil Rouxelin, France, widow and Mary Handy, Cheltenham, spinster. In consideration of £200 lent by Handy to Le Quesne, Le Quesne conveys all her undivided one sixth share in Detmore/Flaxley and tithes to Mary Handy, subject to Frederick Herbert's life interest. Walter Jessop, solicitor, Cheltenham gave notice of this indenture to the trustees of the 1836 marriage settlement and in his covering letter Jessop says Mrs Le Quesne and her father are now in London (15/7/1879).
- @ 30/3/1880 - Indenture appointing trustees to the Sarah Skelton Marriage Settlement of 1836, and executors to the Will of Henry Skelton dated 15/6/1844. This indenture recites that Henry Skelton left all his estate, except estate in trust, to trustees to allow his wife Rachel to receive the rents for life, as widow; then on Rachel's death or re-marriage on trust for Frederick Herbert and his wife Sarah; then to the Herbert children on the declared trust. The executors have long since got in the estate and paid debts, the remaining real and personal estate being held in trust. 13 Priory Terrace, occupied by Rachel Skelton, is copyhold of Cheltenham Manor and was surrendered to Henry Skelton on 5/9/1844 and is still in his name. The trustees have never been admitted as tenants. There is also in the estate a messuage at Burford leased from the Bishop of Oxford, a house/cottage in Cheltenham, and £929.15.3d in Bank Annuities at the Bank of England in the name of one of the executors/trustees.
- * 22/12/1884 - Indenture conveying 5 undivided sixths of Detmore/Flaxley/tithes to Briton Riviere. There are 9 parties to this conveyance.
1. Edward Handy, 13 Pittville Villas, Cheltenham: as mortgagee of Harry Hall Herbert's one sixth.
 2. Harry Hall Herbert, Galloway, Meriwa, New South Wales, superintendent of flocks.
 3. Mary Many, 13 Pittville Villas, Cheltenham, spinster; as mortgagee of Ellen Vernon Le Quesne's one sixth.
 4. Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, Mesnil, Rouxelin, France.
 5. Louisa Seward Le Quesne, widow.
 6. Sidney Day Herbert, Mesnil, Rouxelin, France.
 7. Annie Newman, wife of Edward Newman, Ballarat, Australia.
 8. T C R Taynton; - trustee of the 1836 Marriage Settlement.
 9. Briton Riviere, Flaxley, 82 Finchley Rd., London R.A.

Recitals include the conveyance to Briton Riviere of Frederick Skelton Herbert's one sixth share of Detmore/Flaxley/Tithes, and the agreement of the other 5

holders of shares to sell their one sixth shares for £2600 to Briton Riviere. Briton Riviere paid the £2600 divided as follows: £350 to Edward Handy mortgagee and balance of £170 to Harry Hall Herbert; £200 to Mary Mandy as Mortgagee and balance of £320 to Ellen Vernon Le Quesne; and £520 to each of Louisa Seward Le Quesne, Sidney Day Herbert, and Annie Newman. The 5 one sixth shares were conveyed to Briton Riviere, including tithes, free of mortgage. (At this time Frederick Herbert was dead). For Stamp duty purposes the purchase price of £2500 for the copyhold hereditaments and £100 for tithes.

- * Claim by Ellen Vernon Le Quesne, daughter of late Frederick Herbert - for board, lodging and expenses during her father's last illness 24 June to 23 December 1883 £25.17.0.

Skelton and Herbert - Succession to Property

1811 Marriage Settlement of Henry Skelton and Rachel Wells

1836 Marriage Settlement Frederick Herbert and Sarah Skelton

Will of Henry Skelton 1844 Proved 1845

Rachel Wells' Personal Fortune 1 share Richard Wells & Ann Bartholomew's Marriage Settlement

Detmore/Flaxley/Tithes

Ann Wells life interest
Died 1841

Rachel . Wells
before marriage

Henry Skelton
Life interest
Died 1844

Rachel Skelton
Life interest
Died 1870

Children at age 21 or marriage.
Only one child
Sarah Herbert
nee Skelton
Died 1873

Rachel Skelton
Life interest
Died 1870

Children at age 21
of Henry/Rachel
Skelton equally.
Only one child
Sarah Herbert nee
Skelton. Died 1873

Henry Skelton - Life
interest - died 1844

Rachel Skelton - Life
interest - Died 1870

Sarah Skelton/Herbert
Life interest
Died 1873

Rachel Skelton - life
interest, as widow.
Died 1870 as widow.

Sarah Herbert - life
interest
Died 1873

Frederick Herbert - life
interest. Died 1883

Children of Frederick &
Sarah Herbert after age 21.
Frederick Skelton Herbert, Ellen Vernon Le Quesne,
Harry Hall Herbert, Louisa Seward Le Quesne, Sidney Day
Herbert; n Annie Herbert/Newman

Children of Frederick/Sarah
Herbert after age 21

15. CHARLTON TREES - THE CHURCHYARD YEW

Our yew is unusual in having been grown as a standard, with a trunk 9 foot in circumference and branches forming a crown; storm damage during the last 20 years has spoilt its symmetry.

The tree had almost reached its present size by the date of the c.1840 print of the church and churchyard. In 1824, bones disturbed by building the North Aisle were reburied under it, and the Belcher monument in the church mentions it as marking the family vault (deaths 1770-1857). Comparing its girth with that of other yews planted 100 years ago, I would guess it to be 2-300 years old. Yews grow fast when young but then growth slows down and in old age almost stops. The growth of our yew has been checked by light sandy soil and the roots probably damaged by grave digging. See Andrew Morton The Tree of Shropshire (1986) pp 26-7. It is male.



Taken May 1990

16. NOTES AND COMMENTS

(1) Scout Camp photograph (Bulletin 28)

John Williams says the lady on the right hand side of the Vicar is his mother Mrs Williams of Grayshott, Copt Elm Road, who always supported the Scouts.

Standing next to her is Mrs Haver who worked for her.

(2) The Hawkes family of Ryworth (Bulletin 28)

William Hawkes, a boot and shoe maker of Promenade Buildings, Cheltenham, was the Charlton Kings representative on the Board of Guardians from at least 1852 to 1858. He purchased lots 16 and 35 of the Battledown Estate at the initial auction of lots in March 1858, sold 35 to Charles Andrews immediately but signed the original Trust Deed for lot 16 on 28 March 1861. He died on 3 May 1880 and is buried in St Mary's churchyard. Another William Hawkes, probably his son, paid the arrears of the Battledown rate in 1881, and a Samuel Hawkes, a haulier and contractor, paid further arrears in 1884. Whether this was the Samuel Hawkes mentioned in the article cannot be established but I suspect it was. My records show that Samuel was Assistant Surveyor to the CK Local Board from at least 1875. The electoral roll shows him still living at the Ryeworth Inn in 1901.

David O'Connor

(3) The Home Guard (Bulletin 28)

The officer (peaked cap) to the left of the three seated in the second row of the group photograph is Lt Rupert Hewitt Webb, Managing Director of The Battledown Brick and Terra Cotta Company, later the Battledown Tileries. It was he who initiated the destruction of the high chimney when the firm was wound up in 1971.

David O'Connor

(4) The Hamlet Family (Bulletin 28 p23)

Mrs Fletcher writes "I have had a letter from Mrs Joyce Newton of Ottawa. She has read the article in Bulletin 28 about the Hamlet family. Mrs Newton's mother is no.21 in the group picture on page 23 - she is now "a healthy and active 96½ years of age". Mrs Newton's aunt, Winifred Hamlet, is 72 and living in Cheltenham - no.19 in the picture. No.29 is her younger brother, Mrs Newton's Uncle Robert, in his 80s, living in Cheltenham. Mrs Newton's father, Francis W.J. Hamlet, no.9, died in 1944 and is buried in St Mary's churchyard.

Mrs Newton is in touch with Ronald Hamlet and through him managed to contact a grandson of William Lewis Hamlet, who was a brother of Greville, and of Mrs Newton's grandfather Francis B.G. Hamlet. He (William Lewis Hamlet) emigrated to Canada where he dropped the Hamlet or Hamlett surname for some reason and was known as William Lewis. So the Canadian relatives are all Lewis. They hold an annual gathering each July".

(5) The Burrow family, Leckhampton (Bulletin 28 pp29-30)

Correction to Bulletin 25 pages 29-30 (Beating the Bounds - Some Links between Charlton and Leckhampton), footnote (4). The Leckhampton Voters' List for 1833 gives a more likely pointer to the identity of the William Burrows who had received expenses in connection with the Leckhampton Parish Perambulation in 1831 and who was also a member of the Leckhampton vestry Meeting at that time. A William Burrows was tenant of Moorend Farm, as well as possessing the freehold of a house in Norwood Street. (The owner of Moorend Farm was given as Henry Daubeny, of Bath - a member of a county family which also had Charlton connections).

Eric Miller

(6) Le Harpe (Bulletin 28 p26)

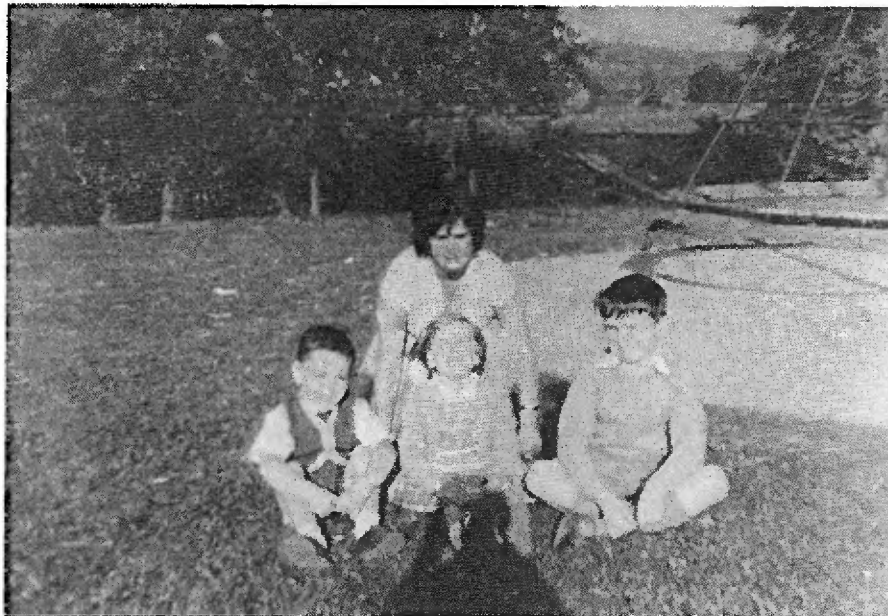
I am somewhat puzzled by the reference on page 26 to the 2 acre close called le Harpe being in Cudnall. Surely the close called le Harpe was up on Battledown, or was there another? Perhaps you can put me straight at the next meeting!

D O'Connor

There were several closes called the Harp on Harp Hill - I think there was one also on Cudnall Bank.

M. Paget

17. ON THE BEECHES YEARS AGO



Janice Weston's photographs