

CHARLTON KINGS
LOCAL HISTORY
SOCIETY



BULLETIN 37

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman

Mr D Copson
Widecombe,
Harp Hill
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 510653

Editor

Mrs M Paget
Crab End,
Brevel Terrace
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 234762

Hon. Secretary

Mrs S Fletcher
31 Ravensgate Road
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 522931

Hon. Treasurer

Miss S Brown
2 Chancel Way,
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 231837

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Membership forms are available from the Hon. Secretary. Annual subscription £3 or £4.50 for a couple. Meetings are held monthly from September to May in the Stanton Room at Charlton Kings Library.

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Cover - Spring Bottom, drawn by Ken Venus.

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1. OBITUARY: KEN VENUS 1930 - 1997

Ken Venus, the Society's 'Artist in Residence', died suddenly at his home on January 25th. He was a very quiet and self-contained person and most members knew him only slightly, although we are all very familiar with his illustrations for the *Bulletins*. Ken was a founder member of the Society and always gave of his time most generously. Being knowledgeable as well as genuinely interested in architectural history, he was very helpful in suggesting ways of depicting particular aspects of a building in order to illustrate its significant features.

Ken had already completed the design for the cover of this *Bulletin*, and we understand from his daughter that there are other drawings which we may be able to use in the future. That, of course, will not be the same as having him amongst us. He will be missed very much indeed by all members of the Society.

JANE SALE

2. CRIME IN CHARLTON - 1221

Sixteen cases, civil and criminal, from the Hundred of Cheltenham were heard at Gloucester before the judges in Eyre in the summer of 1221. Of these, three concern Charlton people or places and so are of particular interest to us. The latin text was printed by F.W.Maitland in *Pleas of the Crown For the County of Gloucester* (1884).

This Eyre was held for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, Salop and the city of Bristol, and while it sat all other courts were suspended and the king's judges heard any case, criminal or civil, that was pending and any case not dealt with which had occurred over the last fifteen years.

Writs were sent out on 16 May, to give the Hundred juries time to prepare answers and arrest suspects - jurors could be fined for concealment. After the abolition of the ordeal in 1215, the king's Council in 1219 had instructed courts to divide crimes into three categories - minor when the accused must find pledges to keep the peace, fairly serious where the accused would be outlawed and have to abjure the realm, and serious (robbery, murder, arson) when until trial the accused might be imprisoned to prevent him committing further crime. Imprisonment was always a temporary measure, not a punishment. In murder cases, the kin must be found to declare the victim an Englishman, for William I's rule still applied that the whole Hundred was fined for the murder of a Norman or any foreigner. No fine was taken in 1221 in cases of accidental death but the beast or implement causing the death was *deodand*, forfeit to God, and its nominal value applied to church expenses - this happened in deaths caused by falling from horses. Before trial, a man had to "put himself upon his country", his *patria*; that is, submit to the verdict of his neighbours who were responsible one for another. At this date he could not be hung on the simple verdict of twelve knights or pressed to death if he refused to plead (as happened later). But, since a felon's goods were forfeit, a man might endure much to prevent his family being stripped of their livelihood.

One problem for the court was that the evidence was given in English, but had to be recorded in Latin. So two clerks simultaneously took down the proceedings, their rolls serving as a check on their accuracy. There is in fact little difference except in minor matters such as the spelling of names, which an outsider was bound to find difficult. In Cheltenham, Swindon has come out as Sumdone (case 199).

The three Charlton cases are Nos. 203, 212, and 213:

203. Two unknown men were found killed in the fields of Hamme; it is not known who they were or who killed them; verdict two murders. William le Messur (messarius = hayward) found them and is dead.

This seems to have happened some time before and the case not brought to court because the victims were not local and the killer unknown. The men were probably going through Ham on the Roadway, the ancient road from the Cotswolds to the Severn which came down Aggs Hill and Harp Hill.

212. John son of Abraham of Cherletone fled into the church and admitted that he was a thief (*se esse latronem*) and he abjured the kingdom.

This case is of interest because we know quite a lot about Abraham of Charlton. Norden's survey of Cheltenham manor in 1617 tells us that Samuel Ruggedalle held three messuages of which two were in Bafford (Basford's and Grimes) and one in Charlton, Abraham's; and all three paid a Peter's Penny. This means that Abraham's messuage was established before c 1130, when the payment of Peter's Pence for the pope, collected in Cheltenham by the king as lord, was discontinued on new tenements but continued on existing ones. In Charlton tithing there were only three messuages paying a Peter's Penny, Abraham's, Holder's messuage which can be identified with Ryeworth farm, (the homestead in the rye enclosure) and one of Walter Whithorne's messuages probably The Knapp. So when Abraham's house was built, Charlton was barely in existence. Part of Abraham's land was in the open field east of Horsefair Street. In the 15th century rental of the manor, under Charlton tithing, a messuage with six acres, rent 2s 11d, was held c 1380 by Hugh Abraham, then c 1410 by Samson Gryme, and c 1450 by Thomas Gryme; and in 1617 Norden says Samuel Ruggedalle held a close of pasture, (3 acres) in le Homestead close called Grimeshay and a 1 acre close in le Homestead close called Abraham's. (see *Bulletin 29* page 25 for plan).

Abraham's dwelling must have been in Hollow Lane and the most likely guess is that he lived in The Horsefair and was the pound keeper. As soon as habitation began to spread beyond Cheltenham's original limits and open fields were being created on what had been waste land, a pound to control straying animals was necessary with a pound keeper to impound the beasts and prevent owners reclaiming them until they had paid the customary fine. It is possible too, that by 1221 the horse fair which gave this part of Hollow Lane its name had already been set up, together with *Le Manerium* at Bafford. (see *Bulletin 32*) So perhaps Pound cottage stands on one of the most ancient sites in Charlton. (The present house has been substantially rebuilt recently.) And since the Charlton church had been built in 1190, the church to which John son of Abraham fled for sanctuary could have been St.Mary's and we may visualize him running for dear life from The Horsefair up the path which led to Church House and the original west door, drawn and then destroyed by Middleton in 1876, stumbling down the two steps into the nave and up the single aisle to the sanctuary. He was obliged to swear that he would leave the kingdom on the first ship available within one month and the sheriff was to see that he did so. It would not be difficult for the Sheriff at Gloucester to put him on one of the many river trows trading down to Bristol, already a major port.

Abraham's descendants left Charlton c 1400. But Richard Abraham had meadows in Sandford and was involved in a case there on 20 January 1550. (LR 3/21/2 CP 2135)

213. William de Fonte and Alexander his son are suspected of the death of a certain merchant who was a guest in William's house and who was seen there as a guest and never left except as dead; and they came and defended themselves and refused to put themselves on the *patria*. The jurors say that Alexander and Agnes his mother killed that merchant and carried him away, and had 15 marks [a mark was 13s 4d] of his and a belt, and his [Alexander's] father was aware of it; and the townships of Cherletone and Hamme say the same; and they know

well that he [the merchant] was a guest there and was carried away dead. William is committed to be kept in gaol on verdict of twelve legal men and by order of the Sheriff, and the others remain in gaol.

Maitland thinks this means that the verdict against Alexander and Agnes was "guilty" and as it was confirmed by the jury and the three townships, they would be hung, even though Alexander refused to put himself on his country. Agnes as a woman could not be asked to do so, only a man was "in tithing". William on the other hand could be bailed and if he persisted in denial the case against him as accessory after the fact would be dropped.

William "of the Spring" may have lived in Spring Bottom, where we still have the public spring. This was on the highway from Cheltenham to Dowdeswell which went on to join the Stow-Gloucester road. The house where the merchant entered as a guest must have been an inn. That accounts for the number of witnesses. It probably stood near the spring, roughly where till 1984 Miss Power lived in the former parish house (now pulled down).

If William did get off, he may be the ancestor of Thomas atte Well assessed at 6d in 1327 and of Walter de Fonte who c 1380 lived in a messuage with half virgate of land in Charlton tithing, rent 4s 6d. By 1410 he had left it and John de Fonte (perhaps a son) had moved to another messuage with half virgate, a better one, obviously, as the rent was 9s7½d. By c 1450 he had been succeeded in that messuage by William at Welle, ancestor of the Wells family of *Parish Register I*. In 1557 John Wells held a Cheltenham base tenement with 30 acres and was allowed to inclose 3 acres in the Home more and at Newland next Greenway. So the better holding will have been in Cudnall.

The 1221 Eyre shows us incidentally that Ham was regarded as a separate "township", not altogether part of Charlton tithing. The way was already prepared for the sub-manor of Ham which had developed by the 14th century.

M. PAGET

3. CAYLERS COTTAGE AND THE CRUMP FAMILY

In the paper on Church Street in *Bulletin 30* pp 3-5 there was a reference to the Crump family at The Forge. William Crump smith took over from the Dowdeswells in 1600, but long before that an earlier William Crump had been living in Charlton in a cottage known as Caylers, and as the cottage had only 1½ acres of land attached to it, he may very well have worked as a journeyman smith, possibly for the Dowdeswells. A deed of 16 December 1609 takes the history of the cottage, its owners and occupiers, back fifty years from that date. (GRO D 640 T76)

Where was it? The clues given are that it was freehold and lay between a meese (a house or house site) which in the 1580s was held by John Martin on the west and lands of William Ball on the east. A croft adjoined the cottage (all the older Charlton houses had about an acre of land by the dwelling). With it went one acre in Ryeworth field and half an acre in Cheltenham field (presumably Cheltenham Upper Field by Halcs Road). Now John Martin was one of the Martins who ran Charlton Mill in Spring Bottom - he held two customary messuages belonging to Cheltenham manor as part of the mill complex. One house was occupied by the miller and his family, the other usually by his retired parents or by a married son. William Ball held Balls House on the site of The Hearne with land on both sides of the then main road through Spring Bottom and up the slope to East End Road - until 1994 the curve of the wall (where the Hearne back drive used to come out) indicated just how that road bent round to meet the top of Church Street and continue up to Balcarras Lane. So Caylers was probably in Spring Bottom, near the mill on the east side of the old road; and if

so, perhaps the middle cottage of the three later given to the parish. I did wonder if Caylers could be the cottage by the spring, but this is impossible. Caylers was freehold whereas the cottage by the spring (if we are right about the Wells/de Fonte family living there) was customary, passing not by deed but by admission and surrender in the manor court. Who Cayler was and when he lived there is unknown - he was presumably too poor to be recorded on taxation lists. But certainly he predates our parish registers and, judging from other Charlton names, may well belong to the late 14th century.

All we know about the three parish cottages in Spring Bottom is that they were originally timber framed and thatched, that the parish repaired them from time to time until in 1876 our Board of Health (which had taken over from the parish in 1862) told the Charity Commission that no one had any idea how the parish came to own them. But as they were unfit for habitation, permission to rebuild was sought and given. The three rebuilt cottages have in their turn been demolished, the last quite recently, after the death of its last occupier Miss Power in 1984.

The Crumps who lived in Caylers were tenants in the 1550s of Edmund Bendbowe and then of his daughter Alice, wife of Richard Pennall of Buckland co Glos. Their son Edmond became a London mercer. Not wanting to be cumbered by a small Charlton property Alice Pennall as widow and Edmond as her heir sold it on 4 March 1607 to Alexander Packer of London skinner. (So that is how the Packers made some of their money!) Alexander was the second son of Thomas Packer who in 1574 bought Ham Court from the Goodrich family; but as the elder brother died childless in 1608, Alexander bought out the widow and took possession in 1611. He must have anticipated or hoped for this when he acquired so small a Charlton freehold as Caylers. But perhaps it was more an investment than anything else, for on 12 February 1608 Alexander Packer sold it to a local man, John Jones or Joanes of Charlton Kings husbandman.

To raise the money for his purchase, Jones had to mortgage the cottage to Richard Powlton of Dowdeswell yeoman on 16 December 1608, but a year later exactly he paid off the £22 and recovered ownership. The deed by which his cottage was reconveyed was witnessed by three interesting Charlton men, all connected with East End: John Stubbes (who had been made Steward of Cheltenham in 1607), Thomas Wager (of Wager Court) and John Roggers (of Rogersland, the site of East Court).

The 1609 deed mentions three generations of the Crump or Crumpe family. The first tenant who had a lease for three lives was William, with his wife Felice (buried 1589) and a son Gyles. The rent was 10s a year. The next tenant was Gyles with his wife Margaret and their son Gyles; they had a lease for three lives in 1583, and now the rent was raised to 20s in line with late 16th century inflation. The Packers bought Caylers subject to the existing lease and this probably ran out and was not renewed. Tenants who held leases for lives could renew the lease by paying a fine for a new life to be inserted in lieu of an existing one or one which had terminated. This time (I think) the Crumps did not want to renew because they had transferred themselves to the Church Street forge.

John Jones appears in the Charlton registers in 1600/1 when his daughter Margeri was baptised. She was followed by a son John, baptised 6 June 1604. Then on 20 October 1606 Jhon Joons junior married Johan Pope who died within seven months. So this may be one of those difficult families who insisted on using a single christian name again and again. Still, it would appear that John Jones senior husbandman was in a better than modest way of life.

M.PAGET

4. "BEHIND THE MERRY" - FROM SCHOOL ROAD TO THE HEARNE BROOK

This was a single holding of much the same size as its neighbour on the north, Joyce's/ Charlton Cottage, with a house, garden, and close of about 1 acre. The house was sited lengthways in the centre of the plot, but not so far down the slope as Joyce's. As this tenement was freehold it is difficult to discover who held it, or anything of its history before the 19th century. Mitchell's map of 1806 shows the original house without any development, and I have usually found Mitchell reliable. He may not have marked outbuildings, especially if not in repair. The tithe map (1848) is no help; tithe had been commuted by the owner.

The site of the Merry Fellow and the site of Hearne Villa with adjoining properties must have been sold off c1840. A vote was claimed for Hearne Villa in 1842, but not in 1832. So that house, described as 'by Crab Bridge', is probably a little older than the group of buildings which now form the pub.

Like other ancient houses in Charlton, the original house at Crab End was divided into three dwellings around 1830. (cf Hawthorns, Joyce's) The first one was of moderate size, the end one smaller, and the one in between very small indeed. In this it was like Ashley Place in Horsefair Street (where the larger and middle units survive and the end cottage has been demolished.) The three Crab End Cottages are remembered from the 1920s, when two were still thatched and one slated. The garden in front had been divided into two plots, each with two cottages. It is hard now to believe that on the land currently used by the Merry Fellow as car park and skittle alley, there were once seven dwellings. There were three more cottages on the holding in the area fronting onto School Road. They were built before 1858.

The 1858 Rate Book works up Church Street from the Nursery and Cambrian Villa on the south side, then across to John Willis at Hearne Villa with a gross estimated rental of £18, and with the adjoining cottage at a g.e.r of £6.2.6; back to Pruens Row (six cottages) on the south side, then over to Crab End cottages (twelve cottages). Finally a cottage owned by Edwin Ayland (Conway Cottage), a beer house of John Finch (Hilltop) and Elm House (Elm Cottage), all described as being at Crab End, with which we are not concerned. The Merry Fellow, and the three cottages owned by William Togwell, were listed under Mill Lane/School Road.

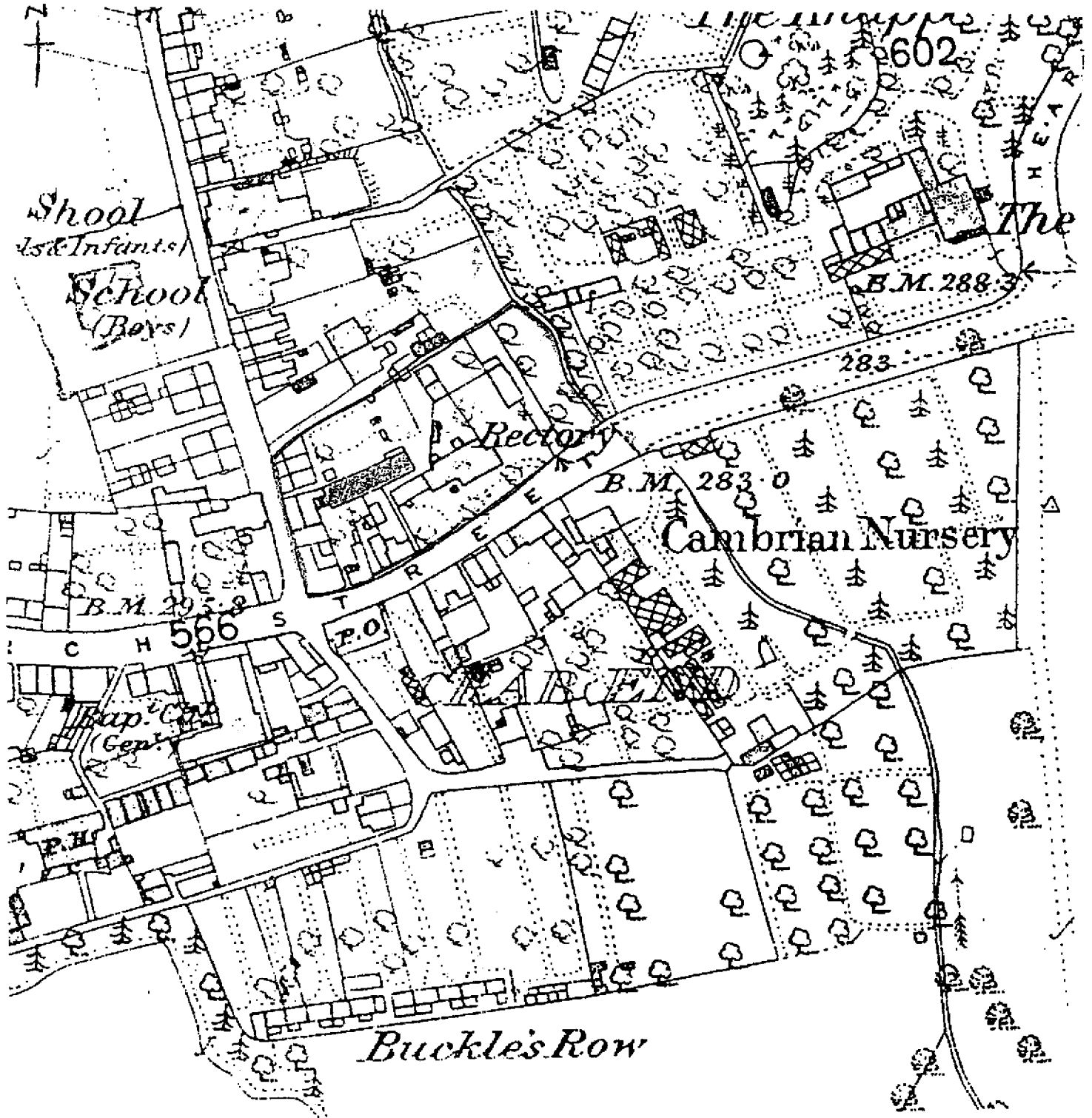
The twelve cottages on the north side of Church Street were:

| <u>Owner</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>g.e.r</u> | <u>Situation</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Richard Edwards | 2 cottages | £3 each | next to alley |
| William Wheeler | 2 cottages | £1.5.0 & £2.5.0 | Crab Stones |
| William Togwell | 1 cottage | £2.5.0 | 2 cottages shown on 1888 map behind Hearne villa, now one house |
| James Powell | 1 cottage | £2.5.0 | |
| Mary Spiers | 3 cottages | £2.5.0 & £1.5.0 & £2.10.0 | the 3 parts of the original house (E-W) |
| Execs of late James Agg Garner | 2 cottages | £3.10.0 each | the shop behind the pub. |

From OS Sheet XXV 12 enlarged - 1888

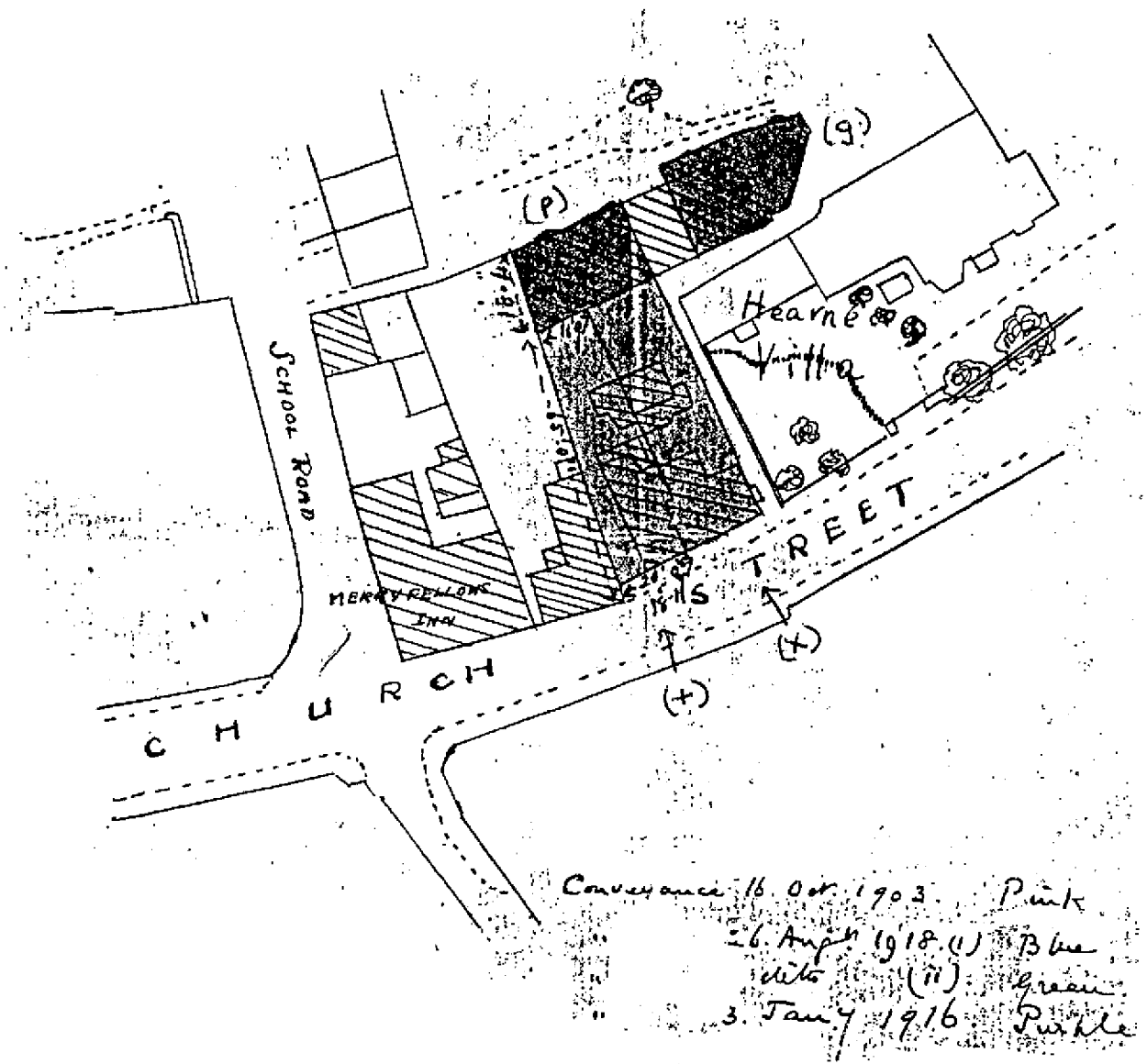
Original holding outlined and original house shaded.

The word "Rectory" is an error. Dundas himself owned and lived in Hearne Villa, it was the "Vicarage".



A schedule of deeds relating to some of the cottages now demolished has been deposited in Gloucestershire Record Office by the Stroud Brewery Company (D1815 acc 5015 box 3 bundle 133) Except for the 1858 Rate Book, later rate books and registers of electors, this is all the written evidence we have about them. The cottages are marked on the 1888 OS 25", and with the Schedule there are two plans based on this map, coloured to explain the division of the area:

Plan of property bought by Stroud Brewery Co. in 1938 - based on OS of 1888.



Coloured: Crab Stones - pink (+); plot by alley - blue (x); Crab End Cottage - purple (p); end cottage and land - green (g).

(1) THE MERRY FELLOW - 2 cottages 1858. The roof line of the Merry Fellow shows that this was at first two cottages. Samuel Hogg moved his beer house here from Cudnall before 1858 when the Rate Book describes them as beer house and cottage both owned and occupied by Samuel Hogg (Gross estimated rental £15 and £2.10.0)

(2) SHOP - 2 cottages 1858 late James Agg Gardner. To the east down Church Street was a cottage used as a shop. George Ryland remembered buying sweets there in his childhood; later it was part of the pub but used as the "jug and bottle" department, and from this period dated the ground glass window recently removed. Both the pub and the shop are brick built. They were not rough-cast till c1919-1920.

(3) CRAB END COTTAGE - Mary Spiers' in 1858. This was the larger section of the original house. Its schedule of deeds starts with "Bundle of Old Deeds and Documents" (sadly not preserved). The fact that this bundle went with Crab End Cottage indicates that this was considered the main holding. Schedule:- 9 August 1887 - Conveyance, James Cox to R.Wilson; 12 August 1887 - Mortgage by Wilson to the Building Society; 1 February 1897 - Further Mortgage; 2 December 1912 - conveyance by the Building Society to F.Wilson; 3 December 1912 - Mortgage by F.Wilson to the Society; 3 January 1916 - Conveyance, Frank Wilson to Miss S.E.Wood; 29 April 1932 - Assent, F.E.Wood to Miss A.M.Wood

So this was the property at Crab End for which Frank Wilson claimed a parliamentary vote in 1895. But when it was sold by him in 1916, the price was only £25, which indicates something about its condition then, and its lack of ground. The conveyance between Frank Wilson and Miss Susan Elizabeth Wood described the property as a "cottage tenement washhouse yard garden and premises at the back or rear of a cottage and premises fronting Church Street, bounded on south by premises then or formerly of E(dwin) Attwood, north and east by premises of Mr Togwell, west by premises formerly of John Bond." The occupier in 1916 had recently been Jesse Brooks.

This was the house that gained notoriety in 1924 when children shoved a lighted candle under the thatch to see what would happen! Luckily Charlton Kings Fire Brigade was passing (on their way back from the barn fire at East End) and saw the smoke. As Mr Frank Neather told me, they could boast of having dealt with two fires in one day. Crab End Cottage was demolished c1946.

(4) CRAB STONES - William Wheeler's in 1858. This was the name given to two cottages built on the western half of the front garden of Crab End cottage. The frontage was set back 5 feet where it adjoined the shop (2) and the corner was marked by a merestone. Between that property and the front cottage there was a narrow gate which gave access to the second cottage lying behind the first, quite invisible from the street. According to the plan the Crab Stones frontage was 18ft 11ins, including the gate. The front cottage was plastered and had a door and window on the ground floor, two windows above; all the windows were square and as small as possible. There was, I understand, one room up and one down.

Mrs Childs who lived at the Merry Fellow from 1946-1973 says that the cottage was home to an old man (Mr Brooks) who lived there alone. Some time in the 1950s the chimney fell straight down on to the house - it was a wide chimney and did a great deal of damage. When this happened the old man asked her to come in and look; then it was clear that the whole cottage was built of "white stones, huge things" i.e. large limestone blocks. Presumably this was why it had been named Crab Stones. Mrs Childs felt obliged to inform the Brewery Company who turned the old man out and demolished the building. The old man was removed to St Pauls (which he would regard as the Workhouse) and very shortly after he drowned himself in the pool at the tip at Leckhampton.

Mrs Childs' description suggests (1) that this cottage could have been built of re-used material. Stone building was uncommon in Charlton till the 19th century, though blocks such as she speaks of were often used as foundations for timber-framed houses (eg Joyce's next door). If so, the stones came from some old building being demolished, either here or in Cheltenham. Even the wide chimney could have been second-hand (like the stone over our kitchen grate at Glynrosa built in 1892, which turned out when the house was demolished to have 17th century fluting on its back edge); or (2) this cottage started as a detached brewhouse belonging to Crab End and that the old house was at one time a pub. A stone brewhouse would be safer than a timber-frame building and a large chimney and fireplace would be needed. Proximity to Church Street would be an advantage when hops and malt had to be delivered. If so the date could be 16-17th century. We have no record of Ale House Recognizances in Gloucestershire. The former brewhouse could have been converted into a dwelling to meet the demand for cottage property c1830.

Schedule:- 16 November 1871 - Conveyance, J.Bond to A.Peacey; 1902 - Abstract of Title; 12 March 1902 - Conveyance, A.Peacey to A.T.Attwood; 16 October 1903 - Conveyance, A.T.Attwood to Miss S.E.Wood; 29 April 1932 - Assent, F.E.Wood to Miss A.M.Wood.

The conveyance of 16 October 1903 was between Andrew Thomas Attwood of Lyefield Road West gardener and Susan Elizabeth Wood of Cheltenham. For £68 she purchased two cottages or tenements with garden ground in Crab Stones in Church Street, Charlton Kings - in length 65ft, width at bottom of the garden 20ft and at the top 11ft 9ins, bounded on north by premises then or late of Mr Hookham, east by premises then or late of Mr Wilson, and Mr Attwood, south by Church Street, west by premises then or late of the Stroud Brewery Co. The two tenants in 1903 were Mr Sallis and Mr Mitten. It would appear that Mr Hookham was the owner of Crab End Cottage before George or James Cox and after Mary Spier.

(5) TWO COTTAGES SITUATE IN CHURCH STREET AND CRAB END - Richard Edwards' in 1858. The first of these two cottages abutted on the east wall of Crab Stones. I don't remember seeing a door on the street, and the plan hints at a porch into the adjoining alley, between this property and the Hearne Villa properties (the alley is still there). Schedule:- 1871 - Abstract of title; 16 March 1871 - Conveyance, J.Chidgey jr to E.Attwood sr; 1883 - Abstract of Title; 7 July 1883 - Conveyance, Rev.C.L.Dundas to E.Attwood; 26 August 1918 - Conveyance, Attwood to Miss S.E.Wood.

Edwin Attwood had the grocer's shop with Post Office on the other side of Church Street. I expect Dundas when he was living at Hearne Villa lent money to Attwood on a mortgage which was repaid in 1883. Edwin Attwood senior died in 1915. The conveyance of 26 August 1918 between Willaim Attwood of Silverton, Charlton Kings grocer and Susan Elizabeth Wood recites the deed of 16 March 1871 which settled the cottages to use of Edwin Attwood the younger when of age. He became 21 on 2 April 1881 and died on 28 December 1889, leaving a will in which he left the property back to his father. Edwin Attwood's executors were his sons William Attwood, Ernest James Attwood and Arthur Lancelot Attwood (the last two did not act). So with the assent of the widow Jane Attwood, the property was sold for £70 as (i) a cottage yard and premises on the north side of Church Street, "bounded in front by Church Street, at back by the washhouse and premises now or formerly of George Cox, on east by road or passage leading out of Church Street, on west by premises now or formerly of John Bond, with right for the purchaser or occupants to go on to adjoining premises (at one time belonging to George Cox) at all times to fetch and carry water from the well and pump standing on such adjoining premises or from any other well or pump that may be placed in substitution thereof, the purchaser paying half the expense of keeping the well or pump in repair", (ii) all that piece of land at or near Crab End, bounded south and east by the walls of the buildings and gardens belonging to Hearne Villa, on the north in part by land formerly of C.L.Dundas held with the cottage erected thereon and in

other part by land then or formerly of Miss Mary Ann Jackson, west by the cottage and garden land then or formerly of the said Mary Ann Jackson.

The stipulation about the use of the well and pump confirms the prior existence and right of Crab End Cottage. The extra land must refer to the triangular piece on the end of the third section of the original house.

(6) 1938 Finally there is a schedule covering all the property sold by Miss A.M.Wood to the Stroud Brewery Co (3-5) 1 December 1938 - Conveyance, Miss A.M.Wood to Stroud Brewery Co Ltd; 30 November 1938 - Certificate of official search; 1938 - Abstract of title

(7-8) THE MIDDLE AND LOWER SECTION OF THE ORIGINAL HOUSE - Mary Spiers' in 1858. We have no schedule for these cottages because they were never bought by Miss Wood. The Rate Book shows that in 1858 Mary Spiers (who owned all three) lived herself in the smallest cottage. Mary Ann Jackson must have acquired the end one c1900 but we have no information. She was not one of the women allowed to vote in County and Parochial elections (but not for Parliament) in the 1895 list. By 1916 the middle cottage may have been empty, regarded as unfit for habitation, its site providing "washhouse yard and garden" for the top cottage.

(9) LINDA COTTAGE, 1 and 2 HEARNE VILLAS, and BACK COTTAGE The 1888 OS map shows a garden with three large trees on the land east of the alley. So the red brick house there must have been built c1890. John Henry Harden claimed a parliamentary vote in respect of it in 1895. On the same electoral register, William Henry Holloway claimed for 1 Heame Villas, William Henry Fry for 2 Heame Villas, George Sims for Heame Cottage, and Henry Robert Harris for a dwellinghouse which would appear to be the house at the top of the alley, behind Heame Villa, part of that property when Willis and Dundas in turn owned the main house. The coach-house, where Dundas kept parish property, was not converted into a dwelling until comparatively recently.

M.PAGET

5. PATRONAGE OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT IN CHARLTON KINGS

1996 was the centenary of the death of William Morris and major exhibitions were held to celebrate the life of this writer, craftsman and social reformer. Through his firm Morris, Marshall and Faulkner he stimulated an interest in handcrafted furnishings and exerted an influence on other talented artists, architects and craftsmen. Morris is credited with being the 'Prime Mover' of the Arts and Craft Movement which became centred on Gloucestershire at the end of the nineteenth century. Mary Greensted, in her book *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Cotswolds* explains the particular appeal of the area to members - years of decline had left it relatively untouched by the changes occurring elsewhere, so there was still a traditional approach to architecture and country crafts.

There were two groups of craftsmen - those based in Chipping Campden working in the Guild of Handicraft under the leadership of C.R.Ashbee, and those centred on the Sapperton area, in particular Ernest Gimson and the Barnsley brothers, Sidney and Ernest. Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum houses an important collection of the work produced by both these groups, some of which are pieces commissioned by Charlton Kings patrons.

Arthur Mitchell, of the Birmingham brewing firm Mitchell and Butlers, bought Glenfall in 1922. He set about enlarging it with Sidney Barnsley as his architect and furniture designer. Much of the furniture was made in the Gimson and Barnsleys' workshop under the

supervision of their foreman Peter Waals. After Gimson's death in 1919, Peter Waals set up his own workshop in Chalford and his ledger for the period 1919 to 1934 is in the Gloucestershire Record Office. (D2876) During the 1920s Waals was supplying furniture for some eminent architects including Charles Voysey and Sir Edwin Lutyens and his clients included the Biddulphs at Rodmarton Manor, W.A.Cadbury in Birmingham, A.J.Finburg of the Cotswold Gallery in Soho, and E.G.T.Liddell in Oxford. His work was being sent to Toronto, Geneva and Paris, as well as London and Glasgow. Perhaps his most prestigious commission was for two sets of bedroom furniture for Queen Mary's Dolls House in 1923.

Two entries in the ledger are of particular interest to us as they refer to items made for Glenfall, firstly in 1923/4 when they were supplied through Sidney Barnsley, and secondly in the period following Barnsley's death when there were several direct sales to Arthur Mitchell.

| 3. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--|-----|-------|
| Sidney H. Barnsley, Esq. Architect. | | | | | | |
| 1920 | Jan 20 | 51 ft cub. 1" oak board & odd ends | | | 36 | 4 3 |
| 1921 | Jan 4 | 4 special locks | | | 2 | 18 11 |
| 1922 | June | 10' top Cuban mahogany | | | 2 | 0 0 |
| 1923 | Jan 5 | ebony table | | | 33 | 10 0 |
| | June 1 | ebony box stand | | | 9 | 15 0 |
| 1923 | 7/6 | account Arthur Mitchell Esq. Cheltenham | | | | |
| | | oak chest | | | 9 | 10 0 |
| 1924 | | oak floor | | | 64 | 10 0 |
| | | Panelling & Bookcases | | | 460 | 0 0 |
| | | 2 locks & furniture | | | 3 | 17 6 |
| | | 4 electric light brackets | | | 5 | 0 0 |
| | | curtain hooks, fixed | | | 2 | 17 0 |
| | | | | | 536 | 4 6 |

Some of these pieces are still at Glenfall and those of us who were lucky enough to visit the house in 1996 will remember the oak floor, panelling and bookcases in the library which were bought in 1924. Other pieces, such as the mahogany dressing table and mirror bought in 1929, are illustrated in the Sale Catalogue of 1968. We are indebted to Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum for the following illustrations from the catalogue.

61

Arthur Mitchell Esq.

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|------|--|
| 1929 | | | | |
| Jan. | Overmantel in Smoking room | 35 | 00 | |
| | Door to telephone box in Hall | 21 | 00 | |
| April | Glazed bookcase; Tall boy, Music cupboard Chutts. special locks. | 112 | 00 | |
| June | Oak window seat in Music Room | 48 | 10 | |
| Aug. | Large glazed bookcase on Landing Panelling, window seat, fishing rod cupboard and bookselves in Hall | 116 | 00 | |
| | Walnut inlaid mantelpiece in bedroom | 17 | 15 0 | |
| Sept. | Mahogany Dressing table & mirror | 130 | 00 | |
| | Oak Ligar Cabinet | 40 | 00 | |
| | Chutts' Locks. | 13 | 18 0 | |
| | | 660 | 13 0 | |
| 1930 | | | | |
| | Oak Radiator casing in Hall | 4 | 18 0 | |
| | High-back stick stand | 10 | 10 0 | |
| | Repairs to old furniture | 21 | 10 0 | |
| | Large walnut wardrobe in bed | 128 | 50 | |
| | Umbrella Stand in Hall | 7 | 15 0 | |
| | Lining Ligar Cabinet with asbestos | 4 | 10 0 | |
| | | 177 | 3 0 | |
| 1931 | | | | |
| April | 4 chairs & 1 arm chair in walnut & ebony circular table £13- sitting table £13- in walnut | 47 | 10 0 | |
| | Alteration to mahogany chest of drawers repairs | 26 | 00 | |
| | | 17 | 18 0 | |
| | | 3 | 5 0 | |
| | | 94 | 13 0 | |
| Aug. | Oak Clock case " " " " " " " " " " " " | 58 | 10 0 | |



SALE No. 1968

Price 2/- each

"GLENFALL HOUSE"

CHARLTON KINGS
CHELTENHAM, GLOS.

CATALOGUE

of
**A Unique Collection of Individually Commissioned
Fine Quality Furniture**

Designed and made by the Cotswald Craftsmen
ERNEST GIMSON, PETER WAALS AND EDWARD BARNSELY

and including some items previously exhibited at the Royal Academy of Arts
Together with numerous other useful and valuable items of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND EFFECTS

Including: China and Glass; Silver and Plated Goods; Pictures and Prints; Fine Quality Bedroom and Reception Furnishings; Curtains and Carpets; Household Linen and Blankets, etc., etc. Also a large quantity of Sporting and other equipment, including Fishing Rods and Tackle; Riding Boots; Saddles; Rowing Machine; Ice and Roller Skates and a useful and interesting collection of OUTDOOR EFFECTS including a Waggonette and a Turret Clock by Peter Clare of Manchester.

ALMOST 700 LOTS IN ALL
which

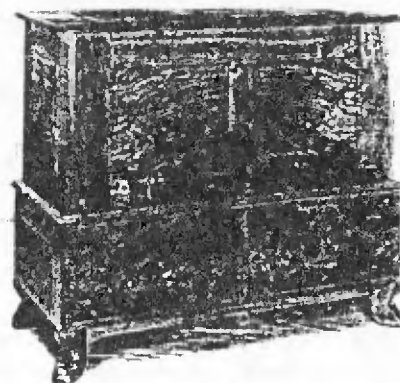
YOUNG & GILLING

(J. T. Wilford, Chartered Surveyor. J. E. Tregon, Associate Valuers (Institute))

of 3, CRESCENT TERRACE, CHELTENHAM, GLOS.
TELEPHONE CHELTENHAM 3133 - TRUNK DIAL DCH 2

have been favoured with instructions from H. A. L. V. Mitchell, Esq.
to offer FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION upon the Premises
on **WEDNESDAY** and **THURSDAY**, 24th and 25th **NOVEMBER, 1965**
commencing at 10.30 a.m. precisely each day.

On View **Monday** and **Tuesday**, 22nd and 23rd **November, 1965**
from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.



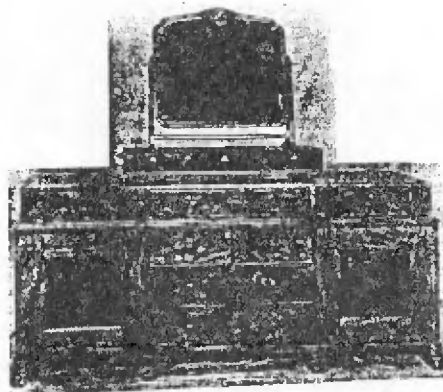
Lot 600

- 600 A craftsman made walnut coffer on stand with 2 drawers to the underpart, raised panelled front and lid, 4' 2" wide. Made by Peter Waals. (See illustration)
- 601 Modern English walnut coffee table, 18" diameter
- 602 **Circular Walnut Table** on 4 square supports with understretchers, 3' 7" diameter. Made by Peter Waals. (See illustration)
- 603 Walnut side table with 2 drawers and plate glass top, 3' x 1' 10". Made by Peter Waals
- 604 Nest of 3 faded mahogany occasional tables by Peter Waals
- 605 Mahogany bracket clock with brass carrying handle to arched silvered dial, on bronze feet, by Dent & Co. of Cockspur Street, London, chiming on ten bells Westminster chimes
- 606 **Whittington and Westminster chiming grandfather clock** in oak panelled case. Movement by W. E. Evans of Birmingham, with moon phases; date; silent or strike, 7' 6" high. Case made by Peter Waals
- 607 Two-tier walnut occasional table on four legs with understretchers, 2' 6" diameter. Made by Peter Waals
- 608 Light oak double radiator grill and shelf by Edward Barnsley, 4' 6" x 2' 2" including frame and shelf
- 609 **Oval oak double gate-leg dining table** with octagonal legs, 5' 6" long x 4' 5" when open. Made by Peter Waals. (See illustration)

LIBRARY

- 590 Two pairs of lined rust velvet casement curtains with matching pelmet as hung to bay window
- 591 Two pairs of ditto as hung to both fixed casement windows
- 592 A larger pair of lined velvet curtains with long pelmet above as hung to French windows
- 593 Adjustable reading table in English walnut made by Peter Waals
- 594 A fine quality break-front bookcase in light oak, the upper part with glazed multi-panelled doors; lower part raised panelled doors enclosing cupboards, 12' long and 7' 2" high, made by Peter Waals
- 595 Dressing table in English walnut by Peter Waals, fitted 3 drawers, 3' 6"
- 596 A fine quality English walnut sectional wall bookcase by Peter Waals, the upper part glazed with multi-panelled doors; lower part raised panelled doors enclosing cupboards, 14' 3" long and 7' 3" high
- 597 Light oak thermostatically controlled cigar cabinet on stand, upper part enclosed by 2 cupboard doors, lower part 2 drawers, made by Peter Waals, 3' 3"
- 598 A very fine faded mahogany dressing table in two parts, 3 drawers to upper part, 2 short and 2 long to centre of lower with 2 cupboards to each side and brass drop handles, 6' 6" wide, 3' high, made by Peter Waals and exhibited at R.A. (See illustration)
- 599 Shaped toilet mirror en suite with above with bevelled plate glass, 3 drawers under with brass drop handles, 3' 3" wide, 2' 8" high. Made by Peter Waals and exhibited at R.A. (See illustration)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNITURE MADE BY PETER WAALS



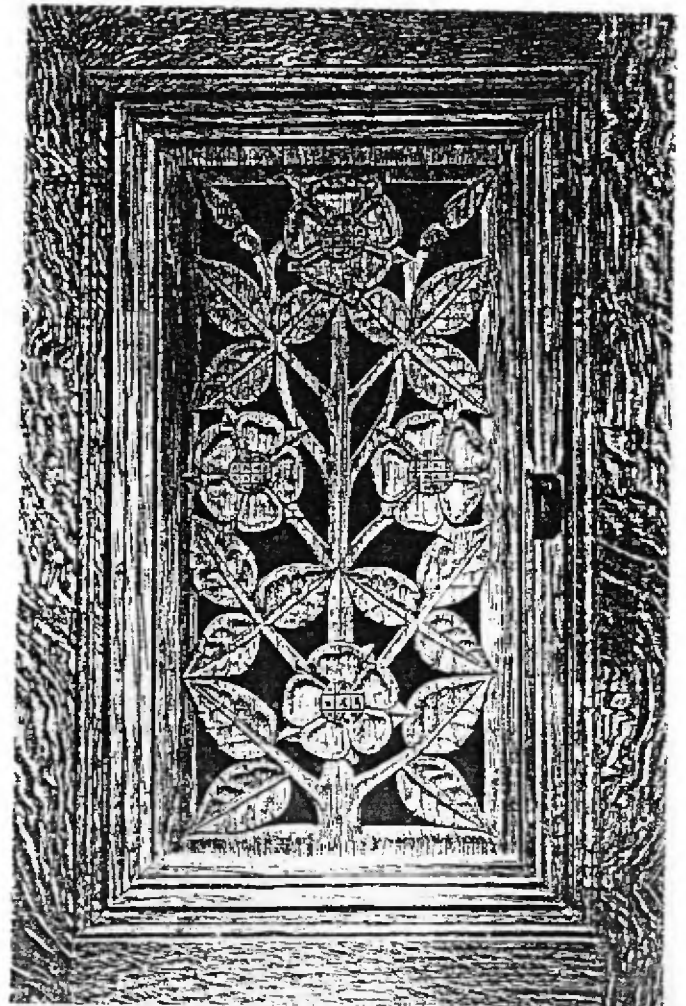
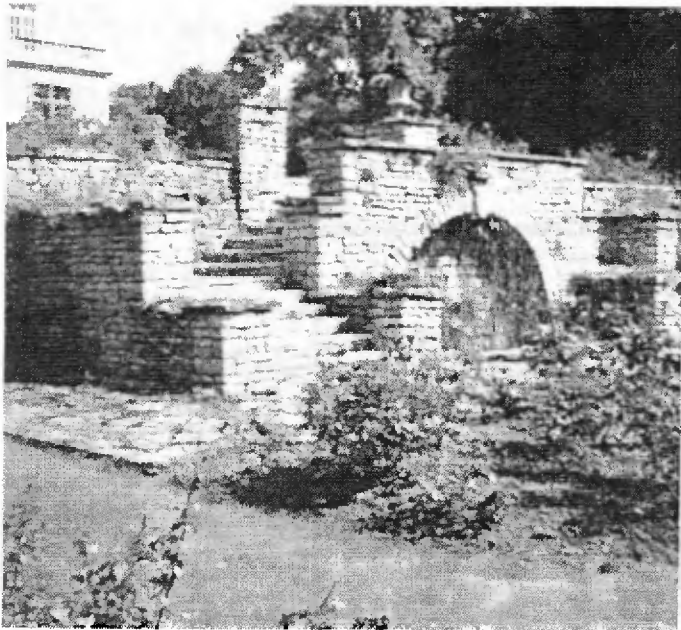
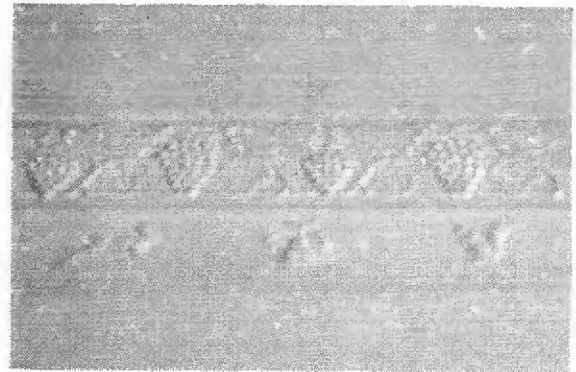
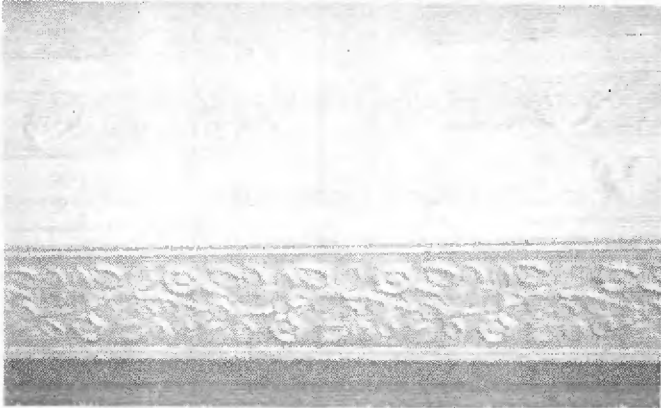
Lot 599

Lot 598

After the death of Sidney Bamsley in 1926, much of his work was taken over by his son-in-law, Norman Jewson. His work is also to be seen at Glenfall, in the decorative plasterwork in the library, a skill he learnt from Ernest Gimson.

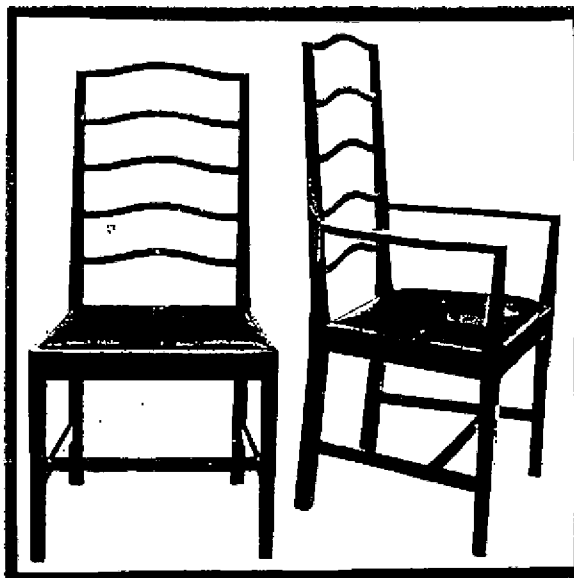
There is a longcase clock in the Museum collection with side panels designed by Jewson, which is the 'oak clock case' supplied by Waals for Glenfall in 1931, and no. 606 in the 1965 sales catalogue.

Jewson is also believed to have been involved in the design of the garden at Glenfall. The natural stone feature shown below is typical of his work.



Another Charlton Kings name appearing in Peter Waals' ledger is Mrs M.Edge, who was buying furniture for her house South Hayes in Sandy Lane Road in 1923 and '24. She bought six oak chairs from Waals and a dining table and sideboard from Sidney Barnsley. These pieces are all on display in the Museum. The table, known as a hayrake-stretcher table, is of particular importance as it is an example of the way members of the Arts and Crafts Movement were influenced by the design of local agricultural implements and waggons. Details of its construction can be seen on page 17.

| | | | | |
|-------|----|---------------------------------------|----|-----|
| 1923 | | <u>M^{rs} E. A. Norman.</u> | | |
| April | 16 | four oak chairs. | 24 | 0 0 |
| Nov. | 6 | bureau in walnut | 48 | 0 0 |
| 1923. | | <u>M^{rs} M. Edge.</u> | | |
| March | 21 | 6 oak chairs. | 36 | 0 0 |
| 1926 | | <u>Chalford Parish Church.</u> | | |
| June | | Oak railing on Organ Gallery. | 95 | 0 0 |
| 1927 | | <u>Paneling at west side of Organ</u> | 27 | 0 0 |



SAPPERTON, CIRENCESTER.

SIDNEY H. BARNLEY.

Mrs. Edge.

To Sidney H. Barnley

£. s. d.

To English Oak Dining Table. 17. 10. 0

Do Sideboard. 30. 0. 0

Delivering to

Charlton Kings. 15. 0

£48. 5. 0

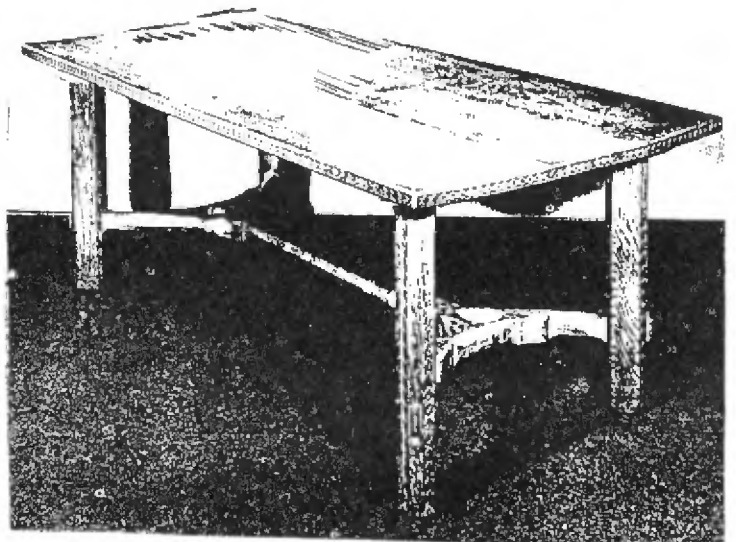
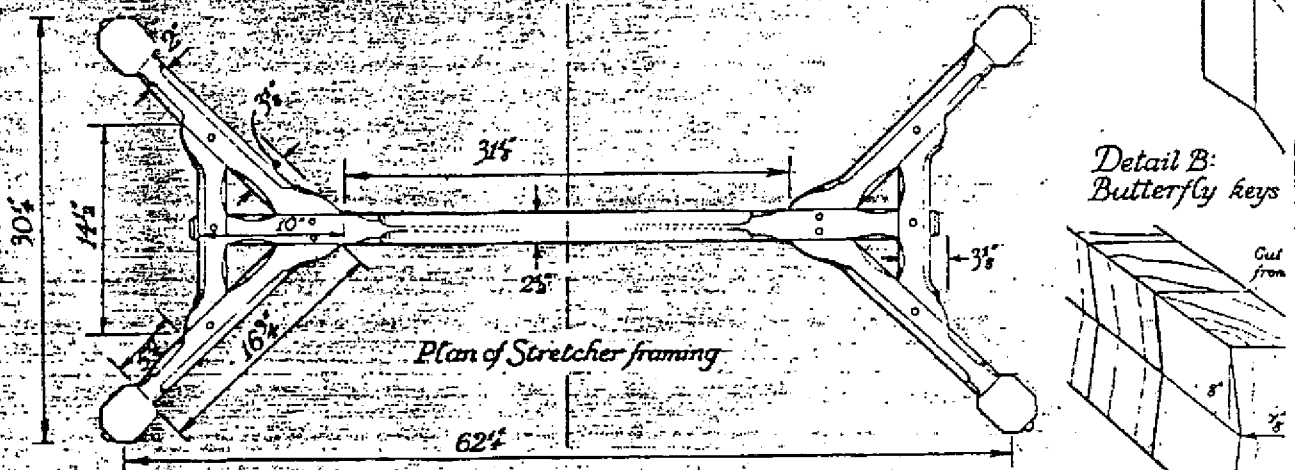
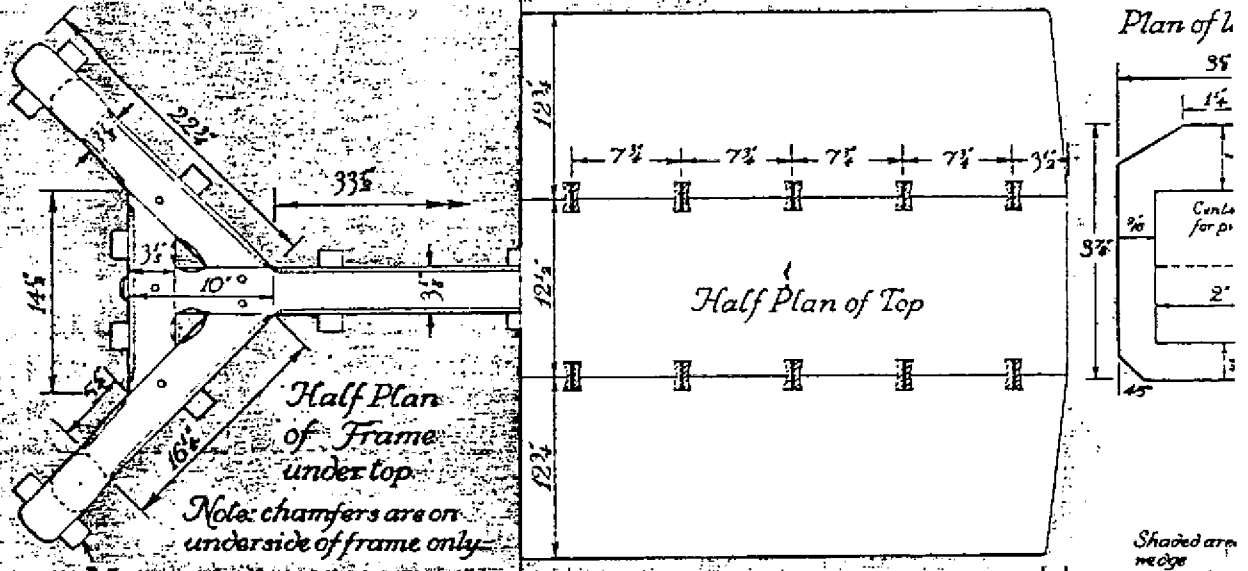
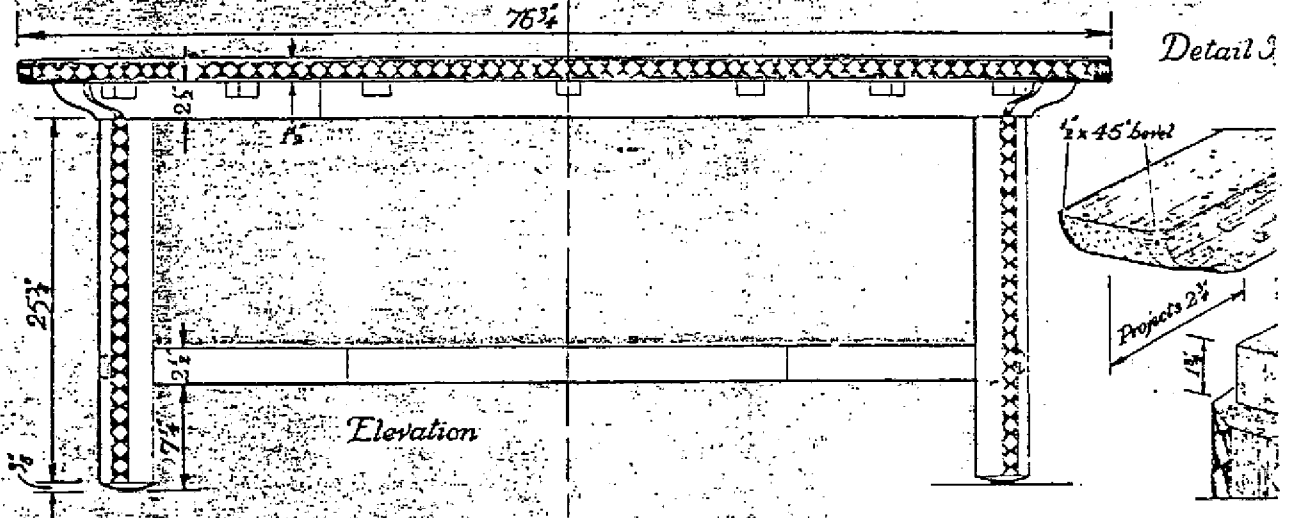
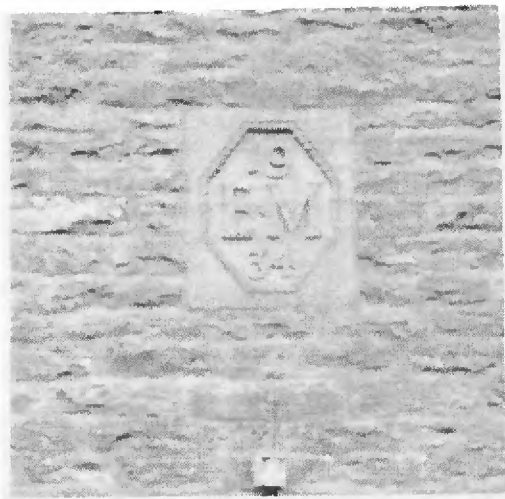
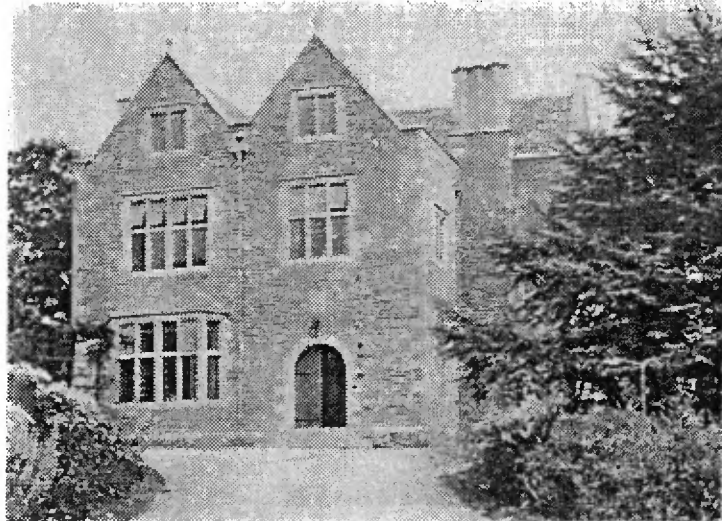


Fig. 1. Hayrake-stretcher table

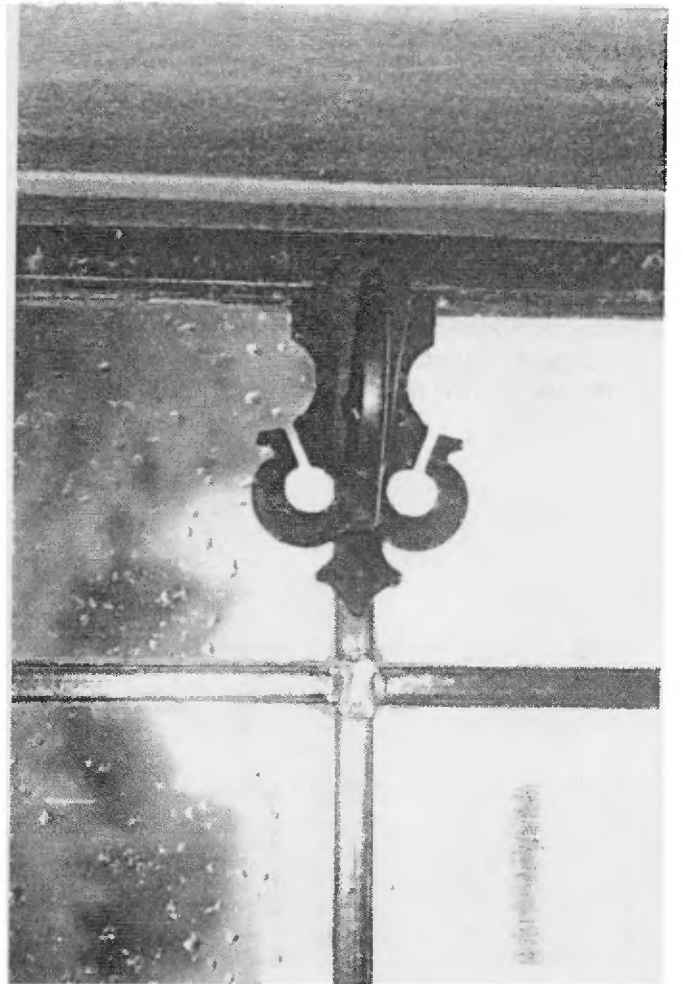


Our third Charlton Kings patron was Ewan Mews of Oakfield in Ashley Road. David O'Connor, in his book *Battledown People 1859 - 1939*, tells us that Mews on buying the property in 1933 employed the architect Norman Jewson to restore and rebuild it in the style of a Cotswold manor house. Jewson had by then built up a reputation for restoring old houses and building new ones in the vernacular style. Among a collection of photographs taken by Jewson and handed in to the Record Office in 1973 is one of Oakfield. (D2909/1/99).

My 1996 photographs shows the details of the stone over the front door, and an example of Jewson's characteristic exterior leadwork decorated in a naturalistic style similar to that on his interior plasterwork.



I am very grateful to the present owners of Oakfield for allowing me to take these photographs, together with ones of the beautiful wood panelling in the entrance hall and the fine iron door and window furniture. This ironwork may be that of Norman Bucknell, a son of Alfred Bucknell one of the early members of the Sapperton group, who is known to have worked in close collaboration with Jewson at this period.



These three clients, Mitchell, Edge and Mews were commissioning work in the 1920s and '30s. By this time the 'social revolution' aspect of the Movement had died away. Mary Greensted quotes Ashbee as writing: 'We have made of a great social movement a narrow and tiresome little aristocracy working with great skill for the very rich.' The standard of workmanship remained of the highest quality, but this fact meant that only the wealthy could afford it. At the same time its simplicity of style limited its appeal to those who were artistically inclined. Does this description fit our Charlton Kings examples? Ewen Mews who employed Jewson to change the look of his wife's house Oakfield, seems to have been more interested in creating the look of a manor house to suit his 'country squire' lifestyle. But it is known that Arthur Mitchell had wanted to be an artist but been obliged to go into the family brewing business because of the death of his brothers. The Edge family were settling in this area after being abroad and needing to furnish their new home. Mrs Edge is reported as having told her family that she was buying the antiques of the future. How right she was! It would be interesting to know if the Mrs E.A. Norman appearing in Waals' ledger on the same page as Mrs Edge was a member of the Norman family mentioned in *Bulletin 33* p3 as being "a dealer in Fine Arts".

So far I have not found any examples of Charlton Kings patrons for the workers based at Chipping Campden. David Verey in his introduction to *The Buildings of England - Gloucestershire* refers to George Hart having made silver for a great many Gloucestershire churches, and he includes Charlton Kings among them. Can anybody enlarge on this or any other piece from Chipping Campden?

JANE SALE

6. THE BURNS FAMILY MEMORIAL IN CHARLTON KINGS

An account by Tina Pulford explaining the Burns family's link with Cheltenham will be found in the Gloucestershire Community Council's *Local History Bulletin* 43, Spring 1981 pp 12-16; and I am very grateful to Miss M.E. Meredith and Mrs Anne Foster for drawing my attention to it. A note on this subject is appropriate after the 1996 celebrations of the poet's bicentenary.

Robert Burns had nine children. His two younger sons settled in Cheltenham on 16 May 1846 after careers in India. Both had been educated at Dumfries Grammar School and Christs' Hospital, London; and were appointed to cadetships in the East India Company in 1811. William Nichol Burns served in the 7th Madras Infantry Regiment, ending his career as Lieut-Colonel. He married but had no children. James Glencairn Burns went into the 15th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry and later was appointed Judge and Collector in Cahor, Eastern Bengal, retiring from the E.I.C. as major. He married twice and one daughter from each marriage survived.

The two brothers settled in Berkeley Street and took a full part in Cheltenham life. As was normal, they were promoted in 1855, William becoming full Colonel and James a Lieut-Colonel. With age James suffered much from lumbago and had to use a bath chair; he died on 25 November 1865 aged 71. William died in 1872 aged 81 and was buried in the family mausoleum in Dumfries.

Meanwhile, James' elder daughter Sarah, born 1821, married at Cheltenham Parish Church in 1847 Dr Berkeley Westropp Hutchison or Hutchinson. In 1852 they emigrated to Australia, losing during the voyage their three children. Of the children born in Australia, four survived. Sarah returned to Cheltenham about 1865 with three of her children to join her half sister Annie who had not married. The sisters continued to live together and c 1902-3 moved to 7 (now 47) Pittville Lawn. This move brought them into All Saints' Parish and All Saints'

church had no burying ground. If they did not want to be buried in the Cemetery, they had to buy a grave in some other churchyard and they chose St.Mary's in Charlton Kings. Sarah died 12 July 1909 aged 87. Her daughter Margaret Burns Hutchinson died on 15 December 1917 aged 57; and Annie Burns (Sarah's half sister) died 10 May 1925 aged 94 - she had lived in Cheltenham nearly 80 years. Funeral services for Margaret and Annie were held at All Saints.

7. THE GREVILL PEDIGREE - CORRECTIONS TO BULLETIN 8

Mr. E.F.Grivvell of Crawley has sent us a great deal of information about the Grevill family from which he is descended. The spelling Grivell or Grivvell was sometimes used in the early period and was adopted by his branch of the family when his great-great-great grandfather was baptised at Old Sodbury in 1835. As the full tree is far too long for publication, I have taken from it information which corrects what we published in 1982 in *Bulletin 8*. These entries, for which Mr Grivvell is solely responsible, are marked EG. Since 1982, Eric Armitage's adjustment of dates in *Parish Register I* has helped to correct other statements. My corrections are marked MP.

(1) You state in your *Bulletin 8* page 9 that Thomas Grevill alias Cokesey sold his estates to his third cousin John, descendant of the original William's brother Ludovic. I do not feel this is correct as Ludovic was William's son, not his brother. The John that inherited the estates was John, son of Ralph Grevill, son of William, son of Ludovic. This would make him his second cousin once removed. EG

(2) John of Milcote who inherited from Thomas Grevill alias Cokesey had two sons Edward and Robert and four daughters Elizabeth, Agnes, Alice and Mary. Elizabeth (not Agnes) married Sir Edmund Tame, and Agnes married Thomas Nevell, according to the tree in the *History of Warwickshire*. EG

(3) One snippet of information may clear up another item in your *Bulletin* as to the issue of Giles Grevill of Rushburrow/Lasborough. It seems that William bought the manor from Walter Brown in 1385, it passed to John in 1425, after his death in 1444 it went to his widow Joyce who then married Walter Beauchamp and to his son John. He made a joint lease in 1477 with his son Thomas Grevill alias Cokesey who died in 1497. He was succeeded, as we now know, by his nephew John Greville of Milcote. In 1502 John settled the manor in fee on his cousin Giles Greville of Wick near Pershore, Wores. He died in 1528 when it passed to his widow Ann; she then married Sir Adrian Fortescue. His right to hold the manor was forcibly contested in 1530 by the only heir and daughter Elizabeth and her husband William Neville, but in 1532 they sold their reversionary right to him. So from this it would seem that Giles had only the one daughter and no sons. I found this information in the Longtree Hundred under Westonbirt with Lasborough (p 287). EG

(4) Page 10, Robert Grevill who married Margaret Arle was buried at Charlton Kings, as he desired in his will of 7 February 1548/9 (GRO 1548/76) - the burial was on 8 February 1548/9 - which confirms the redating of the parish register at this point. MP

Page 11 - Francis Grevill is called 'esq' at the time of the Chantry enquiry held 5 July 1548 (Hockaday), indicating that he already held property, though not his father's. MP

(5) *The Visitation of Warwickshire* (p 143) shows Francis Grevill of Charlton Kings (who married Mary Rainsford) as having four sons, Giles, Edward, John and Edmond. Giles was the heir. I believe there was a fifth son William, who married Ann Love (*Bulletin 8* p 12). This would fit better with known dates. EG

(6) Giles, son of Francis and Mary - pages 12-13. I am not sure of Francis being the son of this Giles, as his birth or christening is three years before his father's marriage to Dorothy Freeman in 1561. EG

As Mr Grivvell points out, the *Visitation of Gloucestershire* (which we followed in *Bulletin 8*) disagrees with the *Visitation of Warwickshire* as to the offspring of this couple. Certainly if the marriage of Giles and Dorothy occurred in 1561, their eldest son and heir cannot have been born in 1558 (*V.Glos.*). The parish register has Phrances daughter of Giles Grivell gentleman being buried on 1 January 1558/9; but this Giles could be the Giles Grevill senior of Charlton fl 1557. According to the register, Giles and Dorothy had three daughters, Dorothy (bp 19 April 1562), Joane (bp 5 May 1563), and Margaret (bp 14 June 1567, bur 24 Sept 1574), followed by Gyles (bp 4 October 1568), William (bp 3 May and bur 16 May 1570), Edward (bp 18 Feb 1572/3) and John (bur 13 Oct 1574). I was wrong, therefore, in suggesting that this William could have married Ann Moore. But the *Visitation of Warwickshire* must be equally wrong in giving the offspring of Giles and Dorothy as William, Robert (of Cubberley), a daughter who married Richard Goderich, Giles, Edward, and Francis who married Mary Goddard. William is said to have had a son and heir Giles.

So, on page 12 item 10, delete lines 4-9 and substitute the entries as given in the parish register. Delete the whole entry for Francis Grevill, supposed by the *Visitation of Gloucestershire* to be the heir who inherited in 1584 on the death of Giles Grivell esq. buried 28 February 1583/4. The Cheltenham court books (GRO D855) give Giles as a Bafford resiant [i.e. resident] and free tenant by 1607 (M 8 ff 1,2) and 1613 (M8 f 114v). He was in trouble for keeping sheep against the order in Knavenhill field in 1616 (M9 p20), and held the manor of Ashley and other property in 1617 according to Norden's survey of Cheltenham manor. Court books and parish registers are agreed therefore, so please amend *Bulletin 36* page 9 also. MP

(6) Page 13 item 12 - William Grevill married Ann Moore - delete the first three lines. I am still not sure how he fits in and Mr Grivvell's suggestion may well be right. William and his wife Ann lived at the Nether House in East End (which was family property at the time of John Grevill the elder). This seems to have been freehold, but the bulk of the land going with it had been "Rogeresland" and was customary. MP

(7) Page 13 item 14 - Giles Grevill married Sarah Payne - some of their children were baptised here. Francis was baptised 31 December 1616, Richard bp 24 October 1619, and Edward bp 17 February 1621/2. But these were the middle children of the family, not the two first sons and not the final daughter Frances. So delete item 14 lines 2-4 and add information from register. MP

(8) Page 15 item 18 - Giles Grevill (died January 1691/2) married Jane Lee - the daughter baptised on 16 December 1683 was Catherine, not Hester. But there was a daughter Hester, for the court book records a surrender by Giles Greville gentleman to use of his daughter Hester presented in court 24 April 1693. (D 855 M12 pp 80-1) MP

(9) Page 14 item 16 - Francis Grevill - third son of Giles and Sarah. I believe this Francis may have married twice; first wife not known by whom he had Sarah 1638 and Giles 1640; then he married Elizabeth Coates 6 July 1642 and had Francis, William and Elinor. EG

It is clear that more work will have to be done yet before we are able to work out a totally accurate Grevill pedigree.

E.F.GRIVVELL and M.PAGET

8. SAPERCOMBE OR SAPPERCOMBE - THE VALLEY OF THE SOAP MAKERS

In *Bulletin 34* pp 21-2, I referred to the confusion over the name Sappercombe, which has been applied both to the 1994 Sappercombe Farm and to the farm now called Ashgrove. The tithe map in 1848 gave the name Sapercombe to two fields by Ashgrove, 215 adjoining Hither Strouds/Holder's field and 220 next to the farm. So it may well be that the soap makers settlement which gave us the name was below Ashgrove where water was then available for the process of making lye. The cutting of the railway interfered with this, but older Charltonians will remember that the fields by the level crossing and the land by the 'Toad pond' were always wet and muddy.

Our Sappercombe Farm may originally have been called Aucott, Awcott or Hawcutt - the name is found by 1692 - which could mean 'white cottage'. Then it stood on Strowde Lane (see *Bulletin 32*). But when access from Sappercombe Lane was substituted it picked up the new name; this may have been about the time the house was rebuilt. When in *Bulletin 34* I promised a fuller account of this building, I did not anticipate that it would shortly be demolished to be replaced by six dwellings. But such has been its fate.

In 1848 Sappercombe belonged to Conway Whithorne Lovesy and was occupied by Charles Yeend with 44.3.9 acres. In his will Lovesy left it to his son Samuel Whithorne Lovesy and I have not found when he sold it. But by the 1882 Rate book (GRO D3 510/1) the owner was Charles W. Lawrence and the occupier Joseph Pates, though with an acreage reduced to 37.1.38. There are no title deeds before 1900. But by 1914, according to the Rate book (GRO DA 3 510/6), Sappercombe was no longer a separate unit - House and Bull Butts (1.0.4) belonged to Joseph Henderson who owned East End Farm, and were let to Richard Boroughs the East End tenant. The rest of the land was now attached to Little Herberts.

Mr and Mrs Harding allowed me to see over the house on 3 March 1994 and afterwards Mr John Harding drew me a plan showing the lay-out before 1960 and since; and wrote the following notes:-

Age - thought to have been built about 1700 according to previous owners.

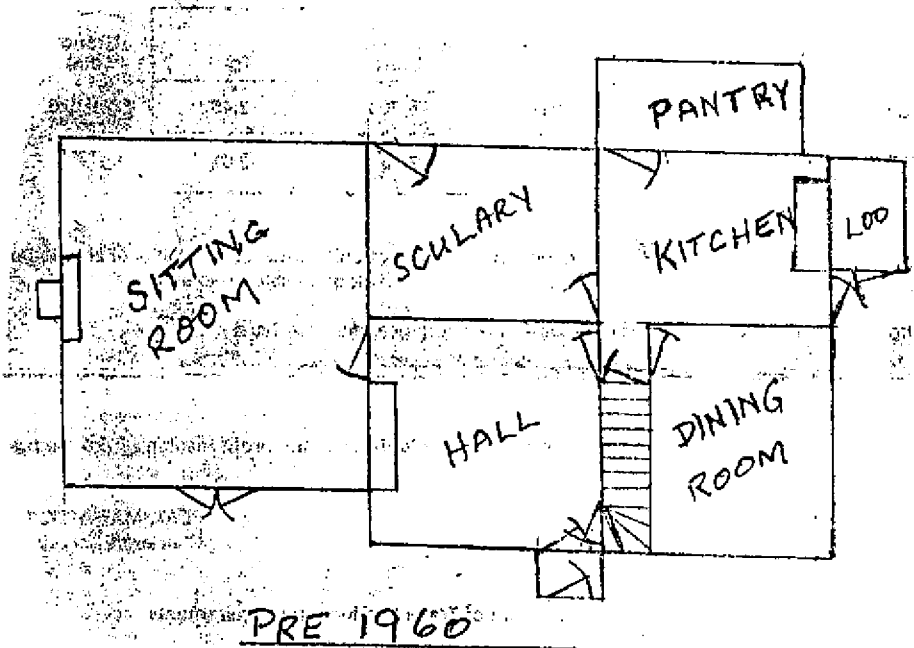
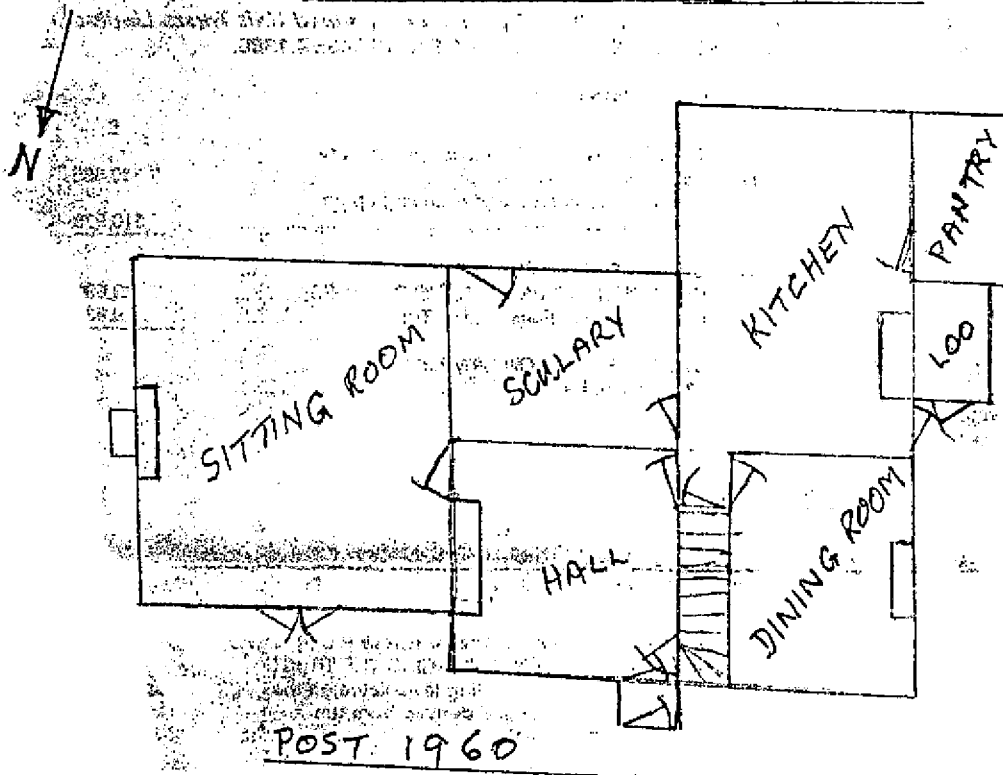
Access - up Sappercombe Lane until about 1964 when Beeches Road was continued to form Beeches End, Maple Drive etc.

Ownership - the Hardings moved in December 1956 having purchased it from Mrs Burne-Thompson, who purchased from Reginald Rowe.

Construction - originally two up and two down, i.e. kitchen and sitting room downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. Later kitchens and large larder built on to the back with another bedroom and bathroom above, but continuing the sloping roof line to give very low ceilings i.e. 6' headroom in the kitchens and 6'6" sloping down to about 5' in the bathroom and bedroom. Brick and lime mortar walls and slate tiles roof. Original roof timbers were of elm, which after c 250 years were as hard as iron, where not rotten.

Water supply - from a shallow well, about 12' deep, under the kitchen floor. Water raised originally by a hand pump, then a semi-rotary pump, then an electric pump which fills a 100 gallon tank (originally over the stairs). When we first moved in, this water was tested by Charlton Kings Urban District Council who reported back that it was of spa quality. After the dumping of refuse on the old railway line, the water was no longer fit for drinking but we continued to do so and eventually fitted on an Ultra Violet purifier which seems to do the necessary. The water is very much softer than mains water, though slightly salty, and tastes a lot nicer than Cheltenham water.

SAPPER COMBE COTTAGE



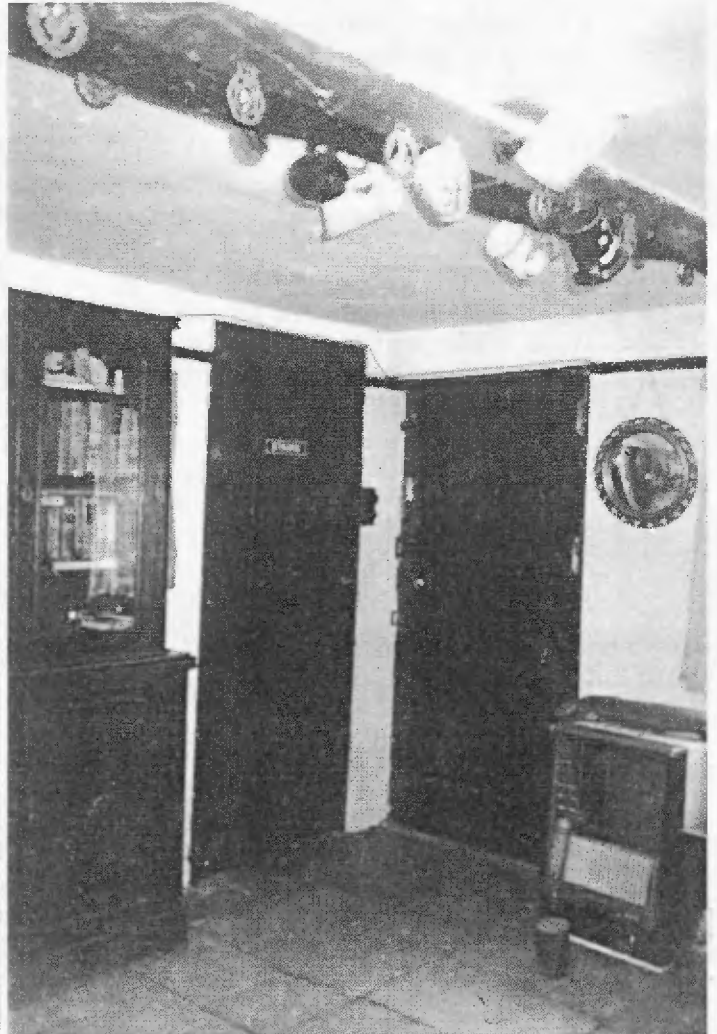
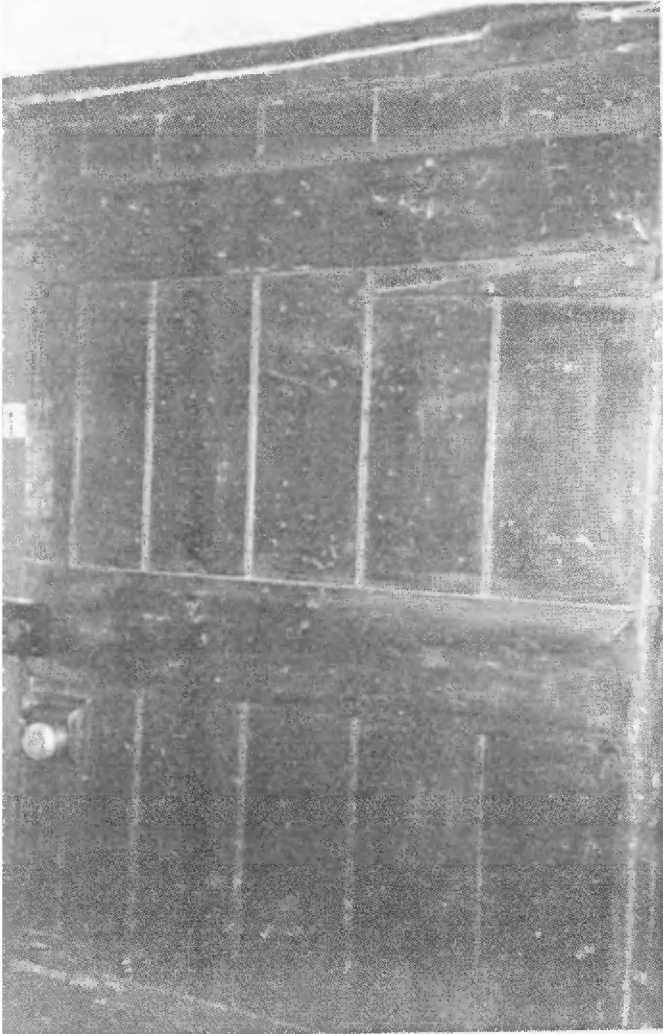
Alterations - in the Burns-Thompson's time, a large sitting room with bedroom above was added. In c 1970 the roof ridge and back part of the roof was raised, and also the kitchen ceiling, giving regulation 7'6" ceiling heights in the kitchen, bathroom and back bedroom, and at the same time the large pantry was demolished so that we could have a window in the kitchen and a smaller pantry built on to the end wall of the house.

To this description I can only add from my notes:- The front door (painted brown inside) could date from the building of the house or any time between then and c 1850. It opened into a square hall with a large chimney breast on the left hand side; originally this was the kitchen. The Hardings told me that a sweep commented on the size of the chimney, so this may be 18th century. It used within living memory to contain a range. The floor was stone. The beams, both here and in the next room, were of fair size and again may have been part of the c 1700 building. The dining room floor was made of good planks but probably not pre 19th century. The staircase was modern, so were the window frames.

Exterior



Photographs on the next page show the chimney breast, the stone floor and ceiling beam, and the inside of the front door.



JOHN HARDING and M.PAGET

9. MORE RECOLLECTIONS OF MY YOUNG DAYS - (see *Bulletin 32*)

I was born in 1908. One day at school, Charlie Hoddy came in with hands and feet frozen, no stockings or socks. Miss Higgins gave him 2s and sent him to Miss Horne's [a haberdashery shop at Church Street] to buy himself a pair of long stockings, such as boys wore then, that came right up over his knees and were kept up with garters.

I used to be sent to Franklins [at London Road] for meat and you paid the girl in a cubby hole at the back. The Co-op butchery was going then, a Mr Theyre ran it, a big fat man. That addition to the original Co-op grocery might have been built about 1910, I think. Next door to it was Mr Bond's the Post office [now the chemists]

My father and I walked up to Charlie Randall's farm at Dowdeswell - it seemed a long way! My father was taken into the barn to have a drink of cider - Randall had three casks which he called Faith, Hope and Charity! A little later, Randall cut a lot of Dowdeswell Wood; my father bought the timber and we boys had to saw it up and take it round on a handcart, selling the logs.

One of my brothers was killed in 1917 and is buried at Poperinguey. I remember at The General Hospital, there were balconies with beds for wounded soldiers all along the east side [where the Eye, Ear and Throat block is now]

The Sunday School treats were the big event of the summer - they'd have two bands, one in front and one behind. Neale used to go round to the farmers to borrow carts for the little children.

In Horsefair Street, between the building which is now the vet's and what has been the Bottle shop, there used to be two cottages, set back, with tiny gardens in front. I remember seeing a man in a bed outside his front door - probably a TB case. Nothing much they could do for them then.

When electricity came to Charlton Kings, everyone was asked if they wanted it - my parents lived in Croft road and they were asked. The Gas Company retaliated by offering free gas stoves and quite good stoves too - till then most people had cooked on ranges. [That could have been in 1922]

F.TURNER

10. MEMORIES OF SCHOOL

I wish I had a better memory. In one of the *Bulletins* George Ryland made a point that names were of secondary importance to the local historian only to dates - or was it the other way round? Whatever he said, the fact remains that I have a poor memory for both. As a result, I have only fragmentary and vague glimpses of the past.

I think that in the '30s we must have gone to school when we were three or four years old. My earliest memory is of the mistress getting out the beds so that we could have an afternoon nap. "Beds" is a bit misleading. They were lengths of canvas, divided into child-size widths by poles and somehow lifted off the floor. I have another very vivid picture of me, playing with some plasticine on a lino-type board. I had rolled it into a long length and decided it was a watersnake. I had no water handy, so I carefully dribbled some spittle on the board. I received a mild smack on the back of my hand for being naughty.

When I grew up and was about six, still in infants' school, I won the first prize I can remember: a Waterman fountain pen. I can still see the teacher - I think of her as Mrs Williams - carefully showing me how to fill it from her special bottle and telling me never to fill it from the mud which masqueraded as ink in the inkwells, though that is not the way she put it.

Teaching methods, in both the infants' and junior schools, were very formal, contrasted with today, though as I remember it, the formality grew less as the day progressed. We sat at desks in lines; there was much sitting up straight with arms folded, together with sticking out of chests when the teacher was looking for a well-behaved child to do some job.

Every day started with assembly followed by scripture. It was in scripture lessons we became familiar with the language of King James' Bible, a language which is becoming a closed book to so many children today. Scripture was always followed by arithmetic, with much chanting of tables. I used to find that great fun, possibly because I found them easy to learn. I'm not sure that I realised that multiplication is merely a form of addition, but knowledge and use of tables were regarded as more important than understanding, and when one sees today's children using calculators to multiply 8 by 7 and happily putting down the wrong answer because they pressed the wrong key, I for one believe tables are useful.

After arithmetic came break, and with it, free milk. This came in 1/3 pint bottles capped by a circle of cardboard with a pierced centre that had to be pushed in so that we could put the straw in. All this offered a lot of temptation for mischief: the top could be pushed in too quickly, one could blow bubbles, or squirt milk through the straw. There were accidents, but it says much for the discipline of the school that generally milk was merely drunk. My most vivid memories of school milk are of the cold. The class rooms were heated by stoves, and, if the weather was very cold, the crates of milk were brought in early and placed near the stoves to warm. If this hadn't been done, the first sip of milk caused intense pain in the bridge of the nose.

I think English came after break, though I don't think it was called English. It was probably broken down into various elementary skills. We learned reading by the phonic method, were expected to spell accurately - dictation and spelling tests were quite frequent - and were encouraged to write what we meant and not merely hope that the teacher would understand. I believe that in both arithmetic and English there was a lot of individual teaching. Those who could got on with their work at their own pace, leaving the teacher free to help the slower ones.

The afternoons were spent on subjects such as Geography, History and crafts. The range of crafts was very limited, raffia, coloured paper and card, blunt scissors and paste being our materials. We had paints of course and were encouraged to use our imagination.

It all sounds rather dull, but in truth it wasn't. Life in the infants' and junior school was full of interest. For example, there was the lighting of the lamps. Today, one merely puts down a switch and the light comes on. But our schools then had no electricity; lighting was by gas. A central pipe depended from the ceiling and branched into four arms, each ending with a gas tap and a mantle. Lighting the gas entailed a teacher climbing onto a desk, reaching up to turn on the tap and putting a match to the mantle, and it had to be done four times. It was all great fun, but, regrettably, it didn't happen very often.

We may have been taught rather formally, but the teachers made great efforts to extend our experience. For example, we had drama. I remember feeling sick with nerves, waiting to go on, dressed in a brown and green costume - I think I was an elf. I remember playing the drum in what was then thought to be Haydn's Toy Symphony, though I would rather have played

the trumpet - what boy wouldn't? Still, the drum was better than the quail. I wish I could remember whether we played with piano or record accompaniment.

What I remember most about the junior school was the encouragement we were given to do our best. Before the war, Charlton Flower Show took place in a meadow off the Old Bath Road. It was an event we all looked forward to, in part because we, through the school, had entered samples of our work and might win a prize. I can remember my mother doing her best not to laugh at one of my pictures. It was of a football match. I had never seen a football match nor a pair of football boots. However, I knew that boots had studs in, and made sure that the studs on my footballers' boots were visible. Mind, I was very young. Much later, when I was in the boy's school, I entered the handwriting competition and won first prize. It was FIVE SHILLINGS! tremendous riches for a boy in those days.

I, for one, was encouraged because school prizes were awarded for good work, and, since I can say, without boasting, that I was intelligent and enjoyed reading, preferably lying on my stomach in front of a fire, I always got a prize. These were usually books, often about public schools, a world far away from our reality. "The Fifth form at St. Dominic's" is a typical example. Once I didn't get the prize for being top. My own fault: I shouldn't have spelt "egg" with two e's and one g. Robert Yearp got the prize that time. I had to make do with the scripture prize.

That prize, to my mind, epitomises the difference between now and then, and I do not mean the fact that there was no pretence that all children are equal and therefore no-one shall be given a prize. I was about eight; that prize was a copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress." I don't think whoever selected it expected me to grasp all of it; but it was deemed suitable for a child of my age capable of reading well. And indeed, I thoroughly enjoyed the book, once I had separated the moralising, which I skipped, from the narrative which I found absorbing. Many years later, when I was teaching English in a Kent grammar school, I was selecting texts for my "A" level set. Among the books on offer was the Bunyan. I selected it, and, in a way, wished I hadn't. My set found it extremely difficult: they could understand the language, but found it very tiring to read for any length of time. As a result, they could not see the shape of the work and it was a struggle. Their verdict was that on the whole it was worth it, but they would have preferred something a little easier.

If my memories of junior school are fleeting, my memories of the boys' school are even fewer. I can remember almost no names of boys: "Polly" Johnson, Robert Yearp and Peter LePlain (I'm not sure of the spelling) are all I can recall. No. One more, Deryk Minett (spelling again!) because he introduced me to the cinema. Even fewer of the staff are still in my mind. I can still see Mr. Hale, who left to go into the R.A.F. I remember Mr. Elms because he gave me the cane. I was rather studious, not very daring, and generally well behaved. One day I talked to my neighbour and owned up. Three strokes on the left palm was what I got. How times have changed. I got no sympathy from my mother who took the view common to parents in those days that one deserved what one got, and even if one didn't deserve it on this occasion, it made up for a previous occasion when one had got away with it.

No-one who went to the school would forget Mr. Thorn. I can still see him in the playground, blowing his whistle and insisting on straight lines and no talking as we lined up in classes before he would allow us to file into school. The more I look back, the more I realise how much more difficult teachers today have made their job by ignoring seemingly trivial points of disciplined behaviour. Mr. Thorn had some advantages. To an eight or nine year old, he was a very imposing figure, seeming to be gigantic in stature. In addition, he had acquired a reputation as a stern disciplinarian and, as a result, he had few discipline problems.

The first two years of the war coincided with my last two years at the boys' school. I don't think the war had much effect on us in school. Initially there was a general fear of gas and air-raids which dominated our minds, and it was those fears which at the beginning affected us most. We conscientiously took our gas-masks in their frail cardboard boxes wherever we went, until, like everyone else, we stopped doing so and teachers stopped trying to force and then persuade us to carry them. A major change was to the school grounds. Our playground consisted of an area of hard-standing next to the school and a larger area of rough ground beyond it. Almost overnight, it seemed, that area was transformed into air-raid shelters. They were quite elaborate: a series of zig-zag trenches with sides shored and extended upwards by wood or iron sheets and roofed over. The spoil from the trenches covered the structure, and there were benches inside. At first we greeted these with wonder and excitement, and air-raid practices were an event. But when the promised raids did not come, the shelters merely became part of the background.

Of more significance was the early appearance of evacuees. Later in the war, the village sheltered evacuees from London, but our first ones came from Birmingham. There was a certain amount of overcrowding in the class-rooms, but every attempt was made to minimize the effects. Mr.Hale left the school early on; I can't remember if he was replaced, but there was no noticeable staff shortage since some teachers accompanied the Birmingham children. The only one I can remember is Mr.Shorthouse who acted as their Head-teacher. He was a short, but fierce-looking man. I came face-to-face with him only once. I was playing conkers in the playground and had successfully demolished my opponent's conker, which shattered into fragments, one of which flew past Mr.Shorthouse who was talking to Mr.Thorn. He demanded to know who was responsible, and, in fear and trembling, I went to him. To my surprise and relief, he grinned at me and told me to be more careful. The fear of air-raids diminished and the Brummies did not stay long. Their presence in the school had had little effect on us. They had probably caused the staff many more problems, especially Mr.Thorn, but they passed out of our lives.

I was never in Mr.Thorn's class, but he did teach me. In those days pupils in elementary schools who were bright enough could be entered for the "scholarship" to the Grammar School. I say "could be" because not all were. Some parents were suspicious of grammar school education, some could not afford the expense (there was uniform to pay for, fares into Cheltenham, games kit to buy, etc.) and others wanted their children to leave school at fourteen, which many thought to be far too late anyway, and get a job, a sentiment most boys echoed. Fortunately for me, my mother, although struggling to bring up three children on a widow's pension, very strongly approved my sitting, and as a result I received individual coaching from Mr.Thorn in algebra, since that was a new subject to me, but part of the maths paper in the scholarship exam.

I passed and in 1941 went to the Grammar School. The new school opened up worlds that I had never dreamed of, and my friends in the village and I no longer met on the same grounds; indeed, we rarely met. I had homework to do in the evenings and went to school on Saturday mornings. Saturday afternoons were games times, and Sunday was church. In addition, in their view, anyone going to the Grammar School was a snob and regarded with a mixture of suspicion because he was somehow different, and pity because he was condemned to school and couldn't enjoy himself anymore. As a result, I was cut off from much of the experience that I had been used to. I think it happened to all of us. A pity.

PS.I was lazy. In "Bulletin 15" George Ryland (who taught me Art at the Grammar School) wrote "They tell me that to a researching historian 'names' are only a whit less important than 'dates.'"

W.H.JAMES

11. ANOTHER CHARLTON SCHOOL

Mother, what do you think?
Why, to turn in the chink,
 My Patty has opened a school:
You will laugh, I dare say,
When you do see the way
 Her scholars she sternly doth rule.

The kitchen, God speed,
Is the school-room indeed,
 And there they sit snug by the fire;
I hope, bye and bye,
She will have more young fry,
 Because it is Martha's desire....

O, could you but hear
How stern and severe
 She calls aloud, Miss, be quiet!
And, giving a nod,
She reaches the rod
 If there's the least sign of a riot.

I said 'tother day,
Martha, tell me the way
 You intend to govern each child?
Why, the boys they shall bow
And the girls curtsy low,
 She said, when I laugh'd and she smil'd.

To see the young elves,
Like what we ourselves
 When young and childish as they;
Makes us think, also sigh,
For those days long gone by,
We thoughtlessly wasted in play.

Isaac Bell c1833 (Verse 3 omitted)

M.J.GREET

12. THE GREENWOOD FAMILY

Following on from the article about the Greenwood family in *Bulletin 36* I would like to make a few comments.

Marjorie Neville wrote to me years ago because she found out that I had links with the Greenwood family of Charlton Kings but at the time I was unable to reply due to my time being taken up by my two small children. When I did have time to write it was so many years after that I thought she may have moved and so we never did correspond. As it was she was dead by then so it is just as well that I did not write but it is a great pity that I have now missed my chance.

My link with the Greenwood family comes from Thomas Pates, my great great granfather who married Sarah Greenwood (this marriage is mentioned in the article). Most of my research ties in with hers but I do have a few differences.

When Mrs Neville wrote to me she was not certain which of the two Sarah Greenwoods had married Thomas Pates. They were first cousins - one baptised 22/10/1815 at Charlton Kings of Robert and Ann, and the other baptised 12/12/1815 at Charlton Kings of John and Elizabeth. At the time I did not know which one was my great great grandmother either but I have since come to believe it was the Sarah baptised 12/12/1815 of John and Elizabeth. This is because in the 1851 census Thomas and Sarah's daughter Caroline (baptised 19/12/1841 in Charlton Kings) was living with her maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Greenwood, her aunt Elizabeth Pates nee Greenwood, (she was the widow of her father's brother Samuel and also her mother's sister) and Elizabeth Pates' son by Samuel Pates, Henry Pates (baptised 22/12/1844 in Charlton Kings). She is listed as Elizabeth Greenwood's granddaughter. She is still living with her maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Greenwood, in the 1861 census as too is her brother Nathaniel Pates (baptised 22/12/1839 in Charlton Kings), listed as her grandson. I know that Caroline is Thomas and Sarah's daughter for three reasons:-

- 1) Charlton Kings baptismal records
- 2) Caroline is buried (24/1/1917) with her father in a grave in Charlton Kings Cemetery, by the church, she was then Caroline Merrett as she married John Joseph Merrett 13/5/1871 in Charlton Kings.
- 3) Caroline and John Joseph's daughter Sarah Elizabeth Merrett, baptised 29/4/1876 in Brimpsfield, known as Elizabeth, attended my grandfather's (her first cousin) funeral. I learned this from the newspaper report which states that she was his cousin. My mother and her cousin remember her, she was a teacher and lived at 34 Evesham Road (confirmed in electoral register), Cheltenham. Incidentally Caroline resurrected the Pates family name of Linnet for one of her sons born 29/9/1880 at Birdlip and baptised 18/9/1881 at Brimpsfield.

I know that Nathaniel is Thomas and Sarah's son for two reasons:-

- 1) Charlton Kings baptismal records
- 2) He was living with his parents in the 1841 and 1851 censuses, listed as their son.

The other point that I disagree with Mrs Neville on is the number of children that Samuel Pates and Elizabeth Greenwood had. I know that they had Henry but I believe that he was their only child. I think that the other two children that Mrs Neville thinks were theirs are Caroline and Nathaniel (Thomas and Sarah's children) who she found on the 1851 and 1861 censuses.

13. CHARLTON PARISH MAGAZINE MARCH 1933

A copy of the parish magazine for March 1933 has been given to the Local History Society by K.Causey of Battledown. So what was the parish like then?

The Vicar, of course, was the Rev. Edgar Neale, here from 1906 -1937. The churchwardens were Mr Harry Freegard and Mr F.J.("Boss") Fry. The verger was Horace Cleveley and the organist Mr H.C.Baldwin, with Mr Brasher and Mr Cox as assistants. Our curate W.L. "Little" Smith had just left and the Vicar was hoping to make out with some help from Mr Gueritz and Canon La Touche, retired clergy living here. Canon La Touche had just bought Bafford House. The Vicar announces the resignation of Mr C.Edgell as Hon Sec for the Curate and Free Will Offering funds "as he will shortly be leaving Charlton Kings. This is most grievous news to me, for not only is he one of my best and kindest friends here, but his work for the two funds of which he has had charge has been done with a businesslike promptitude and efficiency which I have never seen surpassed." [The Edgells lived in one of the bungalows in Cirencester Road opposite Charlton Park drive; Mrs Edgell was a most enthusiastic bee-keeper; their son Brian, then a prep-school master, later took Orders.]

Among obituaries in this magazine is one to Frederick John Peacey. "Very great sorrow was felt throughout Charlton Kings and indeed far beyond its boundaries, when it became known that Mr F.J.Peacey had been found dead in his bed on the morning of Friday January 27th. By his sudden passing a veritable local landmark has been removed and Charlton Kings has lost one of its most popular figures and most assiduous workers. The vast attendance at his funeral on January 31st - about the largest seen here for a quarter of a century - was sufficient testimony of the great variety of his activities, and the widespread respect in which he was held. Busy as he was, he never neglected his religious duties. He was a sidesman, a member of the Church Council and C.E.M.S., and a regular churchgoer and faithful communicant. We shall very sorely miss his kindly presence from our midst."

Outside the parish, there is notice of the laying of the foundation stone of the new church at Longlevens, to take place on 11 March. This was one of the new churches which resulted from Bishop Headlam's Church Appeal. On Sunday 5 March "a band of collectors will canvass the parish with books of sixpenny receipts. ...There will no doubt be many who will prefer to give a larger amount in one sum rather than in frequent sixpenny contributions" - the parish hoped to raise £200. To raise £200 for this special cause, in addition to all our missionary commitments, was no small task for Charlton in 1933. The next paragraph lists contributions to the Churches Overseas (including one legacy) during 1932 - it came to £512.13.1. In addition, sums ranging from 3 gns to 2s for parish funds had been given by named individuals.

The advertisements (which helped the magazine to appear monthly for 2d) include: A.E.Marshall and Sons, builders, Lyefield Road West; L.G.Dunn, butcher, Church Street; a preparatory school at Brentnor, Cirencester Road; F.A.Dale, radio, Church Street; W.Parslow, grocery, Horsefair Street; C.Wakefield, cooked meat, 10 Church Street; F.C.Harris, confectioner and tobacconist, Lyefield Road; A.J.Dyer, carpenter, joiner and undertaker, Church Street; G.H.Griffin, chimney sweep, 3 Hamfield Cottage; J.R.Mills, Ryeworth Bakery; Miss Turner, milliner, Cirencester Road; T.Pullen and Son, grocer, Cirencester Road; W.J.Dyer, monumental mason, Little Herberts Road; Farrar's East End Stores; F.C.Skinner, newsagent, The Forge; C.H.Beard, The Charlton Stores; R.A.Cheshire, chemist, Lyefield Road; F.R.Franklin, butcher, London Road; F.A.Middleton and Son, builder, Cirencester Road; Woolford's Stores, Church Street; G.E.Barrett, outfitter, 3 Lyefield Road; F.J.Fear, radio, electrician, cycle and motorcycle repairs, Lyefield Road; F.C.Cox, piano tuner; H.Hooper, window cleaner, 4 Ashley Place. "Why go into town?", one advertisement asks!

M.P.

14. ORGANISTS AT ST.MARY'S, 1927 - c1976

I am sometimes asked about our previous organists, so am grateful to Rosemary for the following list:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1927 - May 1945 | Hubert C. Baldwin |
| Nov 1945 - Sept 1950 | Herbert Marshall Sowry FRCO LRAM |
| Oct 1950 - Feb 1956 | R. H. Morris (from Gloucester) |
| July 1956 - Aug 1961 | R. J. Legg (Eric Coleridge to cover in Aug/Sept 1961) |
| Sept 1961 - March 1965 | A. K. Chatwood |
| April 1965 - c1976 | Eric Coleridge |

ROSEMARY ASH

15. BENJAMIN HACK - INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

Bulletin 36 included a report on the activities of the Charlton Kings Local Board of Health in the 1890s. There were references in it to a Mr Benjamin Hack who was the Board's Inspector of Nuisances at the time. Mr Hack is an example of the craftsmen in the building trade who came to Cheltenham and Charlton Kings in the 1850s and '60s to take advantage of the building boom. Some of them fared better than others.

Benjamin Hack was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, about 1828. He was married in Portsea, Hants in 1850, and then came to Charlton Kings. The 1851 census shows him living at 3 Oxford Place with his wife, a lodger and a maid. He was working as a 'paper stainer', probably for Thomas Paynter, also of Oxford Place. The Cheltenham Annuaire and Directory for 1853 has an entry under tradesmen for Thomas Paynter as a 'Paper Hanging Manufacturer'. Both men are included in the 1864 list of objectors to sewage proposals as printed in *Bulletin 36*, though Thomas Paynter is by then retired. By 1870 the Directory includes the firm of Hack & Taylor as 'Paper Hangers', working from 1 High Street. Hack's home address, by the 1871 census, was Eldon Villas in Hales Road. He was by then a master builder/decorator employing a staff of 25 men and 2 boys.

He must have been very satisfied with his move to Cheltenham at that stage. The Directory for 1878 shows him running the firm on his own and the 1881 census gives a new home address - Gresford Lodge in Hales Road. He was elected a member of the Charlton Kings Local Board of Health in 1884. But the building boom had peaked and was now in decline, as also experienced by Sir William Russell with his attempt to develop Copt Elm Road for 'superior housing'. Benjamin Hack's business suffered and he was declared bankrupt in 1888 and resigned from the Board.

Somehow Benjamin got back into business, as Hack & Co. are listed under 'Builders' in the 1891 and 1893 Directories. By now he was a paid employee of the Local Board of Health, their Inspector of Nuisances at £20 per annum. He remained in this post until at least 1900, though by then the Local Board had been replaced by the Charlton Kings Urban District Council. The job entailed visits around the village checking up on reported 'nuisances' - he made 356 visits during the 1899/1900 period - mostly cases concerning sewage problems. Perhaps it brought him building work, but it must have seemed a come-down from his previous business of supplying the 'better houses' with wall-papers. He had moved back to Oxford Place by 1891 and died there in 1905.

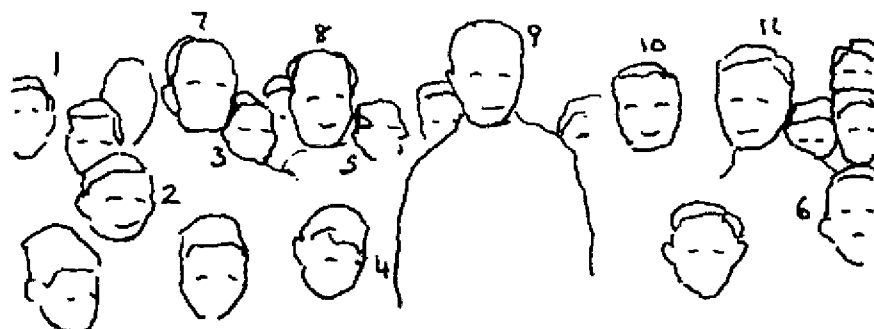
Benjamin's eldest son, Thirlby Hack, was at 1 Beaufort Place in 1888 when he was made caretaker/superintendent of the Dowdeswell Reservoir. He then moved to live at the reservoir as shown by the 1891 census. Thirlby's son, Benjamin Thirlby Hack spent his working life with the Gloucestershire Echo.

Most of the above information has come from a present day Benjamin Hack, the great grandson of the Inspector of Nuisances. He is very anxious to see any photographs of his ancestor to help him confirm an alleged portrait of Benjamin Hack senior. If any reader can help, please get in touch with the Editor.

JANE SALE

16. THE CHOIR 1940 (*Bulletin 24 p13*)

In the photograph of the 1940 celebration of our 750th anniversary.



1. Mr Bridgeman - bass. 2. J.C.F. ("Roy") Littlewood, son of Mr G.C.Littlewood, choirmaster
3. Ron Palin - alto. 4. - Dale (?). 5. Horace Cleevely - verger, sacristan, sexton.
6. Barnfield (?). 7. Mr Fry, churchwarden. 8. J.Linder, our curate. 9. Bishop Headlam.
10. Canon La Touche. 11. Mr Freegard, churchwarden.

MARGARET BRIDGMAN

17. THE MOTHER'S UNION

The photograph on the opposite page has been lent by Mrs Millicent Smith, 390 London Road (who celebrated her 100th birthday last 11 November). It shows Mr and Mrs Richard Boroughs' Golden Wedding party at Mansfield Place 1935. [On 8 June 1885, Richard Boroughs aged 23 carpenter, son of William Frederic Boroughs publican, and Alice Miriam Nanetta Peacey aged 22 daughter of Jesse Peacey timber merchant, were married at St Mary's.] He was a member of St Mary's choir for seventy years.

On the right of Richard Boroughs is the Vicar the Revd Edgar Neale and on the left of Mrs Boroughs the new Enrolling Member Mrs Marston (who had only recently come to Charlton Kings). Between the two principals is Mrs Harper, who been Enrolling Member until lately. She and Mrs Marston both wear official buttons.

The following identifications have been suggested by Mrs Vera Lawrence and Mrs Carter.

- (1) On ground in front of Mrs Marston, Mrs Smith of Copt Elm Road
- (2) Standing at right hand end of row above, Mrs Cook
- (3) 4th along from her in spotted dress, Mrs Protherough of Grange Walk
- (5) Next to her, 2nd from end, Mrs Thorne
- (6) Back row, 3rd from left, Mrs Smith herself
- (7) Right hand end of back row, 2nd my mother Mrs A.M.Hill
- (8) Next to her, possibly Mrs Weaver

We hope some more faces can be identified and these suggestions confirmed.

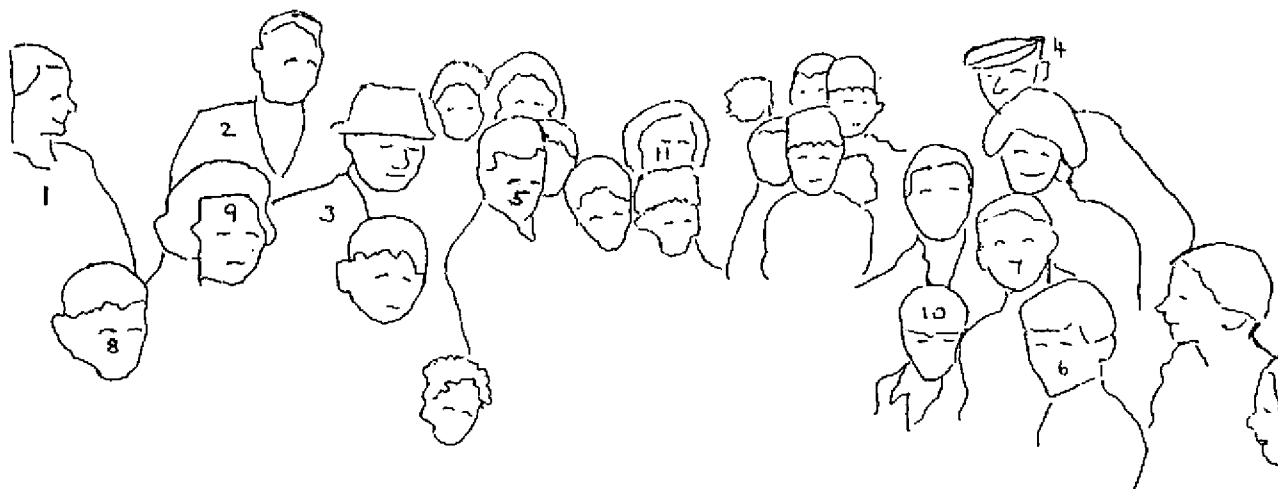
M.P.



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18. CORRECTIONS TO BULLETIN 36 (pp 24-5)

The photographs of a party held on Mr Mitchell's field in 1945 have created quite a lot of interest and I am grateful to Rosemary Daffurn, who has consulted with Brian Mabbett of Croft Gardens, and come up with the following suggestions.



1. Mrs Hilda Drake (now aged 90)
2. Doubtful if this is Mr Dean; he is in the photo on p.25
3. Not Mr Weston (he is on p.25 too)
4. Mr Evans (known as "Banjo"!)
5. Ray Peacey (now living at Newlyn, Cornwall and at present visiting C. Kings)
Real name Cecil, but known as Ray!
6. Les Bond. Professional Golfer at Tadmarton Golf Club
7. Reg Bond
8. Roy Edwards
9. ? Smith (whose brother now lives in Guardian Court)
10. Bertie Harris (his mother is in photo on p.25)
11. ? Evans (Banjo's daughter)

In the second photograph, back row next to the baby, is Mrs Merrett who lived on the corner of Sappercombe Lane in the last Council house.

M.P.

19. CHARLTON OAKS

(1) Pollarded Oaks - by the football ground at the top of Glynrosa Road. Many years of pollarding produced the crown of the western oak. This is probably the tree up which "Scorcher" hid from the police and was fed by his wife.



The eastern tree, though much of the same age, was not cut so often.

(2) Ryeworth Cricket Club Oaks - (felled in January 1997 after gale damage) were much younger and had never been pollarded. Mrs Maureen Vernon tells me that the tree surgeon estimated them as 150 - 200 years old. So they were probably planted during or just after the Napoleonic Wars, when land owners were urged to provide for the future needs of the navy! Greenway Lane may have been improved about that time, as a link between two turnpike roads - that up Harp Hill and the new London Road of 1787.

Two large oaks formerly on the other side of Greenway Lane were presumably planted earlier. Several trees still there are of approximately the same age as those by the club ground.

M.PAGET

20. REVIEW - AN HISTORICAL GAZETTEER OF CHELTENHAM - Gloucestershire Record Series vol 9, compiled by James Hodsdon (1997)

This is the latest volume in the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society's Record Series. To anyone wishing to locate and date Cheltenham streets and houses, it will be invaluable. It includes Charlton Kings, Leckhampton, Prestbury, Swindon and Up Hatherley as well; and here I must enter a *caveat* - Charlton entries are less accurate than one could wish, even when our *Bulletins* and *History* have been used and are cited as authority. Evidence from rate books (available at Gloucestershire Record Office) has not been used.

Here are three examples of what I mean:

(1) Under **Glenfall Way**, which is said to lead to Glenfall House and Glenfall Farm (it does not; it leads to Glenfall School (omitted) and into Ham Road), we are told "the latter (ie the farm) an early 19th century improvement of a much earlier farm known as *Gutterfall*" - it was of course Glenfall House which in its early days as a farm was called Gutterfall. Glenfall Way only follows "a very muddy tree-lined track" for a short distance where it leaves Ham Road. It then follows the line of the ancient "coffin path" from Ham down a steep field, swinging west to cut through the grounds of Hambrook House and Acomb House (both demolished) and into the bottom of Sandhurst Road.

(2) **Grange Walk** existed long before 1936 and for the last century at least has been known by that name. It was the only access to a number of 19th century cottages, particularly Buckles Row built 1808 (date stone) and not off Copt Elm Road. The name Buckles Close for a new road (their present main access) does not "revive" the name Buckle - half Buckles Row survives. There is reason to think that this track through arable fields, which till 1836 continued to East End, is medieval. It runs for part of its length on or nearly on the manorial boundary between Cheltenham and Ashley manors, a boundary fixed in 1154. For the house called The Grange (previously Churchend House or Brixton House) Mr Hodsdon gives, correctly, reference to *Bulletins* 1 and 2, but not to the fuller account in *Bulletin* 29.

(3) A much worse example of inaccurate reading is to be found under **Forden Bank** - "named after *The Forden*, the medieval house which preceeded and was absorbed into what from 1784 became known as Charlton Park Cottage, now in St.Edward's Way ... Property held until c 1400 by the Ford family, hence the name". The Forden was a ford across the Lilleybrook (earlier the Forden Brook) a tributary of the Chelt. The Ford family took its name from the road crossing, not vice versa. See *Bulletin* 8 page 21. Their medieval house was on the site of Charlton Park (now St Edward's School), not Charlton Park Cottage. That had a separate history until it was bought by the Prinns of Forden House in the mid 18th century. It was William Prinn's son-in-law and heir who changed the name Forden House to Charlton Park in 1784-8. See *Bulletin* 36 for a plan and discussion of the development of this house, still basically 16th century. For Charlton Park Cottage and its history from the 15th century and earlier, see *Bulletins* 32 and 35.

These are just three instances of the carelessness which mars this otherwise most useful publication.

M.PAGET