

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



BULLETIN 42
Autumn 1999

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman

Mrs M Southerton
28 Chase Avenue
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 520492

Hon. Secretary

Miss B Samuels
Charlton Church Post Office
Lyefield Road West
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 524258

Editor

Mrs M Paget
Crab End
Brevel Terrace
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 234762

Hon. Treasurer

Miss S Brown
2 Chancel Way
Charlton Kings
Cheltenham

Tel: (01242) 231837

Copyright and Responsibility

Unless otherwise specified, copyright of articles or photographs remains with the author or photographer, copyright of original material remains with the owner, or in the case of letters, the writer, or with the relevant Record Office or Library.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for statements in papers; but invites additions and corrections which will be printed as articles or notes.

Membership of this Society

Membership forms are available from the Hon. Secretary. Annual subscription £3.50 or £5.50 for a couple. Meetings are held monthly from September to May in the Stanton Room at Charlton Kings Library.

Publications:

The *Bulletin* is published twice a year, in March and September. Copies of this Bulletin are available from the Hon. Secretary.

Please apply to the Chairman, Mary Southerton, for past issues of the *Bulletin*, Indexes, Parish Register Transcriptions, and other publications as shown below:
Indexes are available to *Bulletins* 1-7 price £2, to *Bulletins* 8-17, 18-27 and 28-37 price £5 each.

Indexed *Parish Register Transcriptions*: I 1538-1634 price £2; II 1634-1700 price £3; III 1700-1760 price £5; IV 1760-1812 price £5.

Reminiscences of John Bowen (1993), *Five Walks Around Charlton Kings* (1997), and *Five More Walks Around Charlton Kings* (1998) all at £1.

Note. Please send 70p for packing and postage on each of the above items if you would like any of them sent to you.

Cover - Hawthornes from Miss Power's Garden - 1920

Pages

1. Obituaries:		
Nancy Pringle	Mary Southerton	2
Nancy Beresford Pringle - Enthusiast	Derek Copson	3 - 4
Bert Mitchell	Mary Paget	4
2. More about Church House and Other Parish Properties	Mary Paget	4 - 10
3. Hawthornes & Spring Bottom Houses (Photographs from Maps)	Mary Paget Tony Sale	11 - 18
4. Hawthornes & Samuel Holland Healing (Drawing)	G. Husband & Mary Paget Ron Phillips	19 - 26
5. Healing's Death	Eric Armitage	26 - 27
6. King's House & the McCanlises	Patrick McCanlis & Mary Paget	27 - 29
7. Bafford Farm Sale - 1811	Jane Sale	29 - 31
8. Uroscopy in Charlton Kings		31
9. Closure of Roads & Footpaths (Map)	Jane Sale Tony Sale	32 - 33
10. Development of Church Piece	Gwendoline B Lane & Mary Paget	34 - 35
11. The Will of Walter Parry	Mrs James	35 - 36
12. Extracts from Cheltenham Chronicle		36
13. Contact with the Past	Jane Sale	37
14. Corrections & Comments		38 - 40
15. Apprenticing a Charlton Girl	Mary Paget	40

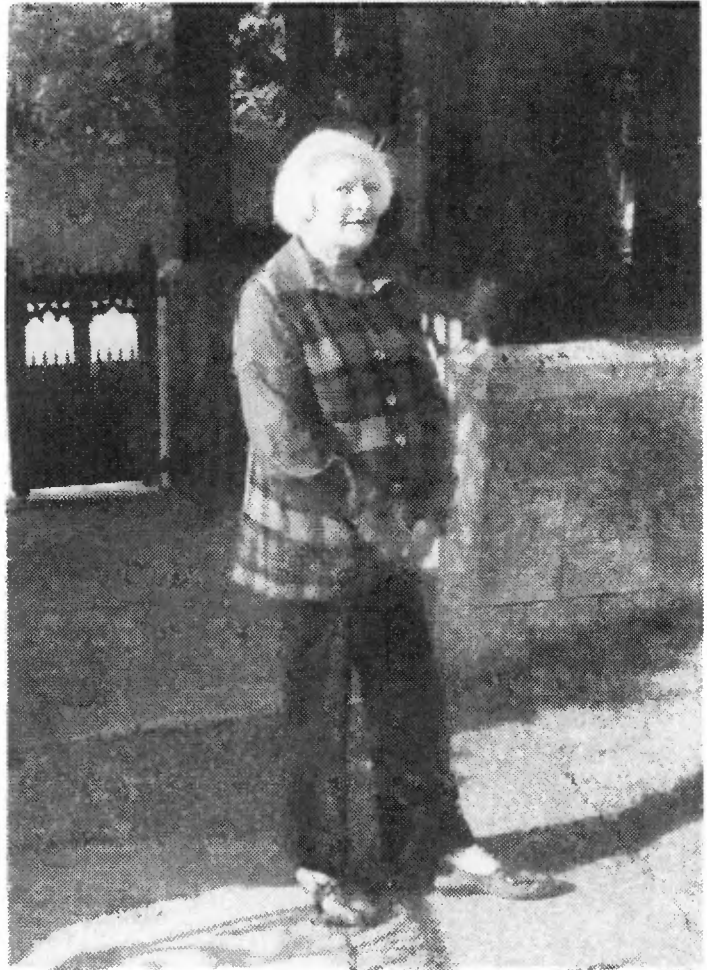
1. OBITUARIES:

NANCY PRINGLE 1914 - 1999

Our society lost a much valued member at the end of March when Nancy died in hospital following a second hip operation. She had been a member of our Society since its inception in 1978, and on the committee since 1987. A librarian by profession Nancy had an abiding interest in history along with a love of art, she was herself an accomplished artist. These two interests came together in her love of historical costume. She had her own collection of genuine costume and gave many talks, mainly about 19th century fashion. Indeed the Society enjoyed one of her talks in February 1987. Working at the Library she had close links with the Museum and her costumes sometimes formed special displays in the Art Gallery. Later she was involved with setting up the exhibition of costumes at Pittville Pump Room Museum.

1988 saw the Bicentenary of George III's visit to Cheltenham. To celebrate this event the Society decided to support the Coat-of-Arms Restoration Fund. Nancy had already taken this cause to her heart, having arranged two displays, one in the Library and one at Sixways in the Building Society. Many events were held and by September 1988 she was able to report that the required total had been raised. Nancy received the congratulations of the Committee on her hard work.

When the Women's Institute decided to record memorials in St Mary's churchyard Nancy was again to the fore with help. The Society found her work and advice invaluable when later we undertook this task ourselves.



Nancy's artistic ability was again put to good use, she regularly produced the notices of all our meetings.

From 1990 Nancy had been responsible for the distribution of our Bulletin, no mean task, but one which she undertook most willingly up to the time of her death. Nancy continued to attend both Committee and Society meetings, in spite of often being in considerable pain, and she will be a great loss to the Society and a friend sadly missed.

MARY SOUTHERTON

NANCY BERESFORD PRINGLE - ENTHUSIAST

Above all the many attributes that Nancy had, it was her enthusiasm that was most infectious. Enthusiasm in the old-fashioned meaning of the word: somebody who becomes involved and not, as is so often the case today, one who is merely content to observe. In spite of limitations imposed, initially by a stroke and latterly by very painful arthritis, she always "did her bit" - and at times a great deal more than her bit,

The restoration of the Royal Coat-of-Arms in St Mary's Church, Charlton Kings will be a lasting memorial to Nancy's enthusiasm and tenacity. The panel was given to the village by the local population and hung in St Mary's in accordance with the proclamation made at Sudeley Castle in September 1643. Few of these panels have survived and Charlton Kings is lucky to have one of the earliest, dating from the Restoration of 1660. (For a full description see *Bulletin 14*)



By the mid-1980s the ravages of time had taken their toll and it had suffered from paint loss, a liberal coat of grime and a wood-wormed frame. Nancy was determined that this historic panel should be restored before the damage became irreparable. In 1987 she gave a report to the P.C.C. on the condition of the coat-of-arms, having first obtained a full description and support from the Garter King of Arms. Permission was given for restoration to go ahead and Nancy, with the assistance of an ad hoc committee, set about obtaining estimates for the specialist work involved. Once this was achieved the question of fund-raising had to be tackled.

Firstly Nancy wrote to all probable (and some improbable) sources of finance, two charities eventually coming forward with grants. There followed a period of local fund-raising in which she was supported by the committee, the late Ken Venus, H J Downes and G Rothwell, the former making a meticulous drawing of the coat-of-arms reproduced above. Considerable local support was drummed up and, through a series of concerts, coffee mornings and the like, the money was eventually raised. The panel was removed and restoration carried out locally by Pippa Jefferies. After six months of skilled work the coat-of-arms was re-hung in January 1989.

The private correspondence, lodged with the Society, testifies to the amount of energy and hard work that went into this enterprise. The full set of accounts etc. are in the County Record Office, but will not be available to the public until 2030.

Additional Note Nancy's interest in motoring was inherited from her father, H Beresford Stephens, a noted travel and motoring writer in the early years of this century. I would be very interested to hear of any books or articles written by him.

DEREK COPSON

(2) BERT MITCHELL aged 94

William Albert Harry Mitchell, eldest son of Ernest Harry Mitchell and his wife Jessie née Smith, was born on 8 January 1905 at Bafford Cottage, the last house on the south side of Bafford Lane. At that time it was still a cottage (the extension which made it into a fair-sized house had not yet been added) and it had at the south-west side the tallest box hedge I have ever seen, reaching well above the chimneys. Bert used to say that he had been born in one scheduled house, Bafford Cottage, and hoped to die in another, 49 Little Herberts - this last he did not quite manage. But he lived and farmed in Little Herberts for the greater part of his long life and had a store of memories of the area. He used to talk of turning up ox shoes on the Croft and Penny Breeches, of possible early sites in Greenway Lane, the piece of land called Bull Acre, his youthful experience of driving a cow to Gloucester Market, the signal man and porter who boiled a badger in the signal box at Charlton station, his own war-time experiences of being arrested when he went to collect swill at Lilleybrook and his memories of the prisoners of war who worked for him. He gave us much valuable information about the past and he made us laugh too. We are lucky to have known Bert.

MARY PAGET

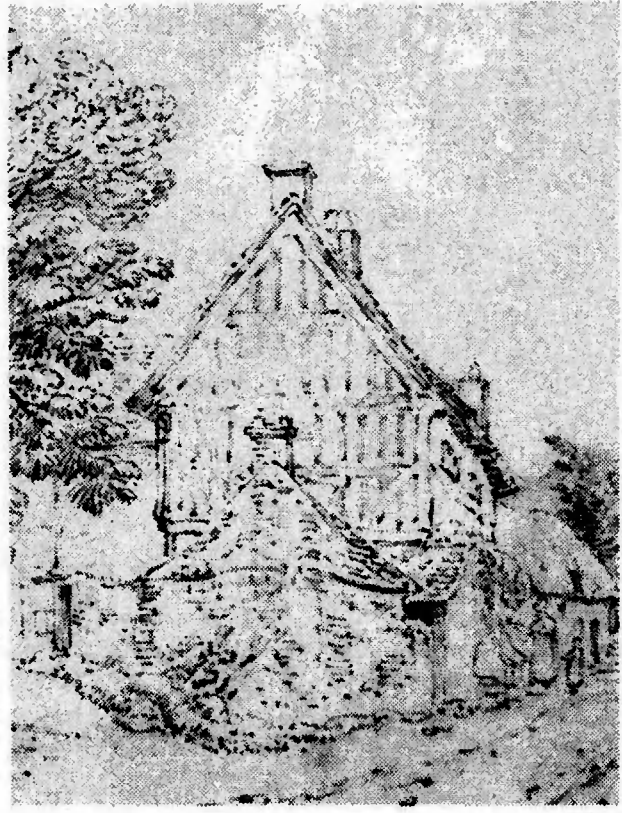
2. MORE ABOUT CHURCH HOUSE AND OTHER PARISH PROPERTY

The newly deposited collection, GRO D 7661, has given us some important clues to the origin of the parish property, Church House and the Poores' Lands. The earliest list we had before of these lands was in the 1700 Vestry Book (see *History of Charlton Kings* p 181).

(1) Church House

This was a timber-framed building at the SW corner of the church, drawn by Powell when he visited Charlton in July 1824. The left-hand view shows the side facing the church with a door in the wall opposite the south porch, so convenient! On the right is a view from Horsefair Street. Note the brewhouse with chimney. It was a handsome building - compare with the thatched cottage beyond.

We now know that Church House had been rebuilt by a benefactor, Richard Alexander, in the 1520s. It was demolished in 1827 in the hope of adding its site to the over-crowded churchyard (see *Bulletin 14* p 27).



Many parishes owned a house near the church in which periodically Church Ales were held to raise money, either for the repair of the church fabric or to support a chantry. All the rest of the year, the Church House was let to a tenant and served as an ale house. (see Tate *The Parish Chest* pp 87-8). Our Church House supplied the meagre endowment of the chantry in the south transept (see *History of Charlton Kings* p 103) It is described as a messuage with 11½ acres of land; and since virgates here were small - only 24 acres, the property started as a normal half-virgate holding before it was given, c 1270, to maintain a resident priest to say masses. But because St Mary's, from its foundation c 1190, was a chapel of ease to Cheltenham and Cheltenham parish church had been given by Henry I to the Augustinian Canons of Cirencester, our chantry endowment was held by the abbot and leased for terms of 80 years to serving churchwardens. The abbot's lease of 1 March 1529 (given here as recited in the deed of 1571) was to start at Easter, which that year fell on 28 March, and the first rent of 6d p.a. became payable at Whitsuntide. So the churchwardens would be able to brew for their first church ale under this new lease during March and need not pay the 6d rent till the second church ale at Whitsuntide. We know about the Whitsuntide jollification from the complaint of the puritanical minister Walker in 1624 - he disliked Charlton's "Churchalls" on Sundays, the erection of a "somerpole" or maypole at Whit and the dancing to a drum just outside the church in service time. Christmas as the third ale we may infer was a smaller affair because of the weather and would annoy Walker less because the puritans did not observe Christmas Day.

After the Dissolution of Cirencester, this property was taken over by the king and disposed of through the Court of Augmentations. Chantry property was confiscated ten years later. But leases previously granted remained valid and so the 80 year lease to our churchwardens would not run out till 1609. However some time before that, and as we can now suggest in 1571, four Charlton men raised enough money to buy Church House from the king - henceforth it was to be held (as all monastic and chantry property was) of the king's manor of East Greenwich. Norden's 1617 survey of Cheltenham manor noted this. (*Bulletin 18* p 17)

The newly found document is an assignment of the remainder of the abbot's 80 year term by Joan or Johan Cox of Sandford widow who was entitled to it by a grant from the churchwardens of 1529, John Alexander and Walter Ballenger. The four new trustees probably included the 1571 churchwardens but this is not stated. They were all well-off Charlton men, Robert Goodrich esq lived at Ham Court (he and his son were to sell it to Packer in 1574); William Pate gentleman was a younger brother of Richard Pate who founded the Grammar School; Robert Alexander held 109 acres of land in 1564, so he was perhaps the wealthiest tenant in the parish after Goodrich; Richard Stew lived at Stews House in Brookway Lane (see *Bulletins 18* p 37 & 28 p 1). William Pates and Richard Stew were brothers-in-law, each having married a daughter of Thomas and Alice Linnet - they were later to share Linnet's property.

In 1617 the four trustees were also substantial parishioners, Thomas Cartwright, John Stubb, Samuel Ridgdall and Walter Whithorne.

The 1571 deed poll is in English and may have been drawn up for the parish by a Charlton man. We hear the local dialect in such expressions as "his Aone costes", "my aone hande", "leauffull money". A town lawyer would probably have explained at length and at greater cost to the parish, exactly how Joan Cox received her assignment of the 80 year lease.

Jone Coxe of Santhurste widow to All Christian people Whereas Johan by the permission divine Abbott of the monasterie of our blessed Marie of Cirencester & the convent of the same Place by their deade indented sealed with their convent seale bearing date the firste day of Marche in the Twentie yere of the Reign of our sovereign Lorde Kinge Henrie theight withe one assent and consent at the speciall request and desier of Richard Alexander of Charleton Kinges did geve graunte and to Farm demise unto John Alexander thionger and Walter Balenger gardians and proctors of the Church or Chappell of Charleton Kinges aforesaid all that their Tenement or Place with the appurtenances in Charleton Kinges aforesaid situate and being there of the Southe parte of the Church or Chappell aforesaid late for ane House commonly cauled A Churchhouse by the said Richard Alexander of his Aone costes newe builded and made to the use of the said Church or Cheppel To have and to holde the said Tenement or said Place with thappurtenances to the foresaid John Alexander and Walter Balenger gardians and proctors aforesaid and to their assignes to the use aforesaid From the feaste of Ester next cominge after the Date of these presents unto thende of the terms of fowerscore yeres then next cominge and fully to be complete yeldinge and payenge therefore yerely to the said Abbott and convent and their succrs sixe pence of good and leauffull money of Englande at the feaste of Witsonnetyde with Divers and sondrie other resurutions conditions covenantes grauntes and agreementes comprised & declared and specified in the said deade Indented as by the same Indenture beering Date abouesaid more playnely apperethe the right and title of wiche said Lease and terme of yeres of and in the premisses by the abouenamed John Alexander and Walter Ballenger demised and grauntes as aforesaid unto Johan Coxe nowe ys and of right ought to comme

and remayne Now know ye therefore yt I the said Johan Coxe for dyvers and sundrie good and reasonable causes and considerations me specially movinge Have assigned and sett ouer And by these presentes do fully cleerly and absolutely as muche as in me liethe geve graunte Alien assigne and sett ouer into my welbeloued Robert Goodriche esquier William Pates gent Robert Alexander and Richarde Stewe of Charleton Kinges aforesaid and unto everie of them and to the longest lever of them or ether of them all the said Tenement or Place commonly cauled the Churchehouse and all other the premises with thappurtenances to the said John Alexander and Walter Ballenger demised and granted as ys aforesaid And all my right interest and title of in and to everie parte and parcell therof by vertue of any manner of clayme title or demaunde or otherwise In witnes whereof I the same Johan Coxe to this present writinge and assignement haue sett my seale and subscribed it withe my aone hande yevin the xxjth day of Aprill in the thirtenethe yere of the Reign of our soverign Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Quene defender of the faythe etc 1571
Johan Coxe's marke
Witnesses Thomas Maching, Anthony Machyn, John Heyward, John Stubbes

(2) The Poores Trust

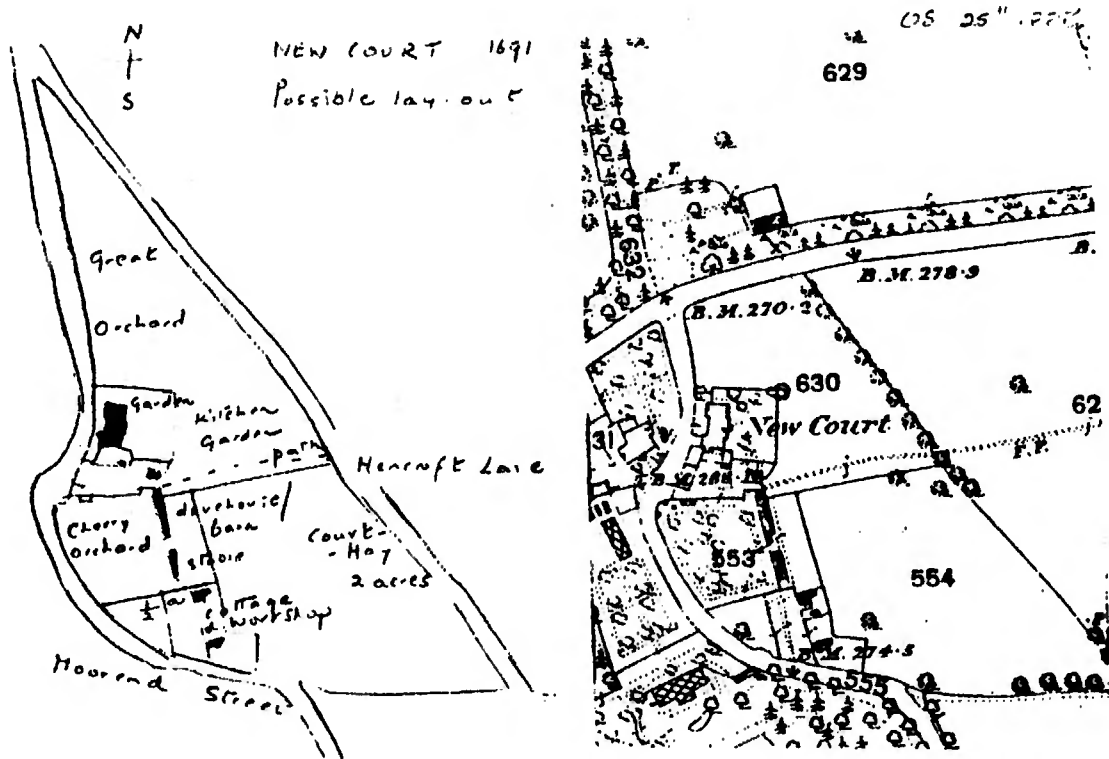
A small bundle of documents in D 7661/ Box 7 deals with the parish property held in trust for the poor and gives us a much earlier list than we previously had. A deed poll of 30 March 4 Elizabeth (1562), in Latin, from John Rydgedale alias Taylor begins by explaining how he had become possessed of three cottages and a tenement in Charlton and a half burgage in Cheltenham - he is "consanguineus" and heir of Thomas Rydgedale alias Taylor late of Charleton Kinges deceased (in fact a grandson) because he is son and heir of John Ridgedale alias Taylor who was son and heir of the said Thomas. We should not have deduced this from the parish register. In this deed poll he confirmed to John Alexander, William Pate, William Rydgedale, Edmond Cartewryte, Thomas Dodeswell junior, John Rogers, Henry Alexander, and John Blyke the following properties:

(i) 'a cottage opposite le Courte heye in which John Martyn formerly dwelt and in which John Waterman now dwells'. Courthay was a 2 acre parcel of ground behind New Court and had Hencroft Lane east. This was a bypass cut in the 16th century when Moorend Street (New Court Road) became difficult. So the 'cottage opposite Court Heye' must have been built early in the 16th century before the Elizabethan statute against cottages without 4 acres of land attached (and long before Humphrey Harris's illegal cottage of 1608 at New Court). Hencroft Lane was therefore cut by 1550 at least. (see map on next page)

It sounds as though one of the Ruggedales had built a cottage on his strip in Hencroft (not the only Hencroft cottage to be so built) and had let it to John Martyn (presumably father of the John Martin who appears in the first parish register and died in 1580). John Waterman who lived in the cottage in 1562 had two sons baptised at Charlton in the 1560s. This cottage had been exchanged for another by 1653, and the Hencroft cottage was demolished about then.

(ii) 'a cottage with 2 acres and a half of land, between land formerly of Thomas Reynolds and now of William Reynolds on one part and land formerly of John Tyslowe, now of Richard Mylwarde on the other, in which William Elborow now dwells'. The Reynolds family lived in the thatched cottage in Horsefair Street, only demolished c 1939. So this is another Hencroft development. Richard Milward had children baptised at Charlton from 1539 to 1556, after which he moved away, being brought back to the parish for burial in 1587. William Elborow had children baptised in the years 1543-1556 (when he presumably lived

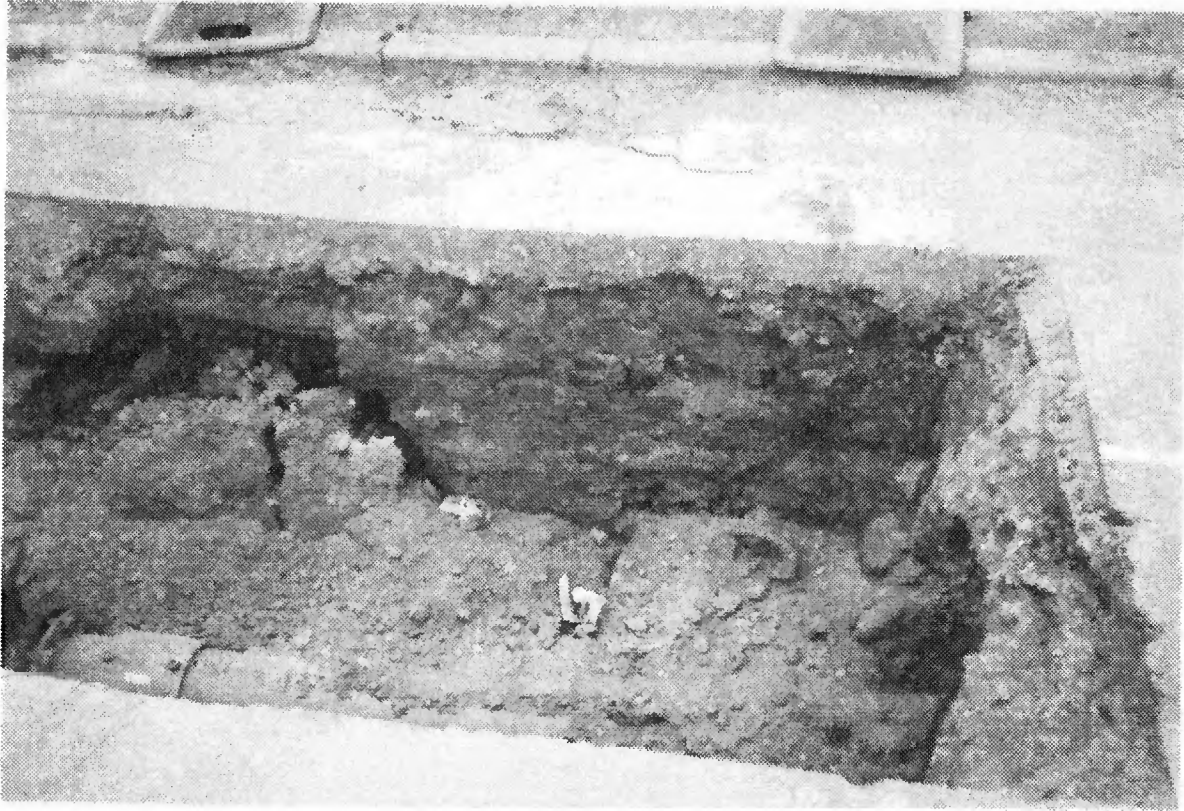
elsewhere in Charlton); he was buried in 1577. This cottage was listed in 1653 but had been sold or demolished before 1700.



(iii) 'all that cottage at (*apud*) Jokettes in Charlton Kings in which William Hale formerly dwelt and Richard Randell now dwells'. Neither tenant appears in the *Parish Registers*. This is the cottage in Blind Lane (see plan in *Bulletin 32* p 4), mentioned in a medieval deed which the late Mr Eric Green allowed us to reproduce (see *Bulletin 10* pp 18-20) In 1403 Walter Aylrich of Cherlton Kynges granted to John atte Well, Richard Alysaunder and John Reynald the next door freehold messuage which had a messuage "formerly of John Yoket" (or Joket) on one side. So the man whose name was thus perpetuated must have lived in the 14th century. The cottage fell into disrepair during the 18th century and (largely through John Prinn's manipulation of the poors' properties in 1720 - as given in the 1804 trust deed in D 7661/ Box 8) was demolished. A cottage built c 1900 occupies the site in Croft Road.

(iv) 'a half burgage in Cheltenham in which Alice Wheler formerly dwelt and in which Richard Mydwynter now dwells'. The parish had disposed of this before 1700.

(v) One tenement in Charlton 'between the road (*viam*) called Crabbeway' (Church Street) south and the field called Brodcroft (the top part of Lyefield) north. This is the parish house divided into nine dwellings which Norden speaks of in 1617. When Ken Venus drew the house (*Bulletin 31* pp 19-20) he assumed that it stood a little back from the road and not jutting out into the road (as shown in the print used for the cover of *Bulletin 1* and on the *Walks* booklets). This position has, however, been confirmed when, on 17-19 July 1999, Severn Trent dug a trench opposite New Street and the base of the old brick wall was revealed - the house was demolished in 1854.



The east end of the trench, which appears to be the end of the old building too, is on a line with the Nursery School fence; we know the school building to be on the site of the parish workhouse of 1826. When John Rydgdale alias Taylor held the house in Crabb Way, its garden stretched down the road to Trigmerry Lane (School Road). Presumably it was a timber-framed house given a brick skin c 1700. 18-19th century Charlton brick was commonly either dark red or orangey red. These bricks are the latter, uniform in texture but friable. there is no trace of smoke (so perhaps burnt in an early scotch kiln, not a clamp). The small size suggests a date early in the 18th century - one brick measured (allowing for crumbling) 5½" x 2" x 3".

(vi) 'all John Rydgedale's lands and hereditaments in the fields of Newenton alias Nawnton in Cheltenham parish'. These were still held in 1700.

(vii) 'one acre meadow in the field called Golde Fynche in Charlton between land in occupation of Nicholas Kemet north and land of Robert Arle south.' In *History* p 151 I suggested that land called Goldfinch might have been Chantry land - this is now shown to be wrong. But the parish held it from 1562, and probably before that.

(viii) '5 Buttes of arable in Charlton in a certain field called Beeche' - probably land in Great Beeches, the whole of which became part of the Cooper-Higgs charity land. We know that at one point Higgs was the sole trustee of all the parish property (see *History* pp 184-5). Lands in the Breach, not further described, were included in the 1834 list when extra trustees were at last appointed; from that date the parish as such did not reckon to own any property (except the parish cottages in Spring Bottom which had been totally overlooked) - everything was included in the charity.

The deed also gives us the earlier history of all John Rydgedale's properties - Thomas Rydgedale alias Taylor (i.e. the grandfather) had them "by gift of Walter Goderiche late of

Homme and Walter Hawthorne late of Charleton Kynges aforesaid as by deed dated 21 April 4 Henry VII appears" - that is, April 1489. So we now know that the endowment for the benefit of the poor of Charlton started in the late 15th century, if not earlier.

The attorneys appointed in 1562 to give seizin to the new trustees were William Badgeworth junior gentleman and Richard Finch alias Lane. The sealing and delivery of seizin was witnessed by Thomas Whitthorne senior, John Pate, Robert Whitthorne, Thomas Whitthorne junior, John Lewes, Richard Dowdeswell, Thomas Rogers, William (?) Patrechw'd - the name is very rubbed; it could be Partridge or could be Parcevall or could be neither.

Finally, when the new trustees were appointed in 1653 we learn that there had been a fresh appointment 9 April 1610. Richard Goodridge, William Redgedale, William Combe and John Holder had then passed their trusteeship on to John Stubbs, Robert Gale, Edmund Goodridge and Walter Higgs.

Stubbs, Gale, Goodridge and Higgs in 1653 were transferring the responsibility to Linnet Pates gentleman, Samuel Mansell, Thomas Stubbs clerk, Thomas Cartwright the younger, Walter Curryer, Richard Wager, Robert Gale, William Welch, Richard Whitehorne, Thomas Ashmead the younger, Walter Higgs the younger, John Martin, John Ruck and Walter Goodridge. They clearly thought there would be additional security in having a large number of trustees.

The properties included in the 1653 deed are as follows:

(a) There was one new property - 'the cottage lying over against the churchyard in which Margery Ballinger widow did late inhabit, then in occupation of Richard Ballinger and Amy his wife'. This was the house, afterwards a butcher's shop, next door to the Ashley freehold called Church Cottage. It replaced the cottage opposite Courthay. Presumably the then owner of New Court, Thomas Atkyns (who was to be married in 1655) arranged the swop to improve his property; and then had the cottage in Hencroft pulled down.

(b) 'cottage and 2½ acres of land between land of Magdalen Green widow and land of Richard Gelfe, lately inhabited by William Crump, and then by Thomas Whithorn, Margaret his wife, and Robert their son.' - as (ii) of the 1562 list.

(c) 'cottage at Jockets, which Richard Randle did lately inhabit, and in which John Batten the elder dwelt' - as (iii).

(d) half a burgage in Cheltenham - as (iv).

(e) 'tenement divided into divers habitations lying between Crab-way and Broadcroft' - as (v).

(f) lands in Naunton - as (vi).

(g) 1 acre meadow in Goldfinch - as (vii).

(h) 5 butts of meadow or pasture in the Beach - as (viii).

Seizin was given by Thomas Gregory and Anthony Webbe. The witnesses were Robert Mansell clerk, Thomas Cartwright the elder, Thomas Jeffes, John Pates.

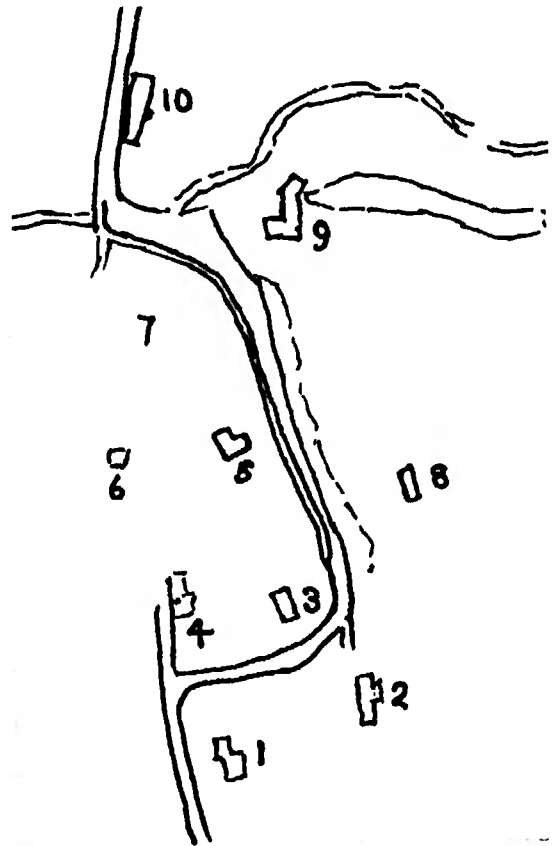
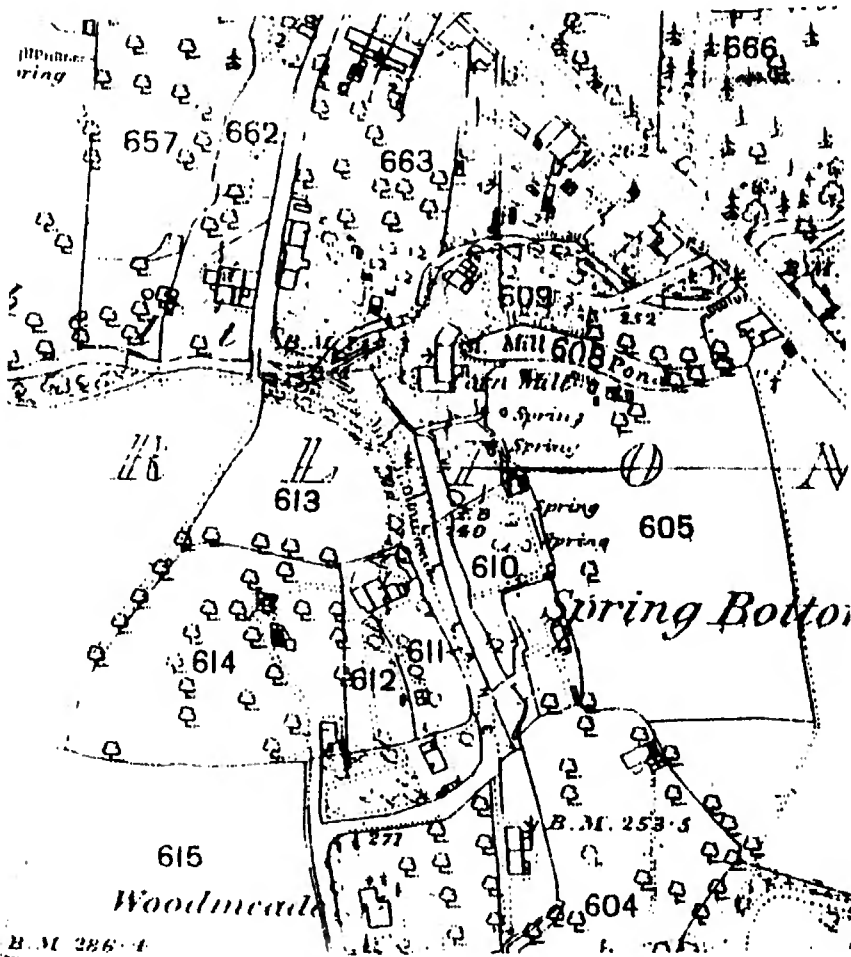
I am grateful to Jane Sale who found these documents and passed on her transcripts to me.

MARY PAGET

3. HAWTHORNES AND SPRING BOTTOM HOUSES EAST OF CHURCH WALK

The name "Hawthornes" was attached to cottages and land which had no apparent connection with Robert Hawthorne, or his house, and do not seem to have been owned at any time by the family. It complicates the problem of identifying the houses of Mill Lane and Spring Bottom.

OS 1888 and Sketch Plan - North at the top



(1) Hawthorn Orchard

This was a piece of land which occupied the corner plot where the lane turns abruptly downhill to meet the Old London Road. In 1858 there were four cottages here, two owned by Charles Turk (I presume the malster) and two owned by Frederick Ballinger. By 1882 the first two cottages were owned by Robert Woodward (they were probably on the site of a new house No 46 School Lane); then came Woodmeade (date stone 1879) where Robert Woodward himself lived; then two more cottages "in Spring Bottom" owned by Woodward. OS 1888 shows only Woodmeade at the top of the slope and Hawthorn Green at the bottom; by 1914 the only house in this area was Woodmeade.

This bare outline is filled in by title deeds to Woodmeade abstracted for me by Mr Arthur Youde when he owned the house. On 8 November 1889 Robert Woodward, a wine merchant, mortgaged two cottages, formerly only one, "near the mill in the parish of Charlton Kings ... with the garden and orchard thereto adjoining". The land was estimated at an acre, "formerly in the possession of Frederick Ballinger and now or late in the occupation of Mr Monson and Charles Prothero", together with the messuage erected on the orchard and called Woodmeade.

On 30 July 1902 for £660 Woodward conveyed to Sophia Garstin Hodges widow (1) land and Woodmeade, as before; (2) land east of the first premises with frontage to Mill Lane of 45 ft and depth of 182 ft, which adjoined other property of Mrs Hodges known as The Knapp; on this plot were two messuages known as The Hawthorns, Mr Purnell tenant; and (3) land to the south of the last with frontage to School Road and two cottages, 1 and 2 Fir Tree Cottages, Mr King tenant.

The property was sold on 4 December 1917 to Ethel Sola Molyneux, wife of Cecil Joseph Molyneaux of Woodmeade, bank accountant, for £400; and again on 23 May 1919 to Percy Stockwell Crowther, schoolmaster, who paid £200 to a mortgagee and £300 to the vendor. I remember this family living at Woodmeade. Crowther sold 11 October 1943 to Violet Arden Evans for £1200; and by 25 June 1947 the price had risen to £3250 - a good indication of the nominal rise in value of house property.

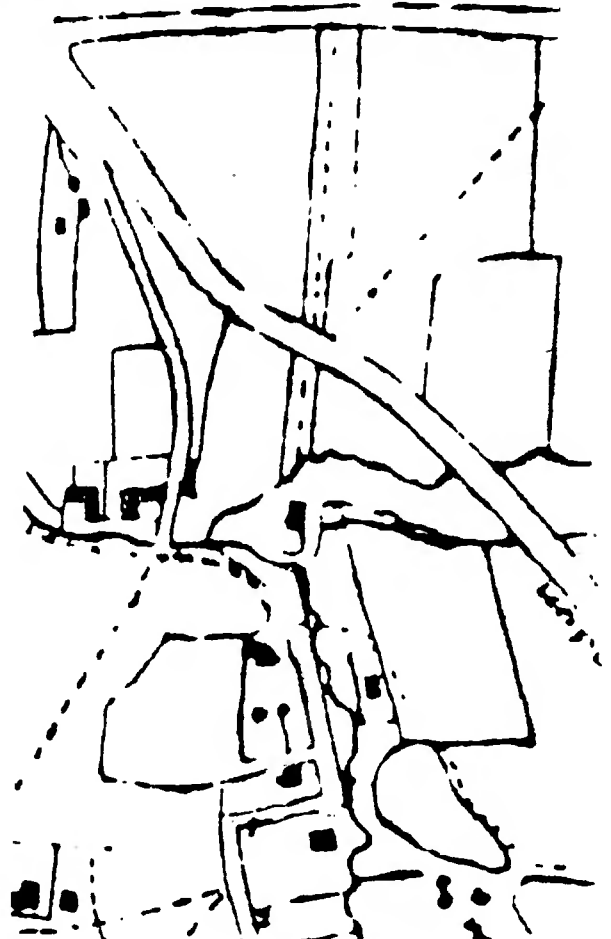
(2) Hawthorn Green

Mitchell in 1806 marks a substantial house at the bottom of the land just above the Hearne Brook. In 1858 Charles W Lawrence was the owner and James Wheeler the tenant; by 1882 it had been acquired by Robert Woodward and divided; it was sold with Woodmeade (see above).

Frank Neather remembered it from his childhood; c 1900 one cottage was still occupied, the other derelict. Frank used to play there and liked to poke his head through a hole in the thatched roof. It is not listed in the 1914 Rate Book.

(3) Hawthorn Cottage, now Hawthorn House

The original cottage is marked by Mitchell in 1806 and shown more accurately on OS 1888. Title deeds, kindly lent by Mr and Mrs East,



and Ashley Manor court books tell us that on 7 January 1743 John Hall of Prestbury, baker, surrendered it to William Fletcher of Charlton Kings yeoman. It was then described as the cottage formerly of Thomas Hall, then of Benjamin Ballinger. Heriot 3d.

This cottage was included in William Fletcher's mortgage of 15 January 1793 (transferred to Leslie Winterbothem 16 January 1866). On 18 March 1869 (GRO D 109/4) Winterbothem for £125 surrendered this cottage to use of Eliza Hartland of The Oaklands, widow of Nathaniel Hartland. She wanted to provide a home for her old servant Thomas Fletcher. So in her will of 14 April 1873, proved at Gloucester 24 May 1878, she instructed her executors Frederick Dixon-Hartland and Ernest Hartland to allow Fletcher the cottage rent free for his life; after his death it was to go to her grand-daughter Theresa Roma Hartland.

Mrs Hartland died 10 December 1877 and her grand-daughter was admitted 22 July 1879. Fletcher claimed his life interest at the manor court on 22 July 1879, when the property was described as bounded on north by property of Samuel Higgs Gael esq, on south by Mill Lane, and on the west by a way separating this cottage from land of Sir William Russell bt. Fletcher still occupied the cottage in 1882, g.e.r £5.12.0. The owner was stated to be Frederick D Hartland (though in fact he was a trustee only). The problem is we do not know when Thomas Fletcher died. He was not buried at St Mary's and the title deeds say merely that he died "about 1890". It was certainly before the end of 1894.

On 20 December 1894 the property was enfranchised by Theresa Roma Scott (wife of Percy Scott, Captain R.N.) formerly Hartland, at a cost of £2.5.11 (GRO D 109/5); and on 17 January 1895 Mrs Scott for £170 sold to Hannah Maria Fletcher and Sarah Fletcher, both of Charlton Kings, the cottage, garden and land known as Hawthorn Cottage. Description and price suggest that this was still the old cottage. The present red brick house by the "way" was presumably built by Hannah and Sarah shortly after 1895. Sarah died 2 December 1904. Hannah's will dated 1 May 1922 appointed Livinia Kate Fletcher and Emily Louisa Fletcher as executors with power to sell; and this will was proved 14 February 1923. The new house was sold for £450 on 13 April 1923; and again for £675 on 27 July 1927.

The lower half of the garden was sold in the 1930s to Eric Cleevely, who found some remains of the old cottage there. Below its site he built himself a bungalow which still stands. So two modern houses represent the original Hawthorn Cottage.

(4) Hawthorne Cottage

This timber-framed cottage stood on the "way" said in 1879 to separate Fletcher's garden from land of Sir William Russell bt. (part of Lyefield).

I imagine from my vague recollection of it that the cottage was built c 1600, but the loss of Ashley court books before 1742 makes it hard to be positive. William Fletcher bought it, perhaps about 1797. By 1882 it belonged to Samuel Higgs Gael and Isaac Cox was the tenant, g.e.r. £6.8.0. Later, according to Eric Cleevely it was "the home of old man Bloxsome".

Then at some time before 1914 it was sold to Thomas Hall, listed as the owner and occupier. (Eric Cleevely's "Nobby Hall"). I presume that after his death it was bought either by Arthur Cleevely of Hawthorn Villa or by his son Eric, who was also a builder. As Eric told me, he thought it would be a simple matter to pull down the old cottage which was leaning crazily - in fact it took six men with ropes, hauling with all their might, to get the joints apart. On the site Eric built a rather shoddy bungalow, which in its turn, has been demolished and replaced.

(5) The Hawthornes (built c 1603, by Robert Hawthorn on the site of Partridge's Meese)

This fine example of early 17th century timber-framing remained in the Hawthorn family till the early 18th century, when they ran into financial difficulties which led to land and then house being mortgaged (Ashley papers D 109/54, 23, 53, 70, 66). The house was considered to be worth at least £300 in 1711. Finally on 30 September 1715 house and land were surrendered to a trustee for Francis Lord Conway and £1 heriot paid (D 109/C 6). On 13 September 1784 Lady Hereford, as niece of John Tracy, surrendered to Mary Tracy widow of Sandywell Park.

During this period, William Prinn collected rent for the Tracys from the tenant William Billings. A note in his rent book (D 7661 Box 8) says "William Billings Rents Olim Hawthorn's House & Homestead, the Bicknells, the millpond piece & the land at Ryeworth of sd Tracy 10s per annum".

Billings was still the occupier when on 16 September 1797 Mary Tracy surrendered to use of William Fletcher or Fletcher. Fletcher treated it as he did all the old properties he bought up - he divided it into three cottages. He and his wife Ann mortgaged these, with the two other nearby cottages they owned, for £1000 in 1804 and again in 1833. Ann Fletcher widow was the owner in 1844. In 1858 the Rate Book gives William Bailey as owner, but he was in fact only the agent who collected rents and paid rates for the actual owners, the mortgagees. The house (three dwellings) and its land (3 acres) was sold for £475 to Samuel Higgs Gael on 18 March 1869 (GRO D 109/4). Heriot 2s. This purchase by S.H.Gael included the cottage next door, occupied by Isaac Cox.

Samuel Higgs Gael, aged 78, was buried 30 September 1887. Under his will dated 8 September 1887, his devisees in trust, Charles Edward Gael his eldest son and John de la Bere Gael claimed at Ashley manor court on 30 July 1888. (GRO D 109/5 p 58) An entry in Ashley manor court book (D 109/5 p 232) tells us that J. de la Bere Gael had "recently" dropped the name Gael. His co-executor now surrendered The Hawthornes to use of John only. Heriot 2s. So on 16 March 1910 the Revd John de la Bere of Woolfardisworthy, Morchard Bishop co Devon clerk and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of £350 paid by Samuel Holland Healing architect and Lloyds Bank Cheltenham, surrendered three tenements, formerly one residence, at Spring Bottom, Charlton Kings, known as The Hawthornes, with 3/4 acre of garden. The plan shows the division into cottages. A good deal of the land had already been sold.

So I was mistaken to say in *Bulletin* 1 p 17 that Healings' purchase did not take place till c 1920. The last £150 of his mortgage to the Bank was paid off 12 January 1912 and a fresh mortgage for £150 taken out (GRO D 109/6). He needed cash for his alterations. Even then the house depended on a well and was not put on to mains water till 1920 (see Eric Cleevely's story 'The Water Pipe' in *Bulletin* 19 pp 14 - 16.)

(6) Hawthorne Villa

After S.H.Gael's death the devisees for sale under his will, Charles Edward Gael and John de la Bere Gael, sold part of the land that had gone with The Hawthornes to Albert Cleevely builder (son of William Cleevely builder - see *Bulletin* 13). Albert wanted to build a home for himself and his bride (GRO d 109/5 p105). This was the house called Hawthorn Villa. Albert paid £300 for 1 acre 31 perches of land, bounded north west and south by land of Sir William Russell's mortgagees, east in part by land and premises of Thomas Fletcher and in the other part by the house and garden formerly S.H.Gael's called Hawthornes. Cleevely's land was enfranchised 20 March 1890. (D 109/5 pp 117-19)

(7) Hawthorne's Land down to Church Walk

The land between The Hawthornes and Church Walk was sold c 1902 (I have not discovered the exact date and cannot find an enfranchisement in Ashley court books D 109/ 5,6) and three brick houses now standing were built on it. A postcard has been given to the Society by E Nichols, which gives us a view of this side of the house before the houses were built.



(8) The Parish Cottages, Spring Bottom

On the bank opposite The Hawthornes were three cottages which in some way, no one knew how, had become the property of the parish. They were used to house necessitous parishioners and by the mid 19th century had become delapidated in spite of occasional patching. One was vacant in 1858. The Charlton Kings Board of Health applied in 1876 for permission to rebuild them and this was granted; but the 1882 Rate book shows that in fact the Board only rebuilt two and recouped their expenditure by selling on of the two to the Lawrence family (who continued to live in it till the late 1930s) The other one was the cottage we remember as Miss Power's, where she insisted on remaining till her death in 1984 although it had no water, no gas, and no electricity. Her water was fetched from the public spring at the bottom of her garden, that garden which was always a blaze of colour summer-long. Four houses have since been built here.

Charlton or Cudnall Mill - Mill Pond south of the Chelt

This was part of Cheltenham manor customary land and was considered to be in Cudnall. The Martin family were millers here from the 14th to the 17th century - John Martin was the common miller in 1585 and 1598-9. (GRO D 855 M5/1 ff 39, 47; M7 f 100, f 123, f 147)

John Martin's death was presented in court 5 August 1608 (M 8 f 20v). He had granted to his daughters Ann and Margaret his water mill and houses for twelve years, subject to paying the widow Alice 40s a year. The house occupied by Richard Mason alias Lea was granted to Ann alone for a similiar term. Two years later on 24 April 1612 the homage presented the death of Alice Martin widow, late base tenant of two messuages for which a heriot of two best beasts

was due. These were a cow and a heifer value £4.3.4 (M 8 f 115v). The heir was John's youngest son Walter who was of full age - he claimed 5 June 1612 and paid an entry fine of 33s 8d, double rent. (D 855 M 8 f 115v). In April 1616 William Welshe or his tenant were ordered to make a mound (i.e. a boundary bank) "from the willows neere unto Walter Martens Myll as farr as his land is there", suggesting that Walshe held land in Ryeworth field up the slope north east of the mill.

Norden's Survey of 1617 (D 855 M7; *Bulletin* 18 pp 35-40) shows that Walter Martine then held two messuages or dwellinghouses, barn, cowhouse, stable, backside, orchard, garden, two closes called le Homesteades (4 acres altogether), a water mill, orchard, millpound bank, and several closes in the common fields. The whole came to 17 acres. For this 10s 5d rent was due with 2s 4d in lieu of works, 8d for common fine. The payment for "works" indicates an origin in the early 12th century - commutation was complete before 1247.

On 29 March 1627 four men were appointed to view a footway leading from the bridge "lying on water running to Walter Marten's mill" to a certain way at the upper end of Alexander Packer's new inclosure in Castle Field (M 9 pt 2 p 273). Though it is tempting to equate this path with Church Walk, I think it more likely to be another path marked by Mitchell in 1806 as starting due north of the mill and branching where it reached the new London road into two paths, one north to Ryeworth Farm in Greenway Lane, and one north east into Castle Field.

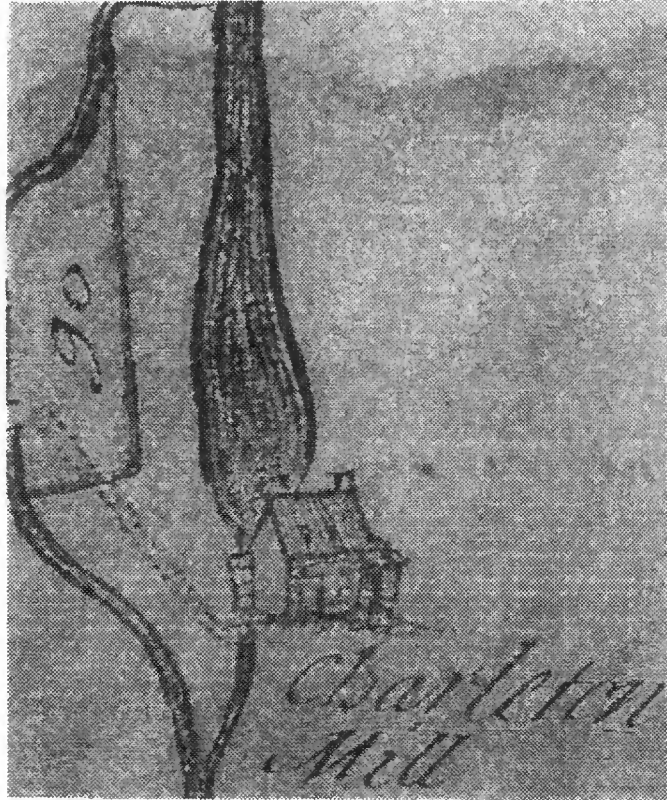
The path to Castle Field must have gone when Conway House and Hambrook House were built c 1820-30. The path from Ryeworth Farm as far south as Ryeworth Road is indicated on the OS 1888, but below that it had been interrupted by sand pits. A right of way explains the curious dog-leg path which still leads into Sandhurst Road. From London Road to the Mill the path was in use till early this century; and after its closure people still felt it ought to exist.

Less corn was being grown in Charlton in the 17th century and Walter Martin had to sell or mortgage part of his land. Then on 22 April 1631 he surrendered to use of Walter Wayte and his heirs all that house or tenement, garden, orchard and close adjoining between land of Richard White east and Thomas Stubbs west, and the watermill, parcel of the two messuages Walter held (D 855 M 10 f48). The heriot now was 15s and the rent 5s. So Walter was keeping back one of his two messuages, the one opposite Tantys. Wayte too had to raise money on his land. However on 14 April 1660 he surrendered what was still known as "Martin's Mill" to use of himself for life and after to use of his son Thomas (D 855 M 11 p 216).

The loss of the next court book means that we dont know when the mill passed from Wayte to John Gibbins, though in April 1692 the miller at "Gibbons Mill" was ordered to place posts and pales at "le Mill poundhead", where the path to the mill crossed. (D 855 m 12 p 33) John Gibbins and Frances his wife surrendered to use of Richard Mills on 11 October 1692; and Mills in turn to Edward Webb on 13 April 1694. There were then two grist mills, one with millhouse and a dwellinghouse, the heriot was 10s (D 855M 12 p 117). The order about the planks at the middle pound head was repeated in 1694 and 1698, which suggests non-compliance and further complaints. (D 855 M 12 pp 137, 325)

The next millers, or mill owners, were William Holman 1712, John his son 1716, Philip brother of John 1717, Richard Belcher of Wainlodes Hill 1749 (D855 M 14 pp 7, 56, 84; M 15 pp 158-9). Then on 15 June 1759 Edward Belcher surrendered to use of William Prinn (D 855 M 15 p 476) We know from a list in William Prinn's Rent book (D 7661 Box 8) that he paid £150 for it. Prinn already owned small parcels of land lying between the mill race and the Chelt, he notes Philip Holman paying 6s for "land next the mill stream" and 5s for "Jelfe's patch next the mill pond". Then there is a note "Charlton Mill since purchased and these rents

included in Mr Gregory's Bargain" - Gregory was paying £12.15.0 for the mill from Christmas 1763. In 1786 Gregory's rent was raised from £12.15.0 to £14 in consideration of repairs done. Then in 1808 "William Gregory agreed to give from this time an augmented rent of £16 p.a. for the Mill, making £30 p.a. [with the lands]. It is to be put into repair, I finding materials and the workmanship."



Mill as depicted on a map of the Prinn estate dated 1746.

Field No 90 is 'Jelfe's patch next the mill pond'.

The mill belonged to Charlton Park estate until 1817 when a note in the Rent book states "The Mill which Gregory rented of me is now sold to Mr Warder of Prestbury".

It was during Gregory's tenancy that the mill was used as a leather mill, and the adjoining stretch of the London road became known as Leathermill Pitch. After the sale of 1817 it became a grist mill again. By 1858 the owner was Ann Best and tenant Charles Crump.

(10) Walter Martin's Second Messuage (later William Harrison's)

In John Martin's day this house near the mill was occupied by Richard Mason alias Lea. John granted a twelve years lease to his daughter Ann in 1612 and paid a separate rent and heriot - this was a portion for the unmarried girl (D 188 M 8 f 118 v). She was still alive in 1622 when her brother Walter granted her a further lease for nine years (D855 M 9 p 210). The occupier was then William Ballinger. Ann was not buried in Charlton but probably died before her nine year lease ran out, and certainly before 1631, when her brother retired from work and sold the mill with one messuage; he kept back the second for his own support. Originally both messuages at the mill were customary. But on 28 March 1617 Walter had paid a composition to be quit of the duty of attending courts and this seems to have been regarded as an enfranchisement of one house; thereafter the second messuage was treated as freehold and is not mentioned again in court books. Walter himself was tithing man in 1634-5 (D 855 M 10 f 136) and lived till 1648 - he was buried on 13 December 1648.

A sale to the sitting tenant then seems very probable. Certainly it came into Ballinger ownership. In 1716/17 this house belonged to William Ballinger and Elizabeth his wife and was occupied by their son Richard a blacksmith - the Old London Road passed by it and

brought him trade. William and Elizabeth, the parents, had migrated to London and were living in the parish of All Hallows by London Wall. After William's death about 1716, his widow joined Richard in a sale to William Harrison of Charlton Kings gentleman - the fact that this was done by a conveyance of 26 January 1716/17 and not by surrender in court proves the property was freehold. Harrison paid £36 for the house with ½ acre of garden, it had the highway from Cheltenham to Dowdeswell on the west, the millstream on the south, and land of Thomas Ballinger on the east. There was an acre of land in Ryeworth as well, and Harrison already owned strips on either side of it. (D 7661 Box 7)

From the description this house can only have been Walter Martin's. No other site fits the position. It seems to be the house (divided into three dwellings) which the 1888 OS marks on the east side of the road opposite Tanty's, almost opposite the point where the old London road swung westwards to go diagonally up the slope and emerge near Six Ways by Grove House. On the OS the trees marked line up with this old route.

Harrison left this house in 1721 to trustees for the benefit of Jacob Portrett, a Huguenot fan painter. He in turn left it to Thomas Robins the artist. This will be dealt with fully in a later *Bulletin*. Robins sold in 1757 to William Prinn for £210, according to a list William Prinn made in 1779 of his many purchases (D 7661 Box 8). This gives us the date, presumably, when Robins decided to leave Charlton for good and settle in Bath.

Prinn Estate Map 1811



By 1858 three cottages in Spring Bottom (apparently this house divided) belonged to Samuel Higgs Gael. By 1882 Gael had six (not three) cottages, and had presumably built the three Brighton Cottages at the top of the slope on the new London Road - these have been demolished and replaced by a bungalow. Harrison's house must have been replaced soon after 1890 by two brick houses, Nos 60 and 62 School Road. The upper one of these has recently been divided into three, history repeating itself.

MARY PAGET

4. HAWTHORNES AND SAMUEL HOLLAND HEALING

Some plans and photographs showing The Hawthornes before and after its restoration by Samuel Holland Healing, senior partner in the firm Healing and Overbury of Rodney Road, arrived out of the blue from Cornwall in 1998. Mr G Husband found them among his step-father's papers and sent them hopefully to "the occupiers of a house called Hawthorns in Charlton Kings" - the postman dropped them at Hawthorn House and so they came to me.

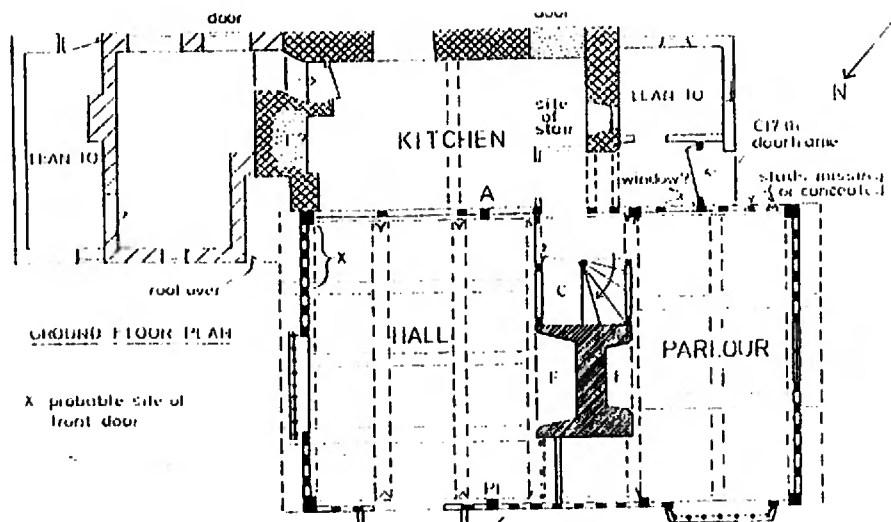
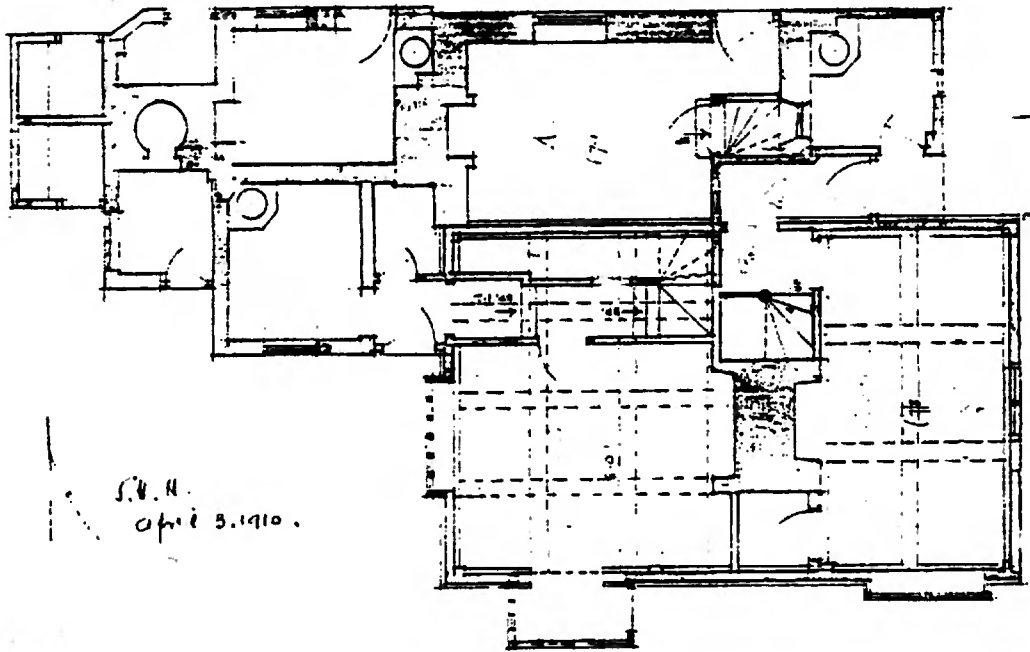
Mr Husband writes "Two watercolours of the house had been in Harold Craddock's (my step-father's) possession for as long as I could remember. I imagine Healing gave them to him before he died or perhaps they were passed to him after Healing's death. The plans I have given you were among Harold's possessions when he died. I think he found them when he was sorting through mountains of old plans at Healing and Overburys. He learnt to be an architect with Healing and Overburys and worked for them all his life - in other words, he served a sort of apprenticeship there until he qualified and became a member of the R.I.B.A. He worked there until he was about seventy but then went into the office one day a week to work at clearing out all these old plans and papers. It took him a year or so! The original Healing and Overbury (Thomas) were the founders of the firm and both were involved in his tuition. He always said that Healing was an "artist" and Overbury the "business man", so they made a good combination. Healing's untimely death must have been a blow to the firm but it survived and prospered under old Overbury's son - another Thomas. Dad was very close to him. He died quite a few years ago. ... Healing ... was certainly a very good water colourist but only in a casual sense. Dad used to say that he told him he always wanted to be an artist rather than an architect."

Clearly he was the sort of man who would delight in restoring an old house to something very near its original state and creating a beautiful garden for it.

The only work designed by Healing that I have heard about is this fireplace at Glenfall House. There must be others and I would be glad to know of them.



It is interesting to compare Samuel Healing's plan of the house drawn in 1910 with the one prepared for us by Linda Hall in 1987 (see *Bulletin* 18 for her full architectural study of the house). The earlier plan shows the house as it was when it had been three cottages, with a separate staircase for each cottage. There was a partition wall separating off part of the main living room and the door into this room was positioned in the middle of that wall. This room can be seen in the photograph of the interior (p 19), and we can see that the room has been restored to its full size with its door in the position shown in Linda's plan. The 1987 plan shows how the later two staircases had been removed and the extension to the east tidied up.

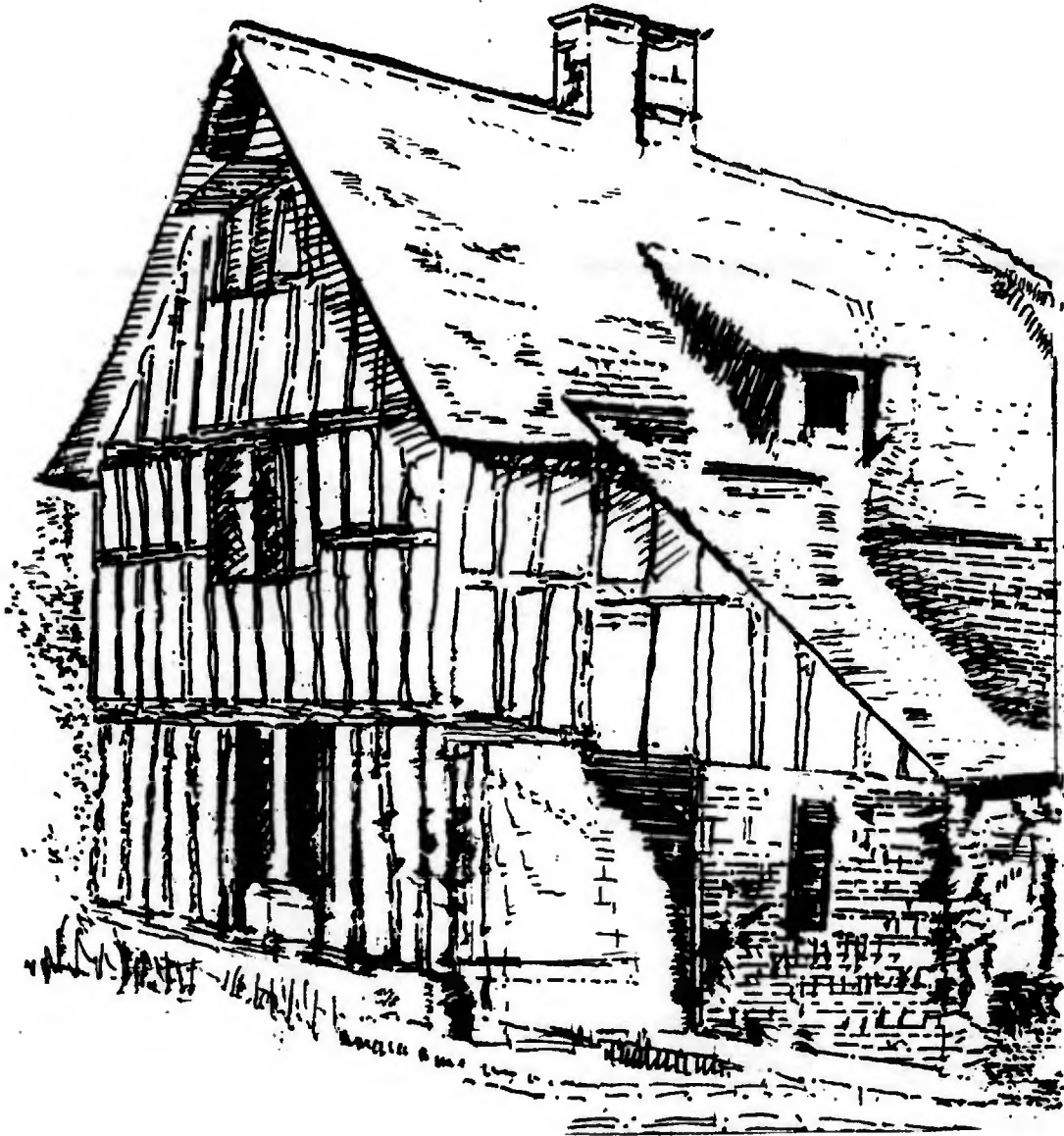


0 5 10 15 20 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 METRES

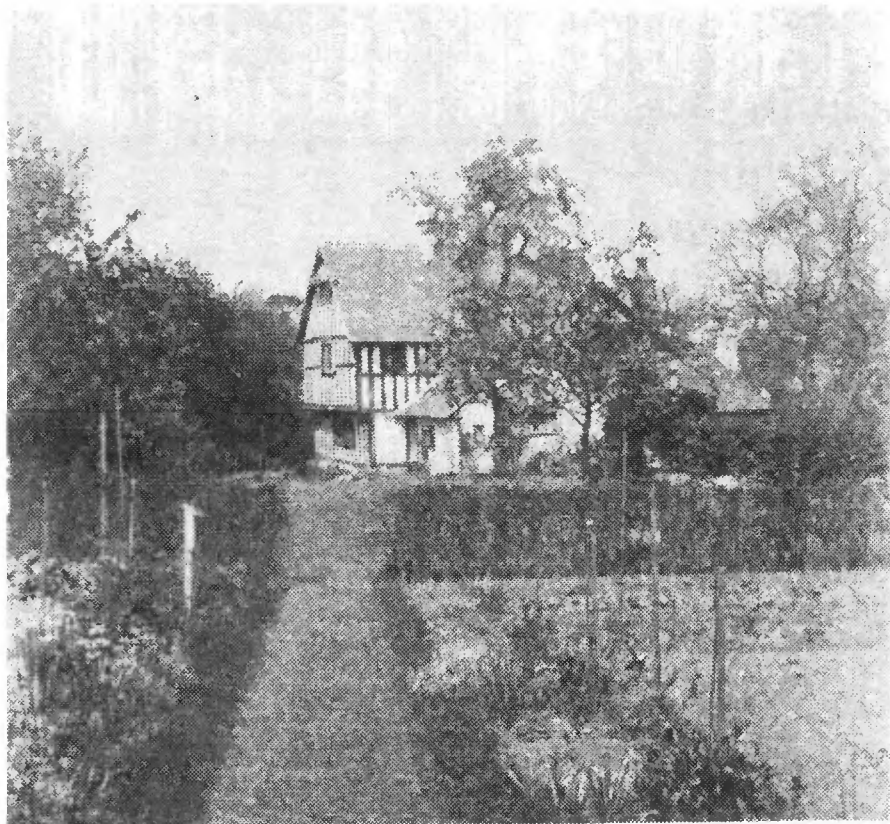
This photograph of the main living room shows the heavy chamfered beams dividing the ceiling into twelve panels, the large open fireplace, the door restored to its original position, and an evocative view of Samuel Healing's pictures and furniture.



This drawing of The Hawthornes before restoration has been made for us by Ron Phillips from an old postcard, taken c 1900, when it was still divided into three cottages. It shows a different stone-tiled roof to the later cloakroom and kitchen - the only trace of that now is a ledge under the top timbering.



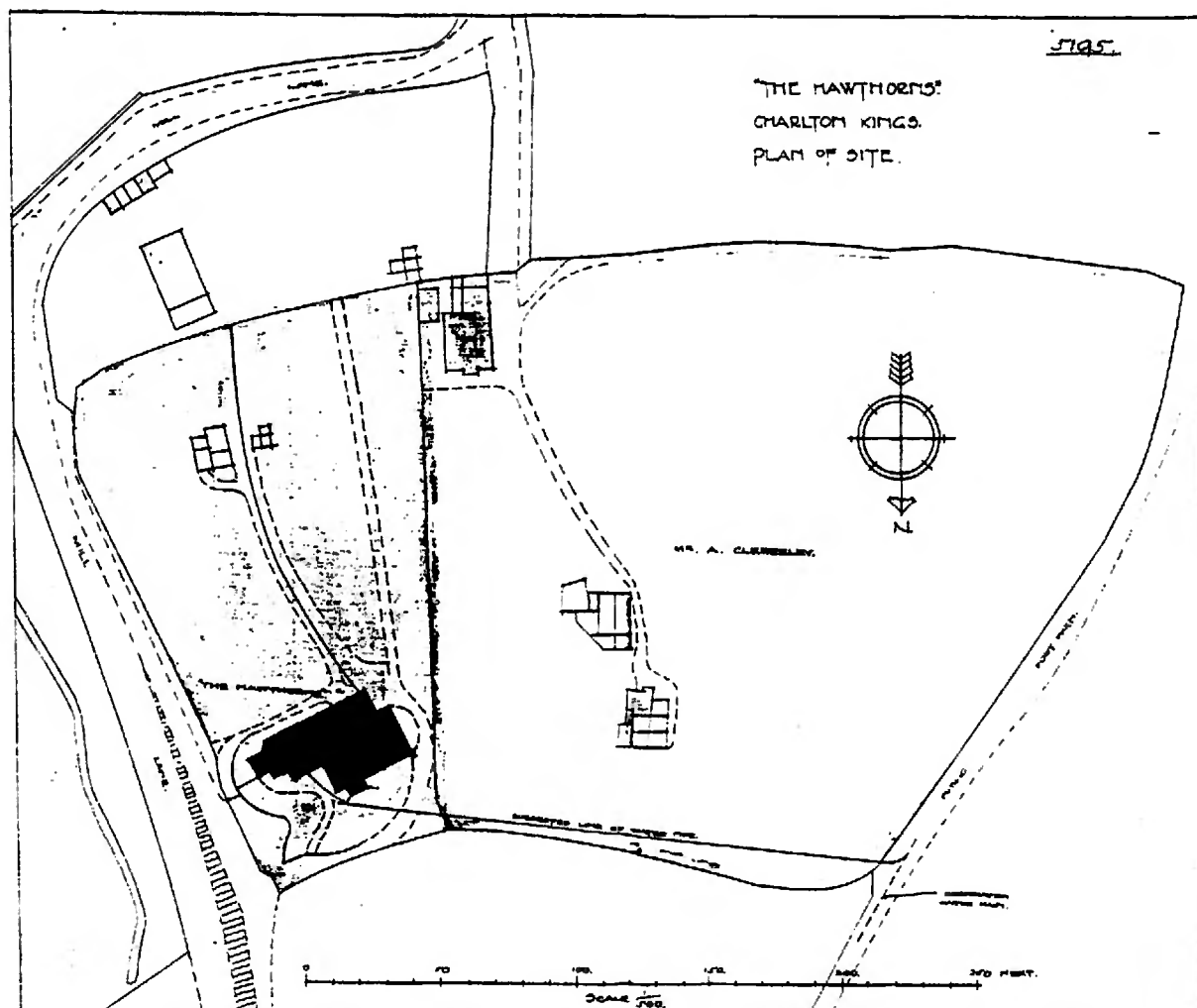
Here we can see the house from the road side in about 1910 and from the garden, after the alterations.



The beautiful garden Samuel Healing made for his house.



This site plan is clearly much older than its purported date of 1920, when it was used to show the route of a water pipe to bring mains water to The Hawthornes for the first time. It shows the old house, the cottage which became "Nobby Hall's", Mr A Cleevly's house, and the old house near the bottom of the pitch (but not Hawthorn House at the top), so it must have been drawn about 1890.



Eric Cleevly wrote in *Bulletin 19*: "A little to the north of our home stood The Hawthornes (now called King's House). then the home of Samuel Healing, better known as Sammy, architect and a bachelor ... Often Sammy would give a party in the eventide to young people from Cheltenham. Now this would be from somewhere around 1919 onward. There was one thing he liked to play, and that was the piano, sometimes a saxophone and cornet would be heard as well, so we boys would 'pitch tent' not far away in the orchard and listen to all the hits of those days. Later on when the dancing on the lawn was over, they would all go inside for a good sing-song. All this of course we boys enjoyed, for instead of going to sleep we joined in the singing as well.

There was one thing, however, that did upset Sammy and that was water, or rather the lack of it, for every drop that was used had to be pumped up out of the well. He had the same type of pump as my father; this pump had a dual purpose, for it would lift water to a sink or send water up to a tank or tanks in the top room of the house ...". The well is marked on a plan of the house in the court book for 1910; it was just above the fence near the north east boundary of the property - pumping water to the top of the house must indeed have been hard labour.

Healing was one of the first Charlton residents to have a car - he built a rustic garage for it by the way to the public spring. Derek Copson has found out that the car was registered on 23 December 1914 - a Christmas present to himself perhaps! It was a dark blue Studebaker 4 cylinder touring car - a medium-priced car built in South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. and considered a typically solid reliable American car of its time. Miss Wilkins remembered being given lifts in this car sometimes, when she and her mother were toiling home, laden with shopping; and I think I saw it once splashing across the ford. Cars were not so common c 1920. I did not guess then that I would ever become well acquainted with the house.

G HUSBAND and MARY PAGET

5. HEALING'S DEATH

Eric Armitage has researched these accounts in copies of the Echo.

(1) 20 March 1930 - "Tragic Death of Mr S H Healing - Found Drowned in Leckhampton Reservoir.

A sensation was caused in Cheltenham on Thursday morning by the recovery of the body of a well-known Cheltenham architect - Mr Samuel H Healing, of the firm of Healing and Overbury.

Mr Healing had disappeared from a nursing home, where he had been under treatment for neurasthenia and insomnia. Latterly, he had appeared to be much better and his death under such tragic circumstances came as a painful surprise and shock to his relatives and many friends.

The discovery was made shortly after 9 o'clock when an employee at the water-works, Sidney John Smith, while walking round the reservoir at Leckhampton, saw a man's coat and stick on the bank. He made a search, and in the water he saw what appeared to be the form of a man lying in about 12 feet of water.

Mr Smith at once communicated with the police at Charlton Kings, and P.S. Carter proceeded to the reservoir, where, with the aid of hooks, and assisted by the water-works employees, he recovered the body, which was identified as that of Mr Healing. A large stone was tied to one of his feet. His hat was found at the other end of the reservoir.

The body was removed to the mortuary at Cheltenham.



Early in January Mr Healing was the victim of an accident at Elkstone, when during a rabbit shoot through the coverts of Elkstone Manor he had the misfortune to be hit accidentally in the leg by five or more pellets. He was treated at the Cheltenham General Hospital, where the pellets were removed, and he appeared to make a complete recovery. There seemed to be no connection between this and the illness from which he had been ailing and which afterwards developed so seriously as to cause him to enter a nursing home.

Mr Samuel Holland Healing was the son of the late Mr Alfred Healing, J.P. of Tewkesbury, and was 61 years of age. Educated at Clifton College, he was afterwards articled to Mr Waller, the well-known Gloucester architect. He completed his articles and spent some years in London, returning afterwards to this district to open an office in Cheltenham, with Mr T Overbury as his partner. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Mr Healing was

a good sport, a keen shot, and one of the best known fisherman in a wide area. Among his many friends the tragic nature of his death will be deeply regretted."

(2) - 2 April 1930 - "The Late Mr S H Healing. Funeral at Tewkesbury.

The funeral of the late Mr Samuel H Healing, of Cheltenham, took place on Saturday at noon at Tewkesbury Cemetery, the service being held in the Cemetery Chapel and conducted by the Rev C Cooper (Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury). The coffin was brought from Cheltenham by motor hearse, the funeral arrangements being carried out by Messrs Shirer and Haddon Ltd."

Apart from family members, the list of those attending the funeral included his partner Thomas Overbury and other members of the firm; the Mayor of Cheltenham; the steward of the Union Club; and representatives of the Gloucestershire Architects' Association and Cheltenham firms such as Boulton and Sons and Billings. The deceased was interred in the family vault.

ERIC ARMITAGE

Charlton people, rightly or wrongly, ascribed his death to dipsomania rather than neurasthenia and were grateful to him for "not polluting our water at Dowdeswell Reservoir"! As there was no inquest, I presume his doctor found no problem in signing a death certificate.

M.P.

6. KING'S HOUSE and the McCANLISES

After Healing's death the house stood empty for a couple of years; trees and bushes hid it from sight and you could walk down Spring Bottom without realising there was any building there. Then a friend of mine, Christian Hamilton, became engaged to Maurice McCanlis, who taught my brother at Cheltenham College. They wanted an old house, they said, and heard of The Hawthornes - this was 1932-3. I was at Royal Holloway College and came down that spring at half term 1933 to be fitted for my bridesmaid's dress - they had just bought the house and took me to see it.

The path was so overgrown with lilac bushes, you had to push your way through to find the remains of the lawn where those dances had taken place - it was a real secret garden, mysterious and beautiful. It seemed a pity to cut down the lilacs and make it ordinary. But inside the lilacs the grass had been kept short and the vegetable plot cultivated. I imagine the agents had let it to a gardener, probably Mr Lawrence opposite.

Even tidied the garden was very attractive. Christian and Maurice did little to alter it except to replace the privet hedge (seen in the photograph on p 21) with a low stone wall planted with dianthus and portulacca, as shown in this photograph lent by their son Patrick McCanlis.



Although it had been empty so long, the house in 1933 seemed in reasonably good condition - Healing's fireback shown in the interior of the sitting room (p 20) was still there. I was young enough to suppose it had always belonged to the house! I measured the wooden surround, which projected slightly, and made them a hearthrug to fit.

The name was changed soon after the McCanlis's marriage on 12 April 1933. The name King's House was the result of a fiction concocted as a joke by Maurice and A B Emden, Head of St Edmund's Hall, Oxford (where Maurice had been). C M Dobell, in his papers on Old Charlton written in the '90s, had suggested that Charles II on his flight from Boscobel might have come this way and might have asked for food from the Steward of Cheltenham manor, John Stubbs. Dobell thought this Stubbs lived in Cudnall at Elborough Cottage (in fact it was another Stubbs), and it is clear from Charles' own narrative of his adventures that he never came near Charlton. A B Emden supposed that Charlton Park was a medieval park because Dobell said so (it was not emparked till 1784) and he guessed that Hawthornes would have been just the house for a park keeper to live in! Hence the present name that gives rise to so much speculation. It did differentiate this house from all the other Hawthorns in the vicinity. But Emden as an historian ought to have known better than to impose a romantic fiction on us!



I am very grateful to Patrick for these photographs, which show one feature of the garden since grubbed up - a well-grown yew hedge. In those very hot dry summers of 1933, 1934 and 1935, Christian and Maurice used to take camp beds out and sleep by the yew hedge. One could do that all through the Julys and Augusts of those years.

One feature I remember at King's House were the orange miniature roses under the dining room window - orange roses were new, the first of that colour we had seen.

A story I remember hearing was that a Cheltenham College housemaster was invited to dinner and came cycling down School road from the London Road in the dark - when he got to the water splash he couldn't see the way ahead and by mistake turned up the Chelt - he pedalled some little way before he discovered his error. But to turn round he had to dismount in midstream!

When Maurice was appointed as Principal of Mayo College at Ajmir, King's House had to be let. The first tenants were a retired clergyman, Mr Careless, and his blind wife, for whose convenience the upper way to the house (now the one normally used) was made. The next tenants were the Nicholls family (by whom our Society has been given the photo on p 15) After that the house was sold.

MARY PAGET

7. BAFFORD FARM SALE - 1811

Notice of a forthcoming sale on the premises of Mrs Howman at Bafford Farm, to be held on 2nd April, was published in the Cheltenham Chronicle for 28 March 1811, and included in *Bulletin 41* (p. 36) with some notes from our editor. The firm of auctioneers handling the sale was W. Moore & Son and a collection of their nineteenth century notebooks are among the deposits at the Gloucestershire Record Office, including the one covering the details of this sale at Bafford (D 2080/101). From it we can learn more details about the sale - the prices fetched, the names of the purchasers, and even the individual names of the cows in Mrs Howman's dairy herd. Charlton Park estate records also help to round out the picture of Bafford Farm at the time of the sale. (D 7661 - uncatalogued collection)

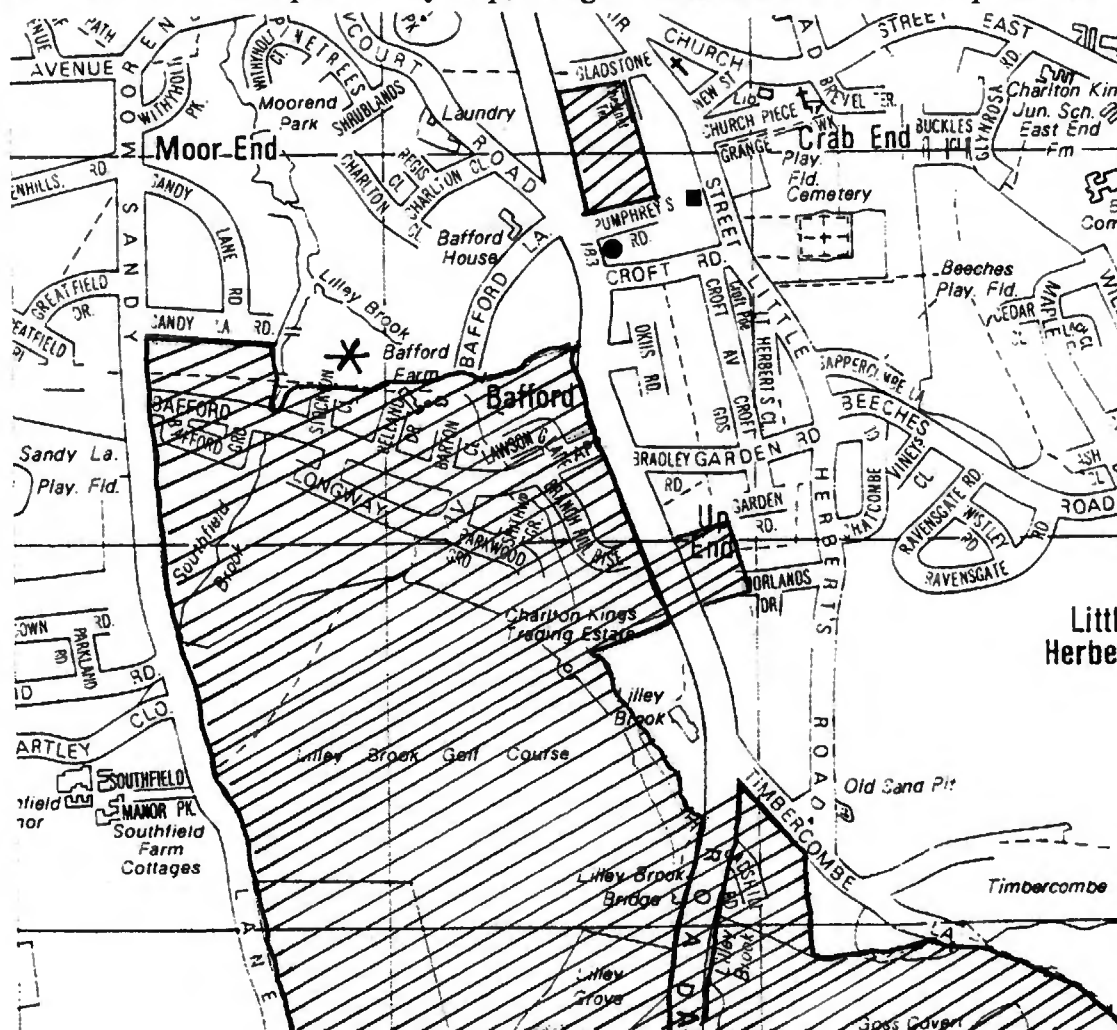
Twelve cows were sold, with their calves, for prices ranging from about £8 up to £13. Their names included those of flowers such as Bluebell, Tulip, Primrose, Lilly and Violet; the more prosaic Plesant, Beauty, Spark and Ring; together with the charming Prettymaid, Sweetlips and Fillpail. The latter fetched one of the lower prices so perhaps she did not live up to her name! Other cattle, sold individually, included in-calf heifers which fetched between £9 and £14, young stock sold for roughly £5 to £8 apiece, and a bull for £9.7.6. The buyers included many familiar Charlton names - Fletcher, Pates, Wadley, Finch, Burrows and Theyer. The sheep were sold in batches of ten; those in lamb fetching £20 and younger ones going for £10. Pigs were sold separately if adult - 2 'very fat' fetched £6 and £7 respectively, and in groups if younger - 7 store pigs made £6.6.0. Two horses were sold, a 2 year old cart colt for £26 and a 6 year old Hackney mare for £30.

A rick of hay was described as 'of well-ended meadow hay', meaning that the seed head was intact showing that the grass had been young and green when cut rather than past its best when the seed heads would have broken off.

The only farm equipment included in the sale were the dairy utensils, which were mainly bought by 'Finch'. A William Finch was the tenant farmer at Old Dole and Vineyards at that time, but as a Thomas Finch succeeded Mrs Howman in the tenancy of Bafford Farm, it is

more likely that he was the purchaser. Most of the items fetched only a few shillings, but a cheese press and a large barrel chum went for over £2. The most expensive item, at £4.12.0, was a 'long double milk kettle' which was presumably some form of cheese vat in which the milk was warmed before the addition of the rennet, but I have not been able to find an illustration of such a utensil. The remaining items included some empty hogshead casks and household furniture such as a deal dresser and a long oak table with a bench which sold for 12s and 14s 6d respectively, but the best piece was clearly a '30 hour clock and case' which went for £2.15.0.

Bafford Farm was part of the Charlton Park estate, and in 1811 it occupied the area illustrated by the shaded area on the present day map, though it extended rather further up the hill.



The farmhouse still stands today at the end of Bafford Lane. Around the farmhouse were orchards and pasture. Arable fields, growing wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans, were adjacent to the lower part of Sandy Lane and around Lileybrook, plus the isolated field near Gladstone Road called Hencroft. Roughly ten of the fifty or so acres of arable were described as 'fallow', so it seems likely that the farm was using a four course rotation similar to that used on the estate in the mid-eighteenth century - barley, beans, wheat and fallow. The rest of the acreage was pasture, though some of it must have been very rough grazing as it is described as 'Furze and Pasture' or 'Fern and Pasture'. The farm totalled 230 acres and the rent in 1803 was £400 per annum, supposedly paid in two equal installments at the 'rent dinners'. A note in the estate rent book states that few of the tenants paid their rent on time, but 'by dribblets and very badly' and that Howman was among 'ye worst'.

Mrs Howman was the widow of a James Howman. The rent book notes that he had died in the autumn of 1807, but that his widow would be keeping on the tenancy of the farm. They do not appear to have been a Charlton Kings couple as there are no suitable entries in the parish registers for a baptism, marriage or burial of James. There is a marriage in 1803 of a James Howman to Elizabeth Lawrence, with a Mary Howman as one of the witnesses, probably this refers to a son of theirs. Using the International Genealogical Index for Gloucestershire as my source, a likely marriage is that of James Howman and Mary Hobbs on 5 August 1775 at Oxenton, Mary having been baptised in that parish, daughter of John Hobbs in 1754. This marriage entry was followed by the baptism of James, son of James and Mary Howman in 1778 entered at Oxenton and Alderton. Other children were baptised at Alderton in 1776 and 1780; at Leigh in 1782 and 1787; and at Prestbury in 1792, 1794 and 1797. From these baptismal dates it seems that James and Mary Howman had held farm tenancies in several localities before coming to Charlton Kings. Bafford Farm, with over 200 acres, must have been a good tenancy to be offered but too large an undertaking for the widow to carry on for long on her own. The younger James Howman, after his marriage in Charlton Kings in 1803, had children baptised in Prestbury in 1804, 1806 and 1808, and then in Charlton Kings in 1811. The burial, in Charlton, of a 40 year old James Howman in 1818 fits in with the baptism in 1778, son of James and Mary Howman, and I had thought it likely that he took over his mother's tenancy, but the rent book proved me wrong.

We do not know what happened to Mary Howman after the sale. There are no suitable entries for her in the Charlton Kings registers, either for a re-marriage or a burial. The only other reference to her found so far occurs in 1807 before the sale, when she is named as 'Overseer of the Poor' in the Charlton Kings Bastardy Records (*Bulletin 9* p. 36). So her fate remains a mystery. Perhaps one of our members will come across some record of her, if so I hope they will contact our editor.

JANE SALE

8. UROSCOPY IN CHARLTON KINGS - 1818

An advertisement in the Cheltenham Chronicle for May 28, 1818 is shown below, does anybody know where John Manning's shop was?

JOHAN MANNING, for several years in Partnership with his Father WILLIAM MANNING, begs to inform the Public, that he has opened a Shop at CHARLTON KINGS, near Cheltenham, where he intends carrying on the UROSCOPY Business, or the Casting, and Inspection of Urine, and Vending of Drugs and Medicines; he attends Business every day at any hour, (Sundays excepted) unless in cases of the greatest emergency, and hopes by strict attention to his Profession, moderate charges, and Genuine Drugs, to merit the approbation of his employers. He also cleanses water and yellow Drenches for Beasts, prepared and Sold; also Red Powder, to keep Cheese from heaving.

9. CLOSURE OF ROADS AND FOOTPATHS - 1827

A member of the Society has sent in a piece from the Cheltenham Chronicle of March 8 1827, which has proved of great interest. It gives notice of the intended closure of certain highways and 'useless and unnecessary' footpaths in Charlton Kings. An order approving this had been signed by two Justices of the Peace and would be confirmed at the General Quarter Sessions to be held on 24 April next unless any appeal against the order was made.

In order to check whether the intended closures were carried out I examined the Quarter Sessions records in the Gloucestershire Record Office (QSR/ h/ 1827) and found not only confirmation but also an accompanying map, which is reproduced here at a reduced size.

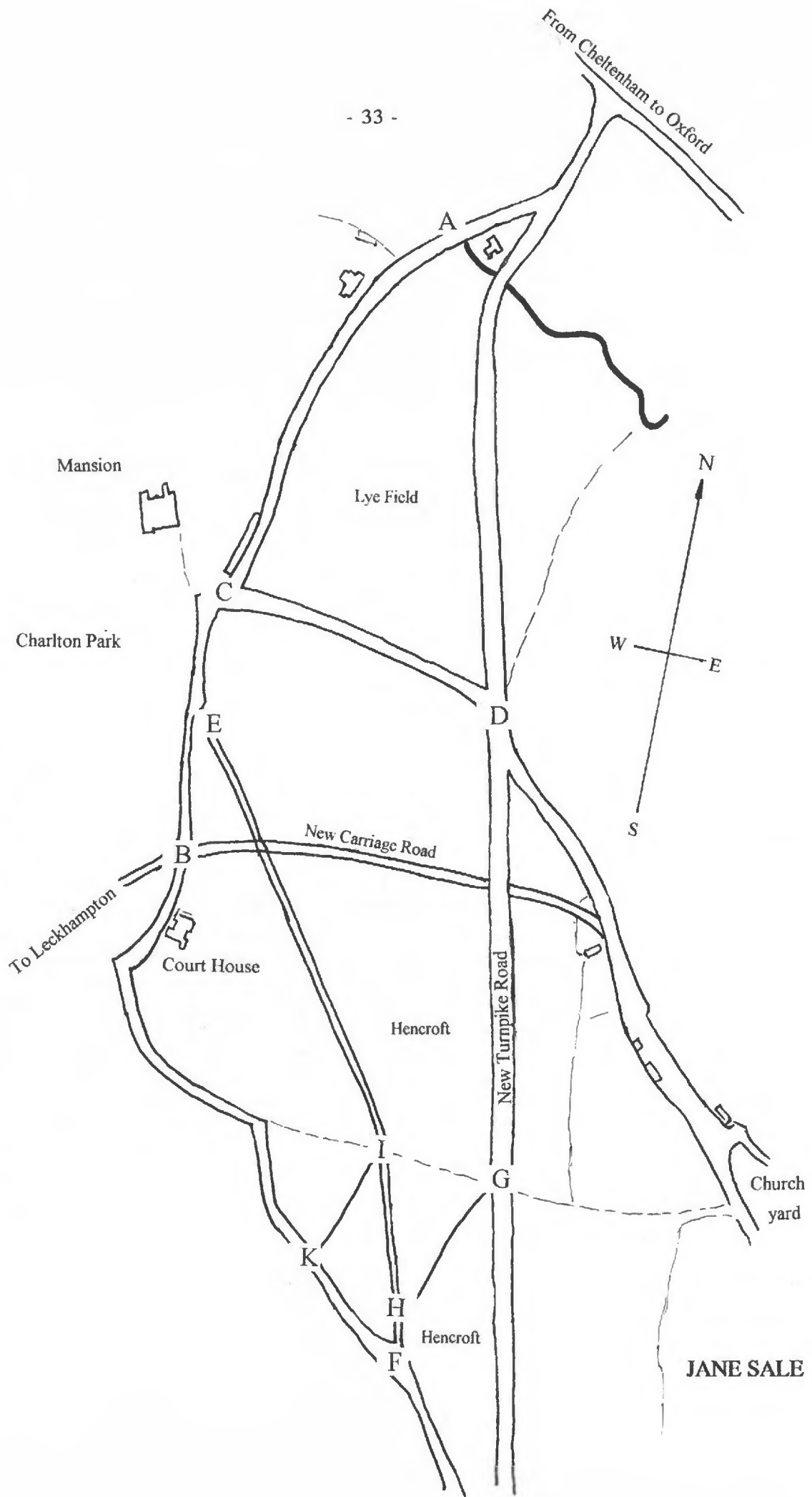
This map shows the 'New Turnpike Road' from Cudnall to Cirencester and the 'New Carriage Road', now Moorend Road, from its junction with Moorend Street (now New Court Road) across the Turnpike Road and into Hollow Lane (now Horsefair Street). The construction of these new roads meant that there was no longer any need for the public road running through Charlton Park. The Prinn family could now make it into two private driveways and so achieve their long-held desire for a country estate completely within its own parkland. It had taken them over 120 years since John Prinn's original purchase!

The proposed closures were as follows:

- (1) A highway commencing from a place called B, near to a piece of pasture called Court House Close and extending in a north easterly direction to a point near the coach house of the Revd John Harward at a place marked A, being part of an ancient road. This highway measured 492 yards long and was 23 feet wide.
- (2) Another highway commencing at a place marked C leading in an easterly direction from the ancient road before described, near to the entrance gates leading to a mansion house and premises of George Bragge Prowse Prinn esq., till it communicates with the new turnpike road from Cirencester to Cudnall, at a place marked D. This highway measured 196 yards long and 20 feet wide. (The 'Eagle Gates' were much nearer to Charlton Park house at this time)
- (3) A public bridleway commencing at a place marked B leading through a field called Hencroft into a public highway adjoining a newly erected mansion house (Bafford House) in the occupation of George Stevenson esq. at a place marked F. This bridleway measured 196 yards long and 15 feet wide (very wide for a bridleway, but it had previously been Hencroft Lane - compare with the map on p 7)
- (4) A public footpath commencing at a place marked H and leading in a north easterly direction across part of Hencroft into the new turnpike road at a place marked G. This footpath measured 88 yards long and 3 feet wide.
- (5) Another public footpath commencing at a gateway at a place marked K and leading in a northerly direction through Hencroft into the above described bridleway at a place marked I. This footpath measured 92 yards long and 3 feet wide.

Another accompanying map, dated 1826, showed an alternative line for Moorend Road to take - from B to D. As we know this was not favoured, probably Prinn thought it intruded too much into his park. The stone wall boundary to Charlton Park in Moorend Road and Cirencester Road was built soon after these road closures took place, but the 'Eagle Gates' were not moved to their present position until about 1940.

From Cheltenham to Oxford

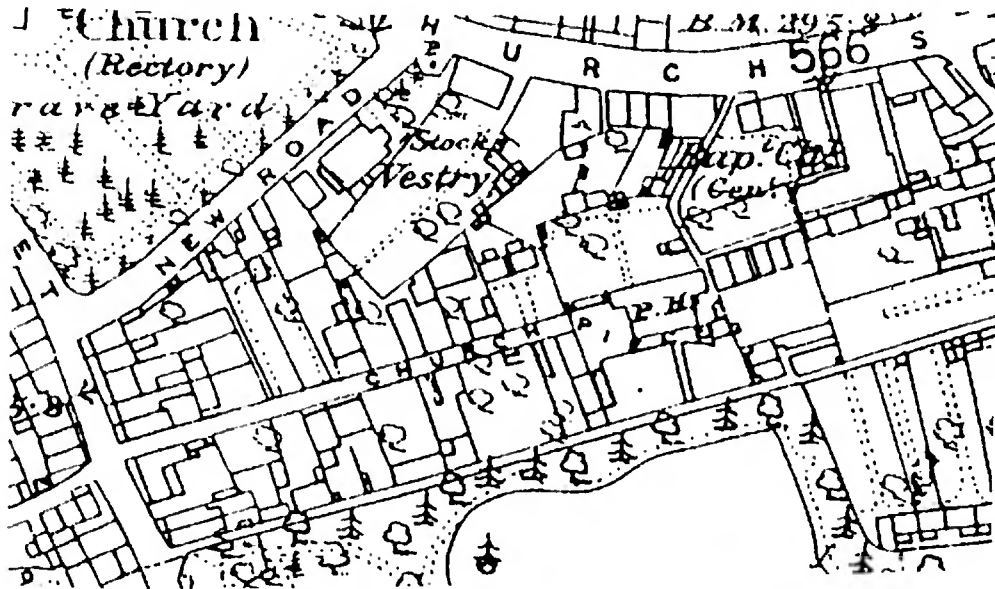


JANE SALE

10 DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH PIECE

Now that all the Church Piece houses (bar one) have been demolished for the sake of the car park, information about any of them is welcome. So we are grateful to Mrs G B Lane for sending a transcript of this deed, which refers to the sale of a house by William Thornton to John Moulder.

OS 1888 - enlarged (north at top)



The development of Church Piece was written up in *Bulletin 4*, but as that was back in 1980, it will be summarised here.

In 1810 William Hunt Prinn sold a piece of land on the east side of Horsefair Street to Thomas Ballinger. At that time it was known as Cleevely's Piece or Bastin's Piece, from the names of former tenants. Ballinger built four cottages on the north side of the land, and at his death left them to his widow Sarah, while he left the remaining acre of land to Sarah and his son Thomas jointly. In 1825 they sold to a local developer, William Thornton, who already owned property at the eastern end of this acre, and people began to call it Thornton's Piece or Church Piece. His new purchase was bounded on the south by a public footpath - the present Grange Walk. Thornton made a private road 12ft wide up Church Piece, just where the car park drive-in now is. He sold 3/4 acre, including the Horsefair frontage to John Hamlet and kept the remaining 1/4 acre to develop himself.

Now this deed records the sale of part of this 1/4 acre, with the house already built on it, summarised as follows:

18 June 1830

1. William Thornton of Charlton Kings, yeoman
2. John Moulder of same, labourer
3. Robert Arnott of same, gardener

Consideration £154 paid to Thornton by Moulder.

By a bargain and sale of 7 and 8 December 1825.

1. Thomas Ballinger of Charlton Kings, gentleman
2. Sarah Ballinger of the same, widow
3. William Thornton
4. Thomas Ballinger the younger.

Thornton had acquired a parcel of land, part of an acre called Church Piece or Cleevely's Piece, width 66 ft, depth 80 ft, bounded on the north by a private road of 12 ft width lately made by William Thornton, on the south by a public footpath from Horsefair Street to Crab End, on the east by a part of Church Piece to be sold by Thornton to Charlotte and Mary Watts, and on the west by a part of Church Piece lately conveyed by him to Richard Tibbles. On this plot a messuage had already been erected by John Moulder and was occupied by him. He was to have free use of the private road, but Thornton had no power to convey any right to the drain which Moulder had made along that road. The land was conveyed to use of John Moulder, with power to appoint future uses, or in default to use of him for life, after his heirs and assigns. Thornton will produce any documents and particularly a lease and release of 21 and 22 May 1810 from William Hunt Prinn to Thomas Ballinger yeoman.

Mrs Lane adds a note "A John Moulder married Jane Beams 14 Oct 1811."

Mrs Lane has also sent us an undated copy of the Urban District's Booklet about Charlton Kings with useful sketches; and the parish magazine for December 1966, both of considerable interest.

GWEN LANE AND MARY PAGET

11. WALTER PARRY AND EMILY PLACE

Mrs O F James has very kindly lent us the probate copy of the will of one of her forebears, Walter Parry, originally a carpenter but here described as Walter Parry gentleman. It is dated 16 February 1876.

[Emily Place was a group of cottages in Horsefair Street, just north of its junction with Croft Road.]

He has some time since given his daughter Matilda Friar Parry certain articles of furniture and other effects as listed in an inventory she holds; he confirms this gift. All the rest of his household furniture, his other personal estate, and his pew No 7 in the North Gallery of the Parish church of Charlton Kings shall be sold to pay his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, any remainder to his daughter. All his real estate, except the pew, he gives to William Benjamin Payne of The High Street, Cheltenham, mercer and his daughter Matilda Friar Parry their heirs and assigns in trust to receive the rents and profits till sufficient shall have been received to pay off any debts not covered by the personal estate. Then his two messuages Nos 19 and 20 Edward Street in the parish of Leckhampton he gives to his daughter Sophia Karn wife of Thomas Karn for life, after to Thomas, if he survive her, for his life, after to their children then living as tenants in common (not joint tenants). He gives No 1 Emily Place in Charlton Kings to Elizabeth Hill widow of the late Walter Hill of Cheltenham plumber deceased, and her heirs and assigns, absolutely. He gives Nos 2 and 3 Emily Place to his daughter Adelaide Jane Boulter wife of Charles Boulter, for life, after to Charles if he survive her, after to their children then living, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common, in default to uses appointed by Adelaide or to her heirs and assigns. He gives Shaftesbury Cottage in Emily Place to his daughter Agnes Emily Finch for life, then to her husband if he

survive her and their children living at their deaths as tenants in common. He gives Nos 4 and 5 Emily Place to his son Walter George Parry for life, after to his children then living, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common. If Walter George Parry take or threaten to take any proceedings against the executors over this will, then his life estate in 4 and 5 Emily Place shall cease and his children be entitled; and the executors shall hold the property till they have recovered any expenses. William Benjamin Payne and Matilda Friar Parry to be executor and executrix and trustees. Witnesses Frederick Stroud solicitor, Cheltenham; Frank A Morgan his clerk. The testator died 24 December 1875 at Charlton Kings. Will proved at Gloucester 16 February 1876.

Walter Parry was not buried at Charlton Kings; the new cemetery at Oakley had been opened and he probably chose burial there. His son Walter George was buried at St Mary's 12 July 1877 aged 49.

The 1858 rate book shows that Walter Parry owned and occupied Balcarras House with 2 acres of orchard - rateable values £18.15.0 and £5.10.0. He was one of the allotment trustees. He owned six cottages in Emily Place occupied by Luke Withers, John Peacey, Alexander Stewart, - , and Walter George Parry; the values were £5.5.0, £5.5.0, £5.10.0, £9.0.0 (presumably Shaftesbury Cottage), £5.0.0. and £5.5.0. In addition Walter Parry and Thomas Finch were trustees of three cottages in Bafford under the will of Thomas Pates.

The registers show that the eldest daughter Sophia, baptised 12 July 1818, was the child of Walter Parry and Elizabeth Lea widow (P 76/IN 1/8/223). That situation was regularised before the birth of the next girl Matilda Friar, baptised 4 December 1825 (p 76/IN 1/8/632). The son Walter George was baptised 20 July 1828 (P 76/IN 1/9/22) and the daughter Adelaide Jane on 28 October 1832 (P 76/IN 1/9/325). I have not found a baptism for Agnes Emily and it is possible, as her father owned property in Leckhampton, that she was baptised there. I think that he had sold Balcarras House to Gabb before 1876, which explains why it is not mentioned in the will.

MARY PAGET AND MRS JAMES

12. EXTRACTS FROM THE CHELTENHAM CHRONICLE

(1) "To be sold, a certificate (commonly called a Tyborne Ticket) which exempts the purchaser from serving any parish, or Ward offices, and otherwise within the parish of Cheltenham. This purchase would be found very beneficial to any person desirous to be freed from Serving Parish Offices, and the same will be sold on very reasonable terms. To purchase and for particulars, apply to Mr Jessop." (*Chronicle* June 18 1818)

(2) Advertisement for the sale of two cottages with gardens, orchard etc, property of Robert Lawrence, at Little Herbert, Charlton Kings. (*Chronicle* April 2 1818)

(3) Notice of opening of Ham House School by Rev. John Tucker of Pembroke College, Oxford. (*Chronicle* April 9 1818) [This notice answers the query in *Bulletin* 3 about the exact date of the school's opening]

(4) Advertisement for Ham House Boarding School, with details of various subjects offered, costs etc. (*Chronicle* Jan. 17 1819)

The Society are very grateful to members who send in these little snippets which they come across while pursuing their own research interests. Please keep them coming!

13. CONTACT WITH THE PAST

One of the things I enjoy most about my visits to the Gloucestershire Record Office is the chance to discover and decipher scraps of paper which put me in direct touch with our predecessors in Charlton Kings. Such a piece is this list of work done by one of the Charlton Park tenants - a Robert Arkell, who was the tenant of Ham Farm from 1763 to 1783 and lived at Wadley. Part of his rent was paid by crops sold to Prinn or work carried out for him. In this case there must have been some building work going on, perhaps at Wadley, and Arkell was providing a horse, or horses, and cart for hauling. The bill shows that he can write quite adequately, but not for him the niceties of distinguishing between 'to' and 'two'. We can detect a local accent in words such as 'Woaer', but the word that really stumped me was at the end of the next but bottom line - 'scafulpowls'. I tried saying it with some sort of accent similiar to the 'woater' and then, Bingo! I realised it was 'scaffold poles' used for the building work!

The Society really needs more people to do research. If you would enjoy this kind of work then please get in touch with me. I should be very happy to accompany you on an introductory visit and show you a bit of how the system works.

JANE SALE

1781 Work don for M^r prinn I D
for haling Lime one Day 8
for haling Timbers 10 Days 16
for haling Timbers One Day 8
for haling Lime One Day 8
for haling Morter and Woaer 14
for One Month Eachday
for haling Stone from piebling
quar to Lead 8
for the Stone 2
for haling Lathes and nails 4
for pike 16
for haling Timbers and lime 6
for Slab 2100
for haling 10
for haling if Scafulpowls 4
Down and the barn doors eye 196
£196

14. CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS

(1) Hearth Tax Exemptions (*Bulletin* 41 p 18)

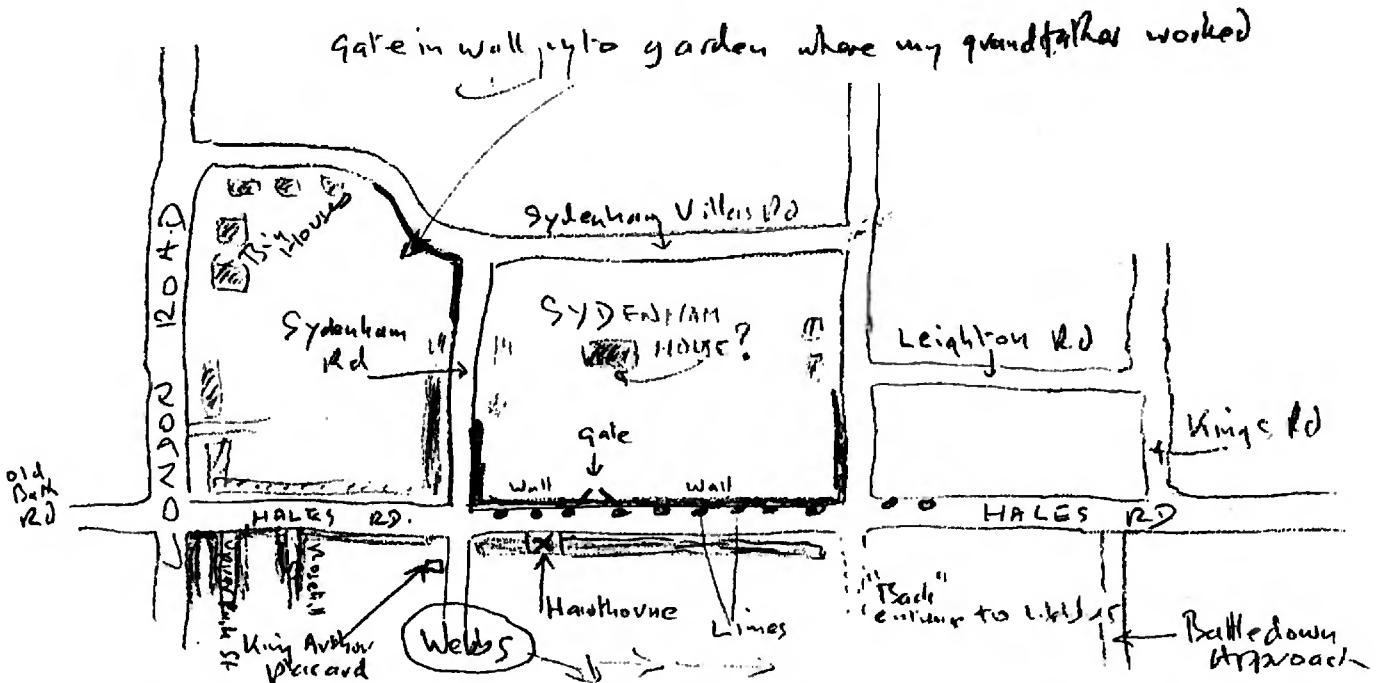
Mrs Pat Crewe writes: In the latest *Bulletin* 41 there is an article about the 1672 Hearth Tax Exemption list. The last but one paragraph says that the surprising name on the list is Roger Probert who later married a wealthy widow Judith Pates, and mentions my article in "Bulletin 26" about the Pates family. I am sure that the Roger Probert in the list is not the same Roger Probert who married Judith Pates, as her third husband was not born until 1687. The one mentioned must have been his father or perhaps even his grandfather.

Sorry - I should have verified my references! M P

(2) Webbs Brickyard and Sydenham House (*Bulletin* 41 pp 3-13)

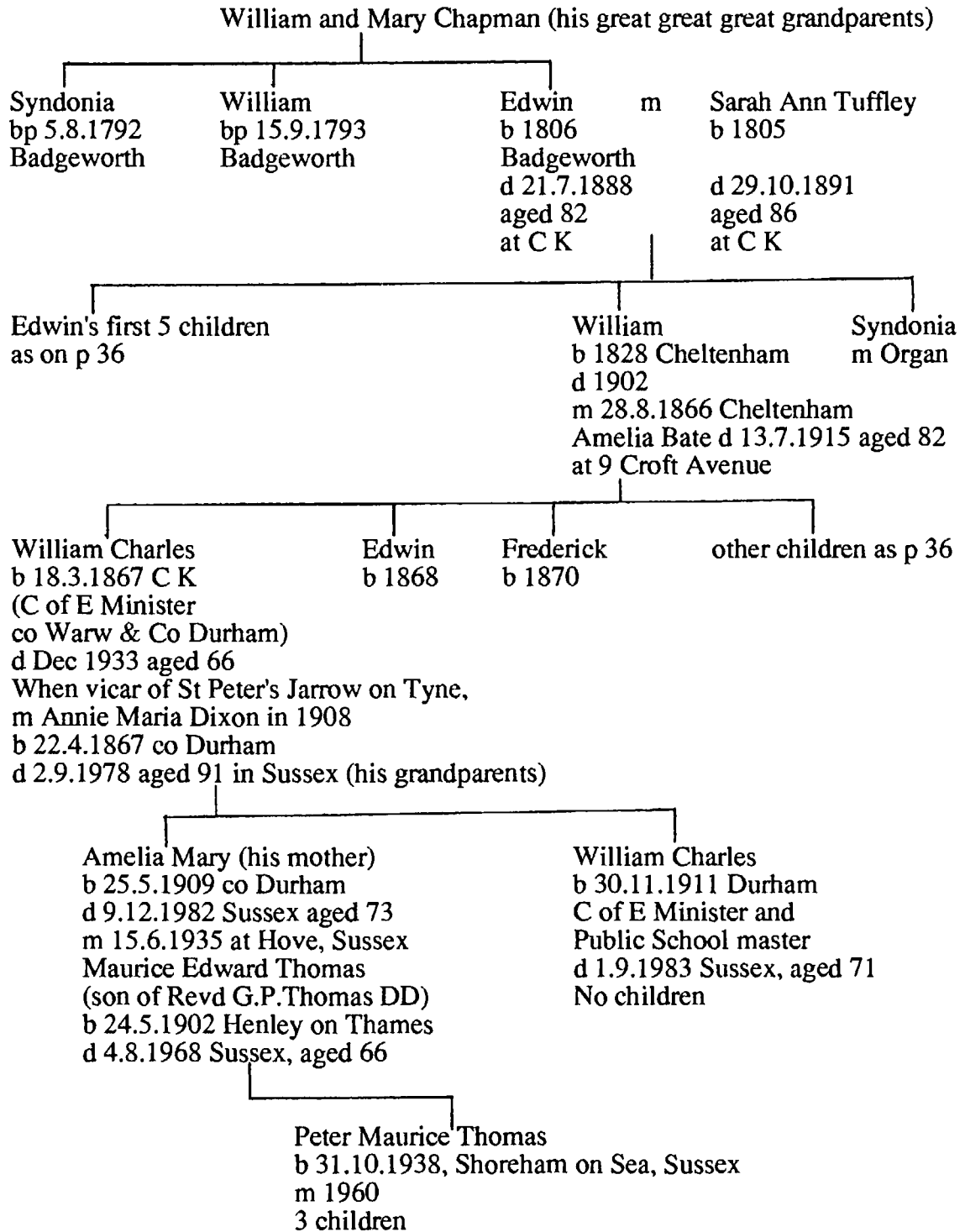
A recent Echo feature stated that the tall chimney was demolished in the 1920s. Mr E J Winter says "As I am sure you yourself will remember, it stood until after the War. I'm sure it was still there when I briefly visited Cheltenham before going back to India. My surviving family think it was demolished in the early fifties." Can members confirm or deny this?

One of the gardens in which Mr Winter's grandfather worked was Sydenham House (as sketch below sent by Mr Winter) Is this house still standing?



(3) Chapman Pedigree (*Bulletin* 40 pp 35-37)

I have just had a visit from other Chapman descendants, Mr and Mrs P M Thomas of Launceston, Cornwall. His researches have produced these alterations and additions to the family tree. This tree follows the line descending from 'William eldest brother' on p 36.



(4) Mother's Union Group in 1935 (*Bulletin* 37 pp 35-6)

Mrs James has supplied some more names:

Back row, 3rd from left Mrs M Smith; last in row Mrs Littlewood

Next row, 3rd from left Mrs Eyres of Lyefield Road; last in row Mrs Crooke

Sitting on ground, first on right Miss Statham.

(5) St Mary's Bellringers - 1958 (*Bulletin* 40 pp 38 & 39)

Colin Kingston has identified the following:

p 38 - No 9 in picture is Jack Tyler

p 39 - No 15 in picture is also Jack Tyler

15. APPRENTICING A CHARLTON GIRL (GRO D 7661/Box 4)

Ann Long of Charlton Kings singlewoman had two daughters baptised here; Elizabeth baptised 11 May 1742 and Mary baptised 1 January 1744/45.

We do not know what happened to the elder girl; but the younger daughter was apprenticed on 2 May 1755, when she would have been ten years old. The money to pay for her indentures was provided by Thomas Cleevely labourer and seems to have been £1.1.0 (but the document is rubbed at this point). This payment suggests that Thomas was the father.

Mary Long of Charleton Kings daughter of Anne Long of the same singlewoman apprentices herself to William Engley of Gloucester bricklayer and Penelope his wife from 5 April last for seven years, to be taught the art of a pastry cook "which the said Penelope now useth." The usual stipulations follow as to Mary's behaviour towards her mistress. At the end of the seven years, the Engleys agreed to give her "two things of every sort of wearing apparell". Mary would then be seventeen and presumably qualified to take a job as pastry-cook either in a shop or a private house.

Witnesses to this agreement were Frances Driver and Thomas Driver (not of Charlton Kings, apparently).

MARY PAGET

**Readers of this Bulletin who are not members
of the Charlton Kings Local History Society
are invited to support us by taking out a subscription.
Details can be found inside the front cover.**