

CHARLTON KINGS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



BULLETIN 43
Spring 2000

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. ~~Complete set £15~~ ~~Special Offer~~

Reminiscences of John Bowen (1993), *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.

Printed by Top Flight, 93 St. George's Place, Cheltenham, Glos.

I.S.S.N. 0143-4616

Cover - Tanty's cottage after sketches by Helen Allingham, 1908
and H.V.C.Holman, 1948 - drawn by Ron Phillips

		<u>Pages</u>
1. Tanty's - Most Sketched House in Charlton Kings (Drawing of the house)	Mary Paget	1 - 4
Postcript, W Tanty's Inheritance	Ron Phillips Mary Paget & Eric Armitage	4
(Photograph of map)	Tony Sale	5
2. Photograph of Cider Press	Gwen Bray	6
3. Charlton Cottage, Further Revision (Drawing of Fireplace)	Linda Hall Ron Phillips	7 - 13
4. Ashley Manor Freehold - Clue to Charlton Cottage?	Mary Paget	14
5. New Court Update	Mary Paget	14
6. Tenants at New Court 1744-94	Jane Sale	15
7. A Medieval Charlton Cleric	M. J. Greet	15
8. Paths and Streams Either Side of The Chelt	Reg Seabright	16 - 21
9. Deeds for 74 Ryeworth Road and 1 & 2 Somerset Place	Mary Paget	21 - 23
10. Recollections of Mr Tipper	W. Tipper	23
11. Will of John Hamlett	G. Lane	23 - 24
12. Dr Rivington	Frances Stobart	24 - 28

13. Note on Charlton Doctors in 1929	Mary Paget	28 - 29
14. Two Charlton Boys During WW1		
(i) Percy Bridgman		29
(ii) The Late Percy James		30
15. Two Charlton Funerals		
(i) Admiral Peter Aplin		31
(ii) Miss Martha Taylor		31
16. Canon Neale's Death & Funeral	M. L. Clarke	31 - 32
17. Gifts to the Society		32
18. Chapman Family Tree & Will	J. A. Stefan	33 - 34
19. Review - Cheltenham Probate Records ed A J H Sale (BGAS 1999)	Mary Paget	34
20. Additions to Bulletin 42		
(i) Print at Hawthornes	P. Love	35
(ii) Other Work of Holland Healing	Jane Sale	35
21. Additions to Bulletin 41		
(i) Webbs Brickyard	David R. Young	36
(ii) Ditto	Barbara Neve	36
(iii) Mr Adrian Norman	Mrs Norman	36
22. Miss Wilkins' Photographs	Dr Wilkins	36 - 38
23. Advertisements in the Parish Magazine 1957	Mavis Prout	39 - 40

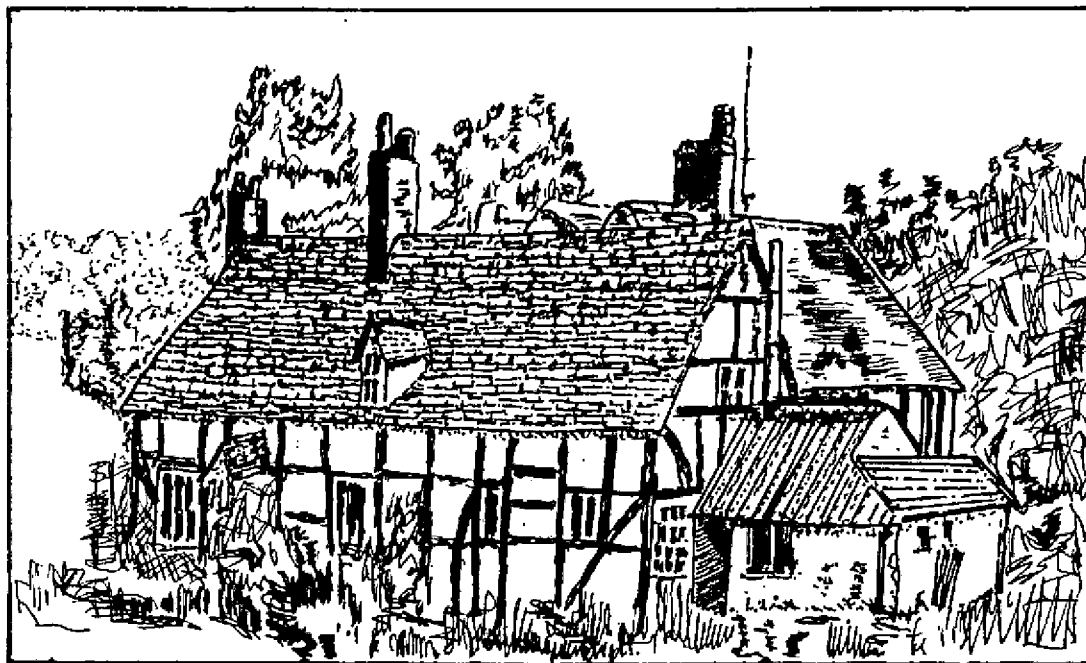
1. TANTY'S - THE MOST SKETCHED HOUSE IN CHARLTON KINGS

The Tanty family came from Alstone. They are mentioned there in the Cheltenham court book for 1615/16 (GRO D 855 M9 p13) and Thomas Tanty a customary tenant made default at Alstone on 22 April 1631. No Tanty was mentioned in Charlton when tenants of both manors contributed to the cost of the 1624 Act (M68), nor were they listed on the Hearth Tax lists of 1672-3.

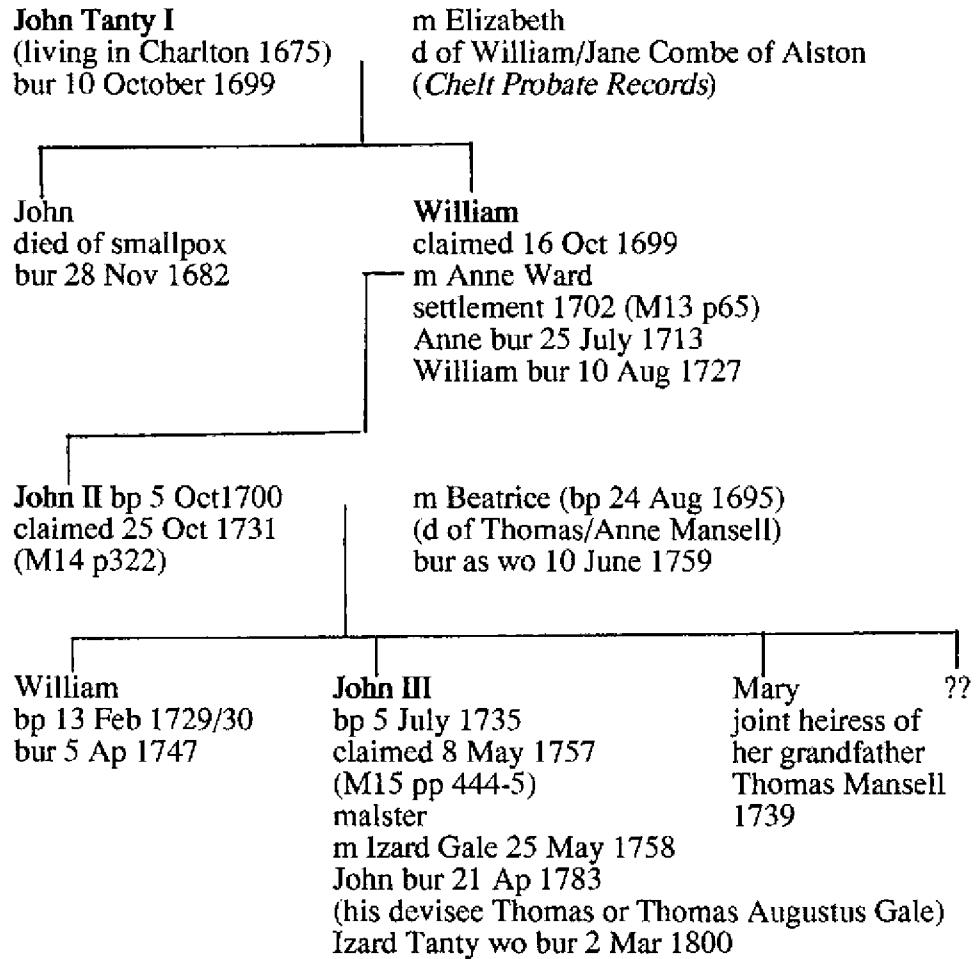
It is unfortunate that court books for both Cheltenham and Ashley are missing for the mid 17th century. But we know from the 1699 admission that John Tanty, on 27 October 1675, was admitted to a Cheltenham customary messuage and lands here surrendered to him by Dienele Norris and Elizabeth his wife. Norris is not a Charlton name either so we may guess that the property was really Elizabeth's. From that date John Tanty acquired other Cheltenham manor lands, as listed by his son William when he inherited, but no other house. (D 855 M13 p21)

We can't be so sure that John held no house in Charlton under Ashley manor. In an Ashley manor rent roll of 1675 he is listed as paying Greville £3.7.0 rent (GRO D 7661 box 4). But when John's great-grandson claimed on 16 May 1757, he held none, though he owed £1.11.4¾ in heriot (D 109/1); and I was mistaken in saying (*History of Charlton Kings* p80) that the house called Tantys belonged to Ashley manor. It was certainly Cheltenham.

North and West Sides of Tanty's



The Family



John III may have had two other sisters as well as Mary - Ann Tanty p Cheltenham, buried at Charlton 7 Sep 1785, and Beatrice Tanty sp, who claimed a cottage at The Butts, (on the corner of Greenway Lane) which on 31 Dec 1781 John had surrendered to uses of his will. She surrendered to uses of her will 23 March 1789, and was buried 2 May 1789. Her devisee was T A Gale.

The third John Tanty mortgaged and sold a good deal of his land before he died in 1783. He does not appear to have left any children - Beatrice and Ann were more likely his sisters. His executors surrendered some of John's land to Henry Gale, yeoman; the remainder went to Thomas or Thomas Augustus Gale, the second but eldest surviving son of Thomas Gale of London, after of Charlton, gentleman. The Charlton Park 1811 map marks Thomas Gale as owning Tantys (see *Bulletin 42* p18)

The House

Unfortunately no examination of the house was made before demolition. Sketches and photographs both show the main block as having a lower roofline than the shorter building at right angles to it. Timbering also suggests that the long range was earlier. Some of the timbers in this part of the house were very large indeed, according to witnesses of the demolition in 1965 (not c 1970 as *History*). The third John Tanty was a malster, and earlier Tantys may have had links with that trade, for they were financially concerned with the Bafford beedle messuage and malthouse before William Robins acquired it. It is possible that the shorter block at Tantys was added as a malthouse (as Daniel Ellis added a malthouse to Elborough Cottage). I understand from a former occupant that this part of the building was in reasonable condition in 1965 and she resented its destruction. The only contra-indication is that this part of the house seems to have had the most substantial chimney, but that could be Gale's rebuilding.

I still think there can be little doubt that Tantys started as a single range hall-house with no upstairs and an open fire, probably before a stone tile roof replaced thatch. On the north side there is a single dormer window and the same on the south side; a very small gable window on the east (the road side) and a slightly larger one in the west gable. Ground floor windows on the N side are small, just one section of the timber framing, and no window looking out onto the road. Compare these with the windows at Hawthornes rebuilt c 1603.

So a 15th century date for the long range is not impossible, bearing in mind the time when building at Charlton was most active.

Thomas Augustus Gale divided Tantys into three dwellings. He probably added the three outhouses; but as only one had a chimney I presume that it was a wash-house shared by the tenants and the other two were for storage.

In 1858 the Rate book shows three tenants: John Smith (rent £5.5.0 p.a.), Hannah Barrow (£3.10.0) and - Woodward (£5). Having regard to the spacing of the chimneys, the cottage at the east end was small, the next larger, and the one in the end block slightly larger still. The south and east frontages had been bricked, whereas the north and west sides still showed their timbers.

In 1914 (Rate book DA 3 519/6) the owner was John de la Bere and the tenants Annie Fletcher for the part called Tarlings (£6.10.0); for the long range still called Tantys, William Mills Telling (£4.15.0); and Arthur Lawrence (£6.10.0). A plantation "near Tantys" (1r 21p), the trees seen in the background of all the sketches, was owned and occupied by John Davey (£1). In the 1908 sketch the trees are shown as deciduous and those were probably felled during WW1; Vic Holman shows, and I remember, poplars (c 1948).

The Demolition of Tantys

Now as to the end of Tantys. Mrs Enid Mitchell of Stockport, Cheshire, wrote to me 29 May 1986: "My father-in-law was the Col Mitchell who owned the cottages in Spring Bottom, but I'm shocked to hear that people say he pulled them down in order to build new houses. He did not build the houses, nor did any member of this family. I do hope you will refute that story when you hear it.

What happened was, there was an old man living there, who for years resisted repairs because he thought his rent would go up. Eventually the then Council was brought in as the roof tree (ridge beam) cracked and needed replacing. They condemned the property as

needing considerable repairs and unfit for human habitation - it was not up to regulations as so many old properties are - they just wouldn't allow them to be built in the same way now. They said it had to have a new roof, the stream flowing along its foundations had to be diverted and culveted, running water had to be piped in (it only had cold water - another thing the old man resisted) - £40,000 worth of improvements and bringing up to standard and subsequent restoration (which would be necessary and would in my father-in-law's eyes have to be done in order to preserve the place properly).

Of course time passed on and my father-in-law became senile and his affairs handled by his financial adviser who took one look at the £40,000 and said no way (they were, I suppose, doing their job) and applied for demolition.

In early 1973 my father-in-law died hopelessly senile in Delancey Hospital. The three children, i.e. my husband here in Whaley Bridge, his sister in USA and other sister, inherited the field at Spring Bottom - as you see, we do not live on the spot. The field, which had a spring through it and was marshy and boggy, was no use to three people, so when a man unknown to us offered £50 for the field, it was sold to him. He (it turned out) was a builder and he built the new houses and made a great deal of money out of it ..."

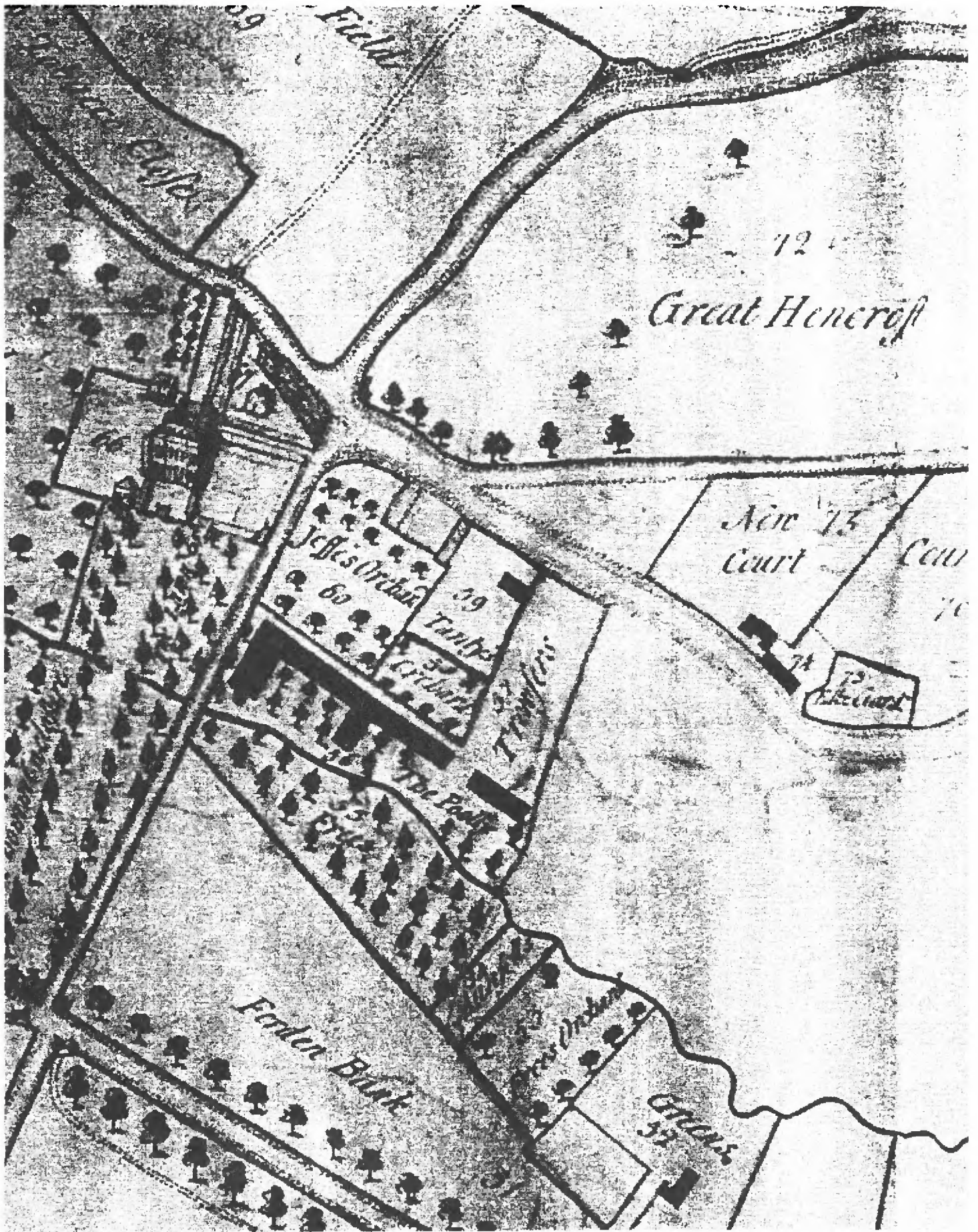
Postcript - William Tanty's Wife Ann and her Inheritance

William Tanty married Anne Ward, apparently the daughter of Anthony Ward (bur 27 May 1697) and his wife Anne (bur 4 Dec 1692). Anne seems to have been their only child, and in her right William held an Ashley copyhold messuage "wherein Anthony Ward lately dwelt". It had the house and homestead of Francis Collins N and a parish house in occupation of Samuel Whithorne S (i.e. it stood on Hencroft near the parish house described in *Bulletin 42* p7 (i)) William Tanty paid £66.1.6 to Edward Mitchell, then lord of Ashley manor, to transfer the house to him and to buy a close of meadow or pasture called The Hunts (2 acres), an acre in Charlton Lower Field, ½ acre in Naunton Field, and ½ acre in the field called Collum (D1224/3/48 - abstracted by E Armitage).

The Hunts had the Lye N and E, Hollow Lane S (see plan in *Bulletin 31* p14) and may once have been the medieval Coneygreys - there is no reason to think this land belonged to Ashley manor. It was the 2 acres of land on the N side of what is now Charlton Park front drive, so it is the site of the school's new block. There is a note in the margin of this deed that Tanty exchanged the Hunts and the Naunton land with Prinn, and this exchange of Hunts was 9 Sept 1723 (D1224/3/104). Later, 19 April 1745, William Prinn also acquired the Ward messuage. It stood roughly on the site of the Charlton Park "single men's bothy" or cottage, which Mrs Jennings remembers in the grounds just below nuns' house and laundry (see *Bulletin 33* p18).

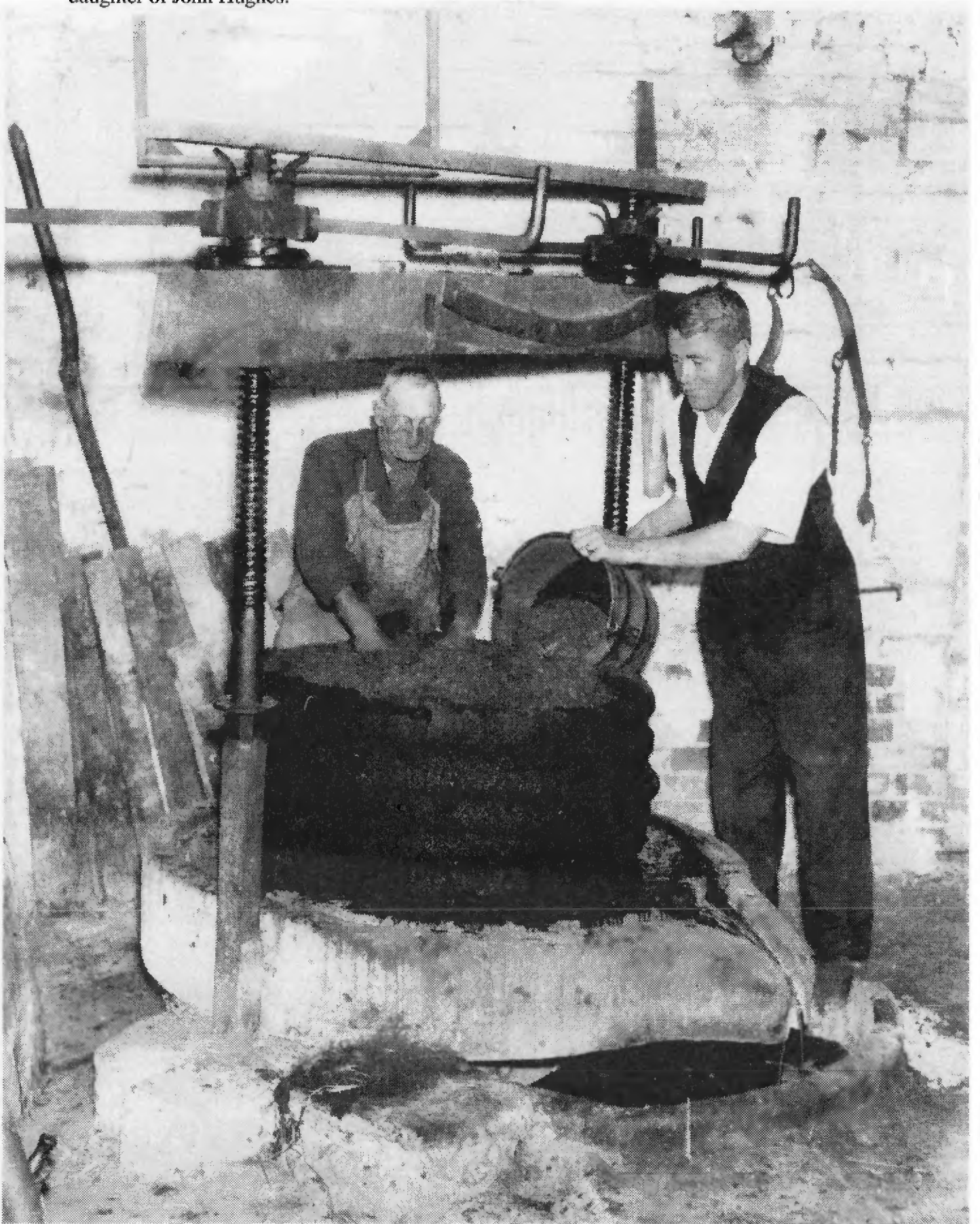
The map on page 5 is an enlarged photograph of a survey made by John Clifford in 1746 of The Forden (later Charlton Park) estate, then owned by William Prinn. It shows the main house, with its farm buildings, plantations and water garden. Near the water garden is an enclosure with a building, No 59 called Tantys. This I believe is the house/messuage mentioned above. No 60, marked Jeffe's Orchard, was part of the homestead which earlier belonged to Francis Collins i.e. Park Cottage (see *Bulletin 32* p12). The Hunts is the piece of land between Tobacco Close and Great Hencroft, separated from the rest of Lye Field by the footpath.

MARY PAGET



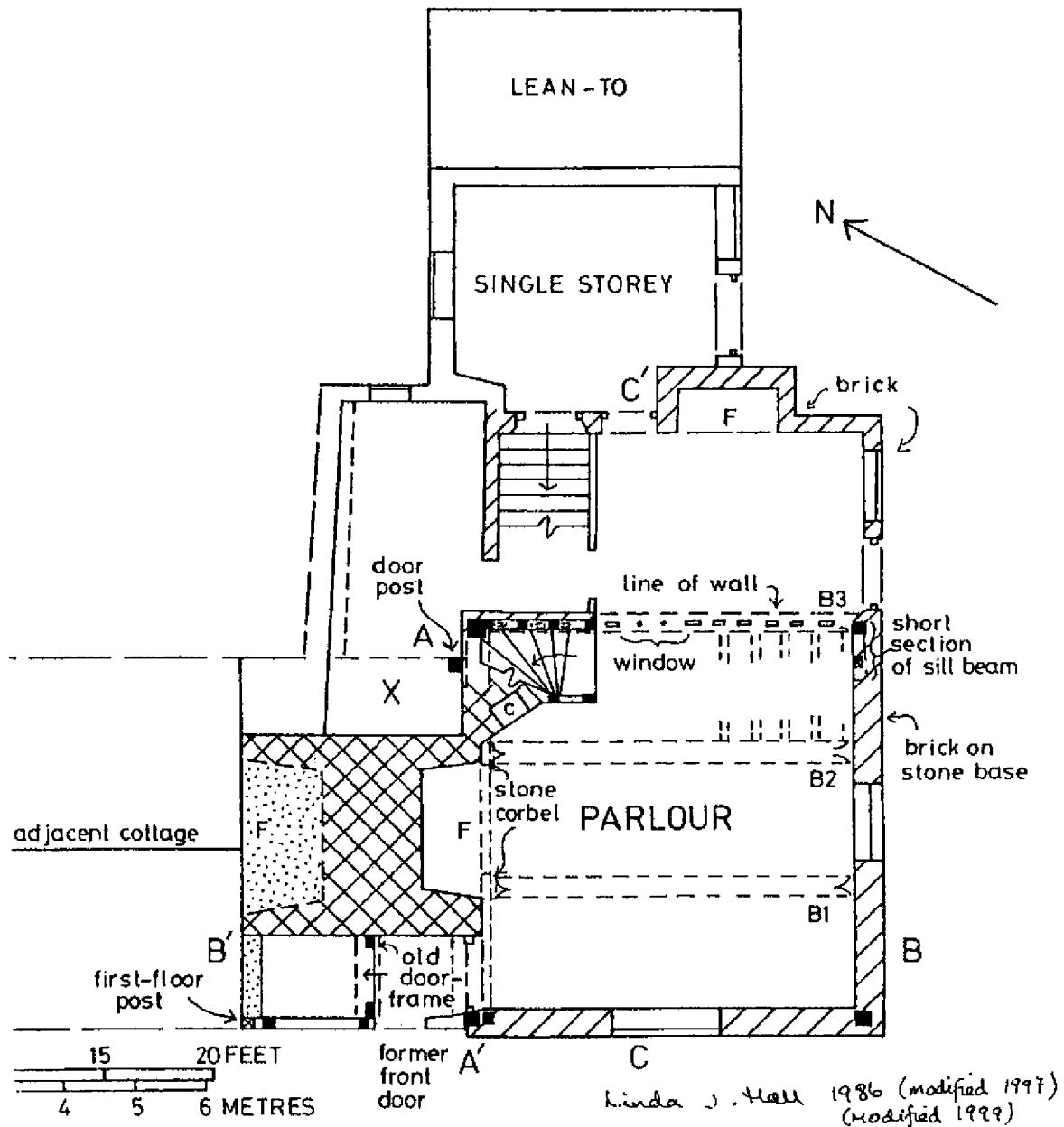
2. CIDER PRESS AT RYEWORTH HOUSE IN HAM

Joe Burrows on the left and John Hughes on the right. Photograph given by Gwen Bray, daughter of John Hughes.

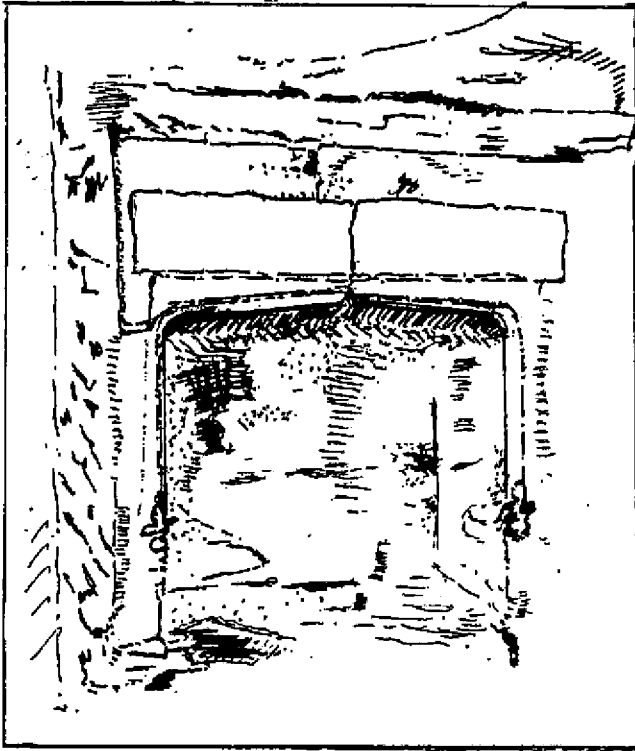


3. CHARLTON COTTAGE - A FURTHER REVISION

Further restoration work has revealed yet more of this fascinating house, so the drawings have been revised and added to yet again. Work on the ground floor has completely revealed beams B1, B2 and B3, freeing them from their covering of paint and plaster. This has revealed very well-cut scroll, flat and bar stops on B1 and B2; as previously noted those on B3 had been roughly hacked off. Removal of the black paint showed that the corbels supporting the beam which runs along the face of the chimney stack are in fact stone, and not wood as originally thought. The soffit of B3 is now entirely exposed, showing all the mortises for a close-studded wall with a window slightly north of centre. The window position is marked by two round holes instead of rectangular mortises, presumably for the mullions. The brick fireplace in the extension at the north-east end has been unblocked, and the stone base of the south-west wall has been exposed, as well as a post in the western corner of the room.



Restoration work on the first floor is concentrated in the parlour chamber, where a splendid stone fireplace has been uncovered. It has a depressed four-centred arch with an ogee and ovolo moulding and vase and flower stops. The initials RW have been roughly carved on the fireplace. The original hearthstone remains in the floor, to protect the floorboards from burning embers which may fall from the fire.



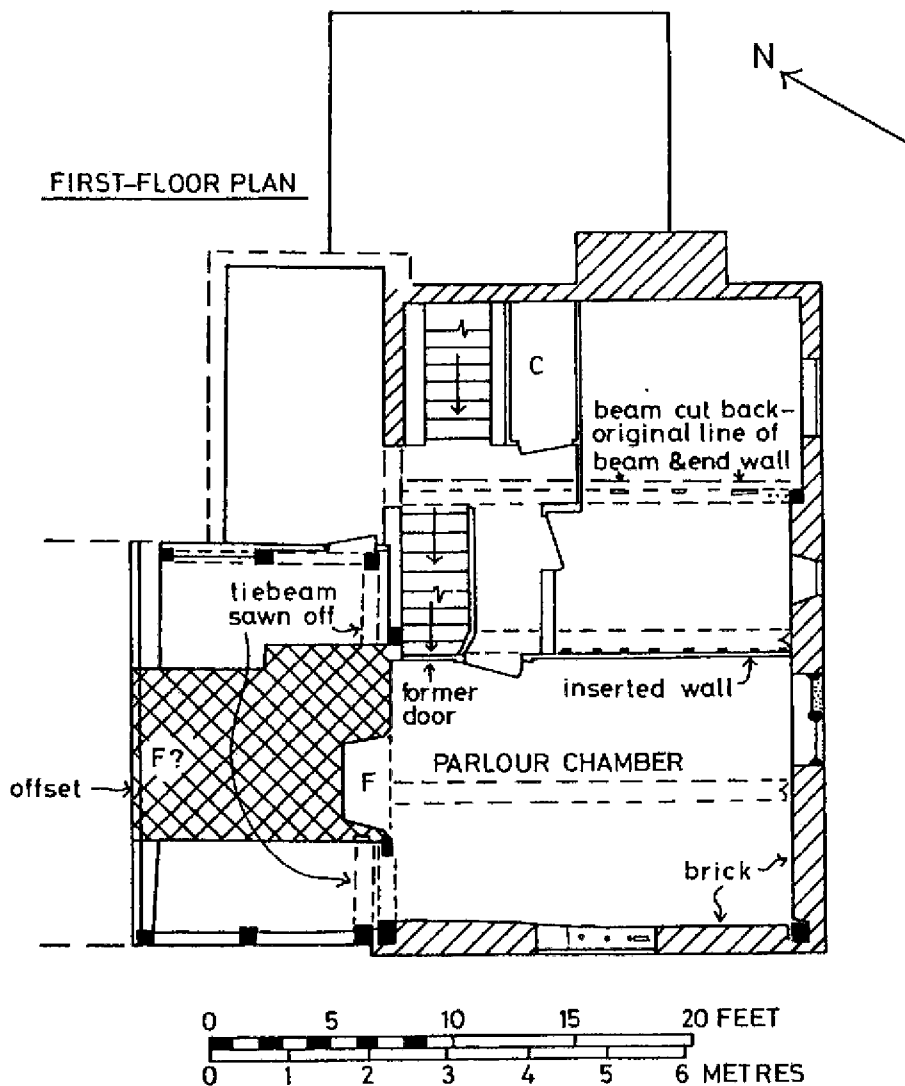
Enlarged detail of FLEURS-de LIS

Above the freestone of the fireplace horizontal timbers are set into the wall. The one immediately above the fireplace runs from the vertical post to the left of the stack to the partition wall and has an empty mortise in the centre; the one above this has a mortise in its top surface with three peg holes in the front face of the timber. The bottom one is presumably reused, as the mortise makes no sense in its present position. The mortise in the upper timber could have been for a vertical post forming part of the upper side wall between the hall block and the cross-wing. This upper timber originally ran the full width of the room but has eroded away at the south-west end. It was originally housed in the top of the upright post set in the front wall. This post has two mortises for horizontal rails, which were presumably removed to give access to the small area beside the stack. In the matching area on the other side of the stack the wall of the parlour cross-wing is still in position, with a massive post next to the stack, a horizontal rail and wattle and daub infill.

The parlour chamber has a ceiling beam with $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch chamfers and shouldered stops, matching the other first-floor beams. The walls are of brick, which in places is so soft that the surface falls off at the slightest touch! The south-east wall has a two-light window with chamfered stone mullion and surround; one light is bricked up. Above the window lintel a horizontal timber runs the length of the wall, with the ceiling beam tenoned into it. At the south corner this timber is tenoned into the corner post which still survives, although much eroded. This post is visible because the brick walls do not actually meet at this corner, but were clearly butted up against the post, an extraordinary piece of botched workmanship. The gap between the walls is wider at the top, where more of the post survives, which suggests that the post had already begun to wear away when the brick walls were built. This was probably in the 18th century.

The window in the south-west wall has its wooden lintel exposed; this lintel may in fact be part of a complete horizontal rail running the length of the wall immediately below the ceiling. In the soffit are a mortise, two round holes and the shallow remains of a third. This arrangement is similar to that in beam B3 on the ground floor, and implies that the window has always been in its present position.

The parlour chamber would originally have been one large room, extending as far as the beam above B3. The present partition is a flimsy stud, lath and plaster wall and has clearly been inserted at a later date, presumably when the building was extended to the north-east in the 18th century. If the first floor measurements are correct, it shows that the original north-east end wall was slightly beyond the ground-floor wall, giving a shallow jetty. The parlour chamber fireplace was off-centre in the original room to allow for the stair which rose in the north corner and emerged beside the stack.

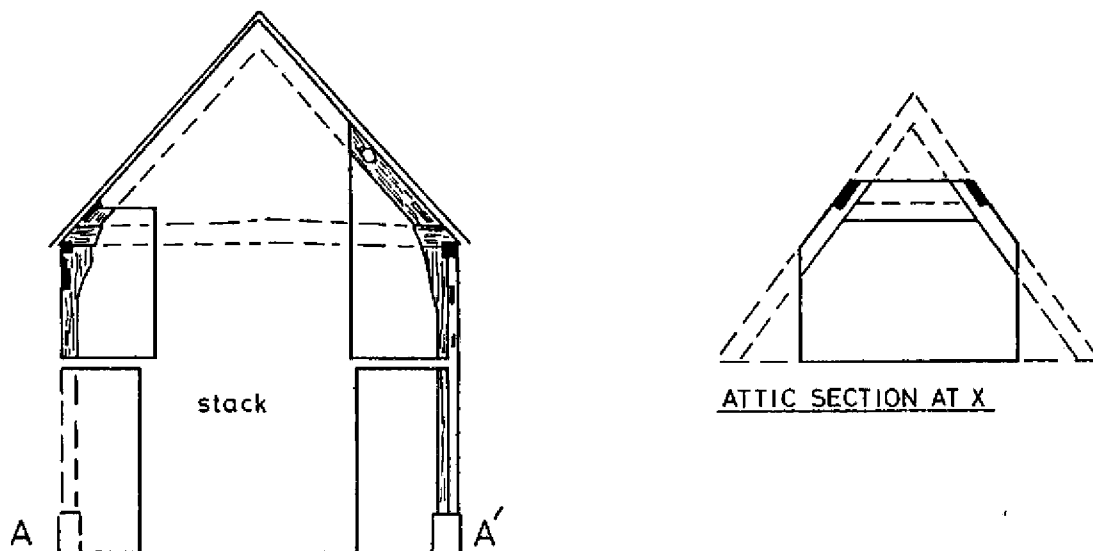


Linda Hall
1999

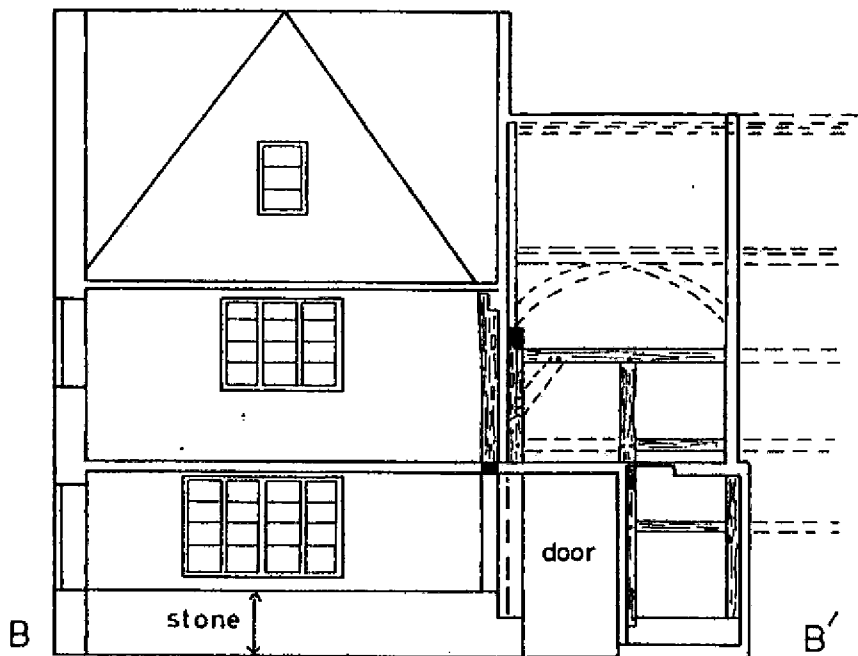
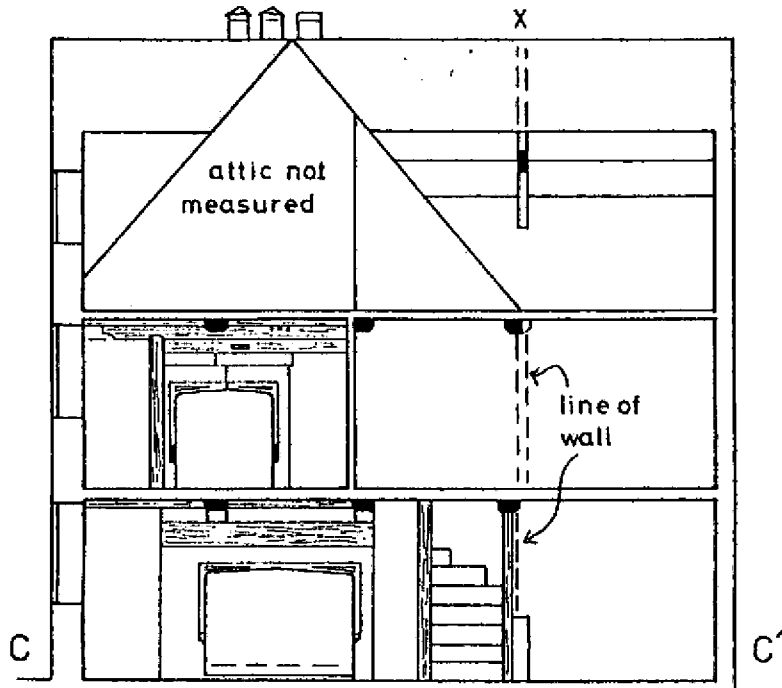
The two areas on either side of the stack reveal some of the timber-framing of the original hall range. The end truss survives in part on both sides, with jowled posts carrying a tiebeam truss. The tiebeam has been sawn off on both sides; enough survives on the south-east side to suggest that it was cambered. Also on this side there is a purlin mortise with the sawn-off remains of a purlin, and just above this point the principal rafter has also been sawn off. On the other side of the stack an inserted ceiling conceals the rest of the truss. On each side there is a mortise for a windbrace, and on the north-east side there is a heavy straight corner brace between the main post and the wall-plate. On the other side there are mortises for a similiar brace, although slightly lower. On each side two further posts survive, tenoned into the wall-plate and with horizontal rails tenoned into them. These show that the walls of the hall block had three rows of large squarish panels. The infill appears all to be brick, presumably replacing wattle and daub. The main post on the south-west side also has a mortise for a rail which would have formed part of the original end wall of the hall. Most of the features suggest a 15th century date for the hall block, although the small straight angle braces in the side walls are more commonly found in 17th century buildings. However, the sheer size of the surviving brace makes an earlier date quite plausible.

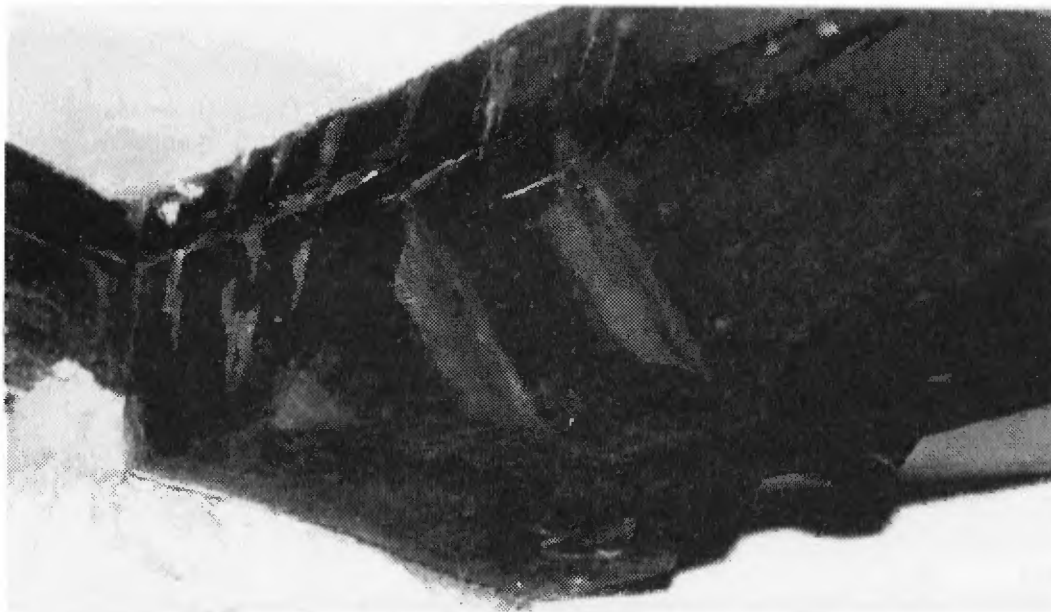
The surviving wattle and daub wall and the evidence for horizontal rails in the entirely separate end walls of the hall block and the parlour cross-wing show that not only were the two parts built at different times but also that there was originally no direct access between the two blocks at first floor level. Both of the small areas created when the massive stack was inserted must have been reached only from the new chamber over the hall. Indeed, the later end wall of the area on the north-east side contains a blocked doorway to the later cottage built against this end. Access to the parlour chamber was made at some date from the area on the south-west side, and it may have been at this time that the tiebeam was sawn off. However, there would have been no need to saw off the tiebeam on the other side of the stack. It may be instead that the tiebeam was sawn through when the stack was inserted; there was a small recess in the side of the stack which could have been intended to take the end of the tiebeam. If so, the rest of the tiebeam would have been removed when the access was made to the parlour chamber.

The attic has not been measured, except for the partially exposed truss on the line of the original north-east end wall. This shows a truss with a tenoned collar of unknown depth (it is plastered over right up to the ceiling), and an apparently massive purlin on each side. However, paint and plaster make the exact size of the purlins uncertain.



Sections through the house showing the position of the fireplaces and stairs, and below, remaining parts of the original timber-framing of the hall range. See plan on page 7 for identification of C and C', and B and B'.

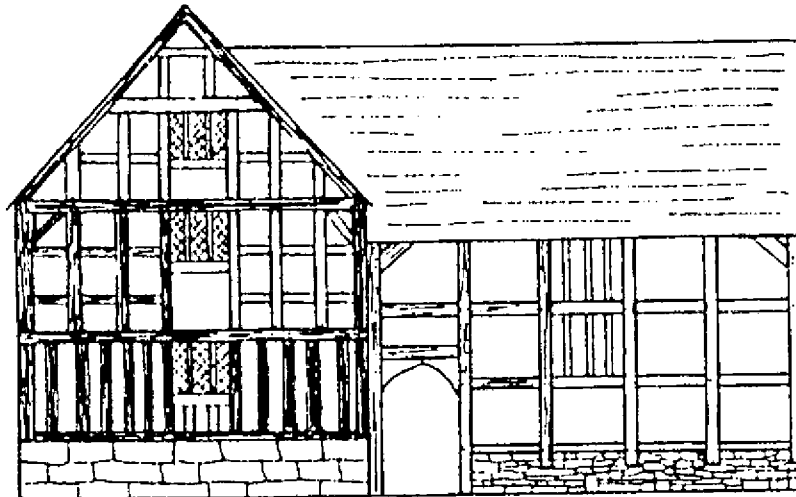




Above: ceiling beam with chamfer and shouldered stop. Below: on the left, the much eroded corner post; and on the right, the jowled post to the left of the stack and some of the timber-framing of the original hall range.



Although Charlton Cottage is only the fragment of a once much larger house, enough evidence remains to show much of the nature of that building. There was a probably 15th century range with an open hall, walled with large square panels. It had a screens passage at the south-east end, with opposed doorways. Into this passage a massive chimney stack was inserted in the late 16th or early 17th century, when the room beyond the passage was rebuilt as a parlour cross-wing. The new structure had sill walls of massive freestone blocks, much taller than the sill walls of the hall block, with close studding on the ground floor on the north-east and south-east sides. The first-floor wall on the north-east side had small square panels. As yet we do not know the type of timber-framing used in the south-west wall, in the upper part of the south-east wall or in the gable end of the north-east wall. More information may yet come to light, although it is quite possible that the timbers have not survived.



CONJECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION
OF VIEW FROM N.E.

LINDA HALL

Mary Paget's and Linda Hall's original article on this house was published in *Bulletin 15* and the first revision in *Bulletin 41*

4. ASHLEY MANOR FREEHOLDS - A CLUE TO CHARLTON COTTAGE

Freehold tenure was a creation of the 12th century, when the king required free men to act as jurors in his courts. So we can assume that any tenement held in this way dates at least from the reign of Henry II. The manor of Ashley was confirmed to Walter of Ashley by Henry II, much of it lying in East End and Crab End; according to the 1557 list of tenants and their holdings, it then included four freeholds only - another was added c 1600.

Two of these four freeholds we know to have been on Grevill's own land at East End, Over House and Nether House. These were held in 1557, one by Richard Gooderich with 28 acres of land and the other by John Rogers with 63 acres (not all freehold by any means, but he had enough free land to qualify). The other two were, one in Cudnall and one in Crab End. The Cudnall holding was Cops Elm, (on the site of Charlton Lawn). This originally had 48 acres of land but by 1557 had shed most of that. Its tenant was Robert French, with only 2½ acres. The Crab End tenant was William Hicks with 5½ acres.

The last named presumably held the house now called Charlton Cottage. William Hicks was still listed in 1564, and held 6½ acres; Robert French was still at Cops Elm with his 2½ acres. So having very little land did not prevent a tenant from living in a substantial house, if he had an alternative source of income. We now know that Charlton Cottage was a 15th century house, with extra refinements and comforts added in the 16th. Had Hicks a means of making money which was not husbandry?

Charlton Cottage is now cheek by jowl with a carpark, but formerly it was right against a boundary of the (demolished) timber-frame and thatch building known as Crab End Cottage, divided in the 19th century into three dwellings (see *Bulletin 37* pp 5-10, especially plan on p7 p. g. & x.) This is an unlikely position on which to site a "quality house". Was Crab End Cottage possibly an ale house, with the detached stone building, Crab Stones, its brewhouse?

Going back to the *Gloucestershire Military Survey* of 1522, p46, we have John Hyxe assessed on his moveables at £12 (midway between the highest figure £20 and the lowest 40s). Was he William's predecessor?

We ask how a man like Hicks could afford to build or want to build fireplaces in his parlour and parlour chamber of the quality of those which have been discovered at Charlton Cottage; and live in a house which, though a century old, was so substantial. If he ran an ale-house next door, possibly even a brewery supplying other Charlton ale-sellers as well as his own ale-house, the question is answered.

MARY PAGET

5. NEW COURT UPDATE

In the spring of 1999, further work was done at New Court on the upstairs south wing. This uncovered more examples of wattle and daub filling and a concealed stone fireplace. This was very similiar to the one at Charlton Cottage, but without the fleur-de-lys decoration. We know that it was put in later than 1692, as it is not included in the inventory of Margaret Rich's goods taken at that date (see *Bulletin 9* pp 23-27). So possibly it was part of John Prinn's improvements when he first bought the house and was living there himself.

I am grateful to Mrs Ralphs for allowing me to see and record this new discovery.

MARY PAGET

6. TENANTS AT NEW COURT. 1744 - 1794

Rent books kept by William Prinn and his son-in-law Dodington Hunt have provided some new information about tenants of New Court in the 18th century. (D 7661 Box 8)

Mr Edwd Gale paid £10 p.a. for New Court and Gardens up to Michaelmas 1750.

Mrs Goodrich, at same rate, up to Lady Day 1752

Mr Chapone, at same rent, till his death during summer of 1759. [John Chapone was curate at St Mary's from 1755 - 1758. The Revd John Chapone was buried at St Mary's on 10th May 1759. (Parish Register Transcript III)]

House fell into hand

Mr Richard Rogers, at same rent, [there is a contract note dated 17 Oct 1760 - 'let to the Revd Mr Richard Rogers of Dowdeswell, New Court with gardens and orchard for two years to commence from Michaelmas last at £10 p.a.' In fact Mr Rogers, and later his widow, continued to pay rent up to Michaelmas 1788. During this time Richard and his wife Hester had three daughters baptised at St Mary's: Hester 27 December 1760, Mary 19 March 1762 and Ann 14 May 1766. Richard is referred to as 'the Revd Richard Rogers curate of Dowdeswell, living in parish of Charlton Kings' (Parish Register Transcript IV). A memorial stone in Dowdeswell church records the death of 'the late Rev Richard Rogers, LL.B. of Charlton Kings' as being on March 10, 1780, aged 46 (Gloucestershire Record Series Volume 3)]

Mrs Rogers, at same rent, up to Michaelmas 1788. [notes in the book record that 'Mrs Rogers left the premises in very bad repair'; 'fitted up New Court in Winter of 1788 which cost about £35.]

Mrs Lane, at £20 p.a. up to Michaelmas 1794.

JANE SALE

7. A MEDIEVAL CHARLTON CLERIC

William Bole of Charlton Kings was ordained as a secular acolyte at Tewkesbury on 19 September 1377. He was admitted as a secular sub-deacon to a title at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester on 18 September 1378 at Bromsgrove. He became a secular deacon on 26 March 1379 at Kidderminster, and was to continue serving at St Bartholomew's Hospital. ("Secular" here means Bole was an ordinary cleric not a monk or canon regular). (*Calendar of the Register of Henry Wakefield, Bishop of Worcester, 1375-1395*. Edited by WP Marett. Worcestershire Historical Society 1972.)

William Bole may be a relative of the John Balle noted in Charlton in 1327, 1350, and 1353. The Balle family later held land in Charlton. (*Bulletin* 22, page 5; *Bulletin* 23, page 43.)

St Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in the 12th century for sick men and women, and for workmen building Westgate Bridge over the Severn. (The Hospital later assumed responsibility for maintaining the bridge). The Hospital was described as a Crutched Friars hospital in Papal letters of the 15th century. In 1229 it had a prior, brothers, including priests of the Crutched Friars, lay brothers and sisters ministering to the poor and sick. There were some ninety sick in 1333. (*Medieval Religious Houses England and Wales*. D Knowles and R N Hadcock 1971. Pages 209, 360; *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire Volume IV*. Edited C R Elrington 1988.)

M. J. GREET

8. PATHS AND STREAMS EITHER SIDE OF THE CHELT

The end of 1998 saw the publication of *Five More Walks around Charlton Kings*, by our society, *The River Chelt a Survey* by members of Cheltenham University of the Third Age, and the decision no longer to use the Dowdeswell Reservoir as a source of fresh water for Charlton Kings and Cheltenham.

The walks publication gives reference to the route signs on the various walks to retain the harmony of the walkers and ramblers with the farmers and other landowners but for walkers of the older generation no such guidance existed. The footpaths were seen as rights of way and the right to roam inviolate. The ways were handed down and we learned of these paths from older brothers and sisters and from parents.

I thought it might be an idea to look at what paths and routes were shown on the first Ordnance Survey Map of 1" scale published in 1828. Those cartways of 170 years ago still exist and are clearly shown in the large scale contour plan of Cheltenham of the 1980s and the outskims map of the valley outline from which it was taken. The cartways lead back to the farms that were developing on the upper valley reaches in the late 1500s, early 1600s, so it must be safe to assume they have a history of around 400 years.

Dowdeswell

The path/cartway that once took off from Dowdeswell Mill is now marked opposite the Reservoir House east of the Reservoir Inn. Its underfoot was cobbled during those early days. The railway was crossed by climbing their peculiar X shaped stile each side of the line and the cartway continued up the land contours as the climb continues from 120 metres at A40 road level, to 275 metres at the high point on the Shipton to Gloucester road (A436). Once over the line and stile there are three radiating paths, at that point - one for hauling timber from Lower Linover wood, the centre path inside the field boundary to join timber routes from the higher level of the wood, and the third route radiated east to overlook Rossley Manor from the valley below.

Now there's a name to conjure with when we were growing up in the early thirties - Rossley Manor Country Club. The 1828 map gives title to Rossley Farm and I believe it was Major Coxwell Rogers who turned it into a Country Club. To us as we looked down over the tennis courts, swimming pool, people and buildings it was a place of speculation and of 'goings on', whatever that meant! But not for long, we soon decided there was much more further up the hill to explore.

While on the telephone to Irene Staddon about this feature I was reminded that Rossley was host to some event that included the famous flyers of the thirties, namely Amy Johnson and Jim Mallison.

Rossley itself as the map shows had been well situated for a plentiful supply of water with the outflow of four springs through its land, and the cartway led up to the confluence of other cartways on the open land north of the A436.

Before we leave this part of the walk just sit down with me, as we did years ago, on the short springy grass during a warm early summer's day. At its highest point the view was a skyscape rather than a landscape. A huge blue sky with little flecks of cloud. There was a murmur and hum of insects and above the song of the skylark as it climbed higher and higher until lost in the blue above. Then as it swooped down another one commenced to rise up with its call of summer. Further along, where the disused quarries were, was the one place to find wild

strawberries. Get there in the season and, although it needed seven or eight of the little fruits to tickle the palate, the searching and picking was well worthwhile.

Tom Roberts' Castle Barn Farm yard would take us through to the Upper Dowdeswell. The ordinance map shows the site of settlements and a long barrow from the period of antiquity, so should in fact these paths and cartways also be regarded as the routes of the earlier period?

The Cotswold Way is routed through Linover Wood to cross the Parish boundary just east of Old Dole Farm and along the lower edge of the escarpment. The alternative route follows the edge of the escarpment on to the top of Ravensgate Hill. The area is separated by dry stone walls and there are signs and locations of disused quarries that were the sources of the building material.

How and in what manner were these very labour intensive inclosures carried out? Map 3 shows the boundary line of Old Dole and California Farms from its parting at the dual road junction, with the footpath on the Old Dole side at what was a hawthorn hedge as I recall. The footpath takes the east side of the old quarry and at the most prominent point at the lower edge of the escarpment becomes a dry stone wall. Even now to look at the skill and engineering that built a wall of some 4 feet in the horizontal to that 45/50" single climb and cap it from the top to the bottom with the same profile, pays tribute to those early artisans.

I am sure anyone who can still recall the scramble directly up the side of 'Reve' knows it was a two hand and feet action from the bottom to the top, and the wall builders had to excavate into the hill to get a horizontal plane and then build stone upon stone and infill. A centre photograph of what remains would show that within the parish boundary we have an example of dry stone walling of almost impossible ingenuity.

Mary Paget, on page 6 of *Bulletin 34*, says that in 1564 John Gale enclosed 6 acres in Ravensgate - was this the enclosure that resulted in the dry wall up Ravensgate Hill? To come down the side of 'Reve', the path leads from the Whistley plantation entrance and sidesteps down the hill at an angle to join the lower roadway that follows the escarpment.

Bob Davis, in *Bulletin 34* page 7, talks of the motor cycle scrambles at California. They were organised by Cheltenham motor cycle club (CMCC) with Leslie Paynter its principal organiser - does anyone recall his display of motor bikes on the corner of Bath St. and Wellington St? Leslie always drove scrambles with his box sidecar containing posts, strings and course route cards. He always dressed in jodhpurs, brown leather leggings and polished shining laced up boots. The contestants would park their bikes and trailer sidecars just inside the field, where the California farm road separated from the Old Dole road.

I recall main rivals were Jack Williams, a Norton rider, and Les Heulin (I think) AJS. My father had a cousin, Jack South of Apperly, who rode a Velocette and had the name on his crash helmet. No doubt it made more of a nuisance to him that the other children crowd around both him and the other riders. The smell and smoke from those machines was magic, the new mechanical era had arrived and everyone relished it.

The springs from Old Dole and California were very important for the continual flow of water after the reservoir construction. There is no further flow of water into south side of the Chelt after Freeman's Brook, until the Hearne Brook at the Spring Bottom and then the joint Lillybrook and Southfield brook at Sandford.

The paths from the village up to the escarpment via Timbercombe and Ashgrove Farm have been well documented by other publications of our Society.

The Fox

The other path which I suspect has a long history and may well have been a cartway, crossed the field we called The Fox that lay between Balcarras Lane and the London Road and was accessed at the London Road end by a cartway between The Hitchens and Balcarras House (now Charlton Kings Hotel). The field was a ridge and furrow with a central path of some width in direct line to the two roads, my thoughts are based on the records that show Wellinghill Farm and Colegate are of 17th century origin. The London Road at that time was up Balcarras Lane and the routes to the village were across the field we know as 'Holders'. Page 61 of *History of Charlton Kings* gives details of the building of Balcarras Court and Balcarras Lawn in 1858 by Mr Gabb, but the roadway between Hitchens and the Lawn remained, which would assume right of way going back to before 1600 - Detmore records show 1545.

The gates protecting the field at the London Road end were unusual. The footpath gate was hung from a central king post and would swing both ways. The area the gate swung in was a post and rail open triangle. The centre king post had a simple vice type elongated clamp with a wormscrew through both sides of the clamp and a single square metal bar was inserted in the hole to open the vice and the gate would then swing open to allow passage either way. It was stock proof because cattle could not proceed either way. The main cartway gate was also unusual. The standard five bar gate was cross-braced from the bottom corner to the top rail centre. The face of the gate on the London Road side was nailed top to bottom with upright gapped boards with rounded tops. The gate was hung from a post in the ditch. 'The Hitchens' hedge side could swing through 180 degrees. No doubt this gate gave rise to 'Woodgate Close' the name for the development there.

Over The Chelt

The line of the constituency boundary that follows the west side of Dowdeswell Wood also includes the footpath/cartway from Colgate. Was this the route used by Colgate Farm to bring its corn down to Dowdeswell Mill? *Bulletin 23*, page 5, makes reference to the source of corn for milling from Dowdeswell. The 1980 Cheltenham contour map shows three further paths from Colgate. The path which enters the London road at the field called 'Rutes Close' on the old tithe map, is not one we used.

Colgate at 225m above sea level was 50m higher than Old Dole/California on the 175m contour. The map clearly shows the contour lines from the 200m apex just west of Colgate which proves the centre path was a very steep climb and only suitable for walking or perhaps by pack horse. The point where the path crosses the Chelt at Wellinghill in our time was a wide elm plank bridge cut the length of a tree trunk with a wooden hand rail. In flood times it was covered.

The most westerly path to Colgate, although going through the same elevation, was a more gradual climb; also because the land fell away to the north it was not so dark and muddy as the central path. The escarpment was rabbit country and there were hundreds of rabbits feeding on a strip of land between Miss Joblins' (along with her goats).

The stream that flowed down towards Ham Dairy Farm rose there. It is shown as a hydraulic ram spring. Was this because until hydraulics were introduced it was a seepage spring and the land marshy? Or was it installed to give more flow to the Chelt which it joined after the reservoir was constructed?

One source of controversy of our youth can be seen from this point, as well as many other points on the Ravensgate/Leckhampton side of the valley. This was the 'White House' built

some time in the early '30s [?] shown at the point in Ham Road below Ham Farm, and the junction of the Ham Hill south and the Ham Dairy Farm paths. Some older readers may recall the opposition to its siting and its colour.

Dowdeswell, Welling and Ham Hills were all separated from each other by the deep ravines down which the streams from the springs high under the escarpment rose. Gorse was the main vegetation on Dowdeswell and Ham Hill with a blaze of spring yellow. The ravine between Welling Hill and Ham Hill was a particular source of pleasure to us. Sometimes as a family we would take an all day Sunday hike on to Cleeve Hill and Belas Knap, via Colgate. The paths to the Whittington Road and along the constituency boundary were a relatively easy walk even to our little legs.

The alternative route was down past the Post Office and up the central path of Ham Days (behind the dairy farm). Then follow the lane until we entered the field off Mill Lane and finish up on the road to Aggs Hill. The point about this walk was that, until the surfacing of Aggs Hill in 1939-45 war, there were large blue stones on the roadway up to the top of the hill and my father gave me to understand that they were of a slate nature and had been laid down by the Romans in serving their Hill Fort. Was this true?

The stream that flows down through Ham Days is shown in the 1897 map as entering the Chelt at Kingsmead, but later maps show it going underground just below the orchards and for us walking from Ledmore to Ham Days along the line of the Chelt it was only a piece of marshy ground.

The third path that radiates after crossing the Chelt at Ham Days joins the Ham Dairy Farm Road which came out at the top of Ham Pitch and was also the route for us to go down through the fields of Ledmore i.e. Coffin path. Our normal practice was to go to Ham via the Coffin Path and return via Ham Dairy Lane. The Farm being located on higher ground south of the stream resulted in the lane taking a dog leg east to climb to its destination. For us at that point a stile into Ham Days field and a steep climb up to the wide flat land. Ham Days was a very large meadow, its ridge and furrow lines went east to west the entire area, until the line of oak trees where a sharp fall in the land led to these lines going north to south towards the Chelt. This was the field that Frank Kilby said "produced the quality hay that Mr Rouse won first prize for at the Cheltenham Show". A further point of interest that Mary Paget gives in *Bulletin 5*, page 11, is that of a "hollow lane-style footpath" refers to the route to Colgate in the 17th century. Colgate must have had an importance in its time to have had and retained four diverse paths from its front door down to and over the river valley.

The four springs that constitute the start of Ham Brook are three Well springs and one Seepage spring, and Ham Brook is further augmented by another spring between Greenway Lane and Mill Lane and three further short tributaries. The paths and lanes that cross Ham show a very diverse community and the 1828 map shows how the road up Aggs Hill crosses the common north of Puckham, and after going through Puckham Wood it can be traced down to Puesdown, as Mary Paget states on page 13 of *History of Charlton Kings*.

Fording the Chelt

The proposals, as I understand them, are to reduce the level of the reservoir to enable it to act as a flood barrier to the flow of water down the Chelt and help protect the Cheltenham flood plain, should the need arise. Once the barrier level is reached then, for the first time since the 1880s, there will be a full flow of water between its banks from all the Chelt's tributaries.

The river, crossed by seven bridges within the village from the present outflow at the reservoir serving the farms that developed in the 1600s, questions when were these bridges

erected to replace forded crossings and what, if any, are the visible signs that remain of these crossings?

Salts Farm bridge gave access to farm land north of the river but the reservoir on its east side and the filter beds on the west allow for little conclusions of any river fording prior to the reservoir development. Likewise the bridge that joins the field (Rutes Close) opposite Whithorne to the north side of the valley. Finally 'Old' Coxhorne - I was odd job w/e boy until the death of Mr Allsop and recall this bridge because he had meadow land north of the river. Moving downstream the access to Wellinghill Farm and Detmore are by their respective driveways and bridges.

But where were the fords that crossed the river to connect with the 'Old London Road'? *Bulletin 13* describes the cottages between these two driveways and I recall the stony gravel turning that led from the London Road down to their respective entrance. A look at the enlarged section of the outskirts contour map shows the cottages backing on to the western boundary fence of Wellinghill and the boundary line continuing over the Chelt and then running close to the Wellinghill drive and separating that land from Detmore. The curve of Detmore drive to its farm area north of the river suggests it may have been further east before the bridge was erected. Opposite what were the Fox and Goose cottages and its turning lay the Fox and Goose access to the cartway and paths to Balcarras Lane (the old London Road). So, did these two farms have a common ford over the Chelt?

The way down past Nelmes Row (1847 map) shows another large gravelled path to the river. Was this also a path to Detmore for employees living in East End, if so it must have been forded because of the absence of a bridge. But there is one significant point: the path between Duke Terrace and the Duke of York, although reduced to an alley in our time, could well have been a cartway from East End Road. The alley itself at the East End Road entrance was again of rubbled gravel. The wall supporting and retaining the 'Dukes' back land was of dry stone construction as were the return pillars at the entrance, which on reflection could support this conclusion.

Now to the most popular route down to the Chelt, which was the lane between Mills bakery and Holloways orchard. *Bulletins 5 and 38* give reproductions of maps and the bridge crossing the Chelt after the 1787 new London Road. A view from the bridge above the stream shows the flow cutting across from the south bank to Ham Days side and in flood trying to undercut its half banks. Then under the bridge over the more shallow river bed (with gravel and stone base) into the bank on Mr Holloway's land where the force of the water had undermined the roots of an established oak of some age and off downstream following the original channel. This, from memory, would seem to indicate that the ford was slightly downstream of the present bridge crossing and its path to the north side was between the oak tree referred to above and a much larger oak that stands near the bridge on the north side of the river bed.

The map on page 15, *Bulletin 5*, shows the 'U' shaped path for Detmore from the north side into its own land adjacent Ham Days. Could they have used the ford at that point before the bridge was constructed?

The coffin path had the final bridge for the north/south fording of the Chelt and its role has been covered in earlier bulletins.

Although I have stated seven bridges over the Chelt that could have been preceded by fords, this was primarily related to the London Road - there are of course also the bridges of Spring Bottom leading to Church Path/Copt Elm Road - Brookway Road and finally Cudnall Bridge. With the possible exception of Copt Elm Road, it must be assumed the others

replaced fords that allowed a shallow river crossing, especially Church Path and Brookway Road for those wishing to attend the village church.

One final thought in this context is the place Sandhurst Road has to the Chelt. Was it a cartway to the Charlton Mill?

The pleasure in writing this has been to relive the memories and thoughts of all those who can still look out at the village and see what a wonderful world is the valley and uplands around Charlton Kings. Also of hope that those who teach in the local schools will give the youth of today the feeling of beauty, pride and privilege to be a part of 'our village'.

REG SEABRIGHT

9. DEEDS FOR 74 RYEWORTH ROAD AND 1 & 2 SOMERSET PLACE

Thanks to Mrs Petrie of Early Wold, Cirencester Road and her daughter Elizabeth, we have been allowed to see deeds for these two properties, both of very considerable interest.

74 Ryeworth Road - The deeds start in 1855, with a copy of court roll, showing that the site was customary land in Ryeworth field. Cheltenham manor court books give us the previous history - this was land belonging to the Bolton family of Cudnall who lived on the site of Hetton Lawn. The Boltons had mortgaged their properties, including two ridges (1 acre) in Ryeworth field. Sarah Bolton married first Herbert and second Hughes; and appointed this customary land to her son by her first marriage, William Bolton Herbert (who lived in Cudnall in Ashley where for a time he had a school).

In 1853 William Bolton Herbert divided his acre of land into lots, each 18ft wide against the road (then called Ham Lane, now Ryeworth Road). He received £30 a lot.

HAM LANE

18'	18'	18'	18'		
sold to John Rouse milkman	sold to Henry Bourne & wife	sold to Charles King stonemason	sold to William Humphris	4' path	Herbert's land
16'	16'	16'	16'		

MR FREEMAN'S LAND

John Rouse, milkman, had Ham Days farm; Charles King, stonemason, came from Vauxhall Road, Westminster; and William Humphris was, exceptionally, given right of way over Herbert's land to the east. The lot which became the site of No 74 was Henry Bourne's.

On 2 November 1855 Henry Bourne and Matilda his wife sold their lot for £120. So a cottage had been built on it. It was enfranchised 7 April 1865 by the purchaser Thomas Simmonds for £15, because Simmonds was selling again to Jesse Mills a carpenter. But by the 1860s house prices were somewhat depressed all over Cheltenham and Charlton, so he only got £100 for ground and cottage - Mills borrowed this money from a Building Society. On 28 April 1878 No 74 was sold for £120 to John Reuben Mills of Charlton Kings baker.

Old Charlton people will remember Mill's Bakery in Ryeworth Road. It was on the north side of the street, with a shop facing the road and a bakery behind; the Mills also owned 1 Clifton Place, the adjoining property facing the footpath called the Havers or Avens, where he and his wife Jane and Mills' unmarried daughter Florence Eliza lived. The high van with racks for loaves was a common sight in the village; my parents bought their bread from Mills and I often went to the shop with my mother to pay the order book. I remember being sent by myself one Maunday Thursday, 1928 I think, to get Hot Cross buns. There had been a run on them and I had to wait till the next batch came out of the oven - the shop smelling deliciously of new bread and baker's yeast. Miss Mills always reminded me of a cottage loaf, with a miniature cottage bun poised on top! She had a round face and her hair swept up in a pompadour on the top of it, light blue eyes, a fresh complexion, and she wore a large white apron - she seemed "as good as bread" herself!

John Reuben Mills died 19 June 1935 - his wife had pre-deceased him. The freehold property was valued at £245 and Florence agreed to take it as part of her share. She received the Ryeworth Road cottage, then known as Cotswold Cottage (between Clyde Cottage E and Rose Cottage W). The land to the south, which had once been Mr Freeman's pasture, was now gardens to the houses in Hambrook Street. She also got two cottages in the village, 1 and 2 Somerset Place. Her signature to the agreement was witnessed by John Hughes of Ryeworth House, "retired Police Sergeant", well known as Councillor John Hughes (see *Bulletin 5*, pp 34-37 and photograph of him on p7 of this bulletin)

1 and 2 Somerset Place (now demolished) - These stood by Grange Walk. The site is now part of the Library and their garden the patch of grass with two lollipop trees between the library and the gardens of 1 and 2 Brevel Cottages. The site was sold by William Henry Hall and Jane his wife - they lived at the tall house on the west side of Grange Walk where it joins Church Street - Charlton people will remember it as Marge Morris's home and before her, her parents'.

Presumably it was William Cleevely senior who built the two cottages. I remember them from the late 1930s because they fell into my mother's area as parish district visitor - I know she was distressed then by their condition. But when newly built they were much like other Charlton cottages - 2 rooms down, 2 up and no amenities. Cleevely died 24 February 1885 intestate and his eldest son William, who had worked for his father as plumber, inherited as heir at law. He sold the two cottages to John Reuben Mills on 5 August 1886; and with them seven cottages Cleevely had built on nearby land which had been Hall's - these were first known as Brickfine Cottages, later as Somerset Cottages - they have been demolished and four new houses, approached from Church Street, built in their place.

The deed of 26 August 1873 describes the site as bounded S by a public footway from Church Street to Horsefair Street (i.e. Grange Walk), W in part by premises and land of James Tynte Agg Gardner esq MP, known as the Endeavour Inn (site of the library) and in part by a private footway from Church Street to the Endeavour Inn and to the land described (i.e. Bobby's Alley), N by land then or late belonging to Ann Buckle (a daughter of W H Hall, who inherited as her share of his property the shop, then a grocers now hairdressers), E by land and premises of Hall, Mrs Bridgeman and Mr Hobbs (1 and 2 Brevel Cottages).

It also gave the purchaser the right to use another path 4ft wide from Church Street across Ann Buckle's land and Hall's land to the corner of the land then sold; however, an endorsement explained that there had been such a way but Cleevely had given it up when he built the Baptist Church schoolroom on a part of his land.

That path is shown on the 1888 map, as well as Bobby's Alley, which survived till very lately - its line slanting up the bank explains the slanting boundary of the houses which replaced

Brickfine Cottages. Naughty Charlton boys being chased by the police used both paths to dodge capture, although to help police a street lamp had been fixed to the Grange Walk side wall of 1 and 2 Somerset Place.

MARY PAGET

10. RECOLLECTIONS OF MR TIPPER

He was born, bred, lived, and still lives in The Avers, Ryeworth. His dad worked at Mills' Bakery in Ryeworth Road for 40 years. The flour used to be delivered in a lorry with a coke engine, a flat fronted wagon with a fire-box underneath. His mother was a Rutland; and Bert Mitchell of Little Herberts was his uncle. In the photograph of Holy Apostles' Choir, in *Bulletin* 33, Ken Mills is no. 22 and Arthur Mills 23. There are photographs of Holy Apostles' School, when Mr Tipper was there in 1936 and 1937. He used to sledge down the Ledmores and go into the brook! But when they built Ledmore road (about 1962 or a bit later), the coffin path was put into an underpass. At one time Ryeworth boys daren't come over the brook except in pairs, they would get beaten up! His dad had the shooting in Dowdeswell wood and on Sunday would earn more than his wages in rabbits sold at 2s 6d each - the son would sell them and could hardly get through the gate at H H Martyns, where he worked.

The Red Lion (1 and 2 Ham Cottages) was brought down to what is now Ryeworth Inn. Mr Baker was a vet in World War I, looked after the horses, driving, shoeing them and dealing with their ailments. There was an ex-army horse, when he heard a bugle he bolted to it! In World War II a bomb was dropped in the cricket field in Greenhills Lane - there was a picture of E J Fear looking into the hole. Battledown Manor was showing a light and they dropped a bomb in the field below and one in the field above.

W TIPPER

11. WILL OF JOHN HAMLETT 1768 - 1829

John Hamlett, yeoman, died aged 61. Entombed Charlton Kings churchyard in a large tomb by the vestry door. Grave 121. Price/Hamlett. Son of Israel and Sarah.

This being the last Will and Testament of mee JOHN HAMLETT Senior, Yeoman off Charlton Kings in the County of Gloucester. I do hereby testify this my last Will and Testament as followeth : I give to my Dear Wife Rachel the house where I now reside in with all the seven Tenements and Lands thereunto belonging during her Natural Life with all the Goods and Chattels, but if she sh'd die before my Youngest Child, Ann comes to the age of twenty one, then I direct that my Trustees hereunto Mentioned shall take to the above houses Tenements and Land to the use of my Youngest Children that are under the age of Sixteen, for the Maintenance off the same, but and iff my Dear Wife shall Marry and have Children such Children not to Inherit any Part or Profit of such Houses or Lands.

I give unto Mary Mayo, who was born before my first marriage that she shall have, after my youngest child attain the Age of twenty One, and my Dear Wife being dead also, that House and Garden now occupied by Joel Caudle, with ten perch of ground adjoining the same to her during her Natural Life, and after her death to her son JOHN and his heirs for Ever, by paying there equal part of Interest to the Mortgage, butt and iff the said Mary or Joseph shall Raise any Scandalous Reports to the Injury of my Dear Wife, this part of my Will in behalf of the same Mary Mayo and Son shall be null and void for evermore, but and if no Report of

Scandal shall arise then to remain in full force, likewise in behalf of SARAH PATES, my daughter I give her the House and Garden now occupied by Thomas Caudle, with ten perch of Land adjoining the aforesaid Joel Caudle land during her Natural Life and after her Death to her son John and heirs off his Body for Ever the same not to be in full Force until my youngest child attain the Age of twenty One and my Wife being dead also, and each of the above to pay full Interest with the principle when called Upon off a Mortgage taken upon my Customary Lands being partial to the Manor of Cheltenham.

I do hereby Nominate MR Wm THORNTON Gardner a Yeoman of Charlton Kings in the County of Gloucester Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and MR RICHARD ASHMEAD, Baker of the same place, Yeoman, as my other Trustee and I do authorise the above Mr William Thornton and Mr Richard Ashmead to sell in such lots as they may think proper with the consent of my Wife Rachel, all that piece of land called CHURCH PIECE, now in my possession - late the property of the aforesaid Mr Wm Thornton to pay the Mortgage which is in the hands of Thos Griffiths Esq., of Cheltenham on my customary lands but and if this land should not be sold being Free Land then to be divided to such lots as there shall be of them then living that is to say MARY MAYO or son, SARAH PATES, or son, ELIZABETH HAMLETT, WILLIAM, JANE, SAMUEL and ANN, or to such as may be living after the Death of RACHEL HAMLETT my Dr Wife, and all the customary lands and Tenements thereunto belonging to be divided in equal shares alike between the Five last mentioned children being my daughter ELIZABETH, WILLIAM, JANE, SAMUEL and ANN, being my Sons and Daughters, likewise the equal Parts of the Freeland with the use of the Well or Pump and Mary Mayo and Son and Sarah Pates and son also the use of the court for them all, and the Walnuts in the court to be equally divided every year among them all.

Signed and sealed and delivered in the Presence of the Undermentioned in witness whereof we set our hand and seal. Witness this 9th Day of Sept. Anno Domini 1829. The witnesses were Samuel Lewis, Joel Caudle, George Stroud and John Tibbles. The latter two made their mark. Probate was granted to William Thornton 12 February 1831.

G. LANE

12. DR. RIVINGTON

Eveleen Blanche Gibson Rivington was born on Oct 31st 1888, the youngest of nine children. Her mother, Anna, died of cancer in 1895 and her father, Walter, who was a surgeon at the London Hospital, died of typhoid in 1897. Anna's sister Emily moved into the house at Epping to take care of the family. Eveleen went, first, to a dame school and then to Uplands Public Girls School at St Leonards-on-Sea. From there she went to Medical School and worked in various hospitals before taking her M.B.; B.S. in London, qualifying with honours in medicine in 1916. She also aquired her diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in the same year. Then followed a series of posts in hospitals; first as House Physician in the General Hospital Nottingham, then as House Surgeon at the Royal Free in London and as House Physician at the National Hospital for paralytics and epileptics in Queen's Square. She was most interested in gaining knowledge in neurological diseases and, I believe, that is why she worked for a time at the famous John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, U.S.A., in the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic. Also, I think, she wanted to spend some time with her two sisters who had emigrated to the U.S.A. at the end of the First World War. This was the last time she ever saw them as she returned to London and took her diploma in Psychiatric Medicine, took a practice in Finsbury Square and, finally, moved to Charlton Kings in April 1929.



Eileen Rivington at home in Epping, 1902



*Dr E Rivington - The Royal Free Hospital
London 1910*

She set up her practice in "Milverton", the house opposite the Baptist chapel in Church Street, and she had a wee Austin Seven in which she did her rounds. At the age of forty five she adopted me from a hospital in London - an orphan, newly born, starving and liable to die at any minute! A courageous act for someone of her age and position. She took advice from her patients (all most intrigued with the new arrival) on how to rear me and was told "Feed her Cow & Gate Doctor!"

As I came on the scene so late in her career, I know very little about her early medical life. She told me countless stories of her childhood which, if I had realised it at the time, were pictures of a large, happy Victorian family at work and play. "The Job" was never discussed but the atmosphere and regime of a busy doctor's house governed my childhood. I was kept away from the dining room/waiting room during surgery hours and her consulting room was "off limits" - it had a frosted-glass window so that no-one could look in from outside. (that window remained for many years after we left Milverton) My mother had a wooden dispensary in the back yard, which I found fascinating - only allowed in under guard!. There was a long bench with wee drawers, all labelled with unpronounceable words, and beautiful coloured bottles of different shapes and sizes (out of reach for me!), also large yellow stone jars with flat lids containing "jellies" and ointments. I still have the vaseline jar, still half full of the original brew! There were sticks of red sealing wax in long boxes and piles of little printed labels to be stuck on bottles or pill boxes, telling the patient what to take and when. I've watched mother put powders in folded papers and then seal them, holding a lighted taper (or it may have been a candle) in one hand and sealing wax in the other and dropping one tiny blob on exactly the right spot - an art born of practice!

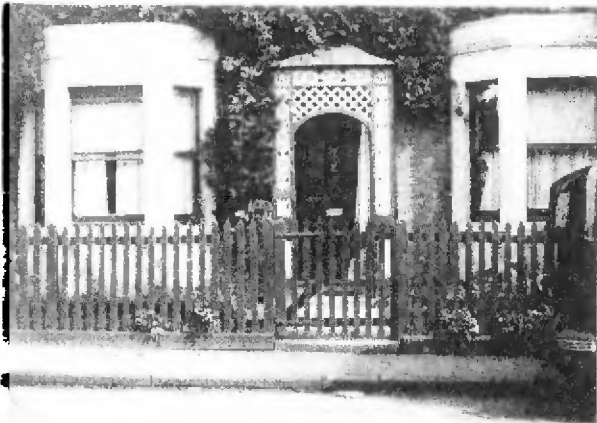
Occasionally I was taken in the car when she did "her rounds" in the morning and saw some of the out-of-the-way places she had to visit - up rutted cart tracks or non-tarmac lanes - to Dowdeswell, Andoversford and Whittington (for years I thought the famous "Dick" came from here). One farmer in Dowdeswell let us pick blackberries on his land and picnic by his haystacks. Often Mother was called out at night - I thought then, that all babies were born in the night and, if folks were a-dying, it was bound to be at four-o'clock in the morning! During the war, expectant Mums were "parked" in the two chalets we had in the garden (quite habitable and warm) or in the two spare bedrooms in the house, so that Mother did not have to use the car in the black-out. Also, of course, the amount of petrol allowed to her did not go very far.

I can only recall two incidents of real interest, one of which Mother related quite proudly. She had been called out to some remote farm only to find that the patient had acute appendicitis and was getting dangerously ill; so she performed the operation successfully on their kitchen table! The other incident I witnessed - which settled forever in my mind that "doctoring" was not for me. It was a Sunday afternoon and the children were collecting outside the Chapel for Sunday School. A ginger-haired girl was swinging on the gate - an iron gate - the uprights had spikes on top. She caught her forehead on a spike and I watched from the window in horror as a teacher pulled her head off (the gate!) and dragged her across the road to our front door. Blood dripped all the way, up the path, along the lino floor of the hall and into Mother's surgery. Blood-curdling screams accompanied the stitching!

Besides Mother's general practice, she was M.O. for "The Welfare" at Charlton Kings from 1930 - 1944. How she ever found time to go to Church I'll never know but she did take me occasionally to St Mary's or Holy Apostles and, many times, to the Baptist Chapel - often to P.S.A's (or Pleasant Sunday Afternoons!). She used to give talks at the Sisterhood which, I believe, met in a hall near the bottom of School Road.



Dr Rivington and Frances 1943



"Milverton" Church Street
Charlton Kings
Note the Brass Plate on the porch



Dr Rivington
in her Austin 7. (1934)
(standing - my "nursemaid")



Dr. Rivington - retired
at Livingstone Lodge, Combe Down,
Bath. 1950.

I cannot write the story of my mother without including a paragraph on Mrs Eva Davies - she was the king-pin of the establishment: housekeeper, cook, mid-wife, nurse and general factotum. (i) She managed admirably in primitive conditions. The house had no electricity, only gas lighting downstairs, an open coal fire in the dining-room and gas fires upstairs. We went to bed by candle-light! For cooking there was a kitchen range, a tiny scullery with sink. The bathroom opened off the kitchen. It had been the "lock-up" when the house was a police station, so it had painted rough stone walls, an iron bath (no taps), painted inside with lumpy cream paint. A terrifying contraption, called a geyser, provided boiling water amidst clouds of steam - no window - no ventilation - only a small grid in the big wooden door. Most of the floors were polished or stained wood - a few rugs or mats here and there. The hall was lino - when ordered to polish it, I tied dusters to my feet and slid up and down!

Eva went out on a Saturday morning to collect any bills that hadn't been paid. Even so, there was never enough money for luxuries - Mother made most of my clothes - wherever did she find the time!! In wartime Eva did miracles with the meagre rations as Mother had to feed any patients resident in the house. I know I was always hungry and, on a Saturday morning, when the buns arrived at Wakefields across the way, I would part with one precious penny of my fourpence pocket money for, either 2 buns without currants or one bun with currants - the 2 buns usually won!

As a doctor and as a parent, Mother carried a double burden. Her job was a lonely one, hard and certainly not financially rewarding. However, she was a wonderful lady, a true Christian in all that she did. She always looked for the good in all people and gave of herself unhesitatingly in every situation. She served her Lord and Master right to the end and instilled in me a rock-firm faith for which I am ever grateful.

In 1944, owing to illness, she gave up her practice and became Public Vaccinator for Cheltenham. Then in 1945 she felt unable to continue and, having been left a house in Bath, she sold up and went to live there. She still had an active life; she gardened and did many activities in the local Church. She played the organ and taught in the Sunday School.

She died peacefully at home on April 25th 1978, aged eighty nine.

FRANCES STOBART

(i) Eva Davies died 3 June 1998 aged 99. (M.P.)

13. NOTE ON DOCTORS IN CHARLTON KINGS

Dr A Adair Dighton of The Nappings, Cirencester Road, died on 28 August 1928 aged 66, and was buried in Charlton Kings Cemetary after a service "of the simplest possible description - there were no hymns or other music", according to the account in the *Chronicle and Graphic* of 1 September and the Obituary which Eric Armitage has found for us. According to the *Echo*, "Dr Clow succeeded to his Cheltenham practice". Many will still remember Dr Clow who, with his wife Dr Sanderson-Clow, lived after retirement in Gadshill Road.

But if Dr Clow succeeded to Dr Dighton's Cheltenham practice, had he a separate Charlton practice? I don't vouch for the accuracy of the story current in the village at the time; but if only partly true it does help to explain the situation which certainly arose.

Three new doctors arrived in Charlton and were each popularly supposed to have bought Dr Dighton's Charlton practice. Though doctors did sometimes set up their plates without

acquiring existing practices, this was frowned on by the profession and was risky for the doctor. The three new MDs were Dr Ainscow, Dr Rivington and Dr Roche.

Dr Ainscow bought a red brick house on London Road and after some years did well. But he had difficulties at first and his intention to build his wife a Cotswold house in the new road, Charlton Park Gate, had to be abandoned - it was sold on completion.

Dr Rivington bought Milverton (now The Roses) in Church Street and the timber-framed cottage that went with it (since demolished). There was room for her to supplement her income by running a very small nursing home, just four or five patients needing some care. Several were arthritic. From 1929 to 1935 I knew the majority if not all of them - they often came to tea at Glynrosa and one of them kindly let me use her sewing machine as I hadn't yet got my own. This was before Frances was adopted - the use of Milverton for maternity cases came later. But for Dr Rivington life was undoubtedly a struggle, and she herself suffered from sciatica.

The third doctor was Irish and he fared least well of the three, partly from sheer ill luck. He lived on Cirencester Road. At Christmas 1929 our Vicar's Warden, Mr Freegard, and his family went to stay with his sister, leaving the house in care of a widow with a small child. About four months later the woman complained of feeling ill and Mrs Freegard called in the nearest doctor, Dr Roche, who said the woman had a growth. And so she had - it turned out that feeling lonely over Christmas she invited in a man, she had no idea who, off the road. Mrs Freegard thought it the biggest joke out that a doctor couldn't say outright what the trouble was, and she told the tale with loud guffaws all over the village. It did for poor Dr Roche.

MARY PAGET

14. TWO CHARLTON BOYS DURING WORLD WAR I

(1) Percy Bridgman, Grevill House

I was born on Croft Road, Charlton Kings, November 1908 and left to join the Army in 1930. I went to school under "Boss" Fry and Jimmy Thorne. My main friend was Jack Humphries who lived up Little Herberts Road. We both were in the Boy Scouts. We enjoyed many times camping, we also enjoyed walking the hills. I well remember walking the length of Leckhampton Hill. It was bright moonlight with about six inches of snow on the ground. We used to long for the snow to come because we had made a nice sledge. We used to carry it up to Forty Acres where we knew some ideal slopes for sledging. In the summer we often walked from Leckhampton Hill, then crossing Charlton Hill and over the shooting butts and on to Ravensgate Hill and back down over Bull Hill and home. Another of our favourite walks was through Timbercombe and up past Vineyards Farm. There were two cottages in which I think lived the Burroughs family. Then we would go along the foot of the hill there, down on to London Road, and back through East End. I am back in Charlton Kings now, but can only look at the hills and wish I could do it all again.

One other thing I can well remember was during the first World War. We had a flu epidemic and out of all the family my Father was the only one to escape it. So he had to care for all of us. And at that time a funeral party went past our house. It was a German prisoner of war being buried in the Cemetery at the bottom of our road. I wonder how many people are left around who would remember that?

Well I am back again in Charlton Kings and enjoy looking at those hills which bring back very many happy memories.

(2) The late Percy M James, Durham, Ontario

Mr James sent this account of his boyhood to Mrs J Valentine of Brookway Lane. He has since died and his daughter, Mrs Bracker, has given permission for it to be published in the *Bulletin*.

"For my history there, I was born in Marrion Cottage in Horsefair Street, then we moved to Chestnut Terrace off Gladstone Road, then to St Clouds Cottage on Bath Road, Leckhampton. From there to Canada in 1920. I still remember things there. I was one of O' Niel's [Old Neale's] the Vicar of St Mary's Choir Boys. My grandfather used to ring the Bells there, when he got older I used to help him. The lane opposite Gladstone Road on Cirencester Road, we used to play there. One side was a big sand pit and on the other was a farmer's field where we used to pinch Walnuts, until the farmer caught me one day and gave me a tanning. He said Go home and tell your parents which I never did or I would have got another one. The Sand pit is all filled in now, and a park is on it. By the Sanitary Laundry, we had a lot of fun there and I played hooky from school a lot and used to [keep] Sgt Day busy trying to find me. But I knew all the places to hide. I liked him very much. We were good friends when he was not after me with his little stick. But he never used it on me.

Chestnut Terrace was quite the spot. I used to play with the Hoddy boys, Sunny Fear, and a number of Names that I have forgotten. A Mrs Williams used to sell chickens. I used to watch her pick the feathers off them. My dad's cousin lived on Horsefair Street and London Road. They used to have a pony. And a Mrs Legg lived near them. She was a nice lady and also of the family. She loved us kids and cried a lot when I went to say goodbye.

We had a good time in Leckhampton, watching the prisoners of the first war working at the quarries taking lime stone to the Railway station to go to France. I used to pick strawberries at Halls Gardens. They are gone now. I used to work at Hurcombes Store on Halls road, and used to go to school there. We had a good time up on the Hill by the Devil's Chimney and watching the carts on the Rail track taking the stone down the Hill and pulling the empty trucks up to Refill. We used to Roll down the Hill to a field called the devil's Frying Pan to see who would bounce the furthest. I guess the farmer could have killed us. There was also a House on a lane that grew figs By the Hill which we were interested in and watched them grow. We also walked over the Hill to the Seven Springs to get a drink. Also the Army had a shooting Range there and we watched the targets going up and down. We used to pick Blackberries to sell to the Jam factory to make Jam.

These are a few of the things I remember plus a number of other things. We used to snare Rabbits to eat as we could not get meat during the first war... I went to my Granmother one day on Brookway Road. She was on a chair scared stiff. I asked what was the matter. She said there's a mouse in the Kitchen, and of course a 9 year old says, don't be afraid, I'll catch it, which I did in the front hall. It bit a piece out of my finger and it was sore for a long time. But the Lord is good to us. Gave us Memory to learn by and thoughts to create things ..."

15. TWO CHARLTON FUNERALS - 1817

(1) Admiral Peter Aplin - the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, 7 May 1817

Lately, at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, in the 64th year of his age, PETER APLIN, esq; Admiral of the White. He commenced his naval career at a very early age, and served during the American war as midshipman on board the Roebuck, of 44 guns, commanded by Sir A Hammond on that station. He received his first promotion from the death of the first lieutenant of that ship, while forcing a passage past the batteries of Washington and Fort Lee.

His subsequent conduct soon attracted the notice of Lord Howe, the commander-in-chief, who rapidly advanced him to the rank of post-captain, and appointed him to the Fowey, of 24 guns, which ship he was eventually obliged to destroy at York Town, then besieged and blockaded by the French and Americans. His conduct in the batteries, where, with his crew, he was appointed a command, drew forth a warm eulogium from Lord Cornwallis, which induced the Admiralty to confirm him in his rank. He next commanded the Hector, of 74 guns, forming one of the fleet employed in the blockade of Cadiz under Earl St Vincent. During the refitting of the fleet at Lisbon advice was received of the Spanish fleets having escaped out of port, which occasioned an order for every ship to prepare immediately for sea; the Hector was the first ship mantled, and she dropped down the same night below Balem Castle, for which example and exertion Captain Aplin received a letter of thanks from Earl St Vincent. - The latter years of his life were passed in the domestic circle of his family and friends, by whom he is most sincerely revered and lamented.

(2) Miss Martha Taylor - the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, 12 November 1817

The funeral took place at Charlton church, one mile from hence. The coffin was one of the handsomest we have seen for many years, it being covered with the finest black cloth, and the ornaments were of solid silver; the inscription on the plate was as follows:

"Martha Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Taylor, of Lyssons, in the island of Jamaica, baronet, and Dame Elizabeth Goodin Taylor his wife, and sister of the late Sir Simon Richard Brissett Taylor, baronet, who died on the 26th day of October, 1817, in the 32d year of her age."

The procession, which extended nearly half a mile in length, moved from the house, No 14 in the Crescent, precisely at half-past 10 in the morning, conducted by Mr T Jones, the undertaker, in the following order: The Undertaker. The Lead Coffin-Maker, the Undertaker's Assistant, and four Mutes, two and two. A Chariot-and-four, with two pages, one on each side. The Plume-Bearer and his Assistants, one on each side. The Hearse, with eight Under-Bearers, having truncheons in their hands, four on each side. Twelve Pages with rods in their hands, one on each side of the Mourning-Coaches. Four Mourning Coaches-and-four. The Deceased's Carriage-and-four, with blinds closed. Lady Taylor's ditto. Watson Taylor's esq. ditto, accompanied by the Carriages of Nobility and Gentry now in Cheltenham.

(see tablet to Martha Taylor on north wall of St Mary's. M.P.)

16. CANON NEALE'S DEATH AND FUNERAL

Cuttings preserved by Mr and Mrs Ruck senior and left to Mrs Ruck of 265 Cirencester Road, who gave them to Miss M L Clarke.

(1) The Echo of March 1937 reports "the death today of the Rev Canon Edgar Neale MA, Vicar of Charlton Kings. Canon Neale had been in ill-health for a considerable time, but his illness became more acute a few weeks ago, and for some days past his condition had caused much anxiety. He passed away this morning at 4.30, at the age of 64.

By his death the parishioners of Charlton Kings have lost a sincere friend and a loveable personality, and Cheltenham and the deanery a man of vitality in church and social life. He was an outstanding figure in the parochial life of Charlton Kings and in tribute to him it can be said that one could hardly think of the parish without thinking of Canon Neale. He possessed a dominant personality and his bluff and utterly frank manner at all times was one that won the affection even of those whose principles he might have opposed. Canon Neale delighted in discussion, and argument with him on any question was a privilege. He was

essentially fair-minded and broadminded as well, and while holding very strong views, could always appreciate another's point. He had his opponents, chiefly in connection with his high church principles, but as a man few could claim more affection and real respect.

No matter where he found himself, Canon Neale was good company, such was his jovial nature. He was always in demand at concerts in the parish. He had a marvellous repertoire of humorous songs, and seated at the piano could always be guaranteed to provide some breezy entertainment. A sense of humour was one of his chief characteristics. His cheerfulness was a tonic which has helped hundreds of sick people in his parish and visits of Canon Neale were always events at the General Hospital and other institutions.

St Mary's, Charlton Kings, has one of the largest and most regular congregations in the diocese, and this in large measure is due to the powerful speaking of the vicar ..."

The tribute continues with a list of positions he held, and a resume of his career.

(2) MASS TRIBUTE TO CANON NEALE. 1000 people attend funeral service (on Friday afternoon).

"A Mass tribute to the wonderful popularity of Canon Edgar Neale and the deep affection in which he was held was paid at his funeral which took place at St Mary's Charlton Kings yesterday. A congregation of a thousand attended the service in the church which has seating accomodation for about 650, while mourners to the number of more than 500 were unable to gain admission and remained standing in the rain. In addition to the parishioners and friends from all parts of the diocese, there were present a large number of his clerical colleagues many of whom were robed, and representatives of public bodies. The service was simple and of impressive beauty, and music played a very touching part ..."

A list of family mourners and clergy present follows - the cutting we have been lent does not include all of them or other mourners.

[This account is very much what I was told at the time - I was away from home myself, but my mother was present. She told me that when the choir the evening before brought the coffin into church, boys and men could not sing for crying; though at the funeral they sang their best. It is said that Canon Neale, whose grave is outside the east end of the chancel, is buried with his head to the west, not the east, a gesture he desired to unite him still with his beloved congregation. People were even more to him than the music and ritual he enjoyed so much. M.P.]

17. GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

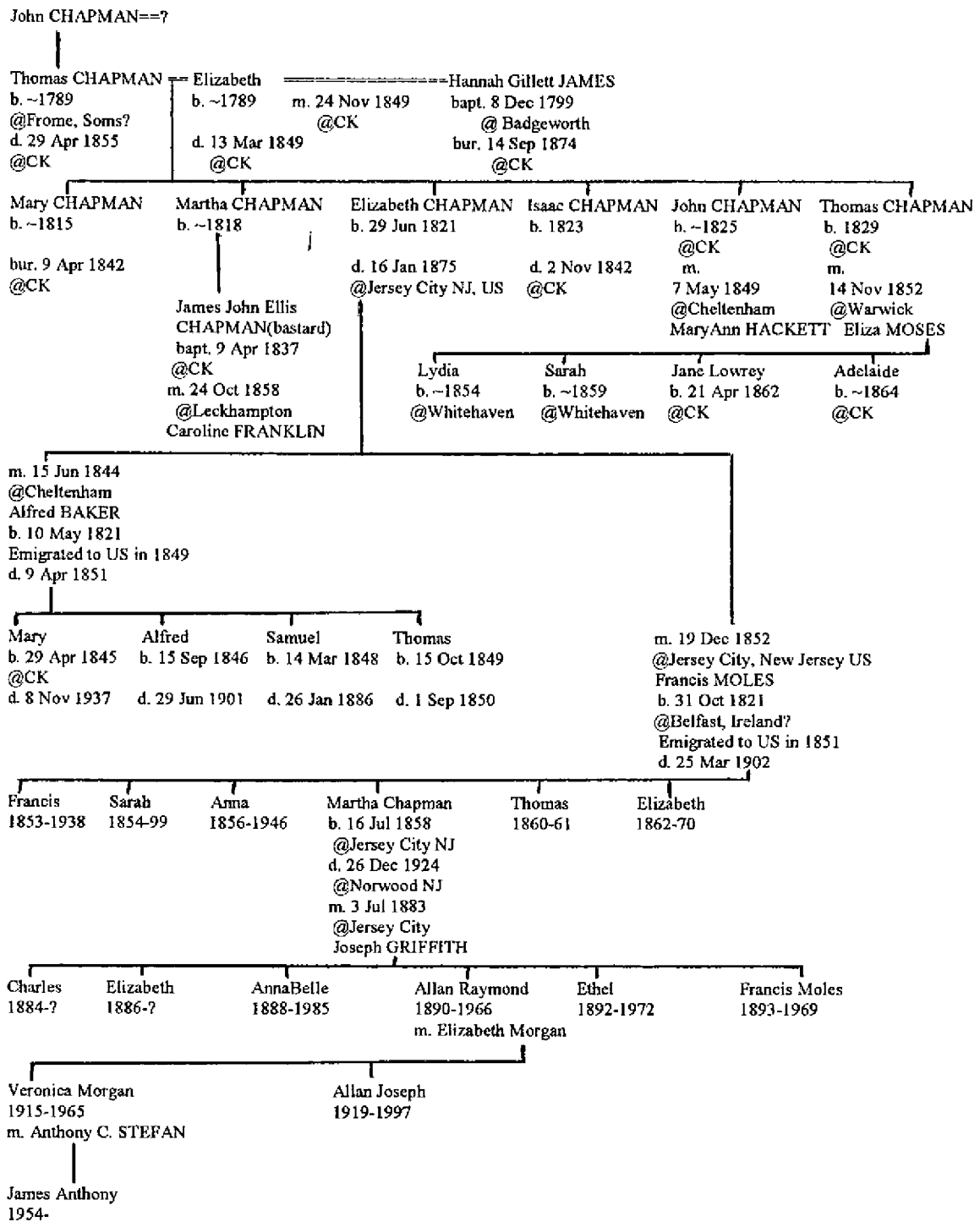
(1) Mrs G Lane has given us a copy of the Urban District Council's (undated) booklet with attractive sketches of local views, and the *Parish Magazine* for December 1966.

(2) Mrs Doreen Bliss has given us *The Cheltenham Chronicle and Graphic* for 1913. One of the first photographs, in January 1913, is the dedication of the new head to the churchyard cross. She has also given us *The Graphic* July to December 1878.

(3) Mrs Betty Protherough of 2 Brevel Cottages has left Charlton and given us the 1808 date stone she rescued from the western section of Buckles Row when it was demolished.

We are very grateful to them.

18. THE CHAPMAN FAMILY



According to the 1841 census, Thomas and Elizabeth Chapman appear to have moved to Charlton Kings from a non-Gloucestershire location around 1824. Their fifth child, John, was the first to be born here about 1825. They are listed as residing at Avenal's Parade in 1841. However, on their son Isaac's death certificate in 1842, they are shown at Church Piece. That address remains the same through to the death of Hannah Gillett James Chapman (Thomas's second wife) in 1874.

Bulletin 40, p 36, shows another Chapman family tree. It includes, on the top line, Benjamin, of the Rose and Crown, Cheltenham, who died 21 July 1837. Below is a summary of his will:

I give to my brother, Joseph Chapman, the cottage and premises in the Rose and Crown Yard, now in his occupation. I give to my brother, George Chapman, the cottage and premises in King Street, Cheltenham, now in the occupation of - Lloyd. I give to my niece, Hannah Chapman, daughter of my brother Joseph, my cottage ? in Coltham field. I give to my friends John Belcher, gentleman, John Hatton, builder, and Joseph Shipton, hatter, all of Cheltenham, all ? my three lots of land in Portland Street, my lot of land in Thompson's fields, my lot of land in Worcester Street, and my lot of land in the Grottons, which I purchased of Mr Frye and also all my stock in trade, book and other debts due to me, and furniture, to hold subject to a Trust hereinafter declared. All the rest of my real and personal estate I give to my Wife during the term of her natural life. After her death, I give my real and personal estate as follows: I give to my nephew, Joseph Chapman, third son of my brother Joseph, all my ? and premises called the Rose and Crown with the stables, yard and gardens held now in my own occupation. (Subject to the life Estate therein of Mr ? Alder) I give to my brother, William Chapman, all my estate at Charlton Kings called Little Herbert, consisting of two cottages, orchard and garden, also two meadows called Upper and Lower Penny Breaches. I give to my brother, John Chapman, my house and premises in the High Street of Cheltenham, now occupied by Mr Kisch; also one half of my cottage next adjoining thereto, now occupied by Betty Lane; also my meadow and coppice in Charlton Kings called Crosby's Combs. I give to my brother, George Chapman, my house in the High Street of Cheltenham, now occupied by Mr Orme, grocer; also my house occupied by Mr Parsloe; also the remaining half of the cottage occupied by Betty Lane. I give unto my brother, Joseph Chapman, my piece of land adjoining his cottage which I purchased of Miss Best; also a workshop and plot of ground now occupied by Robert Tombs, which I purchased of Mr Gwinnet; also my cottage now occupied [by] Libinrood; also my cottage adjoining ... occupied by Mr Robertson, gardener. I give to my brother, Giles Chapman, my two cottages and orchard at Charlton Kings, which I purchased of Mr Ebsworth, baker. I give to my sister, Prudence Lewis, my cottage in the Rose and Crown yard, occupied by - Field. I give to my sister, Sarah Blake, the wife of William Blake, my cottage situated in Swindon Parade. I give to my sister, Agrilla Chapman, my cottage in King Street, occupied by Mr Hinton. I give to my sister Elizabeth Chapman, my cottage in King Street, occupied by - Scrivens. I give to my nephew, Edward Wells, now an apprentice to Mr Nind, my two shares in the Cheltenham Gas Works. I give all the rest of my real and personal estate not hereinbefore disposed of between my brother Giles and my sisters Blake and Lewis, to share as tenants in common and not as joint tenants. The bequests hereinbefore made to John Belcher, John Hutton and Joseph Shipton are upon trust to sell the whole or part in order to pay my debts and funeral expenses. I appoint my said trustees, executors of this will, which I sign on 5th July 1824
(signed Benj'n Chapman)

J A STEFAN

19. REVIEW - *Cheltenham Probate Records 1660-1740* ed A J H Sale (BGAS 1999)

We welcome this volume of Cheltenham Probate Records, splendidly edited by one of our members. Wills and inventories are perhaps the single most useful source we have to tell us about people and how they lived. The glossary, explanation of probate procedure, and indexes are extremely valuable to anyone working on this type of material, not just for Cheltenham. For us in Charlton, there is such a close connection between families in the village and families in the town, and between trades and occupations, that anyone interested in Charlton will need to refer to this book continually.

MARY PAGET

20. CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BULLETIN 42

(1) Re *Bulletin 42*, p 21: One of the many pictures hanging on the walls of Samuel Healing's living room immediately caught my eye. The second from the left in the top row, above the Charles II chair, must be one of the military men depicted in Robert Dighton's prints, which also gently caricatured individual lawyers, actors and actresses, noblemen, clergymen, academics and so on. Samuel Healing's print could be one I have: 'The MAJOR part of the TOWN of PORTSMOUTH', published in 1807. The typical punning title of this refers to the very portly Major Nathan Ashurst, formerly Quartermaster of the Worcestershire Militia, who became Town Mayor in Portsmouth in 1806. Another possibility, in view of the county association, could be: 'A noble Commander from South Gloucester', published in 1801, showing Lord Berkeley (on the Steyne at Brighton, if I remember rightly). En passant, in an album of watercolours by members of the Dighton family in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, there is one of Two Men walking, signed 'Cheltenham'.

Robert Dighton (earlier Deighton), 1752 - 1814, was the son of a print seller and he made a name for himself as an actor and singer at Sadler's Wells (i) before eventually setting up as a drawing master and portrait painter. He had three, possibly four, sons who were also artists, though when he died, although his sons were alive, his daughter was named as his 'natural and lawful daughter and only next of kin', so they were probably illegitimate. Dighton was a prolific worker whose artistic output was by no means confined to the prints for which he is best known. He was also a collector, though in 1806 many items in his possession were found to have been 'collected' from the British Museum Print Room over a number of years! Following his discovery and confession, the items he had removed were all recovered and he seems to have avoided any serious punishment, but he diplomatically withdrew from London for some time, staying in such places as Oxford, Cambridge, Bath and Portsmouth.

Ref. (i) - We used to have our car serviced at Williams's Garage, in St George's Place, which occupied what had been the Sadler's Wells Puppet Theatre for about thirty years from c 1795.

P. LOVE

(2) *Bulletin 42* included an article about the architect Samuel Holland Healing, which was illustrated, p 19, by an example of work designed by him - an elaborate wooden fireplace surround at Glenfall. The editor asked for any other examples of his work, so a search was made through the index to the Diocesan Church Faculty papers, which are housed at the Record Office.

It seems that Healing carried out several projects for churches in the diocese during the period 1916 to 1927. These included work in the Cheltenham churches of St Mark's, St Paul's and St Mary's: oak panelling with traceried heads at St Mark's, in memory of Charles Armitage and his daughter Agnes Bleasdale; the formation of a side chapel and new Holy Table at St Paul's; and an oak reredos and panelling at St Mary's, in memory of William Nash Skillicome. This last is still in situ - an elaborately carved piece with figures of saints and various coats of arms. (It can be seen when the church is open - after 11 am on weekday mornings).

These three examples, like the fireplace at Glenfall, all involved the decorative use of wood, and perhaps indicate the type of work for which Healing was best known. If so, it confirms the comment made by Harold Craddock, who had worked for Healing and Overbury, that Healing had always wanted to be an artist rather than an architect.

JANE SALE

21. CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BULLETIN 41

(1) Webbs' Brickyard - When was the big chimney felled? There are two possible dates.

(i) **David R Young**, of Horsham, wrote "The chimney was blown up or felled (rather than demolished) in the mid/late 1950s. We lived in Rosehill Street and were so used to seeing the top of the chimney poking up above the roof-tops of the houses opposite that we didn't even notice it had gone until we saw it reported in *The Echo* - it was reported on the front page of the newspaper complete with photograph. If pressed, I would think it was perhaps 1957/8.

As an infant some of my first walks were along Haywards Road to the bridge of planks across the cable incline bringing the clay from the pit to the brickworks. This fascinated me, and, needless to say, I would wave at the workmen at the top of the incline. Another memory re-kindled was the works hooter which went off at, I think, about 7.50 am".

(ii) **Mrs Barbara Neve** thinks the chimney was not felled till the early 1960s. She says "I had a flat at Battledown Grange 1960-64 and saw the chimney felled about the middle of that time."

(2) Mr Winter's Paper - mentions Mr Norman at the Grammar School.

Mrs Norman would like to add a note about her husband, Mr Adrian Norman of Ryeworth Road. Before his death he celebrated his 88th birthday and he left four grand-daughters, one with a son aged four.

22. MISS MARGERY WILKINS' PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr D Wilkins has lent us a number of photographs which belonged to his late sister.

(1) Taken at Sudeley Castle in 1920.

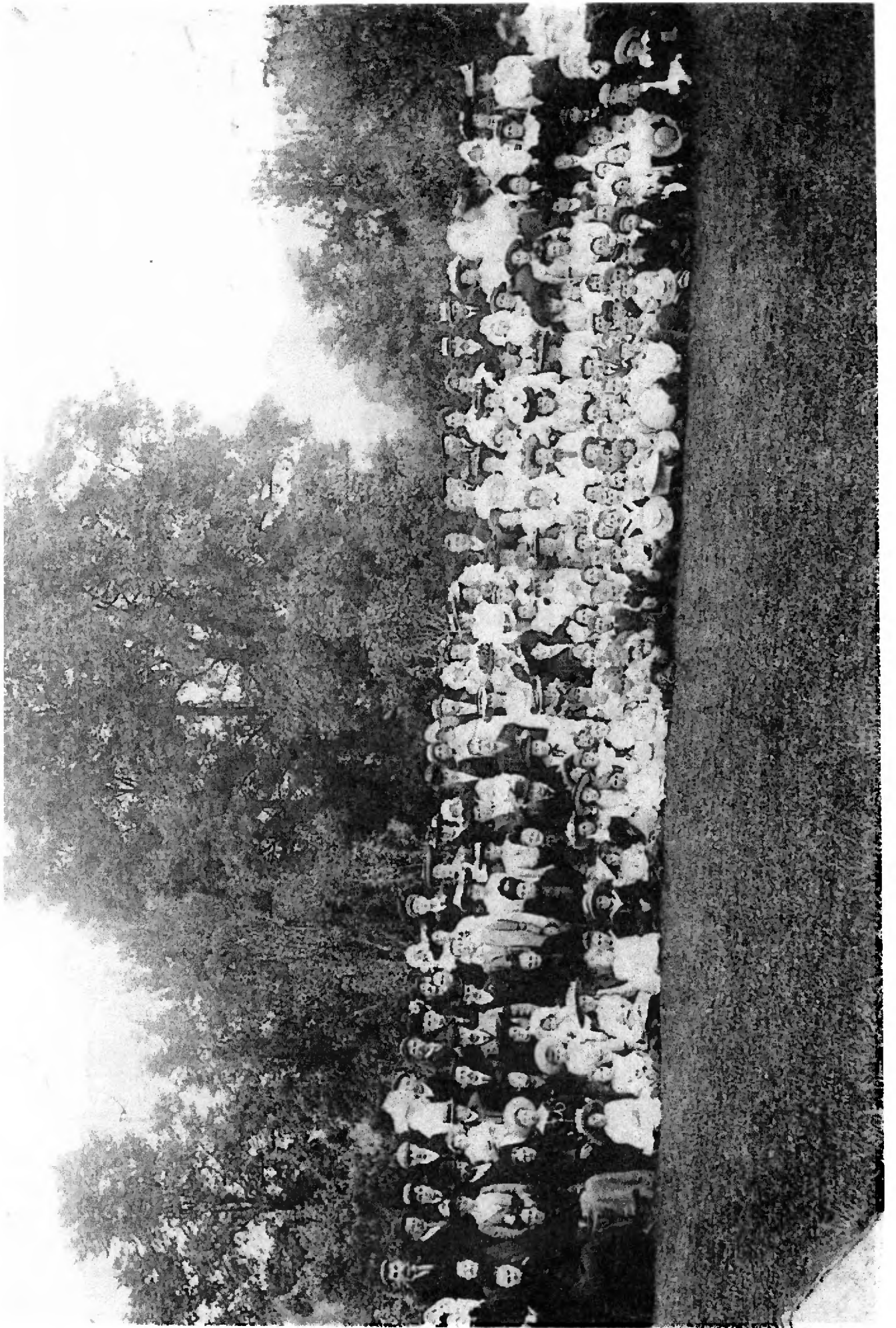
On the left - the Rev. Gardener

In the middle - Miss Woodward

On the right - the Rev. Neale
[later Canon Neale]

(2) The one on p.37 shows a parish party in 1904 at Herbert Villa in Little Herberts (later Orchard House, now demolished) At this time Herbert Villa was a pleasure garden run by Mr Horace Edwards.





(3) Below is a photograph of the King's Messengers (a church organisation for girls led by Miss Winifred Heberden of the Grange.) It shows a stall at the garden fete in Charlton Park held on 17 July 1920. The members L to R are: Jessie Scrivens, Miss Heberden, Nellie Prince, Doris Randle, Nellie Maycock, May Dyer, Agnes Messier and Stella Cooper.



23. ADVERTISEMENTS IN ST MARY'S MAGAZINE - 1957

CODRINGTON'S STORES,

LYEFIELD ROAD WEST,
CHARLTON KINGS,

Phone 52687

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLES DAILY

CAKES for all occasions.

BOOKING OFFICE and Information Bureau for—
Black & White, Bristol Tramways, & Associated Motorways

Book here for all local Tours and Long Distance Coaches,
and Private Hire Coaches.

Programmes, Time Tables, etc., on application.

A. J. DYER,
Undertaker.

Funerals Completely Furnished.

Cremations Arranged.

Chapel of Rest.

CHURCH STREET.

Private Address—

Conway Cottage, Church St., Charlton Kings.

Phone 54518

C. & P. KEBLE

Sixways Stationers.

Stationery, Lending Library, Tobacco,

Cigarettes, Toys, Toilet Sundries.

Fancy Goods, etc.

London Road .∴ Charlton Kings.

E. V. SHARPE,

POST OFFICE STORES

CIRENCESTER ROAD,

CHARLTON KINGS

FOR

GROCERIES

— AND —

PROVISIONS

G. WOOD Grocery and Provisions

St. Alban's Stores,

Ryeworth Road, Charlton Kings.

Phone 55009.

Cheltenham Ales and Ciders

STANLEY

7, CHURCH STREET, CHARLTON KINGS.

FRESH FISH ∴ GROCERIES

—∴ GREENGROCERIES —

LUCILLE'S

(O. H. R. ANDREWS)

LYEFIELD ROAD WEST,

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

for GOWNS, COATS, COSTUMES, Ladies' and Children's Knitwear
and Underwear, WOOLS, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY.

Gents' Socks and Handkerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE — 1/6 per stocking.

'Phone
56817

<p>SHOP</p> <p>TOBACCO CIGARETTES CHOCOLATES WALL'S ICE CREAM</p>		<p>GARAGE</p> <p>READY CHARGED BATTERIES, CAR AND CYCLE TYRES, ACCESSORIES AND SPARES ALWAYS IN STOCK A.A. and R.A.C.</p>
<p>PROMPT EXPERT ATTENTION TO ALL CLASSES OF REPAIRS MODERN EQUIPMENT, CAR LIFT, SHELL LUBRICATION AND WASHING</p>		
<p>H. Millward & CO. LTD.</p> <p>LONDON ROAD — EAST END — CHARLTON KINGS CHELTENHAM 4976</p> <p>SHOP & GARAGE OPEN EVERY DAY INCLUDING SUNDAYS</p>		

Toilet Articles
Surgical Goods

Developing and
Printing Service

TRINDER and FORTEY

(CHEMISTS) LTD.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Charlton Pharmacy, Lyefield Road West, Charlton Kings.

Telephone No. 2207.

TELLING & COATES, Nurserymen, Seedsmen
Florists.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDS.

Roses,
Herbaceous and
Bedding Plants.



Wreaths, Crosses,
Cut Flowers,
Wedding Bouquets.

Charlton Nurseries,
Church Street, Charlton Kings.

Phone :
Cheltenham 54472.

MAVIS PROUT