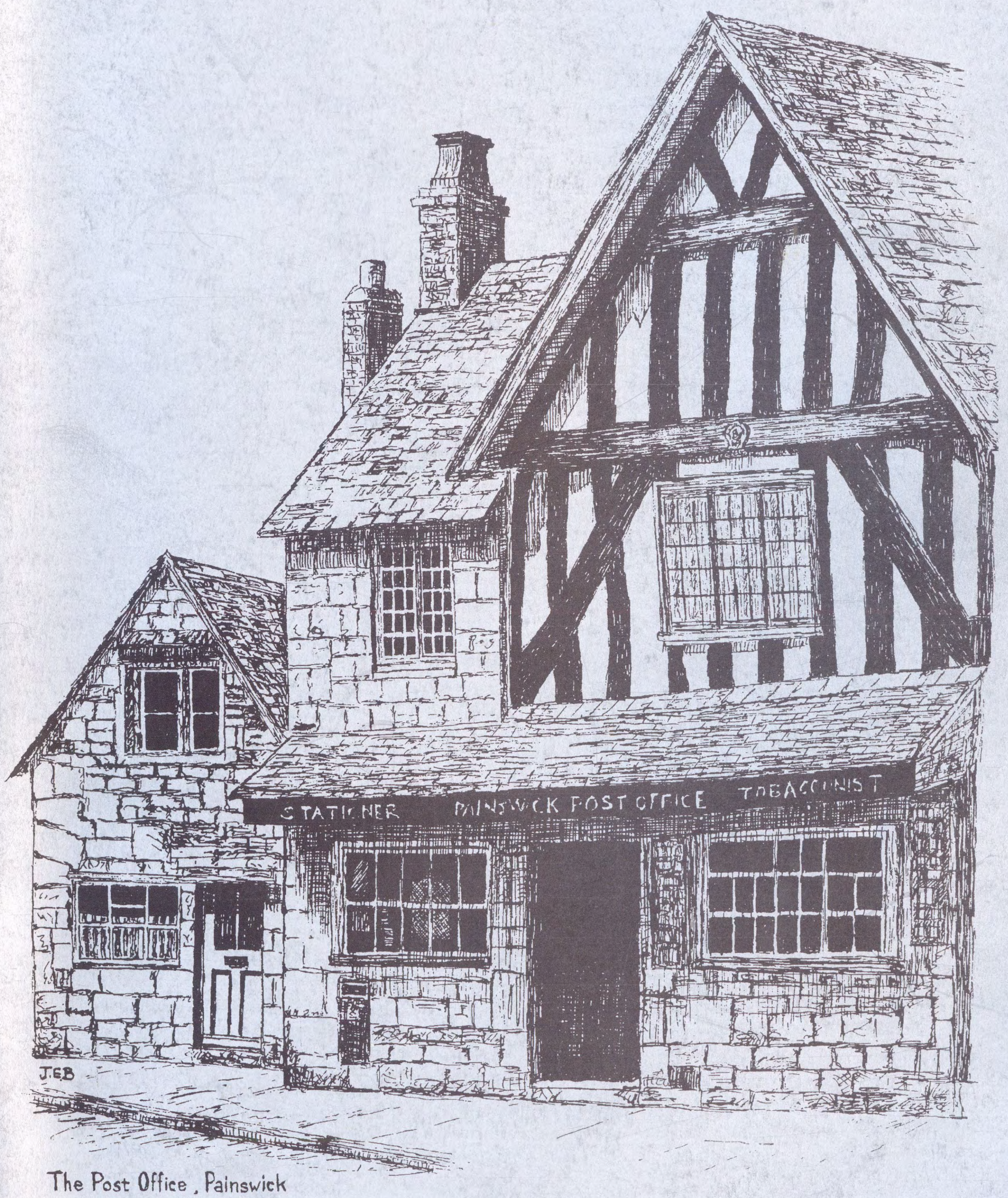
PAINSWICK CHRONICLE



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Painswick Local History Society

Number 4

Painswick Chronicle is published by Painswick Local History Society. It aims to present articles on a wide range of aspects of Painswick's history. All contributions, including letters and comments, are welcome and should be sent to:

Mr J. Bailey
Thistledown
Randalls Field
Kings Mill Lane
Painswick
GL6 6SA

Copies of the Chronicle are available from officers of the Society.

Painswick Local History Society meets on the third Tuesday of each month between September and June at the Croft School, Painswick. The annual subscription is currently £6.50 per person or £10 per couple. Membership application should be made to the Membership Secretary:

Mrs G. Welch
Stocks Cottage
St Marys Street
Painswick
GL6 6QB

The Society is grateful to John Bailey for drawings in this issue.

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PAINSWICK LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

President: Lord Dickinson

Editorial

Painswick's rich history includes a wide range of subjects, which is amply reflected in this, the fourth issue of *Painswick Chronicle*. The articles span several centuries and range from personal memories to academic research. This was always the intended format for the publication - to present as wide a picture as possible of Painswick's past.

The editors would like to thank all the authors who have contributed such an interesting set of articles. Sadly, Roy Truman, author of the first article, *Chest Tombs and Tea Caddies*, died at the time of this issue of the *Painswick Chronicle* going to press.

We have consistently invited readers to send letters and comments and are very pleased therefore to include a correspondence section for the first time in this issue. The letters from Gina MacKenzie and Colin Maclaurin-Jones relate to articles in issues two and three. Mrs MacKenzie also sent the Bethell family photographs published in this issue. John Mercer wrote in response to our request for original material, and Mark Bowden, who is the newly elected Chairman of Painswick Local History Society, has presented a rigorous reply to Cedric Nielsen's article on the origins of Saxon Painswick. It is very pleasing that the *Painswick Chronicle* is stimulating so much interest. Of course, we would now welcome many more responses.

We hope that you will enjoy this Millennium edition.

CONTENTS

CHEST TOMBS AND TEA CADDIES

by

Roy Truman

> "The grandest churchyard in England: far more memorable than the church itself".

This is the judgement of that formidable scholar, Alec Clifton-Taylor, in his definitive work *The English Parish Church considered as a Work of Art*. The majority of the notable tombs in Painswick churchyard were erected in the elegant Georgian era. It is fortunate for this town that this period coincided with local prosperity, immediate access to important limestone quarries in Painswick and in Minchinhampton and gifted local masons and carvers.

A general view showing different styles of tombs
[Nos. 92,91,93,94,95]

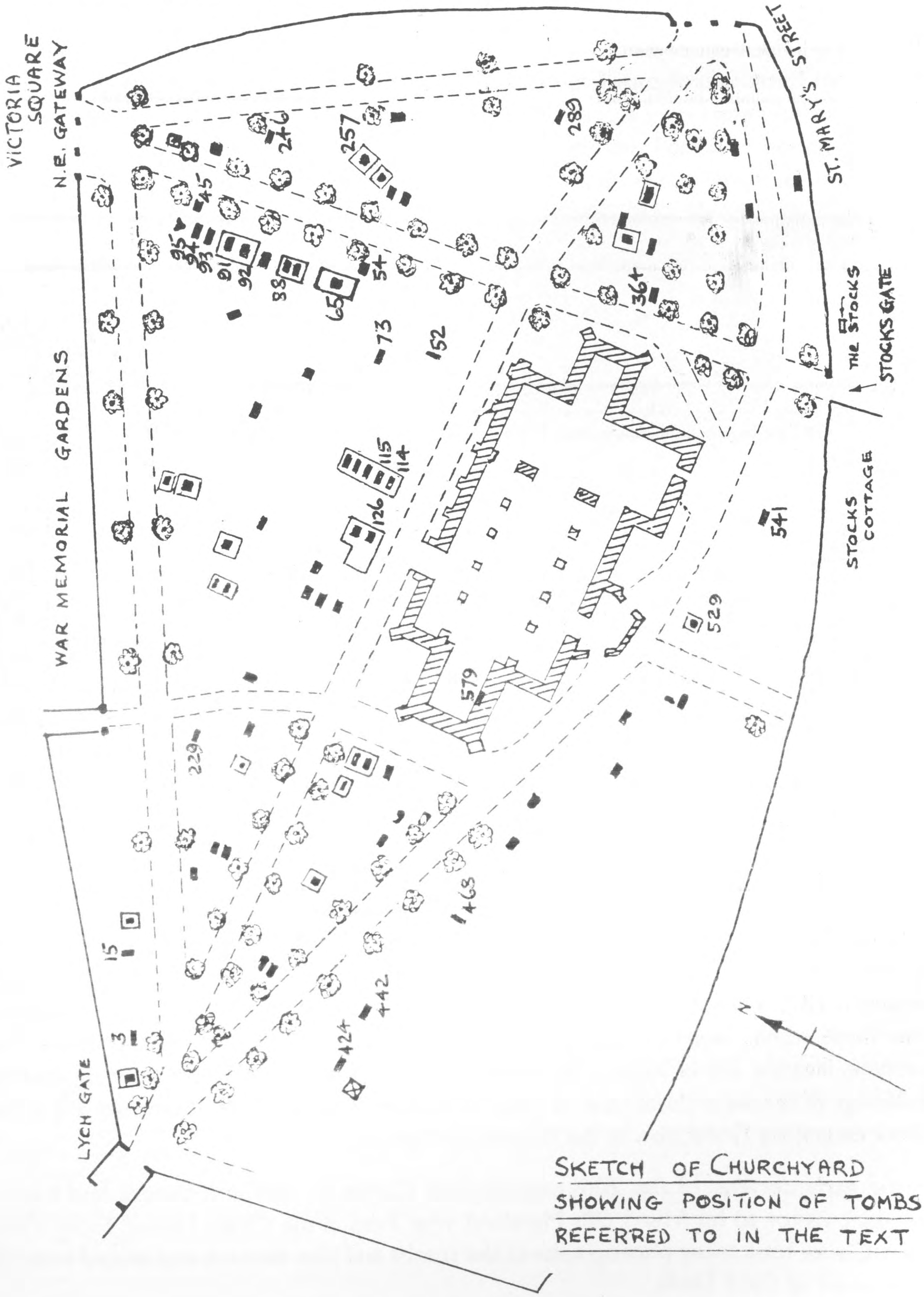
THE CHURCHYARD PLAN

For the extensive records of dates and inscriptions we are indebted to Cecil T Davis, son of Uriah Davis who lived and kept a school at the Court House in the late 19th century. Cecil, later Borough Librarian of Wandsworth and better known in this County as the author of *Gloucestershire Brasses*, listed all the inscriptions to be seen on the tombs in 1879. He supplemented his records from Bigland[1] published earlier. He noted that some tombs listed in Bigland had already disappeared and some inscriptions had become illegible. Davis listed 590 tombs in total, of which 157 are now designated 'buildings of special architectural or historic interest'.[2] Some of his notebooks are in the Gloucestershire Collection in the Gloucester Library.

In the early decades of the 20th century Max Clarke, a London architect, had been a frequent visitor to his friend, Ellis Marsland, who lived in the Court House. From 1902-1904 Clarke took many photographs of the tombs and also became acquainted with the notebooks of Cecil Davis.

In November 1916, Davis and Clarke met at the Holborn Restaurant to discuss a possible linkage of the Davis inscriptions and the Clarke photographs. Meanwhile Clarke, Marsland and H.M. Carter were undertaking a land survey of the churchyard. Finally the Davis data was incorporated in the survey to produce the definitive identification plan of 1926.[3]

Tomb numbers quoted in this article are taken from this plan.



SKETCH OF CHURCHYARD
SHOWING POSITION OF TOMBS
REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

THE TOMBS

A wide variety of tomb designs, progressing from the upright headstone to the massive horizontal ledger, the chest, the pedestal and the tea caddy, are to be found in our churchyard. All serve the same purpose of providing a surface on which, with varying degrees of ostentation, the name of a forebear may be kept in remembrance. The earliest chest tombs, devoid of ornament, were conceived as copies of those traditionally provided inside churches for wealthier families. Outside, the customary effigy was omitted. William Loveday, Yeoman, deceased the 20th May 1623, [No. 364] is the earliest to be seen in Painswick churchyard: a rectangular box of four panels secured by iron cramps, surmounted by a thick over-hanging slab, all standing on a moulded flared base.

Chest tomb - Richard Poole, 1798 S.Side
[No.114]

As the 17th century progressed end panels began to take on the shape of a lyre. An early example is that of 'John Poole, Gent 1667'. [No. 115] This new style develops to a console ending in a scroll resembling the volute of the Ionic capital, a feature of Palladian architecture. In the 18th century this ornamental character was interpreted in many materials, situations and orientations, notably on fireplace over-mantle supports, door cases and gable ends. Popular technical pattern books such as that published by the architect Batty Langley in 1750 - *The Workman's Golden Rule for Drawing and Working the Five Orders of Architecture for the instruction of Apprentices and Journeymen, Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, Carvers, Turners, Painters, Plasterers, Cabinet Makers* - contributed significantly to the spread and standardisation of this classical element.

Pedestal tomb - Daniel Packer, Clothier, 1769
[No.45]

During the 18th century a modified form of the chest developed - the pedestal tomb. The height of tombs increased, the length diminished. The simple rectangular cross-section was no longer universal. The tops could be domed and sometimes finished with carved finials, as exemplified by the tomb of 'Henry Loveday of the Mill in this Parish, Yeoman 1781'. [No. 88]

The final development was an even taller tomb - the tea caddy - either cylindrical or hexagonal in section. The tea caddy form is essentially a Painswick creation. Our finest example, sadly much decayed, is that of 'John Gardner, Clothier 1793'. [No. 65] In appearance, a lofty cylindrical pedestal tomb, it is described in the 'listing'[2] as having

> "moulded capping to moulded edge over embellished frieze with inscription: 'IN MEMORY OF THE UNDER WRITTEN WHOSE REMAINS --- - - NTERRED', all supported by four richly modelled scrolls to moulded base. Sunk moulded curved panels. Set on a platform in Greek cross form, carrying four engraved plates to other members of the family. An unusual form of brilliant execution".

The earliest tombs show rough Roman lettering on plain side panels. Later, inscriptions were cut on elegant raised cartouches surrounded by deeply carved scallops, arabesques or suspended drapes, the latter held aloft by naked boys discreetly covered. The local limestone afforded a perfect medium to indulge the developing skills of the Painswick masons.

The latter half of the 18th century saw a profusion of work of the highest quality. Tombs became the outdoor canvas of master masons and sculptors. Symbols of life, death and eternity abound. The Book, Father Time with scythe, hour glass and feet on wheel, skeletons with feet on globes, bat-wing skulls, crowns of glory, torches and rays from heaven speak loudly of human mortality. Putti, angel faces, acanthus, fruit and flowers, the tools of masons and gravediggers and 'weepers' (cherubs with tear drops falling down mournful faces) are among the oft-repeated standard patterns.

Tea Caddy tomb - John Gardner, 1793
[No.65]

The same limestone texture that had made this rich carving readily possible also contributed to the early erosion of the inscriptions. To overcome this problem brass plates were introduced on which the most sharply incised and elegant lettering could be engraved. Many plates carry exquisite marginal decoration and some are signed 'Hamlett', a Stroud craftsman. A headstone to an earlier Thomas Hamlett, who died 1783, "Mason of this Parish, Senior Free Mason" The stone bears the Mason's Arms and depicts mason's tools. [No. 15]

A regrettable attempt to secure permanence may be seen on the tomb of John Loveday, farmer of Holcombe, 1750, where a stone end panel of a pedestal tomb has been replaced by marble and reinscribed. [No. 126]

DATING

Memorials in churchyards are largely a Post-Reformation usage. In Painswick no Pre-Reformation memorial has been recorded.

The dating of tombs is sometimes uncertain. The tomb may not be contemporary with the first name and date recorded. Rising prosperity may have allowed a family to erect a memorial for themselves and to record on it details of recent ancestors. More surprisingly, the Supervising Lister for English Heritage considered from convincing design evidence that the John Cook tomb [No. 73] inscribed "Clerk of this Parish 1830" is actually late 17th or early 18th century. Doubtless with economy in mind, some inscriptions were carved in anticipation, with appropriate blank spaces left for later completion. On the tomb in memory of James and Ann Birt of this Parish [No. 442] it is recorded:

"Likewise of James their son and Mary his wife

He / She } died { Decr the 19th 1799 } aged { 55 } years "

What happened to James?

MASONS

Little is known of the masons responsible for the Painswick tombs. Some of the best are ascribed to John Bryan. Born in Painswick in 1716, he, together with younger brother Joseph, founded a firm of masons in Gloucester. Joseph died in 1780, John in 1787; the firm continued under Joseph's son until it amalgamated with George Wood, finally ceasing trading in 1820. The documented work undertaken by the firm includes: a pair of gate piers at the north east entrance to Painswick churchyard (1747/48) for which they were paid ten guineas; the tower of Great Witcombe Church; and monuments in Winchcombe, Fairford, Rodmarton and Maisemore churches. An interesting feature of their carving in churches is a lively use of foreign marbles. That John worked for Painswick church is witnessed in the churchwardens' accounts:

1762	John Bryan for drawing plans for the north aisle	£ 1. 11. 6
1763	John Bryan part of his bill	£ 5 . 5. 0
1772	John and Joseph Bryan in part of their bill for repairing the Tower	£16. 9. 0

INSCRIPTIONS AND EPITAPHS

The inscribed names reflect the social history of Painswick. Clothiers abound: Bayliss (from 1797) Gardner (from 1712), Packer (from 1704) and Palling (from 1698). Other prominent families are the Pooles (from 1658) and the Lovedays (from 1623) inscribed variously as Gent., Yeoman or Clothier. The vigorous commercial life of the town is represented by salters, bakers, tallow chandlers, farmers, butchers, cordwainers and maltsters to list but a few. The death of a nurseryman, William Webb, on 21st July 1808 [No. 289] gave rise to an inquest reported in the *Gloucester Journal* of 8th August 1808.

> "On Saturday sennight an inquest was taken at Painswick before W. Trigg Gent. Coroner and a respectable jury, on view of the body of Mr Webb, nurseryman who, previous to his dissolution, had stated before witnesses that his then melancholy situation had been occasioned by the ill usage of some person unknown".

In the *Gloucester Journal* of 23rd November 1795 an advertisement reads

> "William Webb - Land Surveyor - Nursery and Seedsman.
> For sale trees, plants and shrubs".

Did he provide some of the Painswick yews?

A later inquest explains the sudden death of John Gill, landlord of the Butcher's Arms, Sheepscombe, aged 31. [No. 52] The *Gloucester Journal* 7th January 1832 reports:

> "Inquest at Shepscombe on body of John Gill, who was killed by the discharge of a gun. Thomas Davis, a boy of 15 was at a Barn belonging to the deceased's father, where a gun had been left loaded, which he took in his hand and was playing with it, when it suddenly went off and lodged the contents in the neck immediately under the right ear of the deceased".

Another bullet connects us with national history. Lieutenant Charles Cox of Damsells, who died on the 19th January 1875, aged 89

> "Served his country through the Peninsular War and at Waterloo and bore

to his grave a Bullet with which he was wounded at Vittoria".

A less fortunate contemporary, Capt. James Gardner of the 28th Regiment (later the Royal Gloucestershire Regiment) was mortally wounded at the Battle of Alexandria, 1801. The Regimental Association has recently refurbished his memorial situated by the south porch of the Church. [No. 529]

Family size, longevity and infant mortality are documented on stone and plate. A tablet in the town vestry [No. 579] with the names of 12 sons and daughters of William and Elizabeth Townsend, who died between 1727 and 1803, speaks of the size of some 18th century families. As now, Painswick had its senior citizens. Henry Jordan died in 1801 [No.3]: his epitaph reads

"Ninety three years on earth I spent
Then left my poor frail Tenement
In silent dust to remain
Till raised by Christ to life again."

The inscription on Thomas Parker's tomb reads

"Thomas Parker, Yeoman, of Shepscombe in this Parish departed this life the 7th of June 1740. Aged near 100 years". [No. 54]

Few families escaped the scourge of infant mortality. The Knight family tomb [No. 257] reads

"... also of Thomas their son died aged 13 years and of seven of their children who died in infancy"

With the passing of the Georgian age the quality of carving and lettering declined. Inscriptions hitherto confined to essential details gave way to epitaphs:

Inscription on Thomas Packers Tomb [No.54]

some popular: Samuel Cooke, 1815 [No. 541] and Thomas Clissold, 1818 [No. 246]

"Affliction sore long time I bore
Physicians were in vain
Till God alone did hear my moan
and eased me of my pain."

some descriptive: John Parker, Yeoman, 1799 [No. 229]

"As through the fields he walked alone
By chance he met grim death
Who with his dart did strike his heart
And robbed him of his breath."

some querulous: Richard Townsend, 1794 [No. 424]

"Farewell vain world, I've seen enough of thee
In grief and pain, sickness and misery.
Thy smiles I value not, nor frowns do fear
Thanks be to God, I sleep at quiet here
What fault you've seen in me, still strive to shun
And look at home, there's something to be done."

some, seemingly, self-selected: Frances Ann Digger 1825, aged 26 years [No. 468]

"When the archangels' trumpets blow
And souls to bodies join
What crowds will wish their stay below
Had been as short as mine."

WEAR AND TEAR

The tombs have inevitably suffered through the years. Natural weathering, increased atmospheric pollution and the past use of some unsuitable stone have taken their toll. Spalling, often due to incorrect bedding, has rendered inscriptions illegible. Rusting iron cramps have split stone panels asunder. Physical impact has damaged mouldings, pilasters and carved figures. St. Clair Baddeley wrote

> "It is a thousand pities that the tombs, some of the most remarkable in the country and worthy evidence of the skills and training of former local artists, should be the common playthings each day of the village school children as they come out of the opposite school"

Today, participants in the Clypping Service clamber on chest tombs and swing their heels against cherubic faces. Perhaps the 18th century iron rails that surrounded many tombs should be restored or the 1750 fine of ten shillings for anyone found damaging a tomb should be reimposed (suitably adjusted for inflation!).

CONSERVATION OR BENIGN DECAY?

A programme of conservation was begun in 1973. The first phase of repair included the carving by Jack Chant, master mason of Blockley, of replica panels and treatment with water repellant preservatives. Experience suggests that, after an initial promising period, these silicone-based products accelerated decay.

For a brief period from 1985 some chest tombs were dismantled, iron cramps replaced by stainless steel and internal brick piers built to relieve the side panels of the heavy load of the stone lid. Surfaces were treated using a lime-based procedure pioneered by Professor Baker. Carving on new panels was restricted to the minimum.

Many of the 18th century tombs are memorials to donors who made possible the building of the first south aisle of the Church. Should this heritage be allowed to

crumble away as some in authority would wish? A notice at the entrance to the churchyard used to read

> "The TOMBS in this churchyard are of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE They are the work of the Forefathers of many still living here, and are a proud Trust for the People and Children of Painswick. It is particularly requested that VISITORS WILL RESPECT them."

As Clifton-Taylor perceptively commented

> "It is hoped that the implication that inhabitants of Painswick will certainly do so is justified for this is the grandest churchyard in England.".

Composite drawing showing some tomb decorations

Lyre-shaped ends with acanthus leaves

The Bible

Crown of Glory

Winged skull

Two boys holding drapes either side of cartouche

Cartouche with inscription

Lyre end with 'weeper'

References

1. Bigland, Ralph — *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections Relative to the County of Gloucester*, 1838

2. — *Department of the Environment, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - District of Stroud (Parish of Painswick)*

3. Carter, H.C.; Clarke, Max and Ellis Marsland — *Plan of the Churchyard of St. Mary at Painswick Showing the position of the Tombs and Monuments existing in 1926* GRO D5199/1

SCHOOLBOY MEMORIES OF PAINSWICK BEACON 8th MAY 1945

by

John E. Mercer

Past Easter the war in Germany continued, but all began to realise that the battle must soon be won as less and less of their country remained in German control. At the end of the first week of May it was all over. The following Tuesday, 8th May was to be celebrated as Victory in Europe Day, VE day.

Now at last I had a job to do, together with all the other village lads. There was a beacon fire to be built. School must wait until Wednesday. I joined a group hauling fallen beech branches from the strip of woodland beside the Gloucester road beneath the top of Painswick Beacon, right up the steepest route to the edge of the ancient fortification where a huge pile of timber was gradually assembled. Other groups working among the pines on the east side of the hill were bringing in great quantities of material, and it soon became obvious that because the beacon top was so narrow the fire pile would have to be built with a tunnel running to the centre for it to be lit. One farmer's son drove a tractor round neighbouring farms collecting from each a gallon of tractor fuel and a gallon of waste oil. Others tried to think of a safe way of lighting our huge pile. One Painswick resident had been a keen amateur photographer before the war, and looking for something to make a fuse to light the fire from a distance we asked him if he still had any magnesium powder or ribbon. He gave us all his stock, but unfortunately it was old and too oxidised to burn properly. Over a couple of days the completely unco-ordinated efforts of many groups of excited people produced an enormous heap.

Tuesday May 8th, and with high summer approaching it was not dark enough to light the fire until nearly half past nine. The weather was perfect, and as our great beacon ignited we felt it must be visible for miles. As the evening grew darker the unrelieved darkness of so many wartime nights was finally and dramatically dispelled as dozens of other bright blazes lit up all the hilltops along our side of the Severn plain from Nibley to Cleeve, all the high ground of the Forest of Dean, the long line of the Malverns, with Bredon, Chosen Hill and Robinswood. Below the distant hilltops still more fires could be seen, and as we looked down from the Beacon top every hamlet and farm in all directions had its blaze. Gloucester Cathedral was floodlit, and there appeared to be a firework display in progress in the park. Everywhere it seemed that everybody had chosen the same way to see off all the years of darkness by creating the biggest blaze they could build. It was an utterly unforgettable sight. Only in the few weeks previous to VE day had some street lighting been restored, otherwise on any other night since the summer of 1939 anybody standing on the Beacon would not have seen a single light anywhere. Perfect weather bringing perfect clarity in the night air produced the most vivid memory I shall ever recall.

As we finally drifted away in small groups toward Painswick we could see the glow of all the fires in the villages and farms on the wolds to the east and the south, the whole country as far as the eye could see in every direction was sharing the celebration. I had not been on the hill in darkness before, and was fascinated by the thousands of tiny glow-worm lights joining in the general rejoicing.

PAINSWICK FIFTY YEARS AGO

by

A J Gwinnett

Among other notables of this period mention must be made of Mrs. Hannah Jones who kept a small shop in the corner next the Brethren's Meeting Room. She sold, amongst other things, coal, and though by no means an educated woman, Mrs. Jones had a method of reckoning that would puzzle a professional mathematician. It resembled very much what has been called hierogliphics - a short stroke, a long stroke, one in the middle, two at the ends and so on, but Mrs. Jones knew exactly how much was owing. The same when she bought pigs and they were weighed on the steelyards. So much per score and the old lady knew the answer. She was a kind old soul and attained a great age before passing over. Another lady living not far away was Mrs. Pendrey, known to every boy in the place and many girls too. What about a ha'porth of rice pudding at Mother Pendrey's? I have heard that question asked and answered many a Saturday night. And what rice pudding! There was none like it in all England, and such a lot for the money. How we enjoyed it! Faggots and bread, too, were a luxury for those possessing more money.

Who was the man who came regularly from Stroud with cakes, etc., in a basket which he carried on his head like Pharoah's baker in the Scriptures? I fancy his name was Bateman. He was a very precise gentleman and amongst his confectionery was Godfrey's black humbugs, the sovereign remedy for a cold. My grandmother on my maternal side always kept them and Mr. Bateman hardly ever failed to call in Tibbywell Lane to renew the stock. It was in a way fortunate that I was somewhat delicate at this period for doubtless this seemed for me more than my share of this highly prized sweet.

Quite a different class of man was old Tom Thumper - I don't know if he ever possessed any other name - who pottered about on his two sticks. Then there was Batty Hood (not Wood) and little Jerry Merchant who didn't like much work but more beer. An amusing story is told of Jeremiah's wit. One day a lady alighted from Spring's van and started to carry her parcel which, however, proved too much for her. Meeting Jerry in the street she asked him to carry it for her. Her destination not being far away he did so and when he put it down the lady thanked him very kindly. "That be all very well" replied Jerry, "but it'll be a bit of a job to spend it Mam." The lady saw the meaning of his quaint remark which resulted in a further half pint to the list.

Jonathan and Samuel both possessed Biblical names and both were similar in profession - chimney sweeps - although the very opposite in politics. Jonathan, a staunch Conservative had his sign painted blue and white, while Samuel, on the Liberal side, had his sign painted yellow and green, which he claimed was "fit to be seen." The rival sweeps met in political argument one day and what ensued is too long to be given here. Jonathan, however, clenched the argument thus: "I have been a Conservatory all my life and I be agwaina to remain a Conservatory no matter what thee cans't say." Samuel was nonplussed and they retired to meet again.

I could mention several more prominent Painswick characters, but one must suffice. I wonder how many here remember John, the Irishman, who lived in the Vicarage Lane. He was a staunch Roman Catholic whose constancy and persistency everyone must admire. To my knowledge, for years in fair weather and foul, he never missed walking into Stroud on a Sunday morning to attend Mass at the Church on Beeches Green. Not many would do it to-day, although at this time if we wanted to go anywhere walking was usually the method, except to those who possessed a horse and trap. This brings me to think of the means of transport in Painswick half a century ago, and the difference obtaining to-day. In my young days Carrier Webb, three days a week, was the only means, other than walking, of getting to the County town. John Hanks was for many years the driver of this van and was highly respected, both in Painswick and Gloucester. They put up, I remember, at the Saracen's Head in Eastgate Street. It was a long, tiresome journey in those days from Gloucester to Painswick and passengers were required to walk up Upton Hill and also the other hill which brought you to Castle End. Thursdays was the only day on which people could get to Cheltenham, but Stroud was reached every day.

As years went by the service to Stroud was augmented and a morning and afternoon service was obtained, with a late van on a Friday night. Travelling was difficult at this time and in comparison with to-day must be described as awful. The stones were broken on the roadside - around Painswick chiefly by a man named Ireland, and were placed upon roads to be crushed and rolled in by the traffic or scattered about until this was accomplished. No wonder then that Tom Spring's old van rocked about like a vessel in a storm. What a transformation was effected when Spring's up-to-date van arrived, a modern comfortable vehicle with two nice horses and Edward as driver. Everybody wanted then to go to Stroud by the 10.15. It was a "Cheltenham Flyer" too, in its way. Some time afterwards saw the advent of the steam roller to the blessing of everybody, animals and human beings alike. But along the roads little attention was paid to the needs of pedestrians for the footpaths were simply awful. I have every cause to remember this for I tramped them to the extent of 50 miles a week for six and a half years. I had some exciting times on the Stroud road during this period. One of these was late on a Thursday night when I found a poor fellow killed at the bottom of Painswick hill. He had been hauling timber from Cranham woods and it was a common practice to come down the hill with the wheel locked and when near the bottom kick up the ring and so release the wheel without stopping the horse. This poor fellow had done it once too many and paid the penalty for his folly.

Another eventful evening was when my life was threatened by a tramp and graciously saved by a dog. It came about in this way. We had worked late at the *Stroud News* office where I was employed, and just as we were about to leave one of the men asked me to take his dog home with me for a run. It was a fine black retriever named "Spoff", and the dog was particularly fond of me as I was accustomed to share my dinner with him. No one was more pleased than the dog who was as glad of the run as I was of the company, the hour being late and night dark. Spoff had been trained by a gypsy and knew many things which became useful. All went well until the middle of the Half Way House hill. There on the opposite side of the road, on a heap of stones, sat a man. Speaking somewhat loudly he called on me to stop, which I did, and the dog immediately took up

his position in front of me: this without any order and without any bark or whimper. The man questioned me as to what I had in the way of tobacco, money, etc. When I told him I had nothing to give him he said he should see. I advised him not to be silly, for if he touched me my friend would bite him in a minute. Using language which I cannot repeat, he threatened to murder me and the dog, but made no advance. I told him he had better settle with the dog, which I told to stay there, and then walked away. There was much bad language on the part of the man, but when I was nearly at the Half Way House I whistled and soon the dog came bouncing along and the journey was accomplished without further incident. Undoubtedly I should have been in trouble that night but for the presence of the dog. Many a pleasant journey we had together after that at all hours, without misfortune. Although the incident occurred many years ago I have never failed to appreciate the kindness of my dumb friend.

I think if I were to relate my experiences, both grave and gay, with a Penny Farthing bicycle (many may not recognise what this machine was like, with a large wheel representing the penny and a small one for the farthing) on the Cotswold hills, it would fill a book. A few of the only "slight" mishaps brought me a broken head; a broken nose; a broken arm in addition to gravel rash and the like. Recklessness and thoughtlessness appeared to be associated with cycling in these parts 50 years ago. Cyclists of to-day are more careful, or at least I hope so.

As I look around the town to-day I see improvements which must add to the comfort and health of the inhabitants. One such is the public baths formed out of the old Malt House which was in full swing in my youthful days. I confess I have never taken advantage of this luxury when staying here. What a difference to the olden days when it was almost a crime to bathe in the water of the brook. On one occasion a number of us boys agreed to have a bathe in the brook in Ban Grove, the field adjoining The Verlands. Here between two trees was a stretch of water for about 20 yards with a delightful sandy bottom, making it an ideal spot for the job. The grass had been cut and the hay gathered so there was no question of damage to anybody or anything. Well, having undressed, we got into the water. Not many minutes afterwards an officer of the Gloucestershire Constabulary appeared. Like a crowd of frightened sheep at the sight of a dog, we were gone, followed by this "arm of the law", who chased us for a long time over fields until he grew tired and disappeared. We had then to return to the brook and dress. The result of this escapade, as far as I am personally concerned, was a chill and a warning from the doctor never again to bathe in cold water. This command I have faithfully carried out, although I have often envied my friends their dip in the sea. I am also pleased to see the Recreation Ground where young folks can enjoy themselves. We had nothing but the eternal hills whereon to enjoy ourselves during the summer holidays and weekends.

(This article, published in 1944, was taken from *The Gloucestershire Countryside* (edited by Robert Payne, late member of the Society), a quarterly magazine. It is a continuation of the reminiscences of Arthur John Gwinnett as printed in *Painswick Chronicle* Number 3.)

THREE COINS FOUND AT HIGHFOLD FARM, PAINSWICK

by

Cedric Nielsen

My interest in the remains of a small barn at Highfold Farm, *(see Painswick Chronicle* Number 3) led to many meetings with the owners of the farm, Mr and Mrs Berry and their son Philip. It was during these meetings that I learnt that Philip had recently found a coin while cultivating Ifold field. I was given the coin to take to Gloucester Museum where coins may be identified. The coin was a copper alloy *nummus* of the Roman Emperor Constantine I, the Great.

In the mean time Mrs Berry produced two more coins, which her late husband Toby had discovered many years ago. I was encouraged by Mr Sharwood-Smith to take the three coins to the British Museum Coin Department for identification.

The site of the Romano-British villa at Highfold farm was first reported in 1868, when the then farmer found coins and pottery in the field immediately to the west of the farm buildings. The Ordnance Survey 25 inches to the mile map of 1885 indicates the site. In 1900, the owner Mr Bartlett, whilst digging a pit in the field beyond the farm buildings, found traces of wall and pieces of pottery. He contacted the local historian, Mr St Clair Baddeley of Painswick, to come and see the finds. It was not until 1903 that Baddeley had the opportunity to excavate the site. He was allowed to excavate between harvest and sowing in the following March (a typical rescue dig). Baddeley found the remains of a small second century corridor villa. Evidence from the site indicated that it was occupied by squatters well into the fifth century. His report was published in 1904.[1]

At the time of the excavation only two coins were found, one of Constantine I, and the other so worn it could not be identified. The earlier coins which had been found at about 1868 on the site were never retrieved, despite a vigorous search by Baddeley.

The three coins taken to the British Museum were identified as follows:-

1. A bronze *nummus* of the Roman Emperor Constantine I, the Great, (ruled AD306 to 337). The obverse side shows the inscription IMP CONSTANTINUS AUG and the head of Constantine wearing a helmet.

The inscription is 'shorthand' for Imperator Constantinus Augustus (cf British Coins ELIZABETH II D.G. REG.F.D.). Because the first Roman Emperor was known by the title 'Augustus' conferred on him by the Senate and People of Rome, all subsequent Emperors were called Augustus and it became a title meaning 'supreme ruler'.

Similarly because the clan name of the first Augustus was Caesar, the name Caesar came to be a title meaning 'prince' (cf Kaisar and Czar). Imperator was a military title meaning Commander-in-Chief. Like American Presidents, all Roman Emperors whether soldierly or not, were automatically Commanders-in-Chief. In the third century AD Emperors needed to be very soldierly (to drive back the barbarian armies trying to break through the frontiers of the Empire) and most were. (Later unsoldierly emperors often survived by employing good generals who remained loyal to them).

The reverse side show two winged statues of Victory, and the mint mark PTR. All Emperors used their coinage for propaganda. The Goddess of Victory was traditionally sculpted as a young female with wings, so to put a winged female on a reverse side of a coin drew attention to a victory won under the emperor's command. Two winged females = two victories. The mint mark indicates that the coin was struck at Trier, then the most westerly of many mints spread over the Empire.

2. A *nummus* of the Emperor Constantius II (ruled AD 337-361). The obverse side shows a bust of Constantius. The reverse side shows a Phoenix on a globe with the inscription FEL TEMP REPARATIO.

The phoenix symbolized resurrection and was associated with the sun (the orb, perhaps).

The inscription is short for Felicium Temporum Reparatio meaning "the restoration of happy times" and is found on coins of the smallest denomination minted from AD348, (the eleven hundredth anniversary of the traditional date of the foundation of Rome). This too is propaganda - an untruthful soundbite, as it were. The times were bad and getting worse, especially in the west where the defences had been weakened by a disastrous expedition undertaken by its ruler to fight his brother in Italy.

Experts find it difficult to calculate the purchasing power of the coins in the late Roman Empire because of galloping inflation, but a *nummus* was not worth much, hardly enough to be worth stooping to pick up.

3. This coin is very worn, but it has been identified as an 18th century reckoning counter or *jeton*, possibly made in Nuremburg. The obverse side has a bust of possibly George II or George III. The reverse is illegible.

These were made of copper alloy, and were intended to assist in arithmetical calculations, particularly in accountancy. Illiteracy was widespread and cumbersome Roman numerals were used to record values and sums of money. They would normally be used with a chequerboard or cloth, in a process similar to using an abacus. These counters were used widely from the 14th century until the late 17th century. The introduction of Arabic

numerals made written calculation much easier, greatly reducing the reliance on manual reckoning.

Nuremburg took over from Tournai in France as the main European centre for *jeton* manufacture in the late 16th century. Many designs were used, the most common being an orb in a border *(the Reichspfel)*. Many late 17th century *jetons* had the portrait of kings, often Louis XIV of France, hence the portrait of one of the George's. After the 17th century the *jetons* were increasingly used as gambling counters, rather than reckoning counters.[2]

The Highfold *jeton* was probably used for this purpose. However, it may indicate that the farm was still a centre of economic activity, as many sherds of pottery of the 17th century have been found in the fields surrounding the farm buildings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE ROMAN COINS

The Roman Empire suffered a disastrous half century between AD235 and AD 284 during which there were 20 emperors, most of whom were killed fighting one another.

Then the Emperor Diocletian (ruler from AD 284 to AD 305) restored order by dividing the enormous Roman Empire into two halves, taking the Eastern half for himself and appointing a colleague to be the Augustus of the West. Then he appointed two 'Caesars' - one to help each Augustus. Each Caesar was adopted by his Augustus and married to his daughter, in order to create solidarity instead of rivalry among them (this did not work). The career of Constantine I took off when he escaped from honourable but compulsory service in the East to join his father, Constantius I, in Boulogne. Constantius had recently been appointed Augustus of the West and was preparing to invade Britain and recapture it from an usurper.

The invasion was a success, but Constantius I died a year later AD 306 at York, whereupon his army proclaimed Constantine I the new Augustus. This was against the rules formulated by Diocletian, but Constantine was in too strong a position to be suppressed, so the Augustus of the East merely accepted him as the new Casear of the West governing Britain, Gaul and Spain. Thereupon Constantine moved to Gaul and began campaigning against the German tribes who were threatening the Rhine frontier, thus training an army for the time when greater prizes could be won.

In the meantime the successful promotion by his troops gave ideas to other generals and other troops, and soon he was only one of six generals ruling in different parts of the Empire and claiming to be Augusti.

During this period, while Constantine was planning his next moves, he had the celebrated vision of the cross visible against the sun with, written in the sky, the words meaning, "with this symbol conquer". To this vision alone - in the opinion of some scholars - we owe it that most of us today are Christians rather than Sun-worshippers (Constantine's previous religion) or members of other Middle-Eastern religions which were competing for the allegiance of the peoples of the Roman Empire. Some scholars think otherwise.

In due course Constantine I defeated all five Augusti, became the sole ruler of the

Empire by AD 324, built Constantinople and made it his capital. He declared Christianity, which had hitherto endured periods of savage persecution, to be the official religion of the Empire, freed its clergy from the compulsory civic duties and taxes then imposed on middle-class Roman citizens, and showered gifts of money on their churches. He tried unsuccessfully to impose doctrinal harmony on the bitterly quarrelling bishops, and on his deathbed he was baptised into Christianity by the bishop of Constantinople.

Constantine died in AD 337 having focused people's minds on the belief that punishment for sinners and bliss for the righteous awaited them in the next world, rather than on hopes of finding happiness among the wickedness and miseries of this world, which continued up to the end of the Middle Ages.

Before his death Constantine I made provision for dividing the rule of the Empire among several of his relations. But the army at Constantinople mutinied, massacred them all and declared his three sons, Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans, to be the new Augusti. Constantine II took Britain, Gaul and Spain, Constanius II took Constantinople and the East and Constans took Italy and Africa. After three years Constantine II quarrelled (at long distance) with Constans, took his army to Italy to fight him, but was ambushed and killed at Aquileia. Ten years later in AD 350 Constans was assassinated by one of his officials, leaving Constantius II sole ruler of the Empire until his death in AD 361. In this capacity he issued the Highfold *nummus* from Trier.

References

1 Baddeley, W. St. Clair. Bristol and Gloucester Archeological Society. Transactions 1904

2 Anon Reckoning Counters, or Jetons, British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals, Handout

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the notes on the Roman Emperors which Mr J Sharwood-Smith so kindly prepared for him. He also wishes to thank Pauline and Philip Berry for bringing to his notice their coins and allowing him to get them identified.

Note

The site of the Roman Villa and the surrounding field is in the protection of English Heritage, and is a scheduled ancient monument protected by law. Any use of metal detectors or excavation on the site is prohibited.

Further, readers are reminded that the site is privately owned and there is no public access to it.

HORNE'S GARAGE 1942 - 1950

by

Doreen Hartley (née Thornton)

I joined Horne's Garage in New Street, in November 1942. Mr Horne's secretary, Gwen Clements, had been called up for the Land Army. Miss Millicent Lewis, my shorthand/typing teacher who took evening classes at Painswick School, had suggested I apply for the job as, at that time, I was working for Whitfields, an engineering firm at Dudbridge, which entailed a lot of travelling each day.

My mother said "Be it upon your own head" as Mr Horne had a reputation for being a hard taskmaster. He was, but, as it turned out, this held me in good stead for later life. He asked me at my interview if I could spell 'torque', which, of course, I could not.

I cannot find out how Mr and Mrs Horne came to the garage but have been told that Mrs Horne had been in service with the Dyer-Edwardes at Prinknash and Mr Horne had been their chauffeur. Mrs Horne's father, affectionately known as 'Pa' Southard, was head gardener at Prinknash.

Previously, Mrs Horne had been stillroom maid to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Winter was spent in London and summer on the family estate in Scotland. Mrs Horne often recalled times in London – buying a farthing's worth of allsorts from a sweet shop in Kensington Church Street; seeing Mr Selfridge stand outside his shop in Oxford

Street wearing his top hat and tails. She always referred to C & A as 'Coats & 'Ats'.

Mrs Horne was a wonderful woman. She drove her Morris Series 'E', registration number DDF 404 twice around the clock, doing hire work and taking men up to the Morris factory to collect the new cars.

Mrs Horne was also a kindly person. Many Painswick people had a Dover sole or the like when they were ill. As a small child I remember her taking my brothers and me into Granny Jones' shop and buying us an Easter egg in a chicken egg cup which I still treasure. She also gave my mother the present Lord Dickinson's cast-offs because she admired the way my mother always kept us. Mr Horne always called her 'Dot'. She was tiny with an infectious laugh and white hair done in a bun. In all the years I never heard them have a cross word.

Mr Daniel Horne was one of 14 children and was born in Bedford. I understood that he had been a 'rep' for Rolls Royce in France. His sister Daisy came to look after him after Mrs Horne died, but she was the only member of his family I remember seeing.

Mr Horne bought the garage in 1934. He was a perfectionist. Each day we would record in the ledger the work carried out on customers' cars. I still remember writing after cars were serviced

> "Grease throughout, top up battery, and tyres, jack up car, spray springs 5/6d".

Petrol then was 2/1d, oil 2/-, paraffin 1/6d, a set of sparking plugs 5/-. Mr Horne would go to untold lengths to get spares for cars; as it was wartime, they were difficult to obtain. The customer was valued and always right.

I worked at the garage from November 1942 to 31st March 1950. On weekdays I worked from 8.30 am to 6 pm and on Saturdays 8.30 am to anytime up to 3.30 pm. Mrs Horne helped me in the mornings. I was general factotum, doing the office work, serving petrol and paraffin, decorating the cars with ribbons for weddings, drawing the curtains and closing the garage doors whenever a funeral went by.

As petrol was rationed, only people who had real reason to run a car were allowed petrol coupons. You never knew when the powers-that-be would come and check up to make sure that the petrol stock and coupons balanced. Petrol came off ration the month after I left, so I never had the pleasure of selling unrestricted petrol.

We also supplied paraffin and recharged wireless batteries; many times my skirts were pitted with holes from the acid. Taskmaster though Mr Horne was, he always was the perfect gentleman. He never asked me to do anything without a "please" or a "thank you"; when he came back from lunch he always put on my desk a couple of sweets or, in the summer, fruit out of the garden.

We had four hire cars and a green van which delivered laundry from St Mary's Home. The hire cars were a big Austin - JK 4743, an Austin Six - ADG 182, an Austin 10 - CDD 567 and Mrs Horne's Morris - DDF 404. How's that for a memory? So we were kept busy on hire cars alone.

Charlie Miller, Doreen and Daniel Horne 1943

The top garage, which was situated on the corner of Cheltenham Road and Bisley Street, housed the hire cars and van. Several cars were jacked up on blocks and housed for the duration of the war for 5/- a week. The petrol pumps were rented out to the Army. The garage was also used for casual garaging. Once the lady owner of the Blue Star Garages parked her Rolls Royce there and Percy Simmonds showed me the inside. It was furnished like a hotel, all sorts of elaborate fittings; an eye opener for both of us, I think.

Percy was the chauffeur – always immaculately turned out in his navy flat cap, breeches, leather leggings and shoes. I never knew him to utter a cross word. He made me smile at the way he looked through the little service window in order to read the day book upside down to make sure he chauffeured his favourite customers. He must have worked for Horne's for many years and, I believe, before them, for Westcotts the previous owners.

Ted Cowburn was a senior mechanic and kept everyone's car 'on the road'. He lived with his parents, brother Tom and sister Peggy at Byfield in Bisley Street. We had several young lads helping him. One was Eric Bullingham who lived in Vicarage Street. The caretaker was Ernie King who lived in the house by the garage, and also helped with the maintenance and drove the hire cars and the van.

After the war Reg Musty returned, having worked for Horne's before volunteering for the Royal Air Force. I remember Mrs Horne tell me that as a lad he had been out delivering coal and was as black as the ace of spades. She had said to him "Whatever will your mother say?" and his reply had been "She'll bath me!" He eventually became caretaker and lived in The Old House where Hilda, his widow, still lives. Even now I still often remember some of his amusing sayings.

We had several servicemen who drove the hire cars on their days off: Timmy Fanning, Reg Musty and others. I recall that when Timmy Fanning came to work full-time, he was so pleased to receive his first weekly pay cheque of 30/- - something he never forgot! Albert Stone was another man who helped, and who continued to look after Mr Horne when his health failed.

Cyril Smith was another ex-serviceman who came to work mainly as a driver. He lived with his parents and sister Jean in a house called Cambrai in Cheltenham Road. His father named the house after the battle of Cambrai in which he took part during the First World War. Both Cyril and his father belonged to the Painswick Silver Band.

I always felt that Mr Horne's ledger was like pages out of *Debrett's*. Some of the customers who I recall include Col Sir James Sleeman and Lady Sleeman of Verlands. Sir James had a Morris car EAD 672. I always knew the sound of his car when it pulled up on the forecourt. I also remember Dr Tincker, very much the family doctor; Dr Knight who lived at Falkland House; Mrs Detmar Blow of Hilles, always dressed in black and very Bohemian who drove an old Ford; Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Hoyland of Tocknells, Dr James Hoyland's parents; the Misses Hyetts – Lucy and Margaret – who were magistrates at Stroud Court and lived with their father, Francis Hyett, at Painswick House – a very formidable pair of ladies; Dr and Mrs St. Clair Baddeley of Castle Hale; Mr Charles Gere and Miss Margaret Gere of Stamages Lane and film star, Miss Phyllis Calvert, who then lived in Hambutts House. My 'bible' was Lady Eleanor Smith's *Etiquette of Letter Writing*.

It was a varied and interesting life because Mr Horne, apart from being a garage proprietor, was involved in so many other activities. He was Chairman of the Parish Council and through his Chairmanship I was involved with Mrs Horne in raising funds for 'War on Want', 'Wings for Victory' and 'War Weapons Week', working from the little office at the side of the old house by the garage. I remember one of her money-raising schemes was putting a penny in a bird cage which made the canary sing. Mr Horne really was the pivot of life in Painswick. We knew everything that went on, not only in the village, but the villages around. My mother used to ask, "Well, what has happened today?". The little office was also an Air Raid Wardens Post and I was an Air Raid Precautions telephone operator.

Mr Horne was also Secretary of his Lodge, Cheltenham and Keystone 92, so I met many of his Lodge members, Fred and John Daniels from Erinoid at Paganhill amongst them. When Mr and Mrs Horne went to North Africa I did all his Masonic correspondence (he once said we shared many secrets). I also signed his cheques; I could not have been older than 20.

Mr Horne was either treasurer or secretary of the Falcon Bowling Club. Both Mr and Mrs Horne had a week away, playing bowls at Bournemouth – I presume he went with the Falcon Club.[1] They always brought me back a present. The year I was 21, they brought me a red leather bag, which was stolen out of my basket in the Bon Marche the week before Christmas while I was buying a tie, and my parents were at my side!

The day I was married, 9th July 1949, Mr Horne stood at the end of the centre aisle to

make sure that no one left the church before I did. I cannot remember when he sold the garage, it must have been in 1948. He stayed helping me out in the mornings until the day I left, 31st March 1950 and he left then too. I left to live in London as the wife of a Metropolitan Policeman. I met my husband, Peter Hartley, when he was evacuated to Painswick from Clacton-on-Sea.

Mr and Mrs Horne first lived in The Old House in New Street where Mrs Horne would be up at the crack of dawn cleaning the brass and windows. Then they had Stonecroft built on the Cheltenham Road. The lounge had a lovely view over to Bulls Cross and when I went to visit Mr Horne nearing the end of his life when he was not able to get about he quoted to me,

"I will lift mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

Outside the front door they had a hydrangea in a tub and each year it was lifted out to have its 'toes' cleaned, to remove the lime from its roots which kills them. Mr Horne always bought his roses from a rose grower called Dan Prosser who had his nurseries at Matson. Mr Horne had a pretty small pink rose named after the grower. The garden door at the side was always left open so that anyone could view the garden.

A Mr Tom Sirett and Mr Reg Hawkins bought the garage. Mr Sirett worked on the clerical side and Mr Hawkins was the mechanic. Their wives had been nurses together.

Mr and Mrs Horne are buried with 'Pa' Southard in Cranham cemetery.

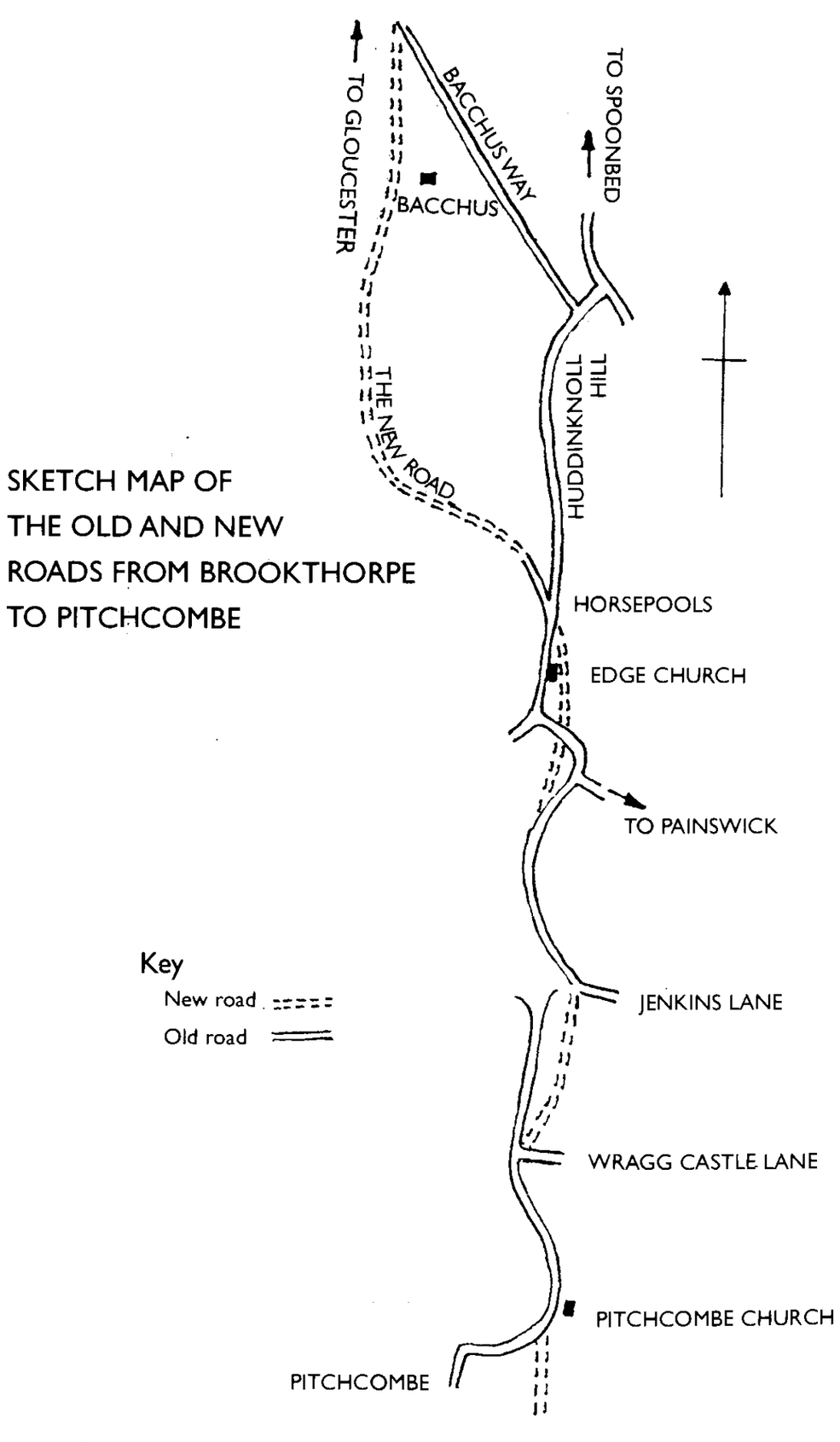
[1] Editors' note – In fact, it was the Cotswold Strollers Bowling Club.

CHARLES BAKER AND PAINSWICK

by

Hywel James

Charles Baker was a 19th century surveyor involved in road building, architecture and land surveying. He is of particular interest to Painswick since he lived in Painswick for much of his working life. He drafted the plans for the new road from Stroud to Gloucester via Horsepools and the road which is now the A46 from Pitchcombe to Prinknash Corner through Painswick itself. Baker shared the responsibility for the survey for the parish in 1820 and was responsible for the tithe map of Painswick in 1839.



SKETCH MAP OF THE OLD AND NEW ROADS FROM BROOKTHORPE TO PITCHCOMBE

Figure 1

Baker was baptised in the church of Charlton, near Malmesbury in 1791.[1] He was apprenticed to Robert Hall, a surveyor practising in Cirencester, where he worked from about 1812 to 1815. He then worked in Bristol, and it was while he was there that he became involved with the plans for the construction of a new road from Gloucester to Stroud. A petition drawn up in support of the proposal for the new road stated that, because of the poor state of and steep gradients on the existing road, traffic had to make a detour through Stonehouse. Baker's new route[2] followed an old lane from Gloucester as far as Brookthorpe, and after that ascended the steep hill to Horsepools by means of a series of comparatively gentle curves and gradients, which replaced the steep Bacchus Way up to Huddinknoll Hill. The old road up the hill can still be identified today, though much of it is no longer even a public footpath. The new route crossed the old road at Horsepools and then continued to Pitchcombe, then along the Painswick Valley to Stratford Park, on the outskirts of Stroud. Thus the whole route from Brookthorpe to Stroud, with the exception of short stretches between Edge and Pitchcombe, was cut afresh. (Fig. 1)

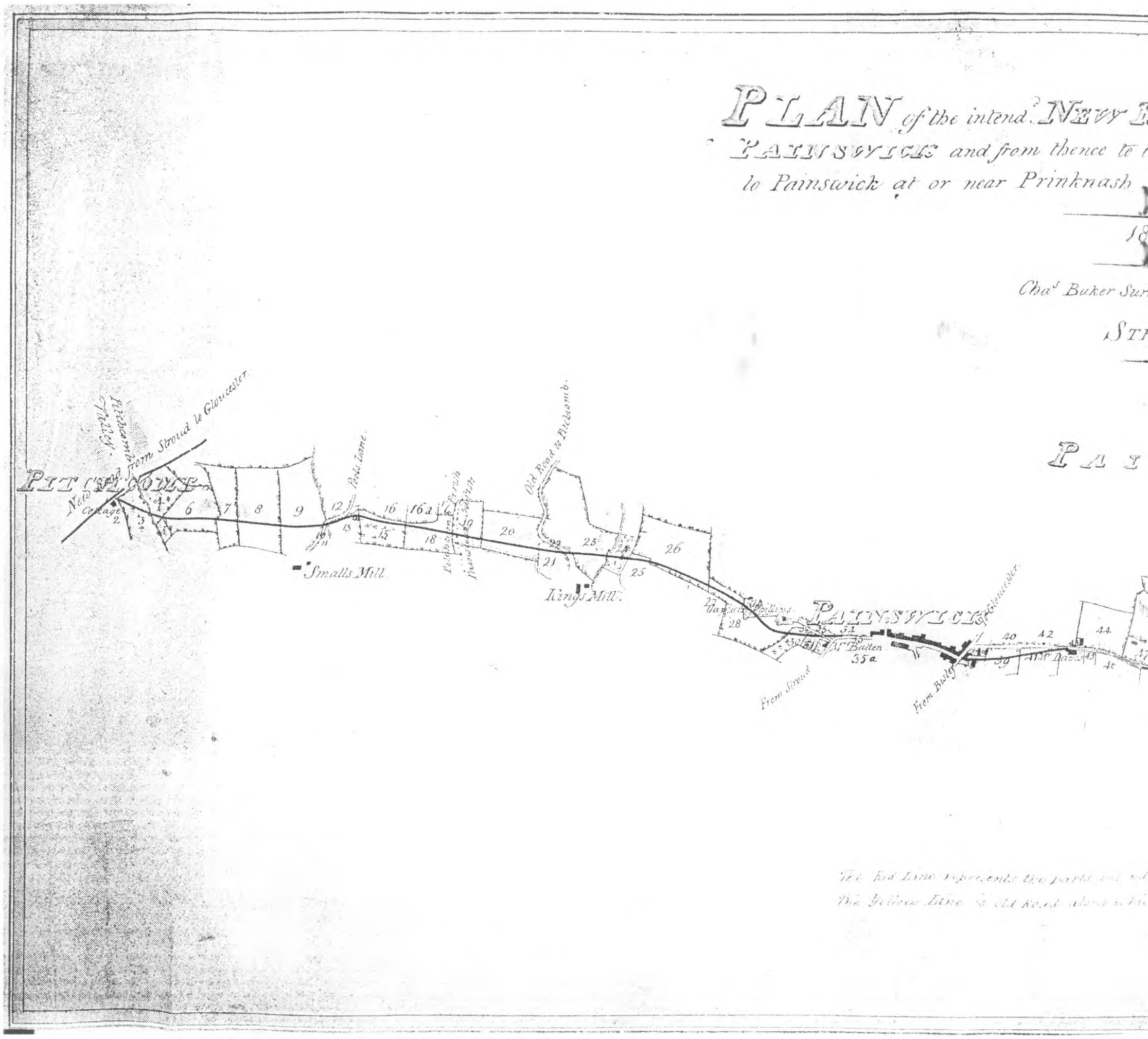
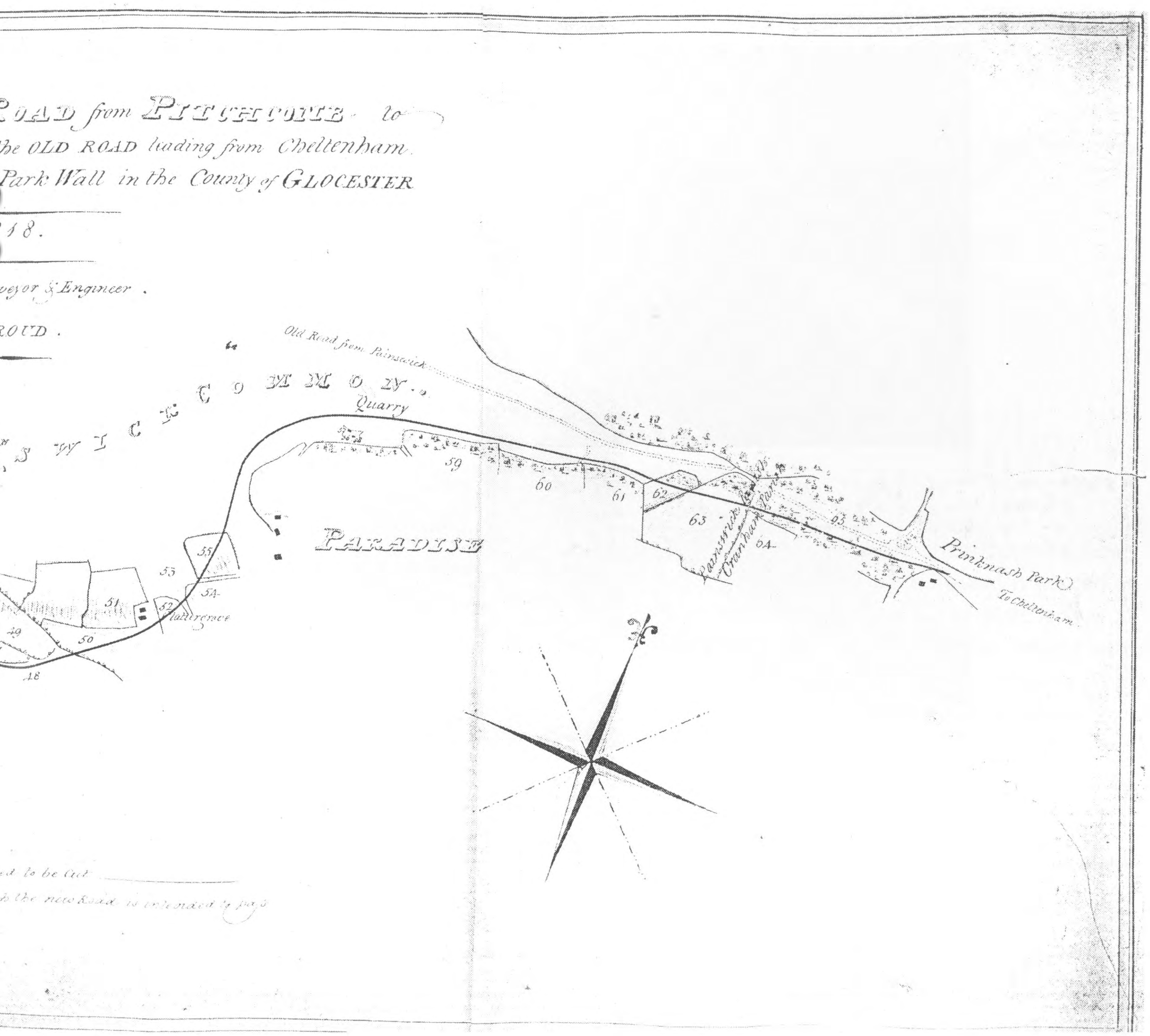


Figure 2

In 1818 Baker drew up a plan (Fig. 2) of the intended new road from Pitchcombe which would connect the new Gloucester to Stroud road to Prinknash Park.[3] This route went directly through Painswick itself and is the A46 of today. Much of this was constructed through fields on a reasonable gradient; its main object was to avoid Wick Street and



the steep climbs of Stepping Stone Lane and Stamages Lane, which had formed the road from Stroud to Painswick before that time.[4] The route crossed Pincot Lane and Jenkins Lane, both of which are thus considerably older than the new road.

The main engineering problem on the route was the crossing of the Washbrook stream; this was solved by channelling the stream in a deep culvert under the new road.(Fig. 3) On the outskirts of Painswick the route cut through the drive connecting Stamages Lane to the newly built Lullingworth.

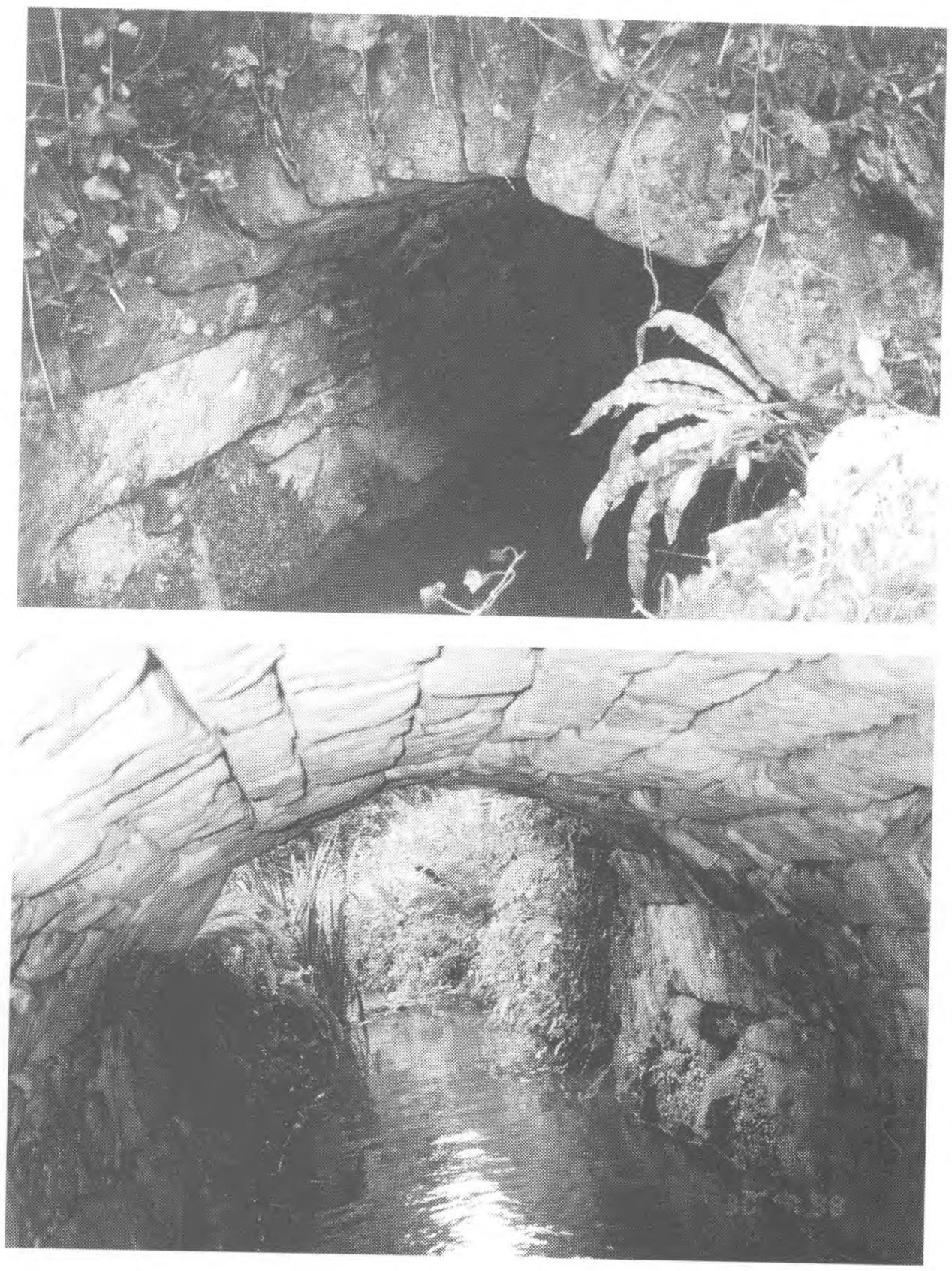


Figure 3

After Lullingworth the new road then followed the existing line of what is now known as Stroud Road and then New Street. (Fig. 4) At the junction with Bisley Street and Gloucester Street there was a radical alteration. The new road as devised by Baker went straight on, as it does today, though it has to curve quite sharply after the crossroads. Before that time the way to Cheltenham was up Gloucester Street, forking right at the top of the Plantation on to the road across the Painswick Beacon (or Painswick Hill as it is shown on the maps). However, in order to get to Sheepscombe the route lay up Gloucester Street for some 50 yards or so until the point at which the Congregational Manse now stands. This house is built across the old Sheepscombe road; the oblique angle of the wall beside the Manse indicates the line of the old road. The main building of Goddard's Garage appears to be an old barn built at right angles to the old road. Baker's new cut joins the old road at the house now known as Melrose Cottage, which was a toll house for the new turnpike. It can be seen how the house is built on a triangular plot between the angle of the two roads.

SKETCH MAP OF THE ROAD FROM
PAINSWICK TO CLATTERGROVE

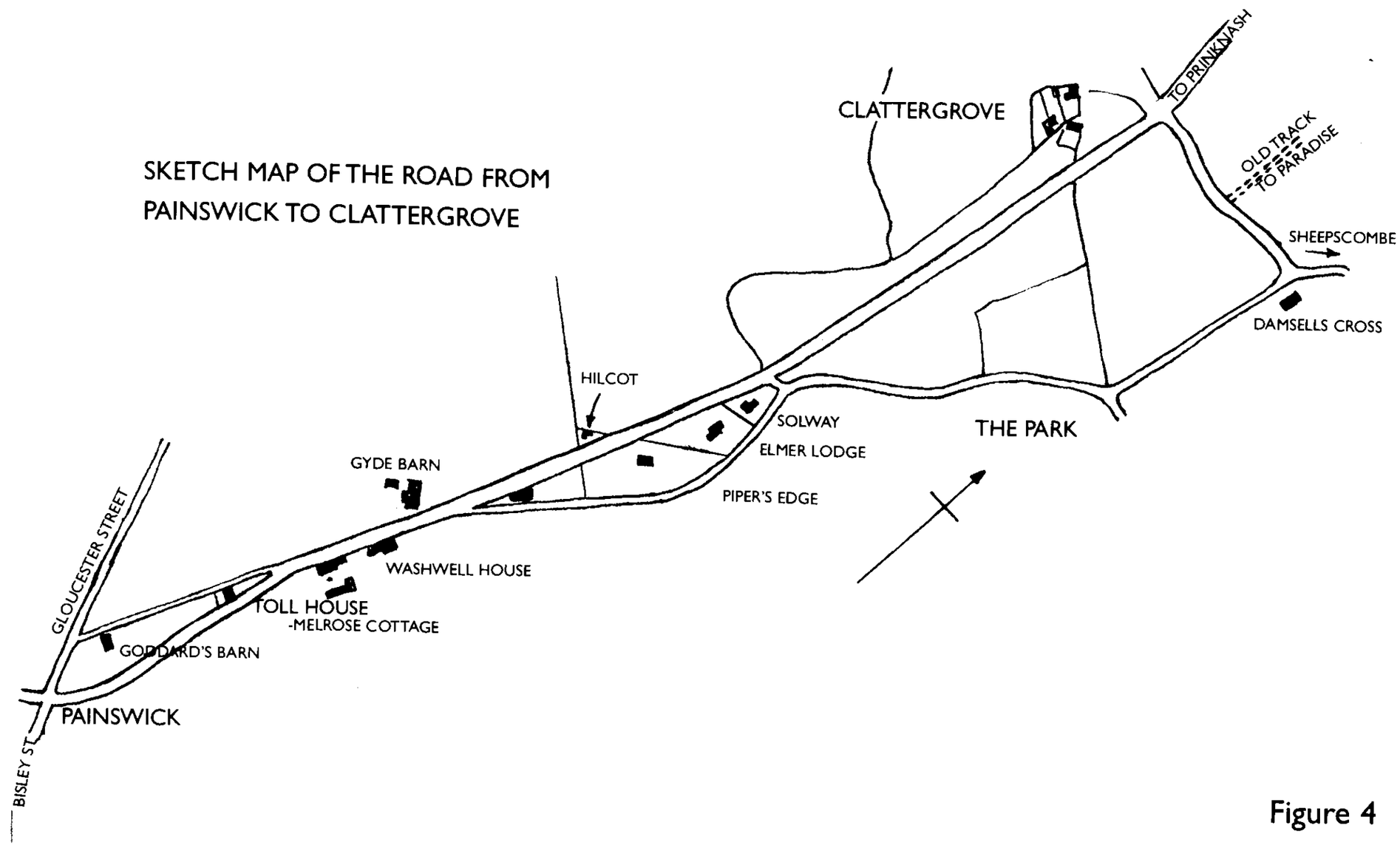


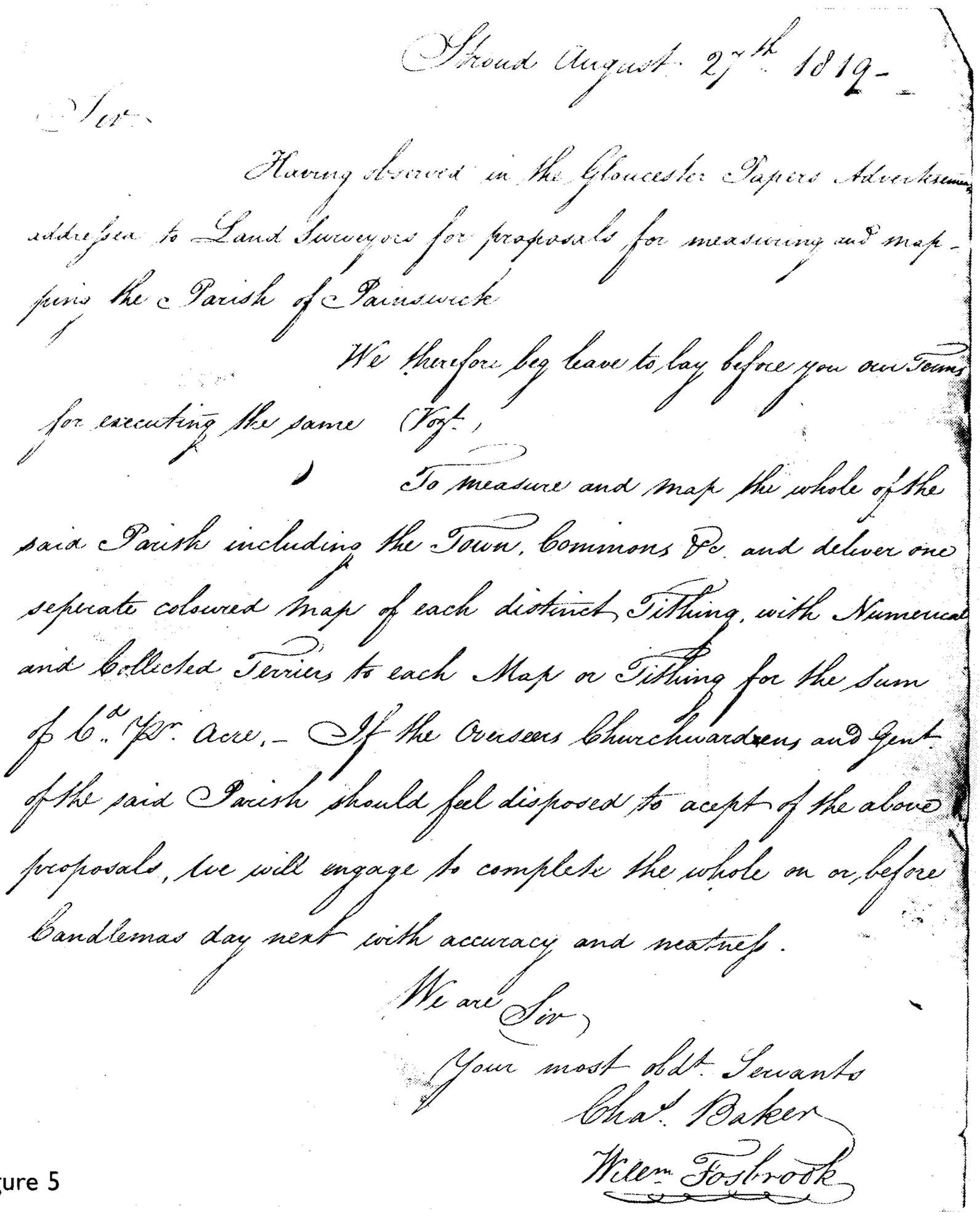
Figure 4

The new road then continued northwards along the line of the old Sheepscombe Road past Washwell House. Gyde Barn on the left (now converted into a house) is placed at an awkward and projecting angle to the new road. When the barn was built it was at right angles to the old Sheepscombe road, for it is here that the old Sheepscombe route diverges to the right while Baker's new road goes straight on. The line of the old road can still be seen beyond Washwell House passing to the right of the stone cottage, which until recently had a tapered outbuilding which fitted into the fork between the two roads. The old road then travelled in a curve following the boundary that the field shares with the houses to the east of Cheltenham Road.

After Gyde Barn the next building is Hilcot on the west side of Cheltenham Road, as we go up the hill. This is another cottage built on a small triangular plot, which formed the corner of a field, most of which fell to the east side of Baker's road. The boundary between Piper's Edge and Elmer Lodge is formed by the old hedge between two old fields. Solway is the last of the houses built on the loop that is formed between the old and new roads. At that point a junction between the two roads was made; the old road continues to Sheepscombe and the new continues up to Clattergrove. At Clattergrove Baker's road crosses the road coming down from Painswick Beacon to Sheepscombe. Before this time one of the ways to the houses in Paradise was by a road which led across the fields from Damsells Cross (Baker's map of 1820).[5]

As the new road curves round to the Adam and Eve it crosses land that was common land. After the Adam and Eve it bends sharply to the right and back again. These bends avoided some old cottages which were on the west of the road and were demolished in the 1960s. After that point the road proceeds straightforwardly to Prinknash Park Corner where it crosses the old road from Painswick Beacon heading for Birdlip.

At the same time that he was drawing up the plans for the Pitchcombe/Prinknash road, Baker was also engaged in surveying the Parish of Painswick for a new valuation.(Fig. 5)



Stroud August 27th 1819.

Sir

Having observed in the Gloucester Papers Advertisements addressed to Land Surveyors for proposals for measuring and mapping the Parish of Painswick

We therefore beg leave to lay before you our Terms for executing the same (Viz.)

To measure and map the whole of the said Parish including the Town, Commons &c. and deliver one seperate coloured Map of each distinct Tithing, with Numerical and Collected Terriers to each Map or Tithing for the Sum of 6d. Pr. Acre.— If the Overseers Churchwardens and Gent. of the said Parish should feel disposed to accept of the above proposals, we will engage to complete the whole on or before Candlemas day next with accuracy and neatness.

We are Sir,

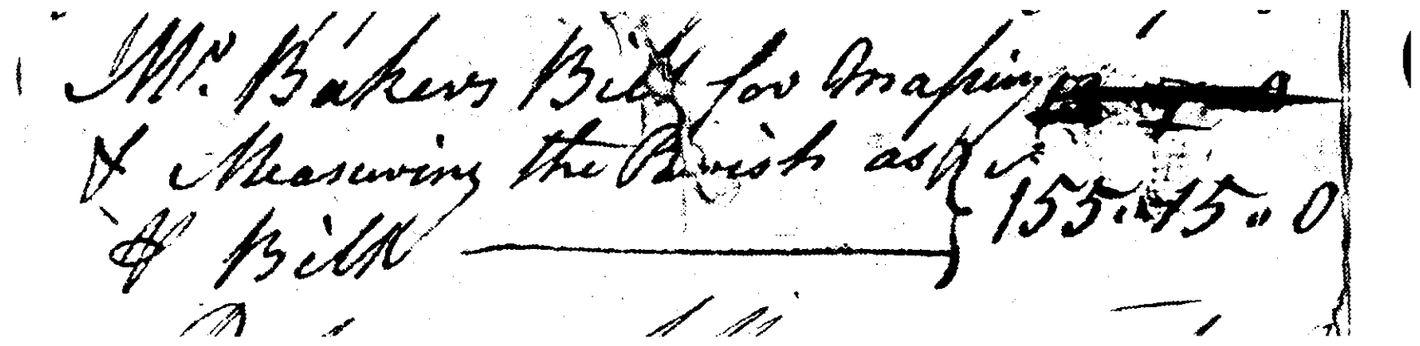
Your most obdt. Servants

Chas. Baker

Wilm. Fosbrook

Figure 5

This map, completed in 1820, is very finely drawn; it is in colour, and there are markings to indicate the nature of field boundaries (whether stone wall or hedge) and hatchings to indicate which fields are arable. The outlines of buildings are particularly finely drawn, and the map is thus an excellent source for identifying changes which have occurred since that time. The churchwardens' accounts show that Baker was paid £155.15s.0d for mapping and measuring, and £75 for valuing, the parish.



Mr. Baker's Bill for Mapping & Measuring the Parish as per Bill 155.15.0

Figure 6

Figures 5 and 6 reproduced by kind permission of the Vicar and PCC of Painswick

These activities in Painswick and the Painswick area brought Baker into contact with the various landowners. It was thus he is likely to have met Ann Baylis, the daughter of William Baylis, a wealthy man, who lived in Castle Hale and owned a large number of properties in Painswick. Baker married Ann Baylis in June 1825. There exist in Stroud Museum beautifully drawn plans of William Baylis's properties dated 1829, though it is not entirely certain that Baker was responsible. One of those properties in which Baker and his wife lived early in their marriage was Washwell House. Their son, William, was born in 1827 and their daughter, who died in infancy, was born in 1830. Baker was churchwarden at St. Mary's Church, Painswick in 1828 and again in 1839.

William Baylis died in June 1837 leaving all his property to his daughter, Ann; but the will was carefully drawn to prevent Charles Baker from having access to her inherited wealth. Baker was not a good business man; a forced sale of his instruments had occurred back in 1823 and in later years he was again in serious financial difficulties. After Baylis's death Baker and his family moved to Castle Hale, which had been Baylis's home. He then proceeded to spend what is likely to have been a considerable sum of money on alterations to the house.

In 1839 Baker was responsible for the Tithe Apportionment map of the parish of Painswick. In addition to the overall map of the Parish of Painswick (part I), there is a larger scale section covering the Town itself (part II) and a further section (part III) dealing with the Open Fields such as at Bunnage. The map of the town centre is so detailed that it is possible to compare the two maps of Painswick, some 20 years apart in order to identify changes that occurred in that period.

In 1845 William Hyett of Painswick House asked his brother-in-law, George Basevi, to draw up plans for a new school in Painswick. However, following the death of Basevi in 1846, the work was passed to Charles Baker. He was thus heavily involved in the task of construction of the school buildings in Stroud Road (now the library).

As time went by Baker ran into many financial problems. In some instances he appears not to have been paid for his work; in others he had to settle for fees which were less than he had submitted. This was also the time when the woollen industry in the Stroud area was suffering from competition from the North of England. Indeed it seems that he was in financial difficulties with the mills which his wife had inherited from her father

> "This is a bad year for rents, the upper mill on my hands and great outlay for a new weir at the lower mill."[1]

In 1844 he had to write to his bank explaining that he was not in a position to reduce his overdraft.

In 1848 Baker was called in by the Churchwardens of St. Mary's for advice regarding the state of the roof of the parish church. He submitted a report drawing attention to the poor arrangement at the top of the Corinthian columns which at that time lined the south aisle; owing to the weight of the roof resting on breastsummers between the columns the roof was sagging and the ceiling was cracking.

> "We are of opinion that unless some immediate action is taken to prevent further depression that the consequences will be very serious".[6]

Baker recommended total reconstruction of the columns and their replacement by a system of columns and arches to match the design of the north aisle. This was accepted and is the arrangement seen today. In April 1849 he wrote again to the churchwardens recommending that they accept the contractor's invoice for £2,916.[7]

In 1846 Baker put Castle Hale up for rent. By 1847 he had moved to Highgrove Cottage, near to Baylis's Upper Mill on the upper Wick Stream. In 1853 he was giving evidence to a House of Commons Select Committee regarding the Gloucester-Brimpsfield road scheme, but his financial affairs were becoming chaotic. It seems that he was also involved in unsuccessful building speculation in Cheltenham. He was made bankrupt in April 1854. There seems to have been some delay in executing the necessary steps, as Baker continued to live at Highgrove. In May 1857 there was a fire at Baylis's Upper Mill. Much of the new machinery was destroyed and insurance cover was only partial. Charles Baker died intestate at Highgrove Cottage on 6th March 1861 at the age of 70. William Baker, his son, who inherited many of his father's financial problems, was declared bankrupt the following year.

Charles Baker was a long-time resident of Painswick, a respected engineer, surveyor, architect and churchwarden. He did not handle money well and his later years were clouded by financial difficulties. The work he did in Painswick was only a fraction of the work he did in all parts of the county. In this locality Baker designed Holy Trinity Church Slad; Congregational Chapel, Bedford Street, Subscription Rooms and the Workhouse in Stroud. As architect of the turnpike road from Stroud to Cheltenham he has probably had more effect on the lives of those who live in Painswick today than most of those who have lived here in the past. His maps of the parish of Painswick have given us a marvellous resource for the study of local history.

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3. Baker, Charles — GRO QRUm 66
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PAINSWICK POST OFFICE IN 1960

by

Trevor Radway

I recently became aware of the fact that things I had taken for granted were not necessarily within the memory of the present day readership. In an attempt to rectify that I thought it worthwhile describing the Post Office in 1960, when I first used it regularly.

On entering the doorway I was struck by the lowness of the ceiling with its flaking distemper. Several large patches, maybe a foot across, made the place appear a bit of a time capsule with some evidence of neglect. As I looked around first impressions were confirmed. The walls were a deep shade of well-worn cream and it appeared that spiders enjoyed their place of residence. The lighting just inside the door was a very stark strip light without a diffuser which illuminated the public side of the shop. Above the counter was a gas lamp which was used when the electricity supply was off with a further wall-mounted gas lamp behind the counter. Loss of electricity was a fairly regular occurrence. The brown, heavy-quality linoleum on the floor showed the years of wear having been trodden on by countless pairs of feet.

The layout of the shop needs explanation. To the left of the door ran the main Post Office counter at right angles to the footpath outside. It was about 15 feet long with a grille over half the length, more like an old bedstead, upright poles with a brass knob on the top and stout wire mesh between. Next to the left-hand window, above the present post box, was a small area about four feet wide, used by the Postmaster for his official business. The area was enclosed by a very deep-brown, wooden-panelled partition so the transactions undertaken there were confidential, away from the prying eyes of other customers. Between that area and the doorway was a shelf about two feet six inches long and some nine inches deep. It was here that the public rested their papers and forms and attempted to fill them in with a poorly flowing biro on the end of a piece of string.

To the right of the door was an area that was somewhat uneconomically used. Against one wall was a very large cupboard taking up the whole length of the wall, again in deep brown, probably mahogany (has been cut down and now used as sweet counter). On this were displayed items of stationery, notebooks and the like. Various long-forgotten things were available like Economy Use sticky labels for re-using old envelopes, sealing wax, string, brown paper, pen nibs and Penguin Ink, blue, black or sometimes green.

The window display just to the right of the door was not changed very often and faded postcards, maps or books were in evidence.

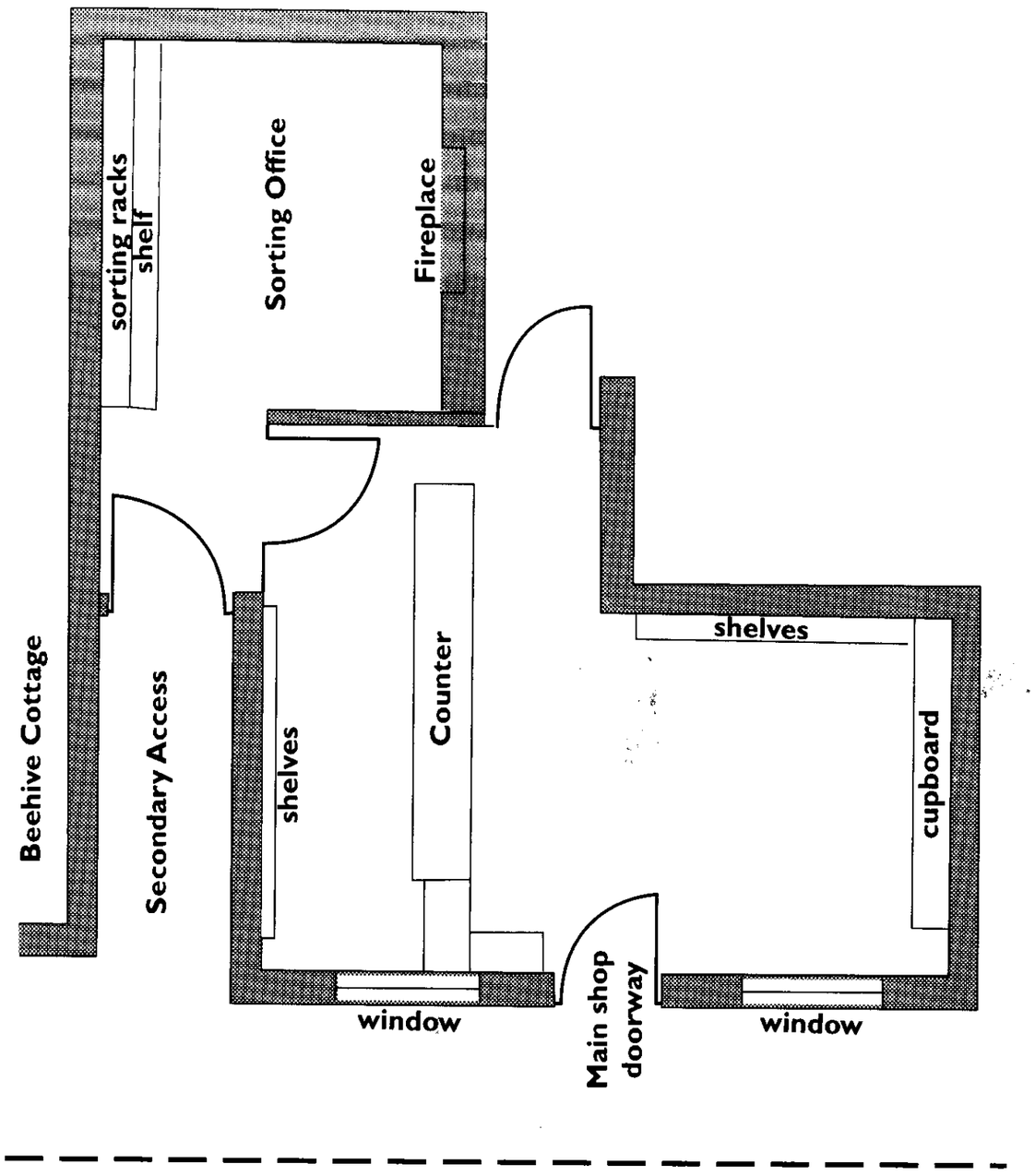
On the right of the wall facing the door, a few further items were displayed and where this returned opposite the counter was the home for postcards, calendars and the like.

At the far end of the counter was the parcel-weighing equipment -- a simple set of Salter scales. Parcels were weighed on this and those under 40lb were stamped and then dropped into the mail bag behind the counter. Parcels over this weight had to be sent by

railway so it meant a trip to Stroud or Gloucester to dispatch them.

A pair of Salter spring balance scales was used for weighing smaller items and of course the mail. On the wall behind the counter there were shelves with layer upon layer of various Post Office forms. They dealt with dog licences, fishing licences, road tax, radio licences and telephone applications (being under the control of the Post Office before British Telecom) to name but a few.

Also on sale were Woodbines, Players, Senior Service, Passing Cloud, Capstan Full Strength and Star cigarettes together with Black Beauty Shag, Old Holborn, Parsons Pleasure, Balkan Sobranie and Four Square tobacco, England's Glory matches and Rizla cigarette papers amongst other things.



Plan of Painswick Post Office in 1960

At the end of the counter was a door leading into the Sorting Office. This was out of bounds to the public so my memory of that area is limited. However, on the wall to the left was a whole range of sorting racks with a table/shelf below. Local postmen would sit on stools in front of the racks and sort the mail. At various stages in its history that job would have had two functions. The postmen would have collected post from the local post-boxes, taken it to the office and undertaken a primary sort. That is, they would have extracted any local Painswick mail for immediate forwarding, having been cancelled with the Painswick mark. Gloucestershire mail would have been bundled together, as would mail for other nearby or important destinations such as London, prior to onward transmission to Stroud General Post Office.

The arrival of the inward mail often caused some irritation with the neighbours as the Morris Minor van would arrive at 5.30 am and the banging of doors was not universally popular. Inward mail was sorted into the pigeon-holes on the wall so that the roundsman could collect his 'streets'. The Sorting Office also had direct access to New Street via a doorway alongside Beehive Cottage, the home of Jim Mills at the time, so it was possible to gain access to the Sorting Office without going through the shop.

The postmen I remember are: Tony Birt, brother of John Birt the butcher, Arthur Daniels, who also worked at the Public Baths, Arthur Parks and May Musty, a 'character' if ever there was one.

When the rounds were made up, the postmen departed to places as far away as Cranham and Edge, often on bicycles, and it was commonplace to see the old-style bikes with the rack on the front lined up against the Post Office wall.

The Postmaster of the day was H.M. (Bert) Strange. My memory of him is of a friendly man dressed always in a coarse ginger brown jacket who seemed to spend an awful lot of time hidden away behind his wooden screen. His wife, Margaret, a largish woman, who always reminded me of an ancient schoolmistress in my past, was the person ready to serve you with anything from a pin to a postal order. Also serving from time to time were Rene Price and Bronni Jennings.

I am led to believe that a small hoard of coins was found during alterations to the building by Burdock's men, who never had any reward for their honesty - Bert kept the lot!

Now, 40 years on, both the technology and the Post Office services have changed and continue to change.

(Editors' question: What do readers remember of other shops and services in Painswick? Your memories would be very welcome.)

JOTTINGS

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

From an advertisement for the school for young ladies operating at The Court House, Painswick:

> "In this establishment is carefully combined every advantage calculated to render the female character estimable, ladylike and accomplished."

Stroud News, 14th June 1855

BUS SPOTTING 1930s STYLE

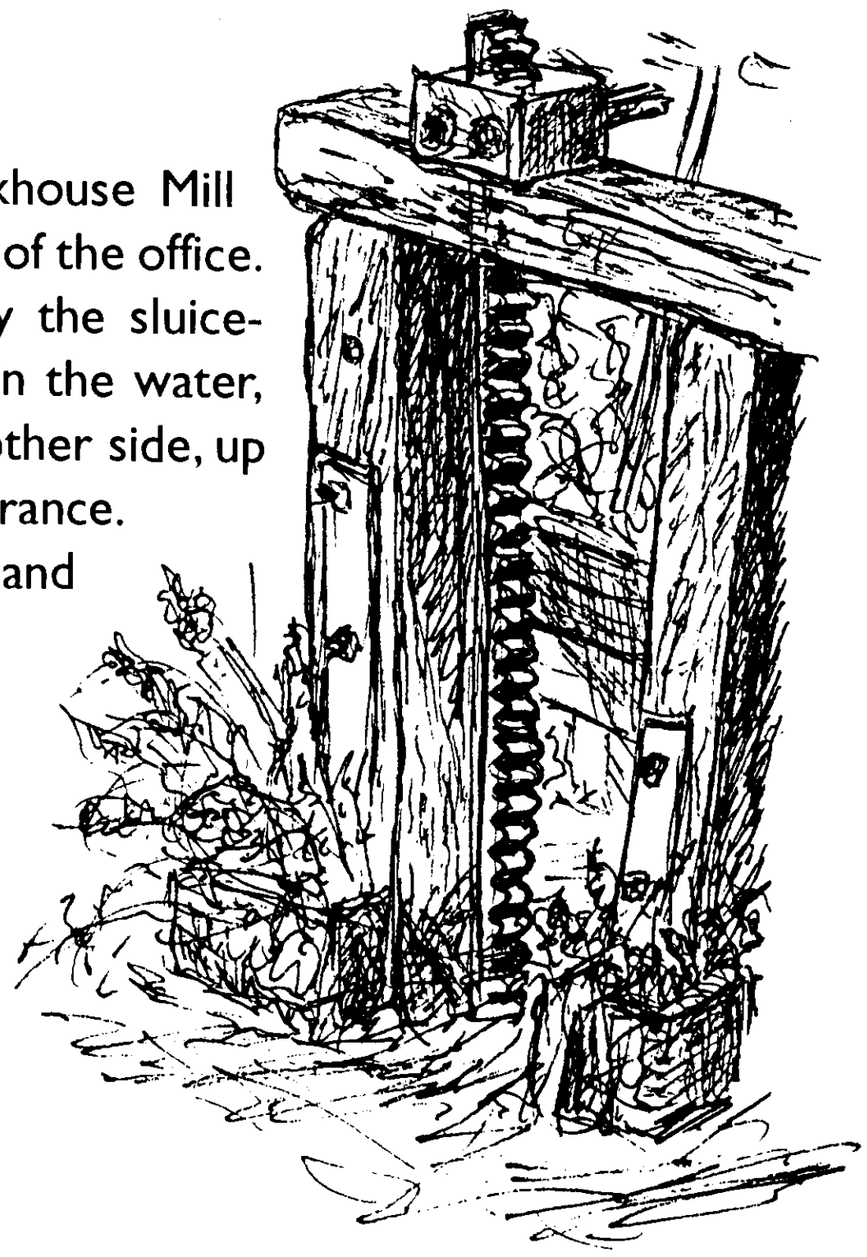
One of my earliest childhood memories of Painswick is of sitting on a Costwold wall at the top of the field above Castle Godwyn, where we lived for several years in the 1930s, and watching the buses go by on sundrenched afternoons while waiting for the Walls Ice Cream man to come tricycling along with a 'Stop Me And Buy One' smile on his weather-beaten face.

Those were the days - good old days - when the Black and White Coaches would leave their depot at Cheltenham at two o'clock and take the old Bath road through Painswick to seaside places, like Bournemouth and Weymouth, while their Royal Blue counterparts would have us turning our heads the other way in anticipation of their daily arrival in the Cotswolds.

Nico Craven

CHILDHOOD ADVENTURES

Brookhouse Mill Cottage was then Brookhouse Mill office - the mill pond was all round the back of the office. When children we used to walk down by the sluice-gates, under the road, through the tunnel in the water, hanging on to the sides and climb out the other side, up the wall and out by Brookhouse Mill entrance. Dippers used to nest down the tunnel and wagtails in the walls just outside.



Jean Hole (née Hollister-Short)
as recorded by Jean Sheppard
25th March 1996

SIR WILLIAM KINGSTON

CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER OF LONDON

AND LORD OF THE MANOR OF PAINSWICK

by

Russell Howes

Buried in Painswick church is Sir William Kingston, who was Constable of the Tower of London for Henry VIII. Famous political prisoners of the time passed through his custody including Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More and Queen Anne Boleyn. Yet he himself kept his head; and he seems to have treated those in his care with a kindness unexpected in that dangerous age. It was because of Kingston that Henry VIII came to Painswick in 1535.

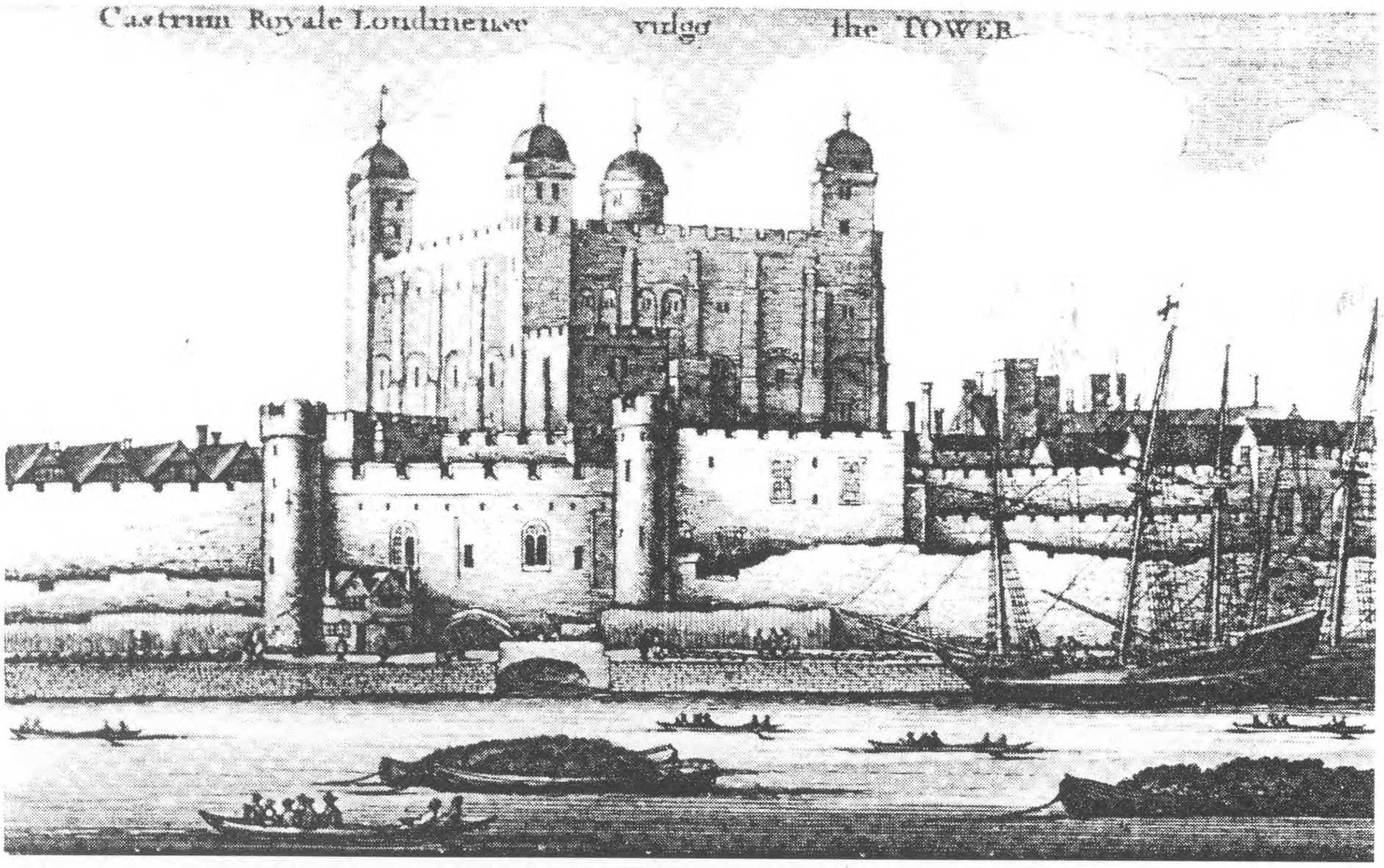
William Kingston made his career at the royal court, and was first recorded there in 1497, when he was one of the Yeomen of the Chamber. He progressed to become Gentleman Usher, Esquire of the Body and Knight of the Body. He had military duties, and in 1512 as Under-Marshal, the third highest ranking officer in the army, was sent to Spain and Gascony in the war against France. He was knighted in 1513. In 1520 he was among the great crowd of nobles and knights who attended Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. There he demonstrated his skill in arms when he took part in the jousting, and the King rewarded him with a horse worth £44.6s.8d. Three years later he saw military service in Scotland and France. The Eltham ordinances of 1526 attempted to introduce economies at the royal court; Kingston and his wife were among those who still enjoyed lodgings in the King's House. Kingston's usual lodgings in London were in Black Friars. At the taxation of 1527 Kingston was assessed at £200 in lands and fees.

Kingston was evidently connected with Gloucestershire, though his place of birth and parentage are obscure. He was a Justice of the Peace for Gloucestershire in 1506, and served as a justice regularly thereafter. In 1514 he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire. A document of 1517 described him as of Elms, Gloucestershire, a place difficult to identify. When evidence was gathered for the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham in 1521, Kingston served on juries at Bedminster and Bristol Castle. In the same year he was inquiring into murders in Gloucestershire:

> "every one here is afraid of being robbed or beaten, I take the Abbot of Gloucester and the Abbot of Cirencester to record".

Following Buckingham's fall Kingston was made Constable of the Duke's castle of Thornbury. In 1522 he was appointed joint Constable of St. Briavel's Castle, and was ordered to levy 300 pioneers in the Forest of Dean to serve in the King's army in France. In 1529 elections were held for what became famous as the Reformation Parliament. Kingston was one of the two members for Gloucestershire, the other being Sir John Bridges.

Sir William Kingston had by this time received his most important appointment: in 1524 he was made Constable of the Tower of London, an office which he held for the rest of his life. As such he was also Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. A note of the King's payment in 1538 to two "Yomans of the Garde" and to four women "to brush and ayere the rich cotes of the Garde" reminds us that the Yeomen of the Guard still wear their colourful Tudor uniform.



The Tower of London, from an engraving by Wenceslaus Holler

As Constable of the Tower Kingston was involved in the arrest of Cardinal Wolsey. The great cardinal had failed to secure from the Pope the divorce which Henry VIII wished to have from Queen Catherine of Aragon. Wolsey was first sent away from court to his diocese of York. Then the King decided to bring him to trial. Kingston was sent north to conduct him to the Tower. Wolsey had already been arrested by the Earl of Northumberland, and had begun his journey. He had reached Sheffield Park, where he was lodged with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and it was there that Kingston came to him.[1] When Wolsey heard the name of Kingston he "clapped his hand on his thigh and heaved a great sigh". Thomas Fuller in *The Worthies of England* reported the story that Wolsey had been warned to beware of Kingston, which he took to be the town in Surrey near Hampton Court, and he avoided it when going to court. When Sir William came to arrest him he found that he was "his formidable and fatal Kingston". Kingston came and knelt before him, and said that the King still bore the cardinal goodwill, but, because of reports made to him, could do no less than send for the Cardinal to stand trial. Wolsey said,

> "the comfortable words which ye have spoken be but for a purpose to bring me into a fool's paradise".

Wolsey continued his journey as far as Leicester Abbey. There it was to Kingston (and not Thomas Cromwell, as Shakespeare had it) that Wolsey spoke the memorable

words,

> "if I had served God as diligently as I have done the King, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs".

Wolsey was a sick man, and died at Leicester. Kingston was paid £40 for his expenses when he was

> "sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury with divers of the Guard for the conveyance of the Cardinal of York to the Tower".

Henry VIII obtained his divorce only by separating the Church in England from the Papacy in Rome. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, annulled Henry VIII's marriage to Queen Catherine on 23rd May 1533 and declared lawful his marriage to Anne Boleyn, which had already taken place. This by no means implied that Cranmer readily sanctioned divorce. Anthony Kingston, Sir William's son, was at this very time seeking a divorce and authority to re-marry. Thomas Cranmer wrote a stern letter to the father on 19th July saying,

> "unless I see better cause for divorce, I will never consent that he should live in adultery with another woman".

Henry VIII had Anne Boleyn brought to London for her coronation, by river from Greenwich. At the Tower the Queen was received by Sir William Kingston, who conducted her to the King,

> "who laid his hands on both her sides, kissing her with great reverence and a joyful countenance".

Catherine of Aragon was sent away from court, and Princess Mary, her daughter, was declared illegitimate. Sir Thomas More, the Lord Chancellor, disapproved and resigned his office. The King sent him to the Tower, and so another political prisoner came into the care of Kingston. He was a kindly gaoler, and when More was brought to the Tower for execution, tears ran down Kingston's cheeks as he bade him farewell. William Roper (More's son-in-law and biographer) called Kingston the "very dear friend" of More and wrote that Kingston said to him "he was fain to comfort me, who should rather have comforted him".[2]

Only weeks after More's execution Henry VIII and his new queen were enjoying country life in Gloucestershire. They stayed in the abbey at Gloucester. One day they went hunting towards Painswick, the next day towards Coberley and Miserden.[3] It seems that the royal couple were being entertained by the two members of parliament for Gloucestershire. Sir John Bridges had his house at Coberley, and apparently Sir William Kingston already had an interest in Painswick. The Manor of Painswick had been inherited by Elizabeth, sister of John Lord Lisle who died in 1504. Elizabeth married first Sir Edmund Dudley who was executed in 1509, and then Arthur Plantagenet, an illegitimate son of King Edward IV. He was created Lord Lisle in 1523. He retained possession of the Manor of Painswick after Elizabeth died and he married his second wife, Honor. Sir William Kingston was a friend of Lord Lisle, and they exchanged frequent letters, especially after Lord Lisle was appointed Lord Deputy of Calais in 1533.

Kingston evidently hoped to acquire the Manor of Painswick from his friend. When Lord

Lisle in 1534 proposed to sell 400 trees in the park of Painswick, Kingston sent word that, rather than the wood being cut down, he would give ready money for it. Nevertheless the wood sale, to a man called Button or Sutton, went ahead; and John Husee, Lord Lisle's man, wrote to his master that Kingston was not well pleased. Even the King got involved, when he was at Painswick he asked about the wood sale. The King desired that Sutton should not have the wood, as it would ruin the lordship.

Anne Boleyn's happiness with Henry VIII soon passed. A year after her excursion into Gloucestershire she found herself in the Tower of London in the care of Sir William Kingston. Some of his letters to Thomas Cromwell, the King's chief minister, have survived, and they suggest that he was kind to her. He wrote that she said,

> "Mr Kyngston shall I go to a dungyn."

Kingston replied,

> "Now Madam you shall go into your logyng that you lay in at your Coronacion".
>
> "It ys to gude for me, she sayd, Jesu have mercy on me..."[4]

Nevertheless Kingston had to supervise her execution. He gave orders for a scaffold of such height that all persons might see it; and sent for the 'executur' of Calais, "for he can handle that matter".

Lady Mary Kingston, Sir William's wife, was friendly with Catherine, the former Queen, and her daughter, Mary. After the execution of Anne Boleyn, Lady Kingston encouraged Princess Mary to write to Cromwell, asking his help towards her restoration to the King's favour. The friendship between Lady Kingston and Princess Mary did not suit Cromwell in 1539 when he was working for a Protestant alliance. He evidently reprimanded Lady Kingston and noted that she must be removed from her position with Mary. The friendship persisted however, as is evidenced by the bequests in Lady Kingston's will.

In religious matters Sir William Kingston's guiding principle seems to have been acceptance of the royal supremacy over the Church. It was to be expected that so loyal a follower of the King's religious policy would receive a share in religious property when the monasteries were dissolved. The dissolution was the culmination of a long history of government and lay involvement in monastic affairs. Kingston himself had been active in this way, he was already chief steward of Gloucester Abbey. Four years before the dissolution began, Kingston seems to have sought Deerhurst, a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. The Abbot, Henry Beeley, said that it was of little worth, and if he had to grant away any of his cells, Kingston should have the best. Kingston helped to secure the election in 1534 of the next Abbot of Tewkesbury, John Wyche or Wakeman, who wrote to thank him for his diligence (Wakeman later became the first Bishop of Gloucester). In 1537, after the smaller monasteries were dissolved by Act of Parliament, Kingston received a grant of Flaxley Abbey and its numerous manors in West Gloucestershire and elsewhere.

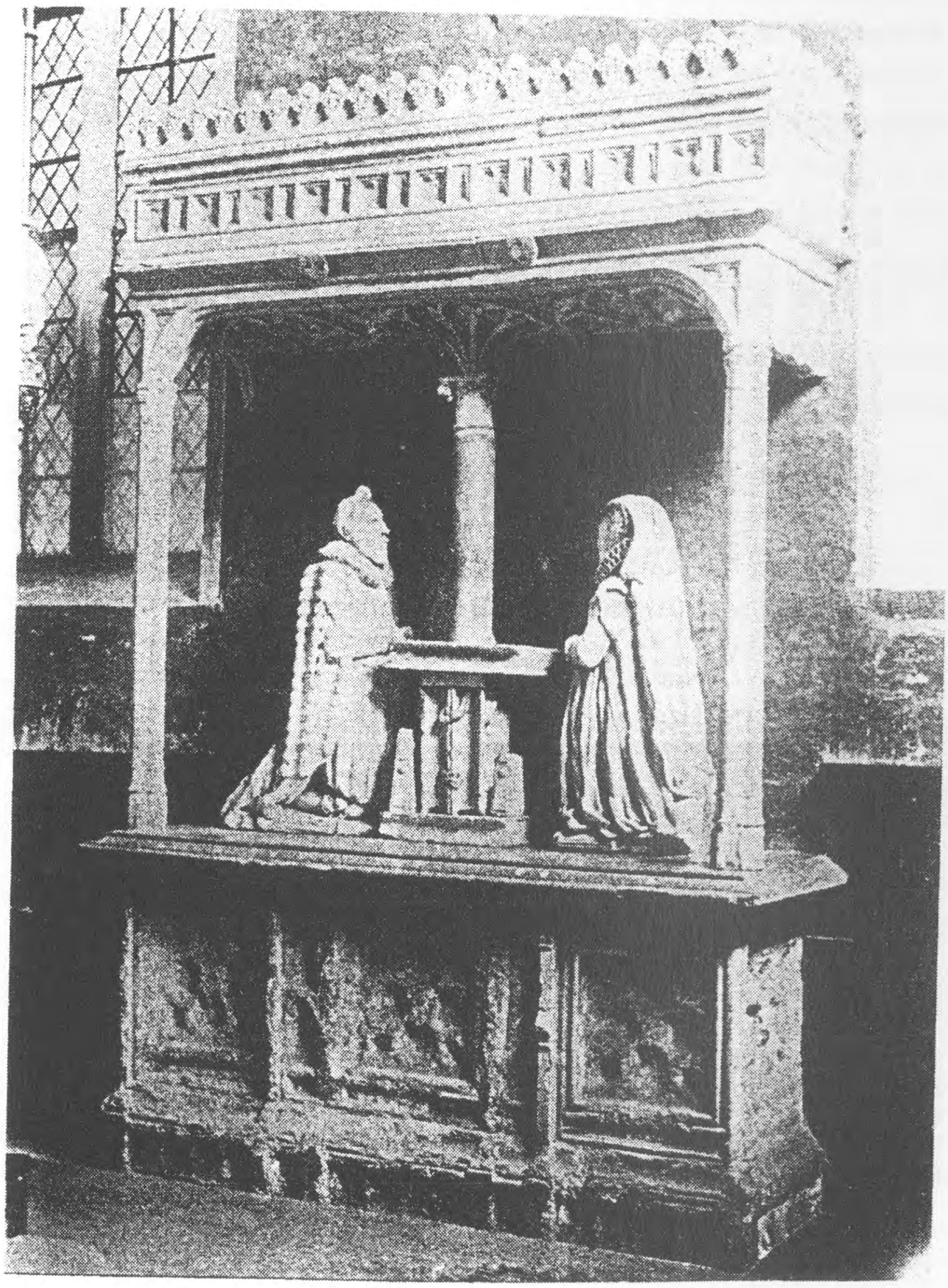
During these years Sir William Kingston advanced his career at court. He and his wife received New Year gifts from the King. Sir William and his son, Anthony, were both active in the suppression of the northern rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace. Both were

required to raise men in Gloucestershire. Sir William was rewarded for his service by being appointed to prestigious positions at court, while remaining Constable of the Tower of London. In 1536 he became vice-chamberlain; in 1537 he was admitted to the Order of the Garter and became a member of the Privy Council; in 1539 he was appointed Comptroller of the Household.

Kingston found life at court fatiguing: he wrote to his friend, Lord Lisle, in 1534,

> "here is much youth, and I am but in the middest of mine age, and I will be a' horseback among them".

Nevertheless Kingston continued to participate in the affairs of Gloucestershire, and still wished to acquire the Manor of Painswick. Perhaps he stayed there from time to time, as when he entertained the King and Queen in 1535, presumably using the Manor House known as Painswick Lodge. Lord and Lady Lisle, owners of the Manor, were reluctant to sell the manor to Kingston, in spite of the friendship between them. Apparently Cromwell had requested to have the Manor. Lady Lisle told him in 1538 that she was ready to part with it to him, provided that his purchase was for himself, not Kingston.[5] A price of £400 was agreed, but as soon as Cromwell had possession, he prepared to sell it to Kingston. A licence to Cromwell that he might alienate the Manors of Painswick and Moreton Valence to Sir William Kingston and Mary his wife, was issued on 9th May 1540, and he sold the Manors to them by his charter of 11th May. A formal grant of the Manors to Sir William Kingston and Mary his wife was made on 8th



COMPOUND TOMB
15th, 16th, 17th CENTURY, ST. PETER'S CHAPEL

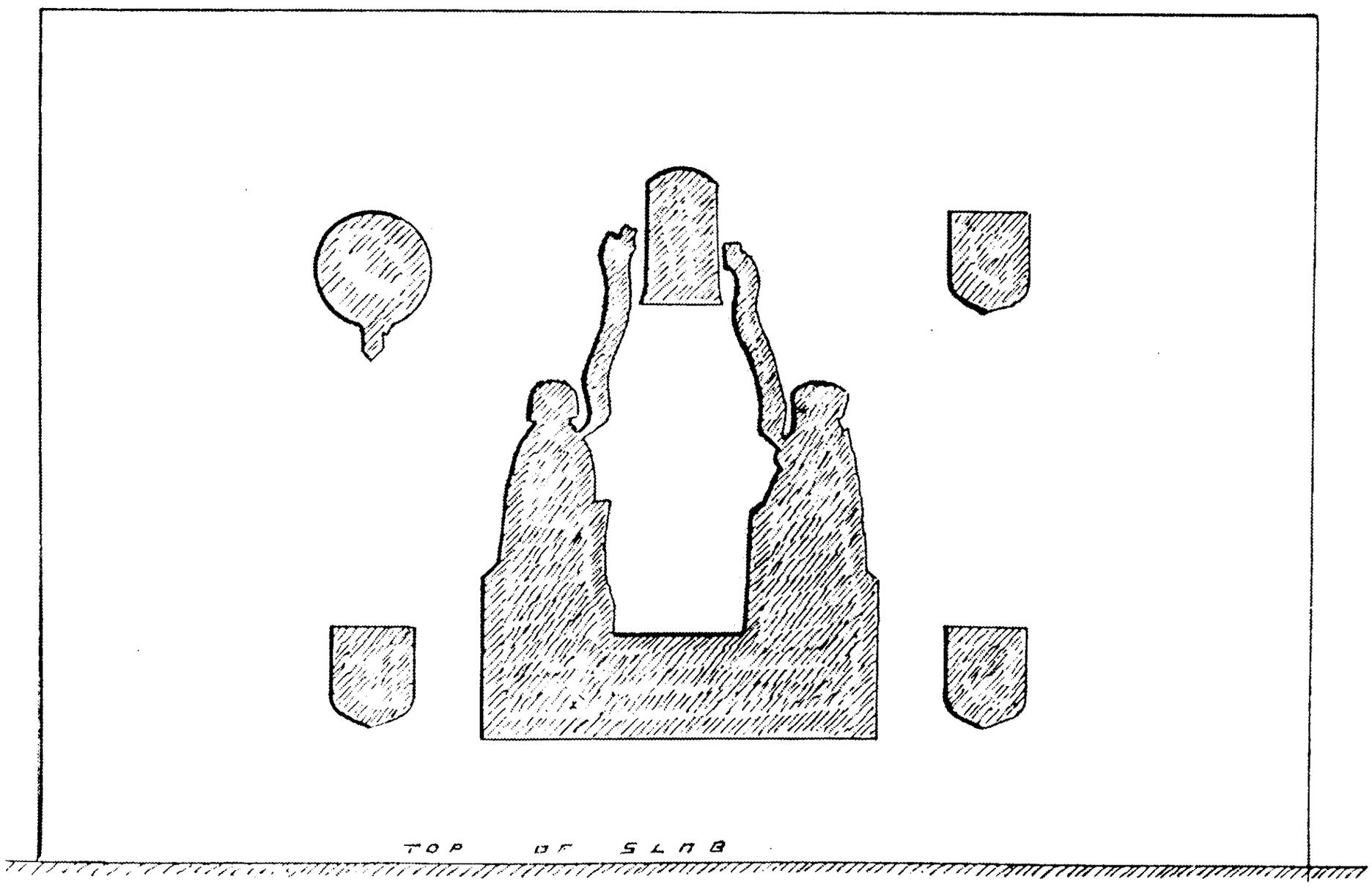
July.[6] Neither Cromwell nor Kingston lived long to enjoy the results of this transaction. Cromwell was executed on 29th July 1540, and Kingston died some time in September of that year.

Sir William Kingston married twice.[7] His first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of his son Anthony and daughter Bridget. Mary, the second wife, was the widow of Sir Edward Jerningham who died in 1513.[8] Henry Jerningham, Mary's eldest son by her first marriage married Frances, the daughter of Bridget, and grand-daughter of Sir William Kingston. After the death of Sir Anthony Kingston in 1556, without legitimate children, Henry Jerningham inherited the Manor of Painswick, and it remained in the Jerningham family for over 200 years.

Sir William Kingston's will left to his son Anthony his harness or armour, and some plate, including two flagons which the French king had given him.[9] He left some clothes to Henry Jerningham. The residue went to Sir William's widow, Mary. That Sir William Kingston was buried in Painswick church is established by the wish expressed by Mary in her will

> "to be buried at Painswick where Sir William Kingston, my late husband is buried".

She used for her husband's burial, an existing tomb in what is now St. Peter's Chapel, in St. Mary's Church. The tomb originally commemorated one of the Lisle family.[10] In the wall above the tomb can be seen the indentations of brasses. They were described in the 17th century by Anthony Wood, the Oxford antiquary, as representing a man kneeling, in the garment of a Knight of the Garter, and his wife.[11] Around the tomb was an inscription in metal,



MATRICES OF BRASSES OF SIR WM. & LADY KINGSTON (AFTER 1540) AND HIS *GARTER*. THE BRASSES THEMSELVES WERE TORN AWAY DURING THE CIVIL WAR (1644).

"Under this... tombe lies buryed Sir William Kyngston, Knight of ye Order of the Garter..."

These brasses, Wood added, were torn down by soldiers in the Civil War, though the representation of Sir William was taken by John Theyer of Cooper's Hill.

Lady Kingston survived her husband until 1548. Her friendship with Princess Mary had continued, for, by her will she left the Princess a book of prayers covered in gold. Other religious ornaments were left to various relatives. In spite of the request in her will to be buried near her husband, Lady Kingston appears to have been buried at Leyton, Essex, where a monumental inscription recorded that in a grave lay "Good Lady Mary Kingston", buried "At the costs of hyr son Sir Henry Jerningham".

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Most of the information in this article comes form *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*. Some letters have also been published in *Original Letters, First Series*, ed. Sir Henry Ellis (1824), and in *The Lisle Letters, An Abridgement*, ed. Muriel St. Clare Byrne (Penguin edition, 1985). Precise references have not been given, except for one or two items; other references should be traceable from the dates given in the text. There is an article on Sir William Kingston in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Further sources are noted below.

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WHERE WAS SAXON PAINSWICK? – A REPLY

by

Mark Bowden

Cedric Nielsen's theory about the location of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Painswick (*Painswick Chronicle* Number 3) is both attractive and plausible – there are clear signs of 'settlement shift' in many parts of the country in the early medieval period – but we need more evidence to substantiate it here.

Place-names are a trap for the feet of the unwary. *Ham* does not always mean 'meadow land' for instance; it depends on the philology of the word and several other complex matters[1]. Also, strictly speaking, the fact that a wood, valley or hollow was named in Anglo-Saxon times does not necessarily indicate occupation there, but only that the feature was seen as a distinct element in the landscape which required a name. However, the most interesting name on Cedric Nielsen's list is *wic* itself. This is the Anglo-Saxon rendering of the Latin *vicus*, a settlement or administrative unit. In early Anglo-Saxon times it seems to have been used to refer to actual Romano-British settlement sites (usually small towns), only later gaining other meanings, such as 'dairy farm'. The fact that Painswick has a *wic* element might therefore be seen as support for the theory that the original Anglo-Saxon settlement was at or close to the villa at Ifold. Place names can shift, as well as places (or they could until the Ordnance Survey nailed them down in the 19th century).

The question of the dating of the settlement shift then arises. Cedric Nielsen favours a post-Conquest date, with the move initiated by Pain Fitzjohn, lord of the manor, in the early 12th century. On analogy with sites elsewhere, such a move is more likely to have taken place **before** the Norman Conquest, possibly in the 10th century[2]. The 'planned' element of Painswick – the rectangular market place at the hub of the medieval town – suggests post-Conquest development but it may have been imposed (by Pain Fitzjohn?) on a pre-existing settlement. The idea that the present Painswick grew up around a site chosen for a castle is interesting but requires further investigation. The documentary evidence is something of a red herring. It is not true to say that 'the name of Painswick did not appear on documents until 1262'. All that can be said is that the earliest **surviving** document mentioning the name Painswick dates from that time. How often or how early Painswick was mentioned in documents that have been lost is something that can never be known. Furthermore, it is the case, especially in semi-literate societies, that words are spoken before – sometimes long before – they are written down[3]. The 100-year gap between the death of Pain Fitzjohn and the first surviving record of the name Painswick may be illusory.

Turning to the archaeological remains, Baddeley's evidence for post-Roman occupation of the Ifold villa is slight, at best. He found nothing dateable to that period. His remarks on the 'still later owners...these folk and their successors'[4] are commendably vague as to date and amount to little more than speculation. Nevertheless, there is a considerable

body of evidence for the post-Roman occupation of villa sites in the 5th and 6th centuries elsewhere in the country[5], so Baddeley may yet be proved to be right. The excavations in 1999 failed to find what was hoped for. That is not particularly surprising – Anglo-Saxon sites are notoriously difficult to find – or disheartening. The fieldwalking finds are also unsurprising – it would be strange if no Roman artefacts had been found in that location. Further systematic fieldwalking would almost certainly produce interesting results. One way to take this research forward might be to look at the cultivation remains and other earthworks in the Ifold area. A detailed survey might answer the question as to whether these are the remains of medieval agriculture or whether they are later (or, indeed, earlier) by recording their form and their relationship with other landscape features[6]. Such a survey, combined with further fieldwalking, might test Cedric Nielsen's theory, or give rise to new theories.

Notes and References

1 One of the best guides is Margaret Gelling's *Signposts to the Past* (1978) Dent. London. She discusses ham names on pp112-16 and wic names on pp67-74.

2 See, for instance, P Stamper 'Landscapes of the middle ages: rural settlements and manors' in J Hunter and I Ralston (eds) *The Archaeology of Britain* (1999) Routledge. London. 247-63.

3 The latter point was made by F A Hyett in *Glimpses of the History of Painswick* (1957 edition) p7 and by John Bailey, *'The origins of the name of Painswick'* in *Painswick Chronicle* Number 1(1997) p16. There seems to be some uncertainty about the earliest surviving record of the name Painswick anyway: both the English Place Name Society and the Victoria County History suggest that 1237 is the date – EPNS vol 38 (Gloucs. Part 1) (1964), p132; VCH Gloucs. vol 11 (1976), p59.

4 Baddeley, W. St. Clair 1904 *'The Painswick or Ifold villa' Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 27, p164.

5 See, for instance, C J Arnold *From Roman Britain to Saxon England* (1984) Croom Helm. London. pp62-6.

6 Ridge-and-furrow cultivation remains are almost impossible to date from their form alone. A crude rule of thumb is that 'the broader and more curved the ridges are, the earlier they are; the narrower and straighter, the later', but this is not infallible. Stratigraphic relationships with other features, where observable, are a much more reliable guide.

CORRESPONDENCE

from Colin Maclaurin-Jones

Oakleigh, Vicarage street, Painswick. GL6 6XU
14 November 1999

Mr John Bailey
Painswick Local History Society.

Dear John,

I was interested to read in the latest Painswick Chronicle the Hyett Family Tree, and to see that Francis Adams Hyett (Sir Francis) married Ellen Maria Carpenter. She was one of five sisters and came from Brighton. She had a brother, Edward and this is where my interest lies. -

Miss Margaret Hyett was interested to know that I knew uncle Edward.

My grand parents lived in Derbyshire, quite near to Millthorpe where Edward Carpenter lived and my grandfather used to take me to tea, Tea was served by E.C.'s 'man servant' George Merrill and everything was done by the book, so I had to be on my best behaviour. E.C. was a tall man with an open neck shirt, grey flannels and sandals which he made himself. To me as a small boy he was a nice friendly man, but it was later as I grew up that I found out more

about him. He and Sir Francis Hyett were friends at Trinity Hall Cambridge and it is said that they both swam the Helispont.

E.C. came out of Cambridge as a Tenth Wrangler and then took Holy Orders. After a number of years he gave up the Ministry and came to live at Millthorpe where he built the house and small holding I visited. He became a Christian Socialist and wrote a number of books on the subject. He was visited by similar thinking people from Europe, America & even Japan. He and George Merrill lived the simple life and where self sufficient as far as they could. This only a brief account of him — when he died in 1929 The Times gave him a one and a half column obituary.

I thought you might be interested.

— Yours

Colin Maclaurin-Jones

from Mrs Georgina MacKenzie

In response to the article '*Bethell Family of Painswick*' by Dr David Bethell in *Painswick Chronicle* Number 2, Mrs Georgina MacKenzie of Leatherhead, Surrey has sent the family photographs reproduced below. Mrs MacKenzie is the daughter of Annie Gwendoline Bethell (born 1887), and the grand-daughter of Thomas Burnet Bethell (1859-1933) and Annie Jane Matterson (1854-1905). An extract from her letter follows:

> "...they are Thomas Bethell b. 1830 and his wife Catherine Burnet, and Thomas Bethell b. 1860 or thereabouts and his wife Annie Jane Matterson, daughter of Henry Matterson who was Mayor of Coventry in the 1880s. The last Thomas's son Thomas was in the South Warwickshires and killed on the Somme. Details about him are in the regimental museum in Warwick. Also there used to be an amazing book of scurrilous reminiscences called 'The Dillen', collected by The Dillen's daughter-in-law. Thomas was his company commander - the men couldn't understand why he didn't want them to find him 'a woman' when in France! He is one of those with no known grave as a bomb landed on him and his sergeant. My mother never got over the grief.
>
> I hope these bits are of interest if not of use."

Thomas Bethell
1830-1898

Catherine Bethell née Burnet
1832-1911

W. H. Parkinson THE GROSVENOR STUDIOS. WEST BOWLING. BRADFORD.

Annie Jane Bethell née Matterson
1854-1905

W. H. Parkinson THE GROSVENOR STUDIOS. WEST BOWLING. BRADFORD.

Thomas Burnet Bethell
1859-1933

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from James Hoyland

ADDENDUM to '*Painswick Friends Meeting House and the Dell Burial Ground*' published in *Painswick Chronicle* Number 1.

James Atkins died at the age of 82 in 1884.
The last surviving 19th century Friend, Lydia Parry died at the age of 72 in 1886.
From 1886 until 1906 the meeting house was used for a variety of purposes.
The Plymouth Brethren took it over 1906-1953.

SOCIETY EVENTS IN 1999

by

Gwen Welch

PAST HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF A LOCAL MUSEUM

At the first meeting of the year Dr Kenneth Southgate, Chairman of the Appeals committee of Stroud Museum, gave a talk on the history of the museum. Several attempts were made in the 1840s to set up a museum in Stroud but none were successful; a permanent museum was not established until the early 1900s. Over the years a large collection of items has been accumulated, covering many aspects of life in Stroud and the surrounding areas. The museum building in Lansdown was too small to display the whole collection and in the early 1990s it was decided that the museum be established in the mansion in Stratford Park. Plans for the conversion of the mansion and the building of a single-storey extension were drawn up and have now been passed. The project will be financed partly from the Heritage Lottery Fund and also from money raised by the Friends of Stroud District Museum.

MOOCHING ABOUT THE HEDGES

The lifelong interest of Gordon Ottewell, the speaker at the February meeting, has been 'mooching about the hedges'. In his talk, 'The History of Hedgerows' Mr Ottewell gave the reason for enclosing land - to keep stock in and other stock and wild animals out: to mark boundaries: to provide timber and to provide provender for wild life. The first enclosures were made in Roman times and by Tudor times almost half of the English countryside had been enclosed. These early enclosures produced small fields of irregular shape. The second period of enclosures took place between 1750 and 1870 and resulted in larger fields of regular shape. The different field shapes are still visible today. Mr Ottewell showed how the age of a hedge can be estimated by its shape and the size of bushes and trees in it. Throughout his absorbing talk Mr Ottewell eloquently conveyed to his audience his love of 'the most English of the components of our countryside.'

POSTCARDS OF PAINSWICK

A picture postcard can be a useful source of information for the local historian. This was demonstrated at the March meeting when Mr Charles Muller, assisted by Mrs Ann Daniels, showed some of his extensive collection of postcards of Painswick. Many of the postcards show the great changes to the Painswick scene which have taken place in this century. Postcards also record the changes in the commercial life of Painswick and the decline in the number of inns and shops. There were gasps of surprise from some of the audience when postcards showed that Painswick once had two fish and chip shops!

Some postcards are records of local events: the Clipping Service in 1905 and 1908 and the opening of the Painswick Institute in 1907. During Mr Muller's talk members of the large audience were able to share their knowledge and memories of the people and places shown on the postcards.

GRAVESTONES, FLOOR STONES AND A TITHING

The results of recent research by members of the Society were presented at the April meeting. John Bailey gave an account of the work he has done to try to solve the mystery

of the gravestones unearthed in the grounds of Loveday's Mill. There are about 60 gravestones,mostly plain in design and dated between 1800 and 1860. All the stones, except one, show only initials and year. By checking the registers of births, marriages and deaths for the relevant period John has found details of the families recorded on three of the tombstones. The stones, in all probability emanated from St Mary's Churchyard, but how they got to Loveday's is speculation still.

Another piece of research carried out by John was prompted by a magazine article of 1904 about pin making in Painswick and illustrated with photographs of three Painswick mills, known today as Kingsmill, Painswick Mill and Brookhouse Mill. By looking at the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and photographing the buildings from the same viewpoints as in the 1904 photographs, John was able to show the changes which have taken place in the intervening years.

Carolyn Luke gave a report on the work of the Stroudend Tithing Educational Trust. The Trust is undertaking research into the land ownership, boundaries and land use of the area of the Painswick valley defined on the Stroudend Tithing map of 1820. The Trust is fortunate in having access to local family records which go back 400 years. These records and other sources, such as field names, reveal the economic development of the Painswick valley and the changes which have taken place.

Research into the possible origins of a ruined building on the land of Highfold Farm was described by Cedric Nielsen. This research was published in *Painswick Chronicle* Number 3.

CARDING AND FULLING

On a visit to Ham Mill in May members of the Society were given a full and fascinating tour by volunteers from the Stroudwater Textile Trust. The group watched the operations of an original, early 19th century, carding machine, a wonderful invention that took over the domestic process of children carding by hand whilst their mothers sat spinning. This machine produced the 'slub' ready for spinning and is still used at Ham Mill for making small batch samples for the testing of new blends of fibres. The tour then continued into the current working part of the factory and saw a modern carding machine and machines producing single and double twisted threads. Finally the group was shown a splendid set of old fulling hammers which had been rescued from Cam and other 19th century fulling machines which had been manufactured in the Stroud Valleys.

A GARDEN LOST AND FOUND AGAIN

The large audience at the Annual General Meeting heard the Chairman, the Rev Peter Minall, report on another successful year for the Society. Membership has increased and two new projects have been started: an oral history of Painswick and the restoration of old milestones.

The President of the Society, Lord Dickinson, then told the fascinating story of the restoration of the Rococo Garden at Painswick House. A painting of the house and gardens produced by Thomas Robins of Charlton Kings in 1748 shows an elegant building set in gardens laid out in the Rococo style. This painting is the only evidence that the garden ever existed and later generations of the Hyett family believed that the painting showed the design of a garden, not an actual garden. In 1982 two members of the Garden

History Society, having sought permission to look for the garden shown in Robin's painting, found evidence that it had existed. Lord and Lady Dickinson therefore decided to recreate this garden and in 1984 work was started on clearing the ground. Photographs of the garden before and after the restoration show much work has been necessary to restore this rare example of a Rococo garden and how the restoration has brought Thomas Robin's painting to life.

REGENCY CHELTENHAM

In September Mr Christopher Bishop, making a welcome return visit to the Society, spoke on the development of Cheltenham in the Regency period. Through maps, photographs and old postcards, Mr Bishop showed how Cheltenham changed from a small town, centred on farming and commerce, to a fashionable spa. The town began to expand in the 1820s, first towards Pittville then in Montpellier, around the spa in the Rotunda. The architects of the new buildings copied styles and forms of Greek architecture illustrated in a pattern book published in the 1760s. The intricate ironwork balconies and railings, which are notable embellishments of the Regency buildings, were ordered from a catalogue produced by an iron foundry in Falkirk. Mr Bishop, who is an architect, brought to his audience's attention the special architectural features of Regency Cheltenham and provided fresh insights on the history and appearance of that elegant town.

THE ORIGINS OF THE 'POOR RELATION'

In the October meeting Mr Ian McIntosh, a member of the Stroud Preservation Trust, described the results of his research into the history of Stroud before the 18th century. There is a shortage of evidence relating to the very early history of Stroud. A market hall was built in the late 16th century and the market played an important part in the growing prosperity of the town. As the cloth trade developed, the town expanded and by the 1750s Stroud had become a town of substance. In his talk Mr McIntosh said that Stroud was often regarded as the 'poor relation' of the Cotswold towns. He showed, however, that the 'poor relation' had an interesting history and that traces of that history can still be seen in the many old buildings which still survive behind the facades of modern Stroud.

PAINSWICK AND THE *VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY*

The subject of the last meeting of the Society in the 20th century was a project begun at the end of the 19th century - the *Victoria County History*. The speaker was Dr John Jurica, the Assistant Editor of the Gloucestershire volumes of the History. The project was formulated in 1899; the aim was to produce a history of each English county to provide a history of England up to the end of the 19th century. The first volume for Gloucestershire was published in 1902. Lack of funds led to delays in continuing the work and the volume containing the history of Painswick was not published until 1972. It covers the area of the ancient parish of Painswick and describes all aspects of the area, from local government to religious institutions. Dr Jurica talked about different sections of the Painswick volume and gave details of the original documents from which the historical information had been obtained. By the end of the lecture Dr Jurica had shown how the *Victoria County History* is a valuable reference book for those interested in local history.

Painswick Local History Society Publications

Painswick Chronicle Number 1
Painswick Chronicle Number 2
Painswick Chronicle Number 3

Painswick: Time Chart of a Cotswold Village
by Carl Moreland in association with Painswick Local History Society

Barks and Bites from Bow-Wow Land

Leaflet: *Painswick Milestone Project*

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