

39-40 HIGH STREET TEWKESBURY

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39-40 High Street is illustrated on the Journal cover. Drawing by Pat Lane.

The town of Tewkesbury was formerly of far greater importance for trade and industry than it is today. Many of the fine houses which face on to its three main streets exhibit the classic form of the merchants house, which varied little in concept from the 16th to the early 19th century. Some are formed of 16th or 17thc half timbering and gables, while others have the flat classic facades of the Georgian period; indeed many are examples of both styles, since they were built as the former and later given a face lift or modernisation in the 18th century. One thing they have in common, the buildings comprise living accommodation for the merchant and his family built over a shop or office which faces onto the road. Behind are built stables, workshops and warehouses, beyond these once lay gardens and orchards. Those houses on the west side of the High Street had the added advantage that their land sloped down as far as the River Severn, in just the same way as those in Gloucester's Westgate Street. The river, until the advent of the railways, was the main highway for the transport of goods; leading southwards to Bristol and the sea, for contact with south Wales and foreign parts, or northwards to connect with a canal system, which by 1792 comprised some 500 miles, taking goods into counties as remote from the coast as Westmorland and Yorkshire.

The building number 39/40 situated on the west side of the High Street just south of Quay Street, was therefore an ideal position from which to carry on a business, which could include both manufacturing and selling, so that it is not surprising that its history should involve at least two of the most eminent trading families of Tewkesbury and throw light on several men who were sometime industrialists of importance in the town.

I had long been intrigued and rather mystified by the front of the house. It is a fine Georgian building, unusual in that it is two adjoining brick houses with a single imposing facade. The two front doors flank a wide central arch, faced with massive stonework, forming an entrance way for carts or drays to pass through to the yard at the back, where stables were situated. Inside the passage thus formed there are two side doors to the houses, so that each of the lower front rooms, having access to the street, could easily be used as an office or selling place.

What I could not quite reconcile was the utility of this central tradesmans entrance, typical of perhaps a brewery, with the general elegance of the rest of the building, which with its Italianate windows, approaches a grandeur far beyond the pretensions of most traders.

Perhaps if I had remained looking at the front of the building my curiosity would never have been gratified. But on one occasion,

walking down Quay Street to Back of Avon, I realised that a building on the corner, opposite Healings mills, stood on land which had once been part of the plot of ground belonging to 39/40 High Street. Round the sides of the building could still faintly be seen the name Blizzard, Colman and Co., Tewkesbury Brewery. This was the key to the history of the site; by working back through various bundles of deeds in the G.R.O, starting with the occupancy of Blizzard and Colman, it became possible to discover the history of the whole piece of ground, back to the building of 39/40 High Street.

CHARLES EMBURY, Malt Distiller.

Charles Embury, a malt distiller and brandy merchant, bought the ground from a London threadmaker named Edward George (1) and on it he built the two adjoining brick houses facing on to the High Street. Immediately the pretensions of the building are understandabl accord perfectly with a trade of some distinction and rarity - that of a distiller of spirits. The two houses were flanked on either side by other lesser dwellings; that on the south side being in the poss-ession of a maltster, Mrs Clifton, widow of John Clifton.

Charles Embury was born in November 1733, the son of William and Margaret Embury. At least two of their sons, both christened William, died in infancy. A daughter Elizabeth was born in 1742, but in the next year Margaret died, and her death was followed three years later by that of her husband.

Charles, survived, to marry Penelope Wright, and their first son, George was born in 1767. George was the only son to reach manhood; William born in 1770 died within a few months of his christening, and a son Charles, was buried in 1780. Two daughters lived into their early twenties.

About the same time Charles Embury was having the house in the High Street built, he was also erecting two premises in which to carry on his business as a malt distiller. James Bennett, in his "History of Tewkesbury" says, "A distillery and rectifying-house, on an extensive scale, were established in Tewkesbury about the year 1770". This accords well with the evidence of the deeds of 39/40 High Street. The rectifying house was on land between the Black Bear and the river, facing on to the road leading to the Mythe.

The Black Bear on the left; the Rectifying House commences at the building where the door is open in the arched doorway seen above the end of the bridge. From a postcard of the 1930s.



Parts of the building still remain today, but most of it has been demolished and the area turned into a garden. The distillery was situated in the meadows on the Bushley side of the Severn, but it was abandoned sufficiently early for its position to have been lost by 1830, when Bennett says, "the foundations cannot now be discovered." In the meadows immediately south of the Mythe Bridge there are two depressions which could possibly mark the site; half a millstone, about 4' in diameter was found some years ago in this field, and was to be seen beside the "Gloucestershire" sign, near the Mythe Bridge, on the south side of the road leading to Ledbury. In postulating a possible site for this "lost" distillery, easy access of grain from the river, and the need for a plentiful supply of water must be born in mind. The malt would certainly have been ground, before being cooled, either on the site of the distillery or elsewhere.

By 1784 Embury was in partnership with George Vernon (2) and it was the Vernons, later in partnership with the Martin and Banaster families, who continued the rectifying side of the business as brandy merchants, until 1870, when the business was sold to become a brewery and wine and spirit vaults. Embury had other connections as he was in partnership with Samuel Johns, a brewer, until October 1791, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. (3)

Perhaps it was not surprising that the prosperous distiller in the imposing house on the High Street had, certainly at one time in his life, political aspirations. A letter from James Martin, one of the sitting members of Parliament for Tewkesbury, written in 1790, voices his views on expensive elections and adds :

"I am perfectly easy about Mr Em-y's opposition - between friends I think a general idea of his being a candidate should not be discouraged by us, as it may keep off other Candidates who might be more formidable."

In 1792 Charles Embury's son George, then age twenty-five was in London, about to be called to the bar. By good fortune a sheaf of his letters remain in the record office and give a good idea of his life in the capital. Although paying assiduous attention to his studies, he was also managing to lead the life of a gay young man about town:

"I was last night at the theatre in the Haymarket... Business and pleasure have each their attractions: and I wish the latter did not desire to intrude so often..... Ranelagh and routes suit me best as they are amusements which do not intrude upon the day; and only abridge us of a few hours sleep: To morrow night there are to be grand doings in honour of the Duchess of York's birthday."

He was about to buy a blood mare from his friend John Parsons of Kemerton, and was very much looking forward to.....

"...prancing away this Summer.....you may depend upon her being taken care of especially as long as my present servant continues with me who is remarkably fond of horses.... I must trouble you to be kind enough to let her stay till I come into the country as she would not be likely to be taken proper care of at my fathers."

He considered the horse to be part of his stock in trade, but lamented that:

"Our profession is lucrative enough when one gets to the receipt of the profits; but to be sure the space between five and twenty and forty of a lawyers life is a most unprofitable concern and few have patience enough to drudge on to the harvest." (5)

By the end of June, George had been called to the bar, and was hoping soon to leave for Tewkesbury. He was worried about his fathers health and was anxious to reach home as quickly as possible.....

"I have a great many reasons for being desirous of it. I am fearful my poor father's state of health has been much impaired by his indisposition. The last letter I had gave me a more favourable account and from a weeks silence I trust that he has continued to get better. You will certainly see me at the Assizes if any thing should happen to prevent me from shaking you by the hand before: which I hope will not be the case as I wish to prepare my horses a little for their journey. As soon as the assizes at Gloucester are over I must set off directly for Betley Hall and join the circuit again at Shrewsbury....." (6)

The concern that George was showing for his father's health was not without foundation. On September 10th 1792 the following notice appeared in the Gloster Journal:

"On friday last died at Tewkesbury, in this county, much regretted Mr Charles Embury, formerly an eminent distiller of that place" (According to his memorial in Tewkesbury Abbey he died on August 31st.)

How long after Charles Embury's death his family remained in Tewkesbury is uncertain. His daughters Margaret and Penelope died aged 22 and 23 in January and September of 1796. George changed his name to Tollet, and was then living at Betley Hall in Staffordshire, which had presumably been left to him by Charles Tollett, in compliance with whose will he had made the change of name. His mother was also living in the parish of Betley, when in 1811, they sold 39/40 High Street, for £1,400, to a tenant already occupying number 40 . James Kingsbury who purchased the house was a hosier, probably a relation of the Emburys by marriage.

JAMES KINGSBURY Hosier.

James Kingsbury came of a long line of taylors, who in the 18th century, as the clothing trade became less important in Tewkesbury, began to turn their attention to the newly introduced trade of stocking knitting. Back in the early 17th c J. John Kingsbury had been a taylor, and his son William, in 1647, was a member of the Company of Drapers, Dyers and Taylors. Dennis Kingsbury was a taylor of the same company in 1698. His son Dennis, also a taylor, married well, since his wife was Margaret Holland, daughter of Theophilus Holland gentleman, who had been three times bailif, four times justice, and twice mayor of Tewkesbury. (7) At the same period James Kingsbury also belonged to the guild, and married Mary the daughter of William Walker, another taylor, in 1693. They had two sons, James born in 1694 and John in 1709.

It is with this John that we begin to find a connection, by marriage, with the Emburys, through a third family, the Wrights.

It will be remembered that Charles Embury married Penelope Wright. John Kingsbury, a worsted weaver, who was admitted a Freeman in 1734, had at least six children. His eldest son James (1736 - 1801) was a grocer and woolcomber (8) who married Mary Wright in 1760; while a daughter Elizabeth (9) married John Wright in 1771. Another daughter Mary (10) never married, but became a hosier in her own right; when she made her will in 1803, she left £50 and five stocking frames, all of different gages, from twenty-four to thirty-four loops to the inch, to her nephew John Kingsbury, and after various bequests, the residue of her estate to her nephew James Kingsbury.

This nephew John of whom she speaks was certainly the son James the woolcomber, as he is so delineated in 1775 when he was apprenticed to John Wilkinson the younger of Tewkesbury, stocking-frame knitter. For the other nephew James, who bought 39-40 High Street, there are two possibilities of lineage. Prolonged search has failed to produce proof in the form of any baptismal entry; he could have been another son of James the woolcomber, but if so he was born twelve years after the marriage; there is a shadowy but perhaps more plausible possibility. Did John Kingsbury the worsted weaver and his wife have a son John around 1740-43? There is an unusual gap in the baptismal entries for the family for 1739-43. Certainly a son John had been born in August 1738 but died almost immediately and was buried within the month. It was not unusual for the next son to be given the same name. If we suppose this to have been the case it would make sense of an apprentice entry for Feb. 20th 1755, when John son of John Kingsbury hosier, was apprenticed to Tobias Redhall of Tewkesbury stocking frame knitter. By this time John would have been the requisite fourteen or fifteen years old, and perhaps by that time his father had become a hosier rather than a worsted weaver. This then seems as near as we can get, at present, to the parentage of James Kingsbury. He was definitely a grandson of John Kingsbury (worsted weaver 1709-1776) but whether his father was James (woolcomber) or John (hosier) is difficult to determine.

In 1796 James Kingsbury married Sarah Richardson, daughter of John Richardson, hosier and chair-maker of Tewkesbury. The Richardsons were distantly related to the Hart family, and therefore to William Shakespeare, whose sister Joan, married William Hart, a Stratford Hatter. Infact Sarah inherited, from her mother, a cream earthenware jug, silver mounted, which was said to have belonged to the poet. (11) James and Sarah had two sons, James the eldest, born in 1799, who also became a hosier, and Henry Richardson, later to be a stationer in Gloucester. Between these sons there were four daughters, Harriet, Mary, Sarah and Ann. James Kingsbury was made a Freeman of Tewkesbury in 1805, and was living in 40 High Street with his young family, when he purchased the building, from the Emburys in 1811. It does not take much imagination to visualise the children in the "walled garden well clothed with choice fruit trees." (12) Perhaps he built the warehouse to store his stock of knitted hose; it can still be seen beyond the central archway of the house, with two stalls for horses on the ground floor, mangers on the walls, and rickety wooden stairs to the rooms above.

Although there were hosiers who prospered, there seems seldom to have been any time when the Tewkesbury hosiery trade was not poised on the edge of disaster. 1814 was a time of hardship and depression, there was discontent all over the midlands, and the stocking workers of Tewkesbury were demanding an increase in wages. Even so, it must have caused considerable consternation in the town, particularly amongst his family, when the following ill written letter suddenly appeared on Mr Kingsbury's premises, on the morning of April 22nd.

"For JAMES KINGSBURY, Senear.

"April 21, 1814

"Sir,

As you have made yourself so troublesome, as to solicit the hosiers to take the advance of one shilling per doz. of the hose, I think it will be an act not inconsistent to Reason and Justice, if the Stockingers be rather troublesome to you since you have behaved in the manner you have - and take notice from the date hereof, that if you do not advance the work in seven days; you may depend upon receiving the contents of a pistol.

"From what we have said you may rely on as true. So help we God to perform what we have promised."

This was not a threat to take lightly; a Nottingham hosier had been shot and wounded at his own door two years earlier. However, the magistrates, hosiers and frame-work knitters of Tewkesbury rushed to Kingsbury's defence. The magistrates offered fifty guineas reward for information leading to the conviction of the writer of the letter, while the hosiers, on the very same day that the letter had been received, met in the Town Hall, and asserted -

"That we do each, individually, disavow any application being ever made to us on the part of James Kingsbury Esq. of the nature insinuated in the letter....."

They also resolved -

"That the Meeting will at present give no further Advance than one shilling per Dozen on large Hose, six-pence on small, three-pence on cut Caps, and six-pence on narrowed, upon the Prices given on the first of March last; being convinced that these Prices are as high as the existing state of the Trade will warrant us to give: and are determined, that whenever a further Advance takes place, it shall result from our conviction of its propriety, and not from the threats of our Workmen." (13)

They also added a further fifty guineas to the reward already offered.

Five days later there was a meeting at the Kings Head Inn of the Committee of the Frame-work Knitters, who unanimously resolved -

"That a Reward of TEN GUINEAS, (in addition to the liberal Rewards offered respectively by the Magistrates and the Hosiers of this Borough,) be paid by this Committee to any person who will discover the Writer of the said Letter."

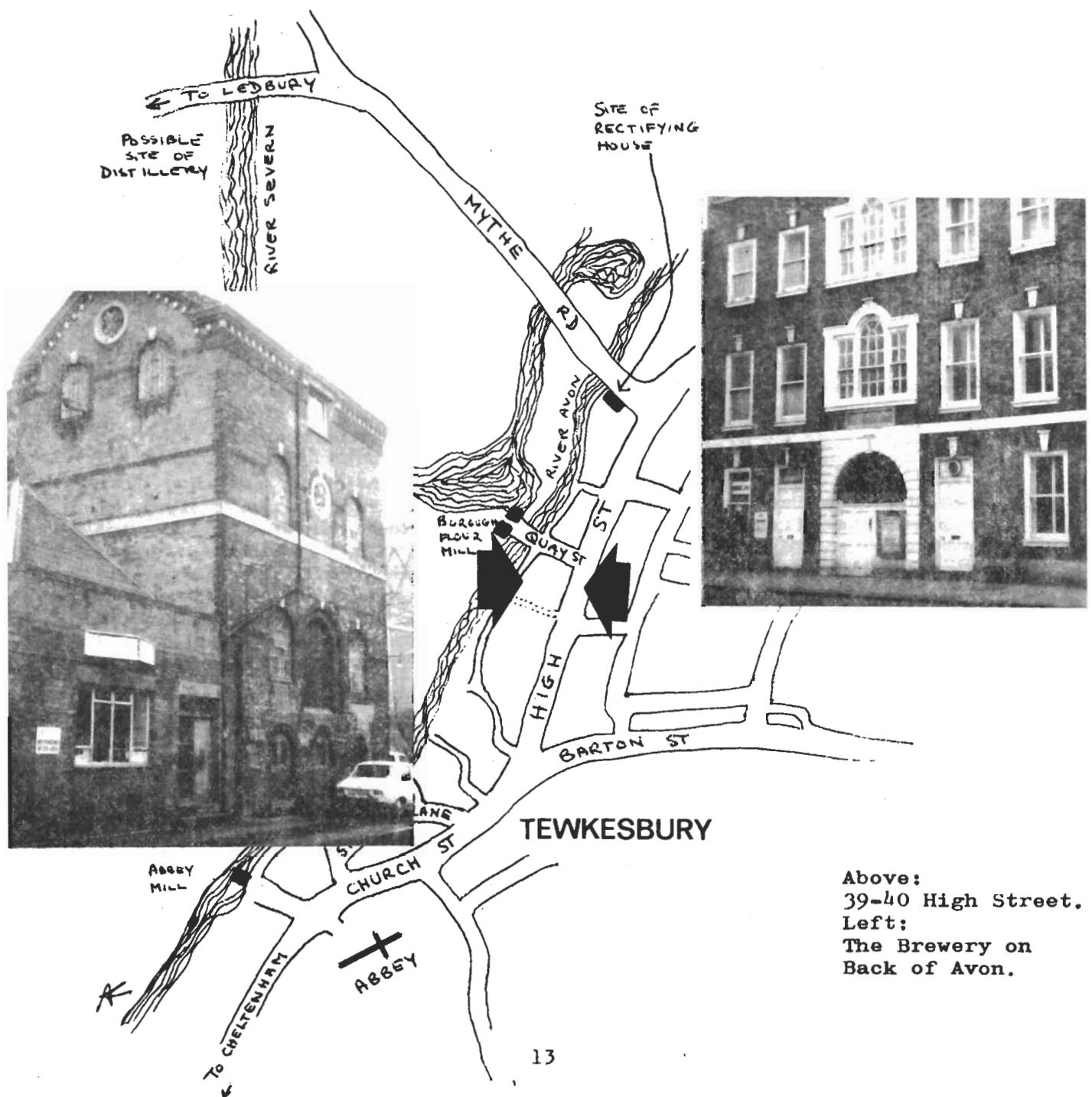
and also -

"That this Committee, while they unfeignedly lament that any incendiary should have been guilty of so heinous an offence, do severally most solemnly avow their own innocence, and faithfully engage to use their utmost exertions to bring the Offender or Offenders to justice."

Presumably the excitement of the affair died down, no mention is found of anyone being convicted, or any further threats taking place. It continued, however, to be a time of great hardship. In December 1816, 121 unemployed stocking makers, and 36 framesmiths and seamers, were given relief by the Directors of the Poor. In 1819 James Kingsbury was a member of the Committee formed to advise these Directors on the best method of giving assistance to the unemployed.

They agreed that earnings had long been much below what was necessary to give a comfortable subsistence to the stocking workers, but they did not feel that the manufacturers could be expected to find employment when there was no sale for goods, as this could only lead to the ruin of the hosiers and their families. In view of the financial problems later to be encountered by the Kingsbury family, it would seem that these sentiments were perfectly genuine.

James Kingsbury died on Friday May 13th 1825. According to his obituary in the Gloucester Journal, he was in "the 54th year of his age". (14) "An extensive manufacturer of hosiery, and one of the Bailiffs of the Borough of Tewkesbury: in him every domestic virtue, and the most amiable qualities of the heart, were combined: and long will his memory be held in the highest degree of respect by his relatives, friends, dependents and neighbours."



James Jun. had difficulty in finding the considerable amounts of money bequeathed from his father's estate to other members of the family. In 1827 he was forced to put 39-40 High Street up for sale, together with five other properties, and a piece of building land in the Oldbury, all left by his father. The property failed to reach the expected price and was bought in for the owners for £2000. The building had already been mortgaged and only the interest paid off. Realising that the estate could not be sufficient to discharge the legacies made in the will, James, in March 1828, conveyed 39-40 High Street to Dudfield, Healing and Lees, the husbands of his three married sisters, who would act in trust for the various beneficiaries of the will.

Four years afterwards, on July 1832, James Kingsbury Jun. died in the Island of Jamaica; and Sarah, his mother, died in Tewkesbury in 1836.

Of the daughters, Mary, married Samuel Healing, Maltster, of the well known family of Tewkesbury millers; while Harriet married James Dudfield of Tewkesbury, Druggist, or as we should say today, Chemist, who had a great interest in antediluvian remains. Sarah married Edwin Lees, a Worcester bookseller, who I presume, was also the botanist Edwin Lees F.L.S. who wrote in the Tewkesbury Register on "Remarkable Plants in the Vicinity of Tewkesbury", a "Description of a Yew Tree at Forthampton", and "Account of Bredon Hill", where we are indebted to him for the information that his brother-in-law discovered an almost perfect fossilised Ichthyosaurus. This must have excited considerable interest, bearing in mind that it had not been so many years before (1811) that Mary Anning, had made geological history, by discovering the first one, at Lyme Regis. By 1850 James Dudfield was dead, and four years later, Harriet also. The other daughter Ann had also died. The surviving heirs of James Kingsbury, his son Henry Richardson Kingsbury, Samuel Healing and Edwin Lees, the husbands of Mary and Sarah, sold 39-40 High Street in 1853 to -

DAVID JONES Brewer and Porter Merchant

who had married Mary Higgins of Longdon in 1849. It is while they were living at 40 High Street, that for the first time, records give us a glimpse into the house itself. (12)

Over the fireplace of the dining room was a single plate chimney glass in a handsome frame, and in the centre of the room, a mahogany dining table on a pillar support with claw feet, a sideboard with a cellaret, and a small mahogany writing desk, all standing on a good Brussels carpet. When the table was set it was with a dinner service patterned with illustrations of Captain Cooks voyages round the world, or with willow pattern ware. More prosaically the kitchen contained a deal table and rush bottom chairs, with maps of England and Wales, and the Borough of Tewkesbury, on the walls.

Soon after David Jones acquired the property he converted the stables and part of the garden into a brewhouse with malt-rooms, and used the existing warehouse as offices. His premises were known as the Northgate Brewery and Dublin Porter Stores, since he was the only man in the district to import Dublin Porter, the dark brown bitter beer brewed from charred or browned malt; which he sold in Firkins, Kilderkins and hogsheads. He also offered for sale, a large assortment of Indian Pale Ales including Bass's and Allsopps as well as British and foreign cigars.

In 1840 all the buildings, including a malt house, which formed the south side of Quay Lane (now Quay Street) had been demolished to widen the street so that railway lines could run right down on to the Quay. This must have made the garden of 39-40 High Street an even more attractive commercial site, than it had been previously, as it was now, not only beside the quay, but had immediate access to the Birmingham and Bristol Railway. (15)

It was probably in 1859 that Mr Jones built the substantial Brewery which still stands on the corner of Quay Street and Back of Avon, this being at the western end of his piece of ground, in other words at the end of his garden. This was obviously an expensive business and involved heavily mortgaging the rest of the property.

We can visualize the interior of the brewery by putting together the processes used at the time, together with the contents listed in an auctioneers notebook some three years later. (15)

Brewing consists of seven processes, grinding the malt, mashing or infusing with hot water, boiling the resulting liquid with hops, straining, cooling, fermenting with the addition of yeast, and cooling before storage.

Copper lift pumps brought water from a well, through brass force pumps to a lead lined water cistern 7'X2'6" X 2'8" deep. The water then passed to copper heating furnaces, of which there was one of 300 gallons capacity, and a second of 180 gallons, each complete with grate, stack and lids, and mounted on staging; the smaller of the two having iron pillars to support the brickwork and an iron rod to the ceiling.

Adjacent to the coppers were Mash tubs or tuns of galvanised iron, the largest of 25 bushel capacity, the next of 21 and the smallest 18 bushel. These circular Mash Tuns always have double bottoms, the upper of which is perforated with small holes. The space between the two bases communicates with the boiler and when the water is heated it is allowed to percolate upwards through the small holes into the main body of the vessel, where it mixes with the malt. The mixture is stirred about for some two to three hours, one of the various mechanical methods of rotating arms within the tun, being employed. In this way the greater part of the saccharine and starchy matters are extracted from the grist into the water. This liquid, known as wort, is then run off into an under-back, in this case a container made of deal 6'8" X 4' & 2'8" deep. The strainer in the upper base of the mash tub retains the ground malt, where it will undergo a second, and often a third, mashing.

A lead pump (with brass bucket) was employed to raise the wort from the underback once more into the copper, where it was boiled with hops, which imparts the characteristic bitter flavour to the beer. The boiled wort passed down a shoot into a container, the hops being held back by a perforated strainer 8' 3" X 4' 9".

At this stage in brewing it is necessary that the liquid or wort be rapidly cooled; in this building it was run into two wooden coolers 10' 3" X 4' 8" and 10' X 4' 6", which were likely to have been in an upper part of the building.

There were eight stillions or fermenting vats 9' to 11' in diameter, and a Barm stillion of 4'4".

In the Malt Room there were sacks, benches, a pair of steelyards

and a malt crusher on a staging 14'4" X 6' 3"; casks, ladders, corks, bungs, augurs, pincers, hammers, mallets and copper measures were to be found, everything requisite to a well run brewery. In the yard stood a brewer's cart, a strong truck and a cask wheelbarrow.

It had all cost a lot of money, and it seems that Mr Jones had financially overstretched his resources. In May 1862 he was being pressed for payment of several mortgages, and was forced to advertise the premises for sale. Very shortly after this, and before the sale could be effected, David Jones died, and the sale was carried on by Sarah Murrell of Bath, his main mortgagee.

The stock in trade was auctioned, hundreds of gallons of "excellent old ale", kilderkins of Salt's Burton Ale, Allsopps bitter ale, Guinness's Irish Stout, Bath porter and Dantizic beer. The buildings failed to gain their price and were bought in, but were finally sold by the mortgagees to John Morgan for £1150, the price he had first bid. He mortgaged the premises on the same day to Joseph Martin of Hardwick for £1000, and together they sold the brewery to George Blizzard on the 1st of January 1864. In the interim the widow Mary Jones, lived in the house, but the brewery appears to have been empty.

From this time dates the complete division between the house and the brewery. Mr Blizzard agreed that within three months he would brick up the door which led from the brewery into the garden, and that all the windows that overlooked the garden should be filled with ground, painted or corrugated glass.

BLIZARD, COLMAN & CO. The Tewkesbury Brewery.

George Blizzard and his brother Walter, had for some years carried on a business as brewers and malsters in a malt house and premises in the Oldbury, but in July 1864 George Blizzard entered into partnership with William Colman of Norwich, a merchantile clerk. The agreement was for fourteen years, and the business was to be called Messrs. Blizzard Brothers and Colman; George Blizzard put in £7000 capital and Colman £5000. Two years later Walter Blizzard of Gloucester entered into the firm, but in 1868 he left the partnership and went to Liverpool.

It looks as if even before the new premises were purchased expansion was contemplated. Various agreements exist dated 1863 and 1864 for agents over various parts of the country. Thomas Pendry of Worcester, commission agent, was to use his best endeavours to procure orders for, and to sell, malt, in Burton-on-Trent; while agents were commissioned to sell malt, hops, beer and porter, in the counties of Salop and Hereford. William Berkely of Overbury and Edward Cashee of Uckington, were engaged as commercial travellers; the former received £80 a year and twenty shillings a day for his "travelling Tavern and other Expences for every day he shall be from home as their traveller.... either for the Sale of Goods or for Collecting the Accounts due to the Firm." Cashee was paid commission 10% on money received from Innkeepers for Beer and Porter, and 12% from private customers. In 1866 Edwin Haywood became agent for Cheltenham and the surrounding area, at a fixed salary of £50 a year and a sliding scale of 6% on sales of Ale and Porter up to £500, 7.10% on sales up to £800 and 10% up to £1000 or upwards.

According to Morris & Co's Directory of 1865-66 Blizzard & Colman also operated from Southgate Street, Gloucester. There is no change in the wording for the Tewkesbury premises until 1874 when the firm is listed as "George Blizzard wine and spirit merchants 32 High Street", and two years later as "33 High Street", with Albert Smith as manager. Tewkesbury Brewery Co. Brewers, High Street, is still listed in 1889 but thereafter disappears from directories.

NOTES.

1. G.R.O. D 2079 III/76.
2. Baileys British Directory.
3. Gloucester Journal Oct. 12th 1791.
4. G.R.O. D 214/F1/99.
5. G.R.O. D 214/F1/127.
6. G.R.O. D 214/F1/130.
7. Bennett. Tewkesbury Register Vol II
8. G.R.O. D 2079 III/58. p 363.
9. Baptised 1739, will proved 1813.
10. Baptised 1735, will proved 1804.
11. Bennett. Tewkesbury Register
Vol I pp 209, 211, Vol II pp 66, 177.
12. G.R.O. D 2079 III/ 47 & 58.
13. Glos. Reference Library RX 302.7
14. This does not altogether agree with
the marriage allegation of 1796
which says he was "22 years
15. G.R.O. D 2079 III/47 and upwards."
16. G.R.O. D 2079 III/ 88 & 89.

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Amina Chatwin ©

THE KINGSBURY FAMILY

18th & 19thc.

