

**Fig 5.11. Where the stream enters the farmyard at Court Farm.** The bridge was used to dam back the water, allowing an energetic, primitive form of sheep dipping to take place. Note, in the frame on the right, the man dipping sheep from a barrel and the early form of the milking parlour in the background. Dated 1939/1940.  
*Photo courtesy Harold Ellis.*



**Fig 5.12. A ploughing match in Bushes' Woodmead, probably in October 1938.** Bert Anstee, who often won the match, is in the centre of the frame. He was the second in the area to move to tractor ploughing.  
*Photo courtesy Bert Anstee.*



**Fig 5.13. From Farms to Residential Areas (before).** With the recession in the farming industry, many earlier farmyards and their buildings have been allowed to become residential areas. Here is the farmyard at Court Farm. The milking parlour was seen in the 1939/1940 photo. It had changed little by the colour photo of January 1988 but it was transformed with an italianate flavour by February 1990.



**Fig 5.14. From Farms to Residential Areas (after).**



**Fig 5.15. Frank Rossiter at Bury Farm in 1935 with the pony and trap in which he used to take the milk into St. George every day.**

*Photo courtesy the late Mr & Mrs F. Rossiter.*

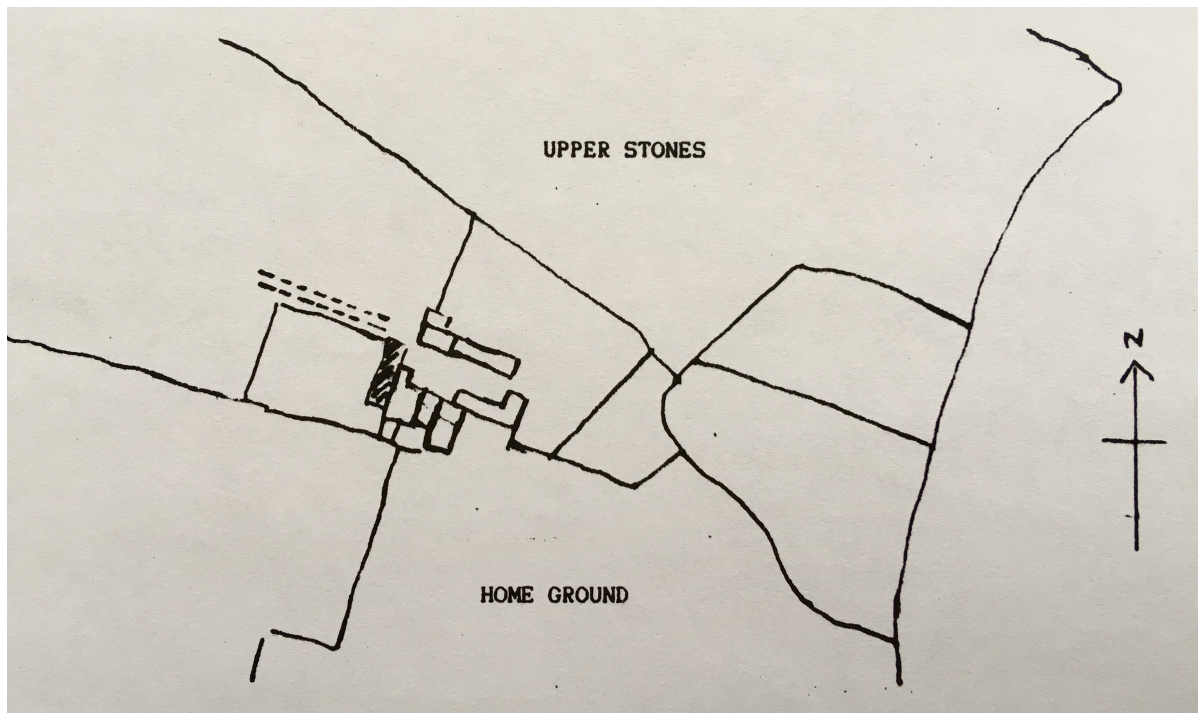


**Fig 5.16. Alex Amos in the North Somerset Yeomanry taken at the annual camp. Note that he is wearing a bandolier.**

*Photo courtesy Vera Amos.*



Fig 5.17. Sketch of the area around Bowd Farm.



If we look out the references to butchers in the village, we are surprised to find so many at the same time in one small, poor village. This may indicate the importance to Doynton of the markets in Bath, Bristol or Chipping Sodbury.

The list of Doynton butchers in the appendix indicates the following points:

- a) The farms identified or the land attached to them tend to be set below the escarpment on well-watered natural pasture. The springs may now be drying up but in the past they were prolific.
- b) Home Farm and Nichols Farm were held over a long period of time by the same family. Both buildings, when renovated in recent years, have shown drainage channels below the twentieth-century pennant slabs. Home Farm had salting troughs of professional rather than personal capacity.
- c) When Bowd Farm was stripped internally in 1965, no traces of a drainage system were found within the house. Slaughtering may have been carried out uphill of the farm dwelling in an outhouse; from this a major drain runs down the drive. Until that period of rebuilding and reorganising the field boundaries, the area next to the farmhouse not only had front and back garden, yard and homeground but also four small fields which could have acted as suitable sorting or holding areas for stock.
- d) Edward Davis was of Langridge when he married Ann Davis of Court Farm in 1779. He farmed Toghill Farm in Wick, 1782-1792 - another example of a farm just below the escarpment. By 1801 he had moved to the Cross House Farm in Doynton, where he paid the rate only for the building and home close, leaving the rates for the land to be paid by Samuel Bryant.

The names in the appendix probably represent the master butchers, whilst the following are likely to have been trained employees.

1785	William Geeles		
1777	Edward Fox		
1715-1799	Jacob Amos	1715	christened in Pucklechurch.
		1728	apprenticed to Moses Butler, butcher of Dyrham.
		1737	1st marriage in Cold Ashton.
		1749	2nd marriage in Little Sodbury. All children baptised in Doynton, 1738-1769
		1775-1791	tenant of Golding's 'Top Cottage', held in trust by Willm. Gunning and Willm. Nichols, butchers of Doynton.
		1787-1793	Pd. Church Rate for west of Mill.
		1786-1790	Pd. Church Rate for Diddingtone Firs.
		1790-1823	Two of his children paid the Church Rate for Diddingtone Firs.
		1799	The Rector, T.Coker, left an annuity to him, payable in Bath.

William Geeles, apprentice to William Nichols, of Doynton, butcher, would be unknown to us but for the will of Thomas Pinker, butcher at Woodlands. He left seven equal parts to his children but with the caveat that should his daughter Hannah intermarry with Will. Geeles, apprentice and servant to W. Nichols, then her share should be forfeit and divided among the others. Dick Whittington may have married the alderman's daughter but Thomas Pinker was not inclined to let an apprentice rise to independence through his daughter.

Edward Fox, farmer in most village records, called himself butcher in his will of 1770, naming Nicholas Mannings of Cold Ashton, butcher as a trustee. At that time Edward's eldest brother Tobias had inherited Rookery Farm and the family seemed to live there. Fifty years later the grandson, Edward again, was living in Top Cottage, where Jacob Amos was a tenant in 1775.

Jacob Amos himself displays all the movement of a journeyman rather than the sedentary habit of a master butcher. He could have been the slaughterer for the area, employed by Nichols, Gunning, Manning or Pinker or called in by the cottagers when they had a pig to be killed. Such a man had to be called in from Pucklechurch when the pig was killed against the slope of the drive at Crossways in the 1930s.

The men on our list were farmers first and butchers second. Others reversed their priorities - such were those who made immediate specialised use of the products of the farm.

When there are enough butchers active in a village, there is a call for a tannery. There is no reference to it in any register or will but the deeds for the Old Brewery in 1800 refer to a close of meadow with, on the north side *'adjoining the common highway leading to Riverlands (Watery Lane) with the dwelling house or Tanner's House erected and built by Thomas Dymock, Tanner, and where he dwelt [Brewery Cottage] afterwards in the possession of Sam. Mannings later of Thos. Bryan his tenant or tenants and late in the tenure of John Webb, his undertenant'*.

Lawrence Fisher remembered, as a boy in the 1920s, that there was an archway into the wall above Brewery Cottage from Watery Lane. The area inside, down steps, was used in his childhood as a dump for rubbish but it contained a large tank which could have been used for soaking skins. At that time too, there was a ditch running down that side of the road and normally full of water. A cellar between the Old Brewery and Watery Lane was revealed in October 1992 during preliminary work for a new study and conservatory extension to the Old Brewery. This could represent the site of the Tanner's House.

**Fig 5.18. Wick Quarry, taken in February 1990 from the Wick Rocks side.** The river crosses the left hand bottom corner. Two hundred feet have been taken off the height of the hill. The dumper trucks give some idea of scale.



**Fig 5.19. Opposite Rosevale (datestone 1721) the outhouses with the notice 'No unauthorised turning, parking or encroaching'.** Photo taken in March 1965. The outhouses were originally a cobbler's workshop and the mysterious mill house bequeathed to James and Joseph England in 1772. The buildings were demolished in 1966.



**Fig 5.20. AHY 197, a brand new Vulcan lorry delivered to Henry Crew in 1934, with Dean Amos at the wheel.** Note the early phone no. 'Abson 28' on the door.

*Photo courtesy Mary Crew.*



The builder Thomas Dymock lived 1635-1701. His house in 1671 had three hearths. The tannery with its strong smell of urine is unlikely to have continued there after 1760. In that year John Bryan still paid the rate for Tanpitts but a year later the rate was being paid by Robert Palmer (died 1777), former surgeon of Wick, who was the builder of the Old Brewery next to the tannery or ex-tannery.

Kingswood has long been known as a major manufacturing centre for the boot and shoe industry. Before production started on an industrial scale the town had acted as the centre for the distribution and collection of outwork, by which leather was taken round to shoemakers in the surrounding villages. But prior to that, although a shoemaker would be needed to maintain the footwear in the village, greater numbers than one master and his apprentice would probably indicate a specialised trade making use of the village-produced leather for sale in the surrounding markets.

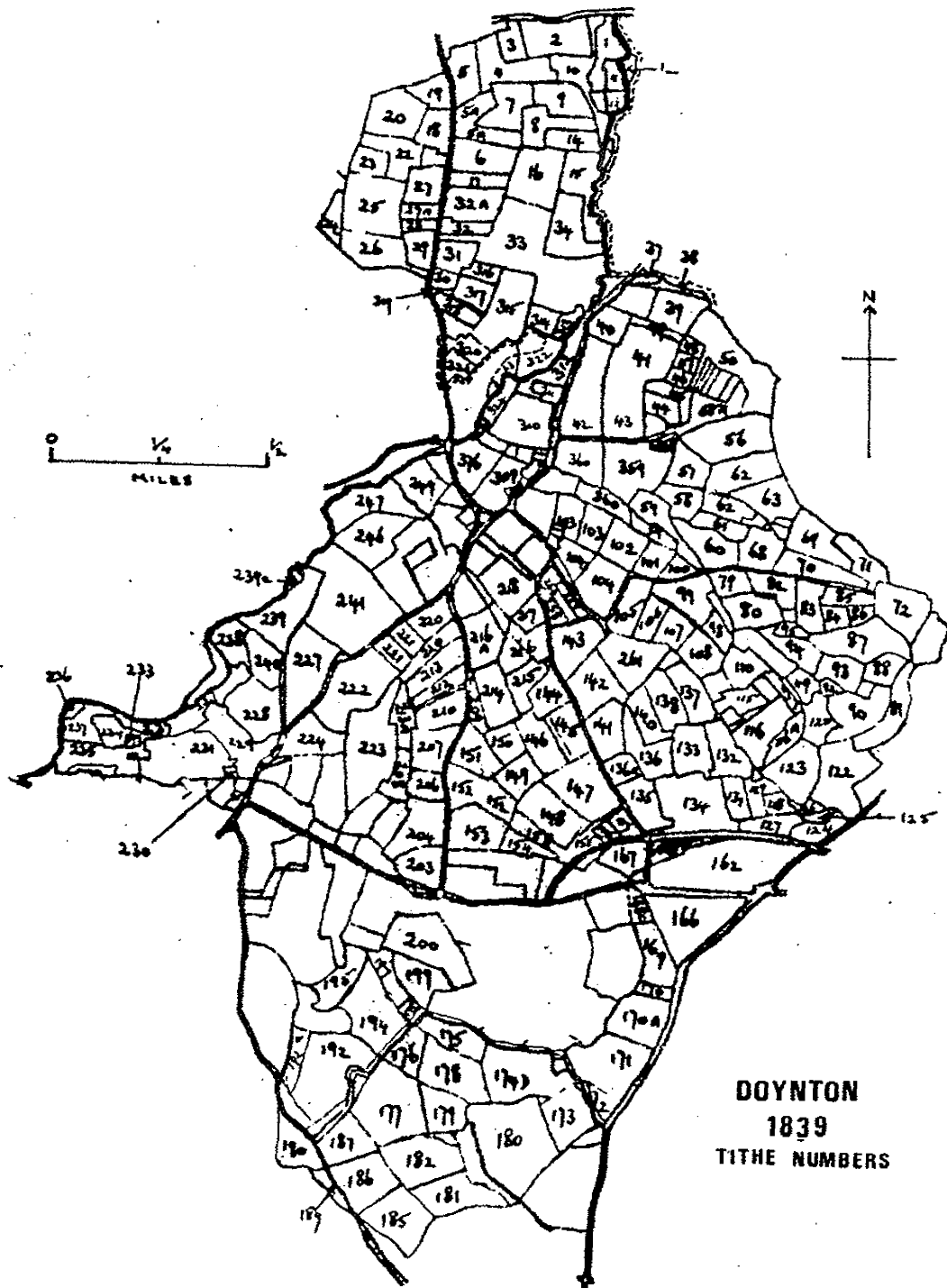
Thomas Dymock, tanner, had only one son, Walter, cordwainer. In 1701 the son died 18 days before the father and by his will left all goods, movable and immovable to his father. Only one daughter, married to a carpenter, was left in the next generation, so there was no immediate heir to the goods or trade. However there were close connections at hand. The eldest brother of Thomas had been Roger Dymock (1630-1697), who, shortly before he died, sold Dymocks Close, now Diddingtone Firs, to John Ragles. John Ragles, formerly of London, who left the capital in the year of the Great Plague, fathered a daughter baptised in Doynton in 1673. John was a 'shopkeeper', which often referred to a shoemaker's shop. He and his wife Mary were involved in the will of John Grandford's widow, Sarah, in 1698. Now John Grandford, a quaker, moved into Doynton from Pucklechurch and died here in 1684. He left no will, but an inventory was made for probate and included '*in leather £1-10-0, in the house and other things in the shop £1-17-0*'. Just before his death, a kinswoman of his wife married to a John Snigg appeared in Doynton. One child was born and swiftly buried here in 1685, but for the next birth the father John Snigg was given as shoemaker, an exceptional indication of a trade at that time. He seems to have been a Langton tenant at an old building on the present parking area for Crew's Transport (TN 366) and to have returned to Pucklechurch in 1702.

John Ragles had died in 1701 and his widow lived on in Dymock Close until 1720. In 1720 Joseph England, cordwainer, married Margaret Tanner and they came to live in present-day Rosevale; the datestone for the rebuilding of Roger Dymock's cottage still exists.

When he died in 1772 Joseph England left his lasts, working tools and Rosevale to his eldest son, to his two younger sons he left the buildings opposite Rosevale (they used to have a misanthropic notice 'no unauthorised turning, parking or encroaching' on them and were taken down in 1966) and, in addition, on the land behind them the Milehouse (Millhouse?).



Fig 5.21. Doynton 1839 Tithe Numbers.



If we put all this information together, we have a picture of the area opposite Court Farm as similar to a 20th century industrial park, involved in boot and shoe manufacture, using local material and family connections in a period before industrial outwork began.

The England family, with their long tradition in the shoe trade represent the development of the trade through the contemporary terms given to them:

Joseph	1691-1771	cordwainer
William	1721-1799	cordwainer
Joseph	1729- ?	cordwainer
Moses	1743-1805	shoemaker
Job	1774-1853	shoemaker
Moses	1814-1888	shoemaker
Hannah	1806- ?	boot-binder

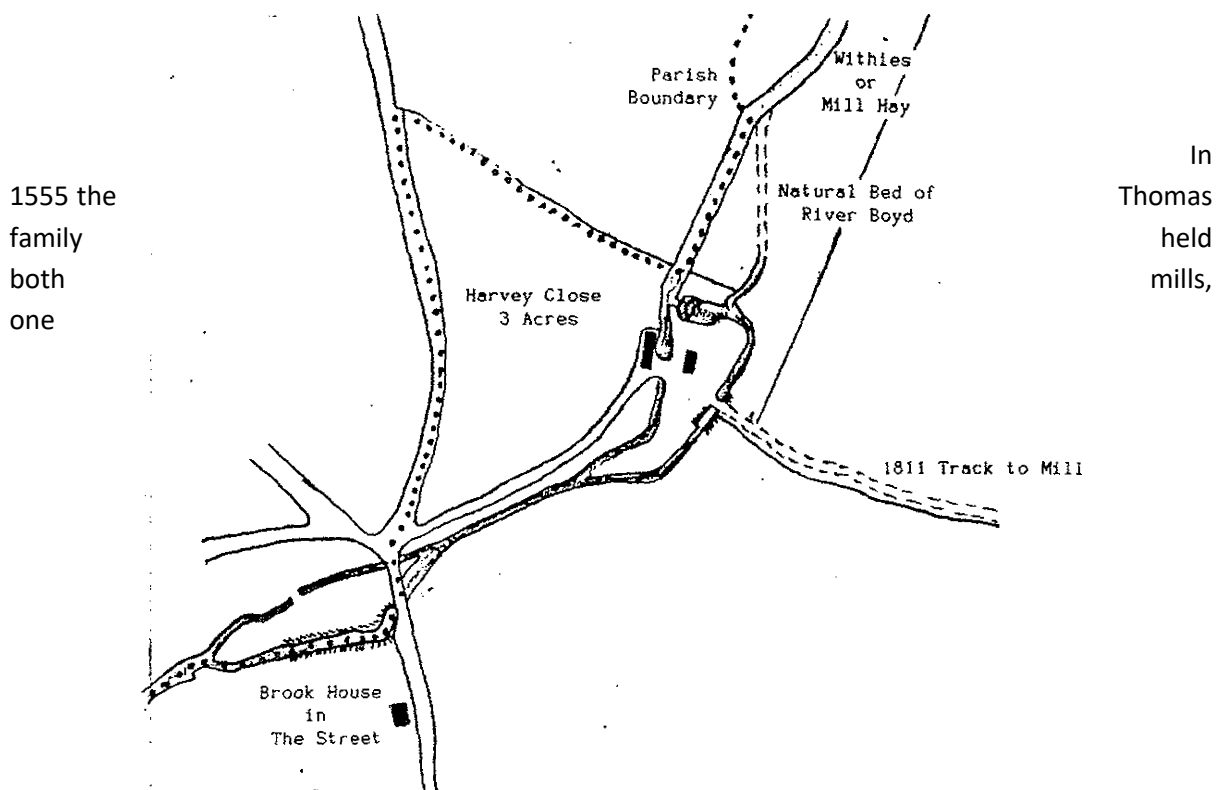
By the second part of the 19th century, there were five male shoemakers in Doynton and, by 1891, one man who was 'a labourer in a shoe factory'.

When we read that Doynton had two mills in 1086 we note that they had existed in the Saxon period and still had the same valuation as before the Conquest. At that period they are likely to have been of the inefficient undershot type, built of timber and not of stone and consequently easily movable should necessity demand. It is likely that both were corn mills attached to the two riverine manorial sections of today's parish of Doynton, to Bury and to the village centre itself.

Two and a half centuries later, in the Gloucester Subsidy rolls of 1327, the position makes an interesting contrast. There is a miller, William le Monner who is assessed at 20 pence, but there is also William le Reve, the fuller, who has to pay 4 shillings - or just on a fifth of the total village contribution by thirteen men. The fuller is paying over twice the sum paid by the miller, whom Chaucer regarded as 'the man with the golden thumb'. This is an indication of the importance of sheep in the economy at that time and that the cloth trade was then centred on Bath, Marshfield and the valleys of South Gloucestershire.

When the first deeds of the corn and gristmills are considered we find that the land traditionally granted by indenture by the manor with the mill, places the mill in its traditional site, speaking of 'an island before the said grist mill and another island behind the said grist mill'. This rather suggests that the river then still ran in a natural course and bed in Millhay to the point of the track joining Court Close to the mill. The leat shown as the main river course on all O.S. maps would then have been a diversion and would explain why in a 1627 deed priority for water was given to the grist mill over the tucking mill. If the two mills were sequential in the use of water and the grist mill were upstream of the other then no such legal caveat would have been needed.

Fig 5.22. Sketch of Mill Lane Area



tenement with a close, 23 acres attached to the mills including Blackfearn, which was already enclosed at this date. A further grant was made of demesne lands totalling at least 14 acres. The Thomas family ended with an heiress who married William Osborne, the son of a Marshfield clothier of the same name. Until his death in 1640 William controlled both mills but employed, in 1608, a master fuller and an apprentice. He must have purchased the freehold from the manor in 1598-1613. In 1624 he made a legal statement of the freehold inheritance to be assigned to his two granddaughters, Bridget and Elizabeth, the daughters of the marriage of Joan Osborne to Giles Webb, of Doynton, tucker. The pattern of given names is such as to suggest that Giles belonged to the family of clothiers based on Beckington in Somerset. From that time on, the two mills were in separate ownership. The 1627 deed refers to '*All that messuage or tenement wherein Giles Webb then dwelt with the Tuckmill, Diehouse and 1 close of pasture or arable thereunto adjoining 3 acres, with such quantity of water as was conveniently spared from the grist mill adjoining the said Tuckmill. . . . and 1 close of pasture called Enocks 7 acres*'. Later deeds name this close Harford's Enocks.

The fields to the north of the river, between Doynton Bridge and the mill leat (TN 326,329, 370, 373, 374) were given as Harvey Close in 1839, but this is probably a misspelling for Harvord or Harford Close, as Gainings Close was for Gunnings Close. The five TN fields make exactly 3 acres and taken in conjunction with the lease of the above tucking mill by Bridget Webb and her husband Robert Bush, merchant taylor, to Thomas Harvord suggests that the tucking mill was that part of the mill building to the north of the mill wheel.

By the end of the 17th century the centre of the cloth industry in Gloucestershire had moved north to the banks of the streams around Stroud, Painswick and Dursley. It is not surprising to find no trace of tuckers in Doynton after that period. From this time the area of occupation by Harford and

Giles Webb was called the Mill Estate, occupied by the successive families of Bruton, Holbrook and Butler.

As we move into the 19th century we find much of the property and some of the land in the hands of the Amos family. By the end of that century the former tucking mill was two separate cottages without attached land. Here Maud Jones (1893-1988) was brought up. Her father was carter to the Mill and later her older brother, Arthur, married the daughter of the manager of the corn mill for the Dares. It was with the Mill House to the south of the mill wheel that the Jones were associated later.

By the time that Shearns had bought the mill complex, the former tucking mill, later farm and, still later, cottages, had become an iron girder-reinforced extension for the storage of meal and cattle food.

The families of those involved in weaving, finishing and marketing the cloth were extensive: Thomas Browne of Wick was a weaver; his son, of Doynton, was the same and was successful enough to rent Bury House and to be buried in the Chancel at Doynton. One of the overseers to his will was William Webb of Marshfield. As we have seen, the Webbs were classified as clothiers, with some juniors as weavers and fullers, spreading over Marshfield, Beckington, Bristol, Wooton under Edge and Minchinhampton. The last known Doynton fuller, Robert Webb, left his second wife, Maud, a widow. She married again, this time to William Walker, founding another long line of clothiers based in Little Sodbury and Bath. Much of the weaving must have been carried out in the cottages and farmhouses of Doynton but only one will mentions the actual looms; this was in the testament of Walter Burges in 1553. He left two looms to his eldest son provided he would follow the craft; if not, they were to go to his brothers. He also left Thomas Burford his 'frysecotts'. Since frise was a thick woollen cloth for coats and other outer garments, this may indicate the type of material made here.

**Fig 5.23. Doynton Mill c. 1900.** To the left the earlier tucking mill, which had then become cottages. In the centre is the mill wheel housing. To the right is the Corn Mill House. A reconstruction based on the memory of Mrs Coram Jones, who lived in the cottages as a child.

*Sketch courtesy Joan Cottrell.*



To follow the sequence at the corn mill we have to return again to the death of William Osborne. It was in the Mill House that William lived and it was the corn mill that he ran personally, even though he was by trade a clothier. Before his death he had deeded the inheritance of the tucking mill jointly to his grandchildren, the daughters of Giles Webb. The corn mill was inherited by Thomas Webb, the only son of Giles. Thomas was only 13 at the time of his inheritance and he did not die until 1710. His will instructed that the corn or gristmill be sold upon the death of his widow, Anne, which occurred two years later. It is interesting to note that a Richard West was a witness to the oath of administration for the Webb estate. No trace is found of the sale of the mill but it was the West family, established in Dyrham who have taken over the occupation of the corn mill in Doynton by 1753. It continued in their hands for another eighty years. The relict of Joseph West was the Mary West who was elected Overseer of the Poor in 1806. By 1819, already a widow for seventeen years, she placed an advertisement in the Bath Chronicle on April 29th, for a tenant. This she found in James Greenland. The occupation of the mill returned to the family but by 1837 the ownership was vested in Joseph West of Widcombe, Bath, who sold the family holding. The Tugwell/James occupation lasted only twenty years. In 1860 the Dare family took over, expanded their milling interests and eventually made their mill in Wick the centre of their activities. In Doynton they appointed a manager, James Scribbins, who lived in the Mill House and would turn his hand to any job: dressing the millstone, grinding, selling and delivering.

By December 1940 the Dares were prepared to sell the Mill, Mill House, one derelict and one occupied cottage with 4 acres of land to Samuel Johnson for £650. During the war the later used to grind corn only for the local farmers and did not seek a wider living from the mill. This unexacting utilisation of the mill was the last time that it was put to its intended use. When Johnson sold it, the cast iron mill wheel was dismantled and dropped into the water below the sluice gate. It was remembered that the crown wheel and pinion of the gearing was made of pear wood. For many years after that the buildings were only used for storage. The area is now a rural industrial park.

Another point on the river which attracts the eye as a site for the use of water power is that of Brook House. Here the Boyd is channelled between narrow vertical-sided stone walls shortly after the stream passes beneath Doynton Bridge. A mill wheel here could only have been of the undershot variety.

Brook House itself may well be 'the house in the Street' that is mentioned in the inventory of William Osborne in 1640 but it does not fit the description in the deeds of the tucking mill mentioned above. It could belong to another period or form of industry, both as yet unknown.

For two centuries the blacksmiths of Doynton worked on an industrial site on which successive families plied the trade. The site was the mysterious one of 'Starling Villa', which lay across Fernbank, TN 340 and the three top cottages of the High Street TN 339,338 and 337, which is now under Colindale and the driveway to Mr. and Mrs. Lane's cottage.

The earliest named occupant was a Mrs. Lewis, deceased, in a deed of 1751. Since at the time the only females mentioned as tenants would have been widows, the only woman it could have been was the widow of William Lewis, buried in Doynton in 1674 and leaving all his property to his wife Mary for her lifetime and his anvil and bellows to his son, William on reaching the age of 21. The son did not reach his majority until 1691. The William Day, faber, therefore, who was buried by Joseph Jackson in 1685 may well have been a journeyman employed by the widow to retain the business in the family, which can be traced in Wick and Doynton to before 1563. By 1707 the son William had moved away to Abson leaving the site available for the next family.

**Fig 5.24. East face of Wilkes Farm in March 1991.** Note the louvred window in the gable and which formerly let air into the cheese loft, and the dove nesting boxes in the outhouse.



**Fig 5.25. The wheelwright's shop about 1910 in the present day garage of 'Roselands'.** The firm was run by William George Amos (centre) assisted by his younger brother Alex (left). Sam Mayberry (with axe) did not work there. The covered saw-pit was off to the right of the picture.

*Photo courtesy the late Fred Nizen.*



**Fig 5.26. Joshua Camery, blacksmith and publican, was so proud of this work that he had postcards made.** The fireback and basket were thought to be for Syston Court c 1905.



The accounts for the building of Dyrham House made payment for ironwork to Samuel Mannings of Doynton, smith. Three Samuels follow each other, all blacksmiths. Their principal tenancy from the Langtons was the Three Horseshoes but the eldest Samuel referred to the settlement of a blacksmith's business on his son, when the latter married in 1711. Is it purely coincidental, or [due to] trade connections that witnesses to that wedding were Joseph and Mary Wigmore and that this Mary had been the daughter of William Lewis? It was a Joseph Wigmore who in 1765 had transmuted a copyhold tenancy into a 1000 year lease and so this date may represent the end of the holding by the Langtons of the south side of the High Street and its conversion into freehold. They only retained Francombe's Close TN250 attached to the Three Horseshoes.

By 1765 the Mannings had largely moved away from the village, Samuel to Dyrham, Edmund to Tracey Park Cottage Farm (Neals) and the non-resident holder of the property was Thomas Manning of Cold Ashton, who may have given the tenancy of the smithy to John Symonds. Here again the husband died early (1766) and left a widow with a young son to be trained in his father's craft. When the widow died in 1776 the son, John was resident in Henbury.

A deed of 1831 refers to '*All that messuage or dwelling house formerly in the possession of John Lewis (had children 1777-1791) as tenant to Thomas Mannings and adjoining to that part of the messuage or tenement wherein Mary Wigmore formerly dwelt and also the Brewhouse, Smith's shop and other outhouses thereto belonging*'. This same deed conveys the whole property to James Packer of Doynton, blacksmith who had been paying the Church rate, as tenant, from 1807. As owner he



worked there until his death in 1849. By that time his son had been set up independently with a blacksmith's shop in Wick (then TN 118) just above the Rose and Crown. The shop moved later across the road to the corner of the drive to Bury House. The Packer family worked both sites in Wick for four generations but retained some of the freehold property in Doynton only until the end of the century. The end of the use of Starling Villa as a smithy came before 1851, when Andrew Russell set up his business as 'carrier' there (qv) and this led through the sequence of post office, fire and the personal memories of the occupation of part of the ruin by a brush maker, who used to work on a chair in the gateway of the narrow path leading to his dwelling place.

The censuses for 1841 and 1851 have two different smiths in one of the cottages at Cleeve Bridge, but both were young. They may have found some work on this pack horse trail, but it is more likely that they worked in Wick in a smithy or close at hand in the Wick Rolling Mills.

The gap caused by the death of James Packer was probably filled by William Perry, carpenter, smith and wheelwright, son of George Perry, carpenter, at Vine Cottage. In 1839 William was tenant to William Gale for Purbeck, but in 1879 Purbeck was sold to the Rector and Churchwardens as a residence for the master or mistress of the National School. Thus after 40 years William had to move. Next year his second wife died and, by the following year, aged 69, he was living near the Mill, married for the third time. He was still active and employing one man, probably his 16 year-old neighbour, John Croome, a striker. Even a year after his death William appeared in a local directory. He must have been active until he was 75.

The next smith to appear was Joshua Camery, beer retailer and blacksmith, who had become tenant of the Cross House by 1891. Fig 5.26 shows the quality of work that he could handle; the fireback is said to have been for Syston Court. His forge still existed in the 1960s in the part of the barn nearest the pub. No longer in use, it formed a happy perch for Archie Carrow's free-range chickens. Its site is now part of the widened entrance to the car park. At no time does Doynton seem to have supported more than one smithy.

Because the work of a wheelwright embraced the skills of a blacksmith, these two trades were often run by members of the same family. The Perry family is a good example of this. George Perry, third son of Joseph and Mary of Charlecombe, Somerset, moved into Doynton after his marriage to Martha Cryer in 1807 and in 1832 he was paying the Poor rate for house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop and land - all valued at £10 per annum. These can be identified as TN 341, Vine Cottage and TN 290 & 291, Purbeck and Roselands, then all one. George, a carpenter, lived and worked from Vine Cottage until his death in 1866. It was his second son William, sometimes called blacksmith and sometimes 'Carpenter, Smith and Wheelwright' who originally worked in the Purbeck/Roselands complex. By 1879 Purbeck was sold as a cottage for the teacher of the school on the opposite side of the road. As early as 1839 the Amos family were associated with Roselands and although the occupation may not have been continuous it was as a sitting tenant that, in 1896, William George Amos, builder, wheelwright and collector of taxes bought the property. Figten shows the work area, now a double garage, some 10 years later. Before WW I there was another low shed to the right set over the sawpit. Today, the sawpit area is a derelict garden which until recently was attached to Purbeck. Alex Amos, who had been apprenticed to his elder brother William George, took over the

business when his brother moved away to work as under-bailiff and then bailiff. It was to this period that the only detailed village undertaker's bill belongs:

‘To A. W. Amos of the Roselands, Doynton April 17 1916	
1 polished elm coffin complete with attendance	£3-12-6
Bearers	16-0
E. Amos, to digging grave	9-0

Fig 5.27. List of Trades and Professions.

<u>CARRIER/HAULIER</u>		<u>MILLERS</u>	
1628	Walter Strange	1327	William le Monner
1680	John Francombe, snr.	1555-1591	William Thomas
1686-1713	John Francombe, jnr.	1591-1598	Walter Thomas
1850-1872	Andrew Russell	1598-1640	William Osborne
1875-1879	Stephen Fox	-1710	Thomas Webb
1879	John Amos	1710-1712	Anne Webb
1881-1906	Gabriel Amos	1736-1745?	Thomas Peglar
1897	Aaron Anstee	1753-1768	Edward West
1914	Thomas Bence	1769-1802	Joseph West
1923	Walter Bence	1803-1818	Mary West
1929-	Crew family:-	1819-1823	James Greenland
	Henry	1827-1831	John West
	Gordon	1832	George West
	Anthony	1839-c1860	William James
		1860-1880	Frederick Dare
		1880-1906	Fred. John Dare
		1906-1940	Edgar Arthur Dare
		1940-1950	Samuel Johnson
		1950-	Frank Sheen & Co Ltd.
<u>WHEELWRIGHT</u>		<u>BUTCHERS</u>	
1749	Richard Bolwell	Woodlands Farm	
1807-1866	George Perry	1762	Thomas Pinker
1841	William Perry	Rectory Farm	
1896-1913	Will. Geo. Amos	1763	Nicholas Manning
1913-1917	Alex Amos	Cross House	
		1801-1832	Edward Davis, snr.
		Nichols Farm	
		1812	James Nichols
		Home Farm	
		1714	Willm. Nichols i
		1764	Willm. Nichols ii
		Bowd Farm	
		1753-1764	William Butler
		1769-1776	George England
		1777-1804	William Gunning
		1805-1811	Robert Gunning
<u>BLACKSMITH</u>		<u>CARPENTERS</u>	
1647	William Jones	1598-1611	Richard Read
-1674	William Lewis	1600-1612	Walter Dymock
-1685	William Day	1626-	William Dymock
1691	William Lewis	1660-1680	William Dymock
1692-1712	Saml. Manning i	1684-1698	James Cope
-1731	Saml. Manning ii	1759	Edward Tipper
1741	Saml. Manning iii	1761-1787	Isaac Wyatt
1741-1751	Isaac Manning	1805	George Perry
1770	Thomas Manning	1898-1973	Alexander Amos
1772-1785	Edmund Manning	1884-	Stephen Hinton
1755-1766	John Symonds	1920-	Stephen A Hinton
1807-1849	James Packer	1932-	Arthur Amos
1841	John Evans		
1851	Richard Ashley		
1841-1886	William Perry		
1891-1921	Joshua Camery		
<u>FULLERS</u>			
1327	William le Reue		
1555-1591	William Thomas		
1591-1598	Walter Thomas		
1598-1627	Giles Webb		
1608	John Bayley		
1608	Jn. Huck, apprentice		
1633-1647	Thomas Burgess		
1647-1659	Thomas Harvard		
-1651	Robert Webb		

MASONS

-1663 Aquila Mabson  
 1663-1711 John Francombe  
 1754-1758 John Francombe  
 1767-1787 Samuel Francombe  
 1789-1813 Samuel Francombe  
 1809-1860 William Liles  
 1851 Frederick Britton  
 1851-1890 Chas Francombe Liles  
 1897-1931 Jesse Webb

LIMEBURNERS

-1668 Thomas Saunders  
 1659-1700 William Saunders  
 1755 John Still  
 1823- Samuel Ashley  
 1851 Samuel Ashley  
 1861-1863 William Gibbs  
 1870-1871 William Amer  
 1871-1878 George W. Amer  
 1879-1891 Sarah Amer  
 1891-1906 Tobias Cryer  
 1906-1909 Catherine Cryer  
 1909-1912 Barber

CROSS HOUSE

1801-1831 Edward Davis  
 1839-1851 William Amos  
 1851 Robert Anstee  
 1861 Edward Anstee  
 1871 Barnett Ford  
 1872-1884 James Holloway  
 1885 J. Anstee  
 1886-1889 M. Mitchell  
 1891-1906 Joshua Camery  
 1914 Isaac Winchcombe  
 1922-1925 Ernest Chas. Porter  
 1925-1926 Stanley Truebody  
 1926-1976 Arch. Augustus Carrow  
 1976-1979 Geoffrey James Jack  
 1979-1981 Emily Mavis Jack  
 1979-1992 Dennis Ernest Hood

ROYAL OAK

1818-1833 William Bishop  
 1833- Sarah Bishop  
 -1861 Henry Bishop  
 1861-1885 Thomas Nicholls  
 1889-1893 Sarah Nicholls

ODDMENTS

1755 George Gunning glazier  
 1769-1771 Thomas Gunning glazier  
 1764 Joseph Haskins glazier  
 1757 Thomas Linthorn cooper  
 1767 Philip Rose plumber  
 1685 Thomas Tucker baker  
 1749 Stephen Summerell coalminer  
 1568 Thomas Shippe tailor  
 1652 Thomas Francombe tailor  
 1661 Walter Tyler tailor  
 1757-1758 John Williams tiler

DOYNTON BREWERY

1800-1803 William Wait  
 1839 Thomas Downs  
 1851 Walter Sparrow  
 1861-1863 Job England  
 1872-1879 James England  
 1879-1890 Henry Hendy  
 1891-1906 Catherine Hendy  
 1906-1908 Flor. & Edith Hendy  
 1908-1914 Willm. Hughes Hendy

INNKEEPERS

THREE HORSESHOES

1660 Nicholas Francombe  
 1709 Francombe  
 1710-1712 Samuel Manning  
 1712-1743 Sarah Manning  
 1743-1780 Thomas Gunning  
 1780-1813 Robert Gunning  
 1813-1816 Mary Gunning  
 1816-1844 George England  
 1844-1849 Henry Evans  
 1849- Charles Russell  
 1861-1863 Frederick Bitton  
 1865 destroyed by fire  
 1871-1879 Stephen Fox  
 1883-1890 Worthy C. Watts  
 1891 William Thompson  
 1891-1895 Henry Isaac Watts  
 1896 Williams  
 1897-1901 G. Bond  
 1903-1906 C. Ratcliffe  
 1914-1923 Walter Bence  
 1929-1932 Henry Crew

Lists of Trades or Professions		Dates are for known periods of activity	
CARRIER/HAULIER		MILLERS	
1628	Walter Strange	1327	William le Monner
1680	John Francombe, snr.	1555-1591	William Thomas
1686-1713	John Francombe, jnr.	1591-1598	Walter Thomas
1850-1872	Andrew Russell	1598-1640	William Osborne
1875-1879	Stephen Fox	- 1710	Thomas Webb
1879	John Amos	1710-1712	Anne Webb
1881-1906	Gabriel Amoz	1736-1745?	Thomas Pegler
1897	Aaron Anstee	1753-1768	Edward West
1914	Thomas Bence	1769-1802	Joseph West
1923	Walter Bence	1803-1818	Mary West
1929-	Crew family – Henry Gordon Anthony	1819-1823	James Greenland
WHEELWRIGHT		1827-1831	John West
1743	Richard Bolwell	1832	George West
1807-1866	George Perry	1839-c1860	William James
1841	William Perry	1860-1880	Frederick Dare
1896-1913	Will. Geo. Amos	1880-1906	Fred. John Dare
1913-1917	Alex Amos	1906-1940	Edgar Arthur Dare
BLACKSMITH		1940-1950	Samuel Johnson
1647	William Jones	1950-	Frank Sheen & Co. Ltd.
- 1674	William Lewis	BUTCHERS	
-1685	William Day	Woodlands Farm	
1691	William Lewis	1762	Thomas Pinker
1692-1712	Saml. Manning I	Rectory Farm	
-1731	Saml. Manning II	1763	Nicholas Manning
1741	Saml. Manning III	Cross House	
1741-1751	Isaac Manning	1801-1832	Edward David, snr.
1770	Thomas Manning	Nichols Farm	
1772-1785	Edmund Manning	1812	James Nichols
1755-1766	John Symonds	Home Farm	
1807-1849	James Packer	1714	Willm Nichols i
1841	John Evans	1764	Willm Nichols ii
1851	Richard Ashley	Bowd Farm	
1841-1886	William Perry	1753-1764	William Butler
1891-1921	Joshua Camery	1763-1776	George England
FULLERS		1777-1804	William Gunning
1327	William le Reue	1805-1811	Robert Gunning
1555-1591	William Thomas	CARPENTERS	
1591-1598	Walter Thomas	1598-1611	Richard Read
1598-1627	Giles Webb	1600-1612	Walter Dymock
1608	John Bayley	1626-	William Dymock
		1660-1680	William Dymock
		1684-1698	James Cope
		1759	Edward Tipper
		1761-1787	Isaac Wyatt

FULLERS cont.	
1608	Jn. Huck, apprentice
1633-1647	Thomas Burgess
1647-1659	Thomas Harvard
-1651	Robert Webb
MASONS	
-1663	Aquila Mabson
1663-1711	John Francombe
1754-1758	John Francombe
1767-1787	Samuel Francombe
1789-1813	Samuel Francombe
1809-1860	William Liles
1851	Frederick Britton
1851-1890	Chas Francombe Liles
1897-1931	James Webb
LIMEBURNERS	
-1668	Thomas Saunders
1659-1700	William Saunders
1755	John Still
1823-	Samuel Ashley
1851	Samuel Ashley
1861-1863	William Gibbs
1870-1871	William Amer
1871-1878	George W. Amer
1879-1891	Sarah Amer
1891-1906	Tobias Cryer
1906-1909	Catherine Cryer
1909-1912	Barber

CROSS HOUSE	
1801-1831	Edward Davis
1839-1851	William Amos
1851	Robert Anstee
1861	Edward Anstee
1871	Barnett Ford
1872-1884	James Holloway
1885	J. Anstee
1886-1889	M. Mitchell
1891-1906	Joshua Camery
1914	Isaac Winchcombe
1922-1925	Ernest Chas. Poster
1925-1926	Stanley Truebody
1926-1976	Arch. Augustus Carrow
1976-1979	Geoffrey James Jack
1979-1981	Emily Mavis Jack
1979-1992	Dennis Ernest Hood

CARPENTERS cont.	
1805	George Perry
1898-1973	Alexander Amos
1884-	Stephen Hinton
1920-	Stephen A. Hinton
1932-	Arthur Amos
ODDMENTS	
1755	George Gunning glazier
1769-1771	Thomas Gunning glazier
1754	Joseph Haskins glazier
1757	Thomas Linthorn cooper
1767	Philip Rose plumber
1685	Thomas Tucker baker
1749	Stephen Summerell coalminer
1568	Thomas Shippe tailor
1652	Thomas Francombe tailor
1661	Walter Tyler tailor
1757-1758	John Williams tiler
DOYNTON BREWERY	
1800-1803	William Wait
1839	Thomas Downs
1851	Walter Sparrow
1861-1863	Job England
1872-1879	James England
1879-1890	Henry Hendy
1891-1906	Catherine Hendy
1906-1908	Flor. & Edith Hendy
1908-1914	Willm. Hughes Hendy

#### INNKEEPERS

THREE HORSESHOES	
1860	Nicholas Francombe
1709	Francombe
1710-1712	Samuel Manning
1712-1743	Sarah Manning
1743-1780	Thomas Gunning
1780-1813	Robert Gunning
1813-1816	Mary Gunning
1816-1844	George England
1844-1849	Henry Evans
1849-	Charles Russell
1861-1863	Frederick Bitton
1865	destroyed by fire
1871-1879	Stephen Fox
1883-1890	Worthy C. Watts
1891	William Thompson
1891-1895	Henry Isaac Watts
1896	Williams

ROYAL OAK	
1818-1833	William Bishop
1833-	Sarah Bishop
-1861	Henry Bishop
1861-1885	Thomas Nicholls
1889-1893	Sarah Nicholls

THREE HORSESHOES cont.	
1897-1901	G. Bond
1903-1906	C. Ratcliffe
1914-1923	Walter Bence
1929-1932	Henry Crew

Those who supplied special services were mainly the occupiers of smallholdings, although if the family were an extended one then other members of the family might be holders of tenancies of considerable size. No carrier stands out in the Tudor period although a little later the Bristol City Records give us one reference, and one only, but one that is fascinating in its implications:

1628 4th quarter

*Paid unto Walter Strange of Doynton £4-13-4 and is for carriage of 40 barrills of powder from London to Bristol, at 2/4 per cent and 8/- paid for the carriage of it to Holborne and for drink - all in £5-1-4*

At this period the city was suffering great expense in providing ships and helping forward the army of Charles 1 to Ireland and it was this outlay of money that enabled the city council to persuade the monarch to sell Bristol Castle to them.

A set of deeds refers to a John Francombe as a waggoner until 1713. His father of the same name had held Saunders Farm and his inventory of 1686 with six oxen and five horses suggests that 'carrying' may have been an extra specialisation for him as well. These two families Strange and Francombe were old names in Doynton and were wide-ranging as farmers and specialists.

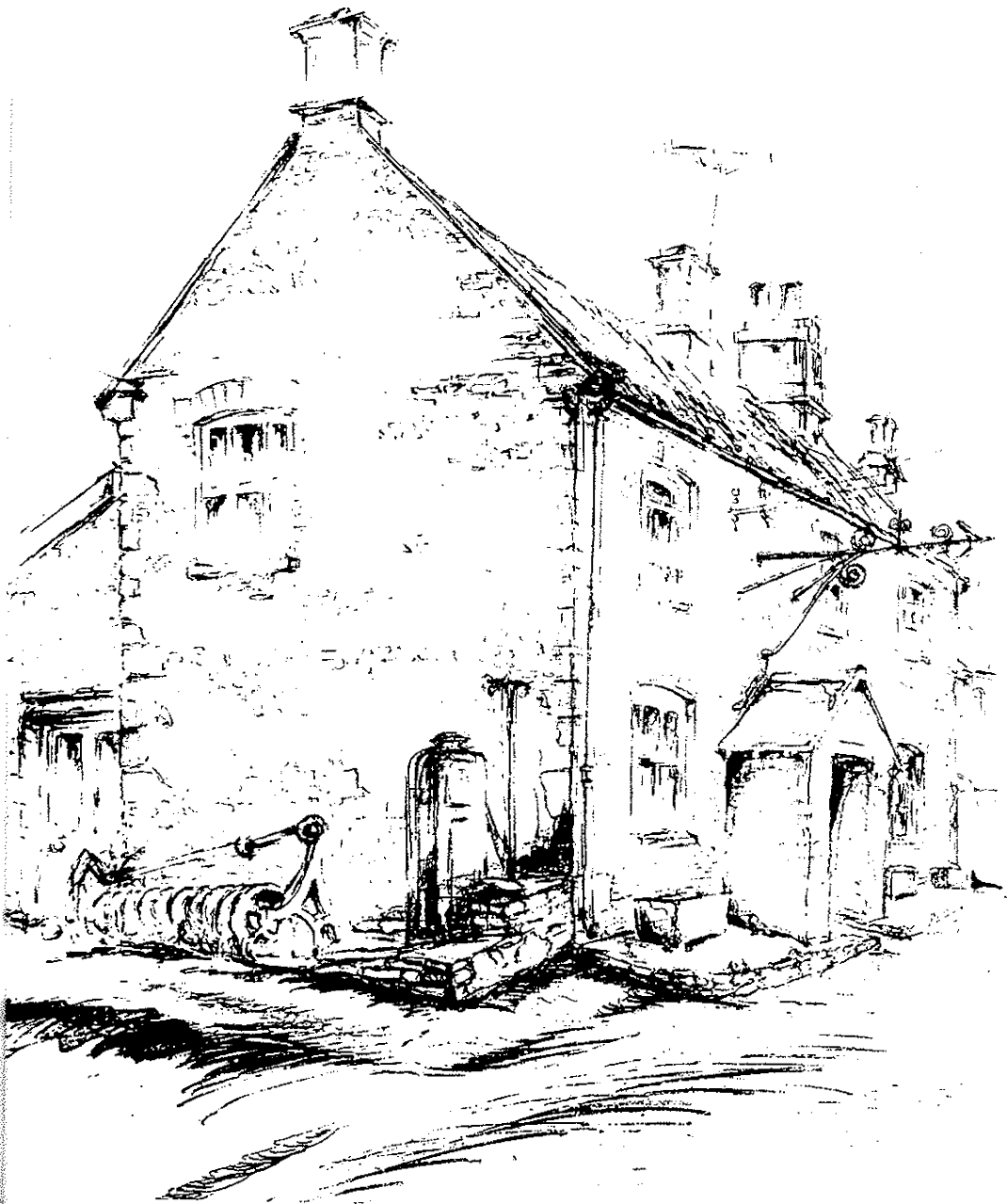
The next period for which carriers were mentioned is that of the Census returns and the early directories - none was mentioned in the church records. In the late 1840s Hannah Russell, a widow with money, entered the village and set up her elder son as 'victular' at the Three Horseshoes and her younger son Andrew as a carrier and grocer in the Street on the site of the present Colindale. He lasted until 1879 when the Amos family took over, working from Mill Lane. By 1914 the Bence family had restored the connection between the Three Horseshoes and the carrying trade. Thomas had the former and Walter the latter. After WW I Walter carried on both trades in tandem.

Moving into Doynton from Hinton, Henry Crew continued the same tradition from 1929. He had made an early start in the motor business, being self-taught as a driver, immediately after leaving school. He built up an income as a chauffeur to farmers who could afford a car but could not be bothered to learn to drive themselves. Henry would drive them out of an evening or a winter weekend for a game of cards. For him to drive a car was as simple as for present-day youngsters to cope naturally with a computer terminal. The cards became one of his own preoccupations: if the stakes were high and the cash not available then the deeds of cottages were used and might change hands several times in a night.

When he married in 1925 he gave his occupation as 'Motor Transporter' but his first lorry for Doynton was bought in 1934. The work was largely moving sacks of flour on flat bed trucks for

Collinson and Brain in Wick. After the war, any transport firm with more than five lorries, and the Crews had twelve, was nationalised. Fortunately Henry had registered one cattle transporter in the name of his son, Gordon. This remained to them as the nucleus for a future independent family business and was always used by Henry if there was an interesting trip to Newmarket. Until the demise of many local markets, cattle transport was a growing source of business, for which both sons, Gordon and Anthony, competed, on the same site. It was Tony who remained at the Three Horseshoes and adjusted to the changing market for transport. Now there is increased concentration on lorries 60-80 feet long with centre-mounted cranes for transporting RMC concrete products.

**Fig 5.28.** A drawing by Rosalind Hudson of the Three Horseshoes when it still had a petrol pump, circa 1965.





Most farmers and labourers were capable of dry-stone walling and would indeed have built many of their own outhouses. Specialists must have been employed for building the Church and for major farmhouses and it is intriguing to consider how they were paid. Early wills often listed a string of credits and debits and some of these may have been for building construction rather than trading deficits.

In 1608, of all the parishes round here, only Bitton could produce active men classified as masons and then only on the eve of the building explosion of the early 17th century, which was largely in stone. All the rest, Abson, Wick, Dyrham, Pucklechurch, Cold Ashton and Doynton could only produce carpenters. This item hints that, in the area of the old Kingswood Forest, carpenters had been the main house builders, but that with the assarting of the forest in the Elizabethan period this means of construction was becoming less available. To this can be added other indicators:

- a) The size of the timbers: in Hoddes Tenement/Hillview the size of the A cruck timbers and the 15 inch square base plate in the roof. All these are visible in the central hall section of the house dating from the early 16th century.
- b) The design of early masonry buildings using fossilized styles from timber structures i.e.the projecting unchamfered foundation stones of Nichols Farm next to the road.
- c) The earliest constructor for whom we have a name, in 1608, is Richard Read (1576-1611). He was a member of a family that appears in the Doynton Subsidy Roll of 1327. They were of the social standing to use former manorial servants and the tenants of the Manor Farm as witnesses for their wills. The eldest son inherited the major holding and Richard, the second son, was a carpenter and held a smallholding of two acres called Beakes. So small an acreage was probably due not to his junior rank in the family, but to the quantity of carpentry work available when the 'Lodes Wood' was being felled and the higher quality demanded in the improved standard of dwelling in the period (1590-1630).

The first reference to mason's tools to appear in the records comes in the will of Aquila Mabson in 1663/4 who bequeathed his hammer and trowel to John Francombe and, after this, for a hundred years, the Francombes are the dominant names as masons in the village. One suspects that they often worked as a pair with contemporary carpenters, as for example in 1787, when Samuel Francombe, mason, and Isaac Wyatt, carpenter, together built the extension to the church or, as in recent years, when Amos and Bees, carpenter and mason, undertook most of the running repairs in the village. It is interesting to note that Isaac Wyatt was made churchwarden for Smart's House, now identified with Vine Cottage, which then had no land attached to it. Richard Read had probably lived in the Beech Farm area and may have been followed there by the Dymocks. With Wyatt we have the indication of a fresh site. Vine Cottage was taken over by George Perry and the barn was still used by Alex Amos in the 1950s. Once again we have found a site with a continuity of a particular craft for two hundred years. Another example of continuity is a human one: William Liles, who took over the mason's work in the 19th century, had married Martha Francombe, youngest daughter of Samuel, the last representative of the dominant family of masons in the previous century.

These masons had their own techniques and we cannot assign fixed periods to them. Seventeenth century work used high quality clay rammed between the two stone faces at ground level

to create a form of waterproofing, if not dampproofing. The mortar between the stones at higher levels was traditionally of lime, but the early forms were mixed with tufts of cow hair, whereas the later forms used horsehair. The concentration of the charcoal in the mixture varied. J.A. Trubody Ltd of Bridgegate, builders' merchants were still milling lime from the lime kilns at Gatheram and grinding ash mortar in their yard in the 1960s and produced a modernised form, 'noblo', until they closed in the 1980s. This material, lime, was of interest to the farmers and to the constructors, and called into being another specialised trade.

The earliest reference is in 1648 to a manorial tenancy including *'the new inclosure, alias Lymkiln Lease 24 acres, adjoining on the SW to a close of arable called Stonepitts'*. Now Stonepitts is clearly in the Lower Field which even as late as 1635 had not been enclosed. This allusion implies that an early limekiln was to be found off the track running north from Old Ford, but that it was out of use before the period of enclosure. It suggests, too, one reason for a tiny habitation site, within Doynton Parish, but just across the River Boyd at that point and protruding into Dyrham parish.

Thomas Saunders became a manorial tenant for himself and three further lives in 1651/2 and even earlier in 1637/8 he had taken a 99-year lease for Moulberry. The farm can be identified with today's Cherry Trees/Turnbridge area, which was still known as Saunder's Farm in 1775. When the PCC will of Thomas was probated in 1675, seven years after his death, his trade was given as 'lymeburner' and he left his son, William, 'all his tools pertaining to the limekiln'. The farm was only fifteen acres and suggests that limeburning was a major part of the activities of father and son. During the father's life the main area worked for lime could have been Poor Close, still part of the Manor Farm and having a pitted surface that resulted from the digging of lime for building or for burning. Indications of change are suggested by the list of hearths taxed in 1671. The widow still paid for two in the old holding while the son paid for another two hearths and his position in the list suggests a site closer to Bury House.

The old exempt manor of Bury has a long history as one of the three manorial sections of Doynton: Bury, Tracy and Doynton but it has not been revered for this status and, after nine hundred years, it was recently transferred into the nearby parish of Wick. In the past there was no snobbishness about work and leisure being in close proximity; it would not have been incongruous for Bury House to be a gentleman's residence while Bury Farm a few yards away was a working farm and quarry.

The earliest indication that Bury was supplying lime was in 1755 when Mr John Still supplied 'lime and grips for the Churchyard wall' and charged 6/5. The family had held Bury House since 1661 but they were becoming very short of money, some of the demesne lands were being used for quarrying and very soon house, land and quarry were sold to the Hillmans from whom it descended to the Amers.

For the next hundred years the quarries were worked by the farm tenants, some of whose names are known. This was the period when Wick Rocks, whether on the Wick or the Doynton side, was a renowned beauty spot admired by visitors from Bath, and when Bury Hill was frequented by the

family of Bath painters, the Barkers, Thomas and Benjamin, who painted the hilltop rural scenes or the romantic gorge and John Joseph, who displayed a fascination for the Industrial setting of the limekilns and the life of the limeburners. Once lit, a lime kiln would be kept going for several weeks, casting a glow across the otherwise dark rural setting. This glow appealed to the artist but also to the German bombers on their way to Bristol, so that during WW II the mouths of the kilns at Gatheram had to be masked by canopies of corrugated iron. Several examples of the paintings of the Barker family are displayed in the Victoria Art Gallery in Bath.

In 1803 Rudge in his 'History of the county of Gloucester' states of the village of Doynton, "*The chief employment of the poor is the burning of lime, and the women and children spin woollen yarn.*" The quality of the lime had more than local renown; from a manuscript history of Wick circa 1700 "*Very high cliffs affording stone of admirable temper for lime, which is recommended for its fineness and hence Bath, Chippenham and other parts in Gloucs, Som, and Wilts are supplied. Bridgegate and Churchleigh yield coal*". It is not by chance that coal is mentioned at this point. To produce lime the stone had to be fired with wood or coal, and Kingswood Forest had long ceased to provide enough wood. The coal may well have arrived by packhorse over Cleeve Bridge to avoid tolls on the main road. A report of 1912 gives the same high value to the lime but refers to an even wider market from the use of Warmley Station on the Midland Railway – "*. . . a large amount could be made out of the quarrying & limeburning, the lime having long been a famous product and known as far as Birmingham . . . the former tenant, Mr. Cryer, made a large income from this alone*". All these remarks refer to a quarry called 'Wick Rocks Quarry' which had, for nine hundred years, been the heart of the manor of Bury within Doynton.

In 1776 John Amer of Trowbridge married Mary Hillman, the heiress to the Bury estate. Their eldest son was resident at Bury House from 1817 to 1837 but, with this one exception, the many branches of the Amer family spent their time working in London or Birkenhead. When the older generation was in a financial position to retire in 1870, they returned to Bury House: they were Stephen (1808-1890), retired bookbinder, and his wife Mary in Bury House, William (1814- 1871), retired butcher and victualler, and his wife Sarah in Bury Farm. The last two had finished their family with one son, John, born 1851, and two daughters of whom the younger, Mary, born 1856, married John Phelps of Bottoms Farm in 1875. Their ages would fit the photograph, if it were taken to celebrate the family return to Doynton before the death of William in 1871.

The eldest son, George William, took over the farm and limeworks but died in 1878. There was a court case over the inheritance in 1879 but this was resolved to a position whereby the estate could be offered for sale in July 1881. Two of the rent charges were payable upon the death of a lady aged 64. This was William's widow, Sarah, who did not die until 1893. For a few years before her death, she had a tenant, Tobias Cryer, who made the lime works into a prosperous business with so numerous and active a family that they kept many other lines going as well - farmers, hauliers and suppliers of limestone and flint stone. Hardworking and autocratic, he insisted that each of his five daughters was assigned to one of his five sons to clean his clothes and polish his boots. Upon his death, his widow Catherine continued for a short while but rejected the high rent of £320 per annum. Modern equipment was needed in the lime trade. By 1912 the argument that the lime trade was obsolete was perhaps partly specious but it had some truth behind it. When George V came to the throne, Fred and William Wooton were starting their haulage business and bought stone from Mary

Bryant, the purchaser of Bury Farm and quarry. Eventually, the two elements were combined. By August 1922 Wooton Bros had a tarmacadam plant, crusher plant and twenty steam lorries. From that time, limeburning was an industry of the past and the new mammoth excavations were to provide road metalling and surfacing on into the motorway era.

Consideration of the last trade to play its part in the village has deliberately been left until last. The publican, tavern keeper, beerhouse keeper, innkeeper, whatever he was called, was in the early days no specialist. He would be farming a moderate holding or he might be a butcher, as in Germany a decade ago, and still run a retail trade in beer. Again, as in farming, this was not an income dependent on one man but upon his wife, children and relatives as well.

The oldest, by far, of the pubs in Doynton was the Three Horseshoes, which was part of the manorial holding. By his will of 1660, John Langton, merchant and pious, self-styled 'unprofitable servant of God' bequeathed his godson Henry Simes, for life, one tenement in Doynton occupied by the tenant Nicholas Francombe. Forty-nine years later, in 1709, Henry Simes was an established plantation owner in Antigua. He sent a power of attorney by a shipmaster who made a disposition before the Lord Mayor of Bristol. This enabled John Langton's widow, Elizabeth, to buy the property back for £85 and to arrange a new lease. The new tenants were the family of Samuel Manning, blacksmith, who had recently taken a 99-year or 4 lives lease for the tenement on the downhill side of the yard, previously held by John Snigg, shoemaker. For his similar tenancy of the Three Horseshoes, Samuel had to make a down payment of £200 with an annual rental of 15/- but this included thirty-one acres attached to the holding. The four lives finished when his widow, Sarah, died in 1743.

The new tenant in that year was Thomas Gunning and for the first time the lease made a specific reference to 'The Horseshoe Alehouse'. The name may be a reference back to the smithy kept by Samuel Manning. The Gunning family acted as landlords for nearly eighty years through a period when a room in the pub held the ringers' supper (1753), the singers' feast (1771) and even vestry meetings (1824). The pub suffered an extensive fire that destroyed all but the ground floor in the old section away from the road and at right angles to it. The present road frontage and the top floor behind were rebuilt in 1865. The meeting room was on the first floor behind and remained in use for meetings of the Langton Charity and for village activities and wedding celebrations until the pub closed in 1932. Throughout the 19th century, the Three Horseshoes was the frequent venue for auction sales of land and property.

Moving into the pub, Harry Crew had to pay Walter Bence the valuation for goodwill, £30, and for trade furniture and fittings, £45-14-9. The list for valuation has some items that already seem historic:

Smoke Room	15 Railback & Windsor chairs 50 c.p. Hanging Lamp & metal shade. 3 Wooden spittoons.
Bar	Wall lamp 3 Iron spittoons Eight day striking clock
Tap Room	Painted Settle 2 Forms 40 feet of fixed seating Skittles, quoit & dart boards Block tin beer warmer
Cellar	20 c. p. hanging lamp Glasses :       4 quarts 47 pints 8 half pints & 44 others
Club Room	84 feet run of seating round the room

The club room was the replacement for the first floor meeting room mentioned above. The loss of the meeting room to the village when the pub closed was one of the pressures that brought the Village Hall into existence.

When Harry Crew came as tenant in 1929, the rent was £19 p.a., which compares strikingly with a down payment of £18 and an annual rent of 12/- to Thomas Gunning in 1775. The early thirties were a period of depression and here were two pubs in a small village, both tied to Bristol Brewery. It made sense to the brewers to give up their licence on one of the pubs. The Three Horseshoes became the centre of the haulage business in the village, leaving the Cross House as the only pub under Archie Carrow.

The Cross House was part of the Packer family holding in the manor of Doynton but by 1632 Walter Packer was buying the freehold of it. The building and the land belonging to it descended in the Quaker side of the family until the Commissioners in Bankruptcy sold the property of George Packer McCarthy in 1793. From 1801 the Church rate shows that the land had been separated from the building which was now occupied by Edward Davis with only half an acre next to the house. He may have been an example of the combination of butcher and publican that is only now passing out of memory.

The following tenant broke this new mould since he farmed seventy acres, but he is also the first to be entered in a directory as 'farmer and innkeeper'. Meanwhile the ownership had passed to Moses Davis, a member of the North Stoke branch of the family and then down the female line until 1888 when it was bought for £650 by Arnold Perrett and Co., brewers of Wickwar. The Cross House did not pass into the hands of Bristol Brewery until 1925.

No-one now remembers the pub as it was in the 1880s but it was then that the occupiers James Holloway and M. Mitchell called it the Crown Inn. This name appeared in the directory published in Bristol and to that period perhaps belongs then the shape of a crown shown in "Doynton and the People In-between". Earlier in the 1861 census Nicholas Manning was given as 'farmer and beer retailer' at Rectory Farm, and even earlier in 1804 a Manning will leaves the widow the brewing equipment and storage space for heating - so the name of the 'Crown' may have first been associated with Rectory Farm. Holloway and Mitchell may have sought to transfer the name but found the village resistant to the idea. In the census return and the Poor Rate book over the same period, the old name of the Cross House was used. It was also in that period that Henry Hendy, son of William Hendy and Ruth England, formerly a butler at the Manor House, Little Marlow, Bucks had turned his hand to brewing but, as if he had not had enough in living over his work, he would walk to the Cross House in the evening. He impressed the villagers and was considered a 'perfect gent', always wearing a tie, quiet and well spoken, he returned home after drinking half a pint. He died in 1890, intestate. The village story is that he drowned in a vat of boiling beer. At the Cross House in 1881 the beerhouse keeper, James Holloway, had a lodger, an emigration and mining agent from New Brunswick, Canada. Was it this touch of a wider world than Doynton that drew Henry Hendy to the bar? Descended from the England family that had lived in Doynton since the early 17th century, did he feel that the limitations of a poverty-stricken farming community lying off the beaten track were restrictive after his early married life in London? Certainly there were others in the village who because of adventure, opportunity or population pressure sought a new life abroad. Hendy's own family, the Englands, had produced an enthusiast for the works of Isambard Kingdom Brunel who complained that he had missed the opening of the Clifton Suspension Bridge in December 1864 because he was then working as a ganger with his own team building a railroad in the States. He gave his name on retirement to an island in Michigan.

**Fig 5.29. The cricket team in 1939. Photograph taken at an away fixture.**

L-R Back row: Albert Amos, William Jenkins, Clarence Lear, Edward Holloway, Oswald Amos, Edward Eastman.  
Front row: Steven Hinton, Arthur Amos, James Rawlings, NK, Edward Moss.



**Fig 5.30. The first cricket pavilion was built in ten months by the members themselves.**



**Fig 5.31. Part of the cricket team in 1953.**

Back row: Janet Bees (scorer), Fred Perryman, Ken Monks.  
Front row: Terence Bees, Clarence Lear, Percy Perryman.





**Fig 5.32. The cricket club in 1983.** Beech Farm shows clearly in the background on the right but the Old Brewery is hidden by the trees on the left.

L-R Back row: David Bryant, James McArthur, David Finch, Paul Rowe, Dean Baldwin, Paul Francombe, David Porter, Paul Monks, Graham Buckland, Terry Rowe, John Ellis, Alan Chivers, Dayrel McArthur.  
Front row: Johnnie Jenkins, David Lewis, Robert Scott, Phillip Buckland, Paul Finch, Alan Fishlock, Steven Crawford, Tony Hooper, Bill Scott, Steve Scott, Richard Hudson, John Bryant, Paul Buckland, John Crump.

*Photo courtesy Alan Fishlock.*



The Englands had a restless quality to them and by intermarrying with the 19th century Fishers - short-time visitors to Doynton - they had married into a family that spread to Canada, USA and South Africa.

The family of William and Mary Packer lived in Rushmead Cottage in 1871. Their eldest son, Nathaniel, had emigrated to Adelaide in 1866. Their second son, Joseph, had enlisted in the 108th Regiment of Foot, spending almost all his seven years' service in India. On return to the UK in 1873, he was attracted to his brother's success in Australia and took a £1 assisted passage from London to Brisbane on the 'Southesk', being under passage from April 26th to August 1st. Four years later the parents and remaining children left to join Nathaniel in Adelaide, where they became successful market gardeners. Joseph, in Queensland, set up a tannery that has expanded steadily in the past hundred years.