

***The PHILLIPS FAMILY  
and the  
GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY  
1870 to 2005***

***by  
R E Tout***







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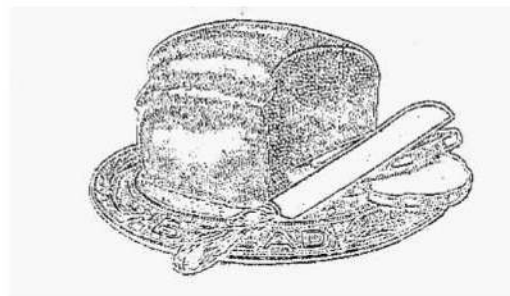
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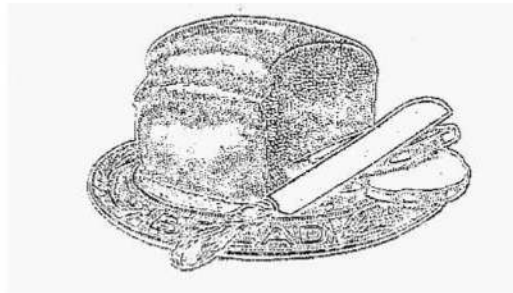
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## Preface

This book came about from sorting through some old family photographs. The photos belonged to John Phillips, Vera Phillips and the Tout family. Among the photograph collections were several pictures of floats entered by the Phillips Bakery in the Tetbury Show. Initially, this document was intended to be a simple collection of these photographs, identifying the people in the pictures. However, looking at the photos in more detail generated an interest to find out more about the history of the family bakery business.

To do this I have delved back into census and probate records, obtained birth, marriage and death certificates, found some related newspaper articles and made much use of information from the digital archives on the History of Tetbury Society (HOTS) website. I have recorded my findings in this potted history of those Phillips family members involved in the 'Golden Crust Bakery'.

This book also contains some of my own memories of more recent events. These memories are from my direct experience or from family gossip. As I am now over 70 years old my memory of events that happened 50 or more years ago may not be as good as it once was. Gossip can also be exaggerated, misunderstood or sometimes it is just wrong. However, as I am writing this book for my own interest I am including my memory of events and what I recall hearing at the time without any claims to its veracity.

Where documentation is available it is straightforward to fill in that piece of the Phillips family history. However, in cases where no such information is to hand I have endeavoured to deduce what happened. I think the results are reasonable, but subsequently finding lost documents may change my conclusions. Similarly, few of the family photographs have names associated with them so I have used what information is available to identify who I think people are, and this could also change if new attributions come to light.

To assist with identifying who is who and how they relate to each other, a series of family tree diagrams is presented at the end of this document.

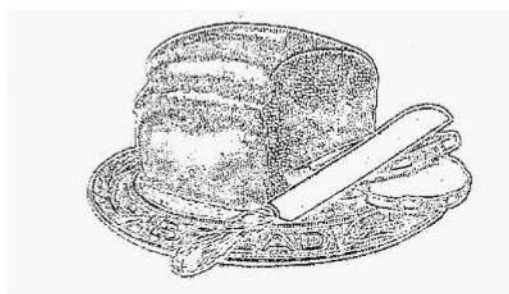
On a practical note, while some house numbers were in existence in the 1910s, house numbering did not come into common use in Tetbury until the 1930s. Therefore for my own convenience, I refer to property by the modern house numbers even though they would not have been in use at the times I am describing. On this basis, the Golden Crust Bakery shop from about 1924 onwards is 18 Church Street, the original bakery shop that appears in several old photographs is 20 Church Street and the home of the Phillips family for many years is 22 Church Street. 24 Church Street is the next house along, just before the corner shop opposite St Mary's church gate.

I am indebted to the online archive of the History of Tetbury Society for much useful information as well as some of the photographs used in this document. A thank you is also due to all family and friends who contributed to this document by providing comments, information and memories.

Intentional blank spaces are denoted by a drawing of a cut loaf of bread taken from the front cover of an E. & J. Phillips account book (see opposite page).

## **Introduction**

Tetbury has seen several bakery businesses over the years, some only operated for a few years, while a few were long-lived family bakery businesses. The Phillips family's bakery (the Golden Crust Bakery) was not the first of these enduring family bakery businesses in the town, but will probably be the last and the longest-operating family bakery in Tetbury. The sign above the Golden Crust Bakery shop at 18 Church Street, Tetbury, proudly proclaimed that the business was established in 1870. Sadly, the business closed in 2005. As the Phillips family's bakery was in operation for 135 years it seems only fitting that its history, and that of the Phillips family, is recorded, commemorated and celebrated.



## Tetbury, UK and World History

To provide some context to the period we are looking at, 1870 to 2005, here are just a few items of note relating to Tetbury, the UK and world history that impacted on this period.

A gas company was formed in Tetbury in 1836 with the gas works located in Back Lane. However, electricity would not become available in Tetbury until 1924 when an electricity generating station was opened in the town.

**PROPOSED RAILWAY FOR TETBURY.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that a **PUBLIC MEETING** will be held at the **TOWN HALL, Tetbury**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 28th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider the propriety of taking the necessary steps for obtaining railway communication between the Town of Tetbury and the Great Western Railway, near Kemble Junction.  
Many of the Gentry resident in the neighbourhood, and other influential persons, have promised to attend the Meeting.  
**R. NIGEL F. KINGSCOTE.**  
Tetbury, 8th August, 1872.

*Illustration 1: From the Wilts. and Glos., Saturday, 10th August 1872.*

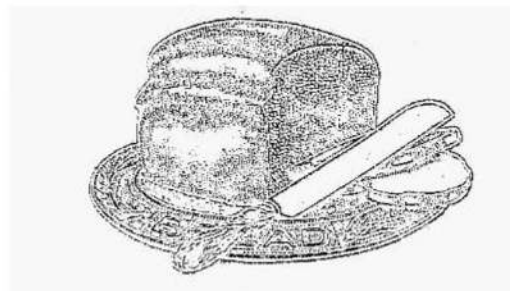
The Great Western Railway opened Tetbury station in 1889. It closed as a British Rail station in 1964, having operated for 75 years.

The monarchs that were on the British throne during the period 1870 to 2005 were Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI and Elizabeth II.

The Second Reform Act was passed in 1867. Before the Act, only one million of

the seven million adult men in England and Wales could vote, but by the end of 1868 all male heads of household were enfranchised. However, it was not until the Fourth Reform Act in 1918 that this was extended to all men aged over 21, whether or not they owned property, and to women aged over 30 who resided in the constituency or occupied land or premises with a rateable value above £5, or whose husbands did.

In the wider world, the first Boer War occurred from 1880 to 1881, the second Boer War was from 1899 to 1902, the first World War was from 1914 to 1918, and the second World War was from 1939 to 1945.



## **Early History of the Bakery**

What do we know about the early history of the bakery? In December 1979 an article on the history of the bakery by Sue Stoner appeared in the Tetbury Advertiser (reproduced in Appendix 1). This is based on an interview with John Phillips, and the article describes the business in 1979 as:

'a far cry from the modest little business which was started up in 1870 by John's grandfather, Albert, who originated from Easton Grey. For five years he operated from Silver Street then moved to tiny rented premises adjoining the present shop with a counter in the living room and a one-room bakery behind. Here they brought up five children as well as attending to the business. Next door was yet another bakery - the town was full of small bakers in those days - eventually owned by Mr Pegler of A. J. Pegler and Son. Albert Phillips died in 1899 and his wife continued the business with help from two sons, Edward James and Walter John. She died in 1917 and later one of the sons was killed in an accident, leaving Edward James to carry on, until he died in 1950.'

A further article based on another interview with John Phillips is reproduced in Appendix 2. This report has a more detailed account of what it was like for John working in the bakery as a young lad.

Syd Mosdell, a respected local historian with a number of articles on the HOTS website, said in an article on the closing of the business in 2005 that:

'The firm was founded by the grandfather and great uncle of the present John Phillips. The first shop was in Silver Street but eventually new premises were found in Church Street, where there was the unusual situation of two bakers being next door to each other. The other business was owned by Mr J Maggs, who on his death, was succeeded by one of his employees and the business was transferred to Long Street allowing the Phillips business to expand.'

An article in the Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard (Wilts. and Glos.) in 2005 on the closure of the bakery says:

'The firm was founded in 1870 in Silver Street by the grandfather and great uncle of John Phillips, who retired from the business 18 years ago. The company then moved to its present location in Church Street and continued to expand.'

In the mid-1800s there were several small bakeries in the town. A trade directory from the 1870s lists seven bakeries all in operation at the same time, although notably it does not list the Phillips Bakery.

The 1881 census has 44 residents of Tetbury whose occupation contained the term baker. The Tetbury Almanack of 1888 identifies the population of the town as 3,237 at the last census (1881) noting this is a decrease of 112 from the population at the time of the 1871 census. Bread at these times was much more of a staple part of peoples diet than it is today, to the extent that there was therefore about one bakery business per 470 people.

The history recorded in this document is about the Phillips family as well as the family bakery, so for the next section, the story is told through the people involved.



## The Phillippes

### 1. Origins

The information set out in subsequent sections is about Albert Phillips, his parents, grandparents and descendants. It is well-founded as it is based on national census returns as well as available certificates of births, marriages and deaths. The first nationally available census was held in 1841, and the General Register Office holds birth, marriage and death certificates from 1837. In this section, I endeavour to look at the earlier history of the Phillips family, which requires the use of parish records.

The requirement for parishes to keep a register of births/baptisms, marriages and deaths/burials was introduced in 1536, during the reign of Henry VIII. Some parish records have been lost over the years and others are yet to be digitised. Those that are available may not contain as much information as certificates of births, marriages and deaths. Additionally, the spelling of names in parish records may not be the same as the modern spelling due to non-standardised spellings, fewer people who could read and write, and transcription errors. All these issues (and probably more) make it easy to misidentify additions to the family tree the further back one goes.

Given these words of caution, I have tried to follow the Phillips family tree back beyond Albert Phillips' grandfather David Phillips.

Let's start by reviewing a few of the things we know about Albert Phillips' grandfather David Phillips and which will be fleshed out in more detail in the next section. The register of deaths tells us that David Phillips died in Tetbury in 1873 at the age of 70. His census returns tell us that he was born in Tetbury. Turning to parish baptism records, we know that David Phillips was baptised in Tetbury on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1806, and that his parents were David and Elizabeth (Betty) Phillips (Albert Phillips' great-grandparents).

David Phillips' father, David Phillips (senior), died in Tetbury and was buried at the parish church on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1818. The parish record of his burial identifies his year of birth as 1753. There is no record of the birth/baptism of David Phillips (senior) in Tetbury.

of his companions, who were too young to render him assistance.  
**INQUESTS taken before J. Mountain, Esq. Coroner.—At Tetbury, on the body of Betty Phillips, who fell down and instantly expired;—at Cirencester, on the body of Hannah Paul, who was found dead in her bed. Verdicts, Died by the Visitation of God — At Bussage, on the body of Samuel Lewis, who on the night of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. was frozen on Bisley Common.—Verdict, Died from the inclemency of the Weather.**

*Illustration 2: From the 20th March 1828 edition of the Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Advertiser.*

Parish burial records tell us that Betty Phillips was buried at the parish church in Tetbury on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1828 and that her year of birth was 1766. (The newspaper cutting in Illustration 2 implies that her death was unexpected and required an inquest.

The verdict was 'Died by the Visitation of God', which one assumes is natural causes.)

We can get a better idea of when David Phillips (senior) moved to Tetbury by looking at other parish baptism records in the town. David Phillips (Albert Phillips' grandfather) was one of four children born to David Phillips (senior) that were baptised in Tetbury. In addition to David there was Ann who was baptised on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1798 (and died on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1806), William was baptised on 18<sup>th</sup> October 1801 and James was baptised on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1803. The records for Ann,



William and David have Phillips with two Ls, for James the record shows the surname with one L. David Phillips' baptism record identifies his mother as Elizabeth, those of the other three children record their mother's name as Betty (a diminutive form of Elizabeth). These baptism dates suggest that David Phillips (senior) and his wife arrived in Tetbury sometime before June 1798.

In a future section, we will follow the Phillips line down from David Phillips through his second son Aaron. However, there is a clue to how we can go further back in time with the story of David Phillips (senior) and his wife Betty by looking at the name of David Phillips' first child, who was baptised in Tetbury on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1826 and was called David Rummin Phillips.

Rummin is more akin to a surname and a search on this surname (and variants) leads us to Betty Ruming, who was baptised in Easton Grey on 16<sup>th</sup> February 1766. Her baptism record states that Betty's father is Thomas Ruming and her mother is Jane. Parish marriage records show that Thomas Ruming and Jane Chapel (or Chapell) were married on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1765 in Easton Grey.

We can now consider where David Phillips (senior) and Betty Ruming were married. Fortunately Ruming (or its variants) is not a common name, and it occurs a number of times in parish records in Herefordshire. A parish marriage record shows that Elizabeth Rummin married David Philips (single L) on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1785 at St Peter's, Llancillo, Herefordshire.



*Illustration 3: St Peter's Church, Llancillo. (Photo: Philip Pankhurst/Wikipedia)*

Herefordshire is close to the border between England and Wales, particularly Llancillo where David Philips (senior) and Betty Rummin were married. I am not surprised to find the ancestors of Albert Phillips in this part of the country as during searches for newspaper articles relating to the Phillipses I have found a preponderance of stories for people with this surname in newspapers from South



Wales. The question, however, must be why Betty Ruming is in Herefordshire after being born/baptised in Easton Grey?

Although Thomas and Jane Ruming were living in Easton Grey in 1766 when Betty was baptised, when their second child Mary (this time Rumin) was baptised on 20<sup>th</sup> March 1768, they were living in Tetbury. (The first name of the mother is not recorded in this parish record.) The Ruming family have therefore moved from Easton Grey to Tetbury between 1767 and 1768.

The main issue for families at this time would have simply been the need to earn a living. The Ruming family may have moved from Easton Grey to Tetbury to find work or on the promise of a job for Thomas. However, Thomas does not initially appear to have been very successful in his quest for work in Tetbury.

The next record we have for the Ruming family is from the Wiltshire Social and Institutional Records, although in this case they are called the Running (two Ns) family. This record outlines a settlement examination for the family of Thomas Running that was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1769. The family consists of Thomas Running, his wife Jane, and their two daughters, Betty (3) and Mary (1). The following is an edited explanation of what a settlement examination is, based on the Norfolk archives website.

“Before the 1830s every parish was responsible for looking after its own poor. Parishes appointed officers (called overseers of the poor) to dispense poor relief to those who were unable to support themselves. The money came from a rate which the overseers levied on the better-off households in the parish. This meant that ratepayers were concerned to keep the parish’s expenditure on poor relief as low as possible.” “The 1662 Settlement Act established the concept that each person had a parish of ‘settlement’. This was the parish responsible for providing him or her with poor relief. People who were not living in their parish of settlement could be sent back there. In cases where the parish of settlement was uncertain, two justices of the peace would question an individual or family to identify it. This information was recorded in a settlement examination.” “Removal orders” were made by “two justices of the peace” to “order an individual or family to be sent back to their parish of settlement”

The Running family’s examination was held in Tetbury and the family were sent to Easton Grey in September 1769.

The removal, however, does not appear to have been very successful, or Thomas Ruming subsequently found work in Tetbury and returned, as we see two Ruming children being baptised in Tetbury parish church over the next couple of years. William was baptised On 25<sup>th</sup> December 1770 and John on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1772. In both cases, Thomas is identified as the father but in these records no name is given for the mother.

This does not, however, tell us why Betty was in Herefordshire, where she met David Phillips (senior). What we can see from the Herefordshire parish records, is that the whole Ruming (or variant of that name) family moved to Herefordshire at some point before March 1775. Parish baptism records are available for six further children that are born to Thomas Ruming and Jane in Herefordshire. The children are Jane, baptised at Clodock, Herefordshire on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1775, Anne, baptised at Clodock, Herefordshire on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1778, Sarah, baptised at Clodock, Herefordshire on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1779, Diana, baptised at Walterstone, Herefordshire on 15<sup>th</sup> December 1782, Maria, baptised at Clodock, Herefordshire on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1784, and Thomas



baptised at Clodock, Herefordshire on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1788.

So, we can say that the Rumming family moved from Tetbury to Herefordshire sometime between March 1772 and March 1775. We can only speculate why they did move, but a work opportunity would seem likely.

Following the marriage of David Phillips (senior) and Betty, I have been able to find a record of the baptism of a child they had before leaving Herefordshire. John was baptised on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1789 in Clodock, Herefordshire. This therefore means that David Phillips (senior) and Betty moved from Herefordshire after March 1789.

We find that David Phillips (senior) and Betty moved from Herefordshire to Easton Grey. We know this because baptism records for Easton Grey show that David Phillips (senior) and Betty were parents to Jane, who was baptised there on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1791, and Sarah, who was baptised on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1796. Because of these baptism records in Easton Grey and the later ones in Tetbury, we can say that David Phillips (senior) and his family moved to Tetbury between March 1796 and June 1798.

John Phillips, in his interview in the Tetbury Advertiser reproduced in Appendix 1, describes Albert Phillips' family as originating from Easton Grey. This certainly agrees with Betty Rummin being born and baptised in Easton Grey and subsequently David Phillips (senior) and Betty living in Easton Grey before moving to Tetbury.

Can we follow the line of David Phillips (senior) back further?

We can if it is possible to assume that David Philips (senior) was born in the Herefordshire area. On that basis there are two baptism records that could match an approximate birth date of 1753 (his birth date from the parish burial record in Tetbury). One baptism is dated 4<sup>th</sup> January 1756 in which a David Philips is baptised at Bromyard in Herefordshire, with a father called David Philips (one L) and a mother called Margaret. The other is the baptism of a David Phillips (two L's) on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1755 at Kingstone in Herefordshire. The father is yet again David Phillips and the mother is Mary.

I am inclined to think the second of these is more likely because Kingstone is closer to Clodock than Bromyard. However, it can be seen that the records are now becoming ambiguous, so this is as far back as I have been able to go with any degree of certainty.

Based on the above, I think we can conclude that the father of David Phillips (senior) was probably called David Phillips (or a variant of that name) and that his mother's name was Mary or possibly Margaret. Given that David Phillips (senior) was born in 1753-1756, this would likely place the birth of his father, David Phillips (maximus), somewhere around about 1725 give or take 5 years or so, which gives us an ancestral line for the Phillips dating back approximately 300 years from the present.

## 2. David Phillips

The starting point of the history of the Phillipses connected with the family bakery could be the founding of the bakery by Albert Phillips in 1870. However, to give the story of the Phillips family context I am starting these biographies of the Phillipses with Albert's father and paternal grandfather. The first publicly available census is from 1841, so we will start there with David Phillips, Albert Phillips' grandfather.



In 1841 the Phillips family lived in Long Street. The census shows them in the third inhabited dwelling from the entries for Hampton Street, so they live near to the bottom of Long Street (the top of Long Street being the end of the street near the Town Hall). In the census returns David and his wife Ann are both identified as being 30 years old. At the time of the 1841 census David and Ann Phillips have six children living with them, David (15), Aaron (13), George (11), Fanny (8), James (6) and Victoria (3).

We know from marriage records that David Phillips married Ann Prosser on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1825 in Tetbury parish church. David and Ann's ages in the 1841 census are not accurate. The registration of David's death in 1873 states that he was 70 years old when he died, making his year of birth 1803 rather than 1811, and as we have noted previously, his baptism record shows he was baptised on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1806 in Tetbury. There is also a baptism record for Anne Prosser in Shipton Moyne on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1802, and it records her parents are Richard and Hannah Prosser. The registration of Ann's death in 1879 notes she was 78 years old when she died, indicating she was born in 1801 rather than 1811.

After the description of their family in the 1841 census, David and Ann go on to have two more children, twins, Mary and Joseph, who are both 8 years old at the time of the 1851 census. Sadly, their fourth son James died in 1846 at the age of 11.

The 1851 census return notes that David was born in Tetbury, while Ann was born in Shipton Moyne. The other occupants at the time of the 1851 census were George and Fanny (who are identified as being born in Shipton Moyne) and Victoria, Mary and Joseph (who were born in Tetbury). From this, we can surmise that the Phillips family lived in Shipton Moyne for a period, then moved to Tetbury sometime after Fanny was born (1833) and before Victoria was born (1838).

During the period covered by the 1841 to 1871 censuses there is no recorded occupation for Ann. In the 1841 census David Phillips' occupation is shoemaker, in 1851 and in 1861 his occupation is given as cordwainer and in 1871 it is master cordwainer. (A cordwainer is a maker of new shoes, whereas a cobbler is a mender of shoes.) In 1851 George is still living with his parents and his occupation is cordwainer, while Fanny is also still in the family home and is employed as a shoe binder (one who sewed together the upper leathers on a last). In 1861 Mary and George are still living with their parents, George's occupation is cordwainer, while Mary is employed as a shoe binder.

As noted above, in the 1841 census David Phillips' family are living near the Hampton Street end of Long Street. In the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses the Phillips family are living in a more central area of Long Street, and probably at the same location over this period. How do we know this when Tetbury does not use house numbers at this time?

The 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses assign a register entry number to each household in a particular street. Although the register entries vary from census to census, they follow in order. This allows the relative location of one dwelling to be identified with regard to another which is identifiable, such as a public house. In the 1851 census, the entry for David Phillips' family is number 51, while the entry for Joseph Maggs, innkeeper and hatter, is number 46. In the 1861 census, the Phillips family are recorded as entry 179 and Ann Maggs at The Ormond's Head is 174. In the 1871 census, the Phillips family are entry 165 and Richard Edwards at The Ormond's Head is 171. (The direction used for the 1871 census was the opposite of that for the 1851 and 1861 censuses.)

The Ormond's Head (or the Ormond at Tetbury as it is now known) is at 23 Long Street in the



modern street numbering system. We know the Phillips household was 5 or 6 dwellings further down Long Street, which would make it number 33 or 35. However, there were more dwellings then than there are house numbers today so it is more likely to be the modern equivalent of number 29 or 31. This is where David Phillips and his family lived and worked for a period of twenty to thirty years. (29 Long Street is now an antiques shop and 31 Long Street is an interiors and furniture shop.)

Additional information in the 1861 census is that Seth Phillips, 7 years old and grandson to David and Ann, was also living in their house at the time of the census. Seth was born in March 1853 to Fanny. No father's name is given on the birth certificate, indicating that Fanny was unmarried. Fanny registered the birth and made her mark on the register indicating that she was unable to write.

By 1871 the only other occupant of David and Ann's house is George, who is now 40, single and still working as a cordwainer. In the 1871 census, Seth Phillips is 18 years old and is a lodger in a house in Stone Street, Berkeley. His occupation is cordwainer, so it looks as if his grandfather has taught him a trade to help him make his way in the world.

David Phillips died in 1873. Ann died in 1879 at the age of 78. I am unable to find probate records

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE, AUGUST 23, 1873.**

**DEATHS.**

July 1, at Bishop's Lodge, Bloemfontein, South Africa  
Robert Hugh Bourne Webb, the infant son of the Right  
Rev. the Bishop of Bloemfontein.

July 31, at Arlingham, aged 24, Emma Ann, wife of  
James Holder, and daughter of Mr. C. Hall; deservedly  
respected.

Aug. 2, at Tetbury, Mr. David Phillips, shoe manufac-  
turer, aged 70.

Aug. 6, at Great Dock-street, Newport, in her 22nd year,  
Kezia Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. Griffiths

*Illustration 4: David Phillips death notice.*

for David or for Ann. (If an estate is small and does not involve property, probate is not needed and therefore there may not have been any probate records.) However, I have come across two newspaper articles related to David Phillips. The first is shown in Illustration 5 (see next page) and does not make for happy reading.

Illustration 5 is a notice for prisoners in debtor prison to appear at the Insolvent Debtor's Court in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn-Field, on Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> February 1828. The third line from the bottom identifies that David Phillips, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, shoemaker, is one of the prisoners scheduled to appear.

In those days people who owed money could be taken to court by their creditors and committed to a debtor's prison until they paid their debts. Life in a debtors' prison was far from pleasant and the inmates were forced to pay for their keep, potentially increasing their debt.

The Insolvent Debtors' Court, or Court for the Relief and Discharge of Insolvent Debtors, was built in response to an Act of Parliament by which imprisoned debtors could make an application and be discharged from custody by reaching an agreement with their creditors that ensured a fair distribution of their present and future assets. Before this court was set up, the debtor was imprisoned until the debt was paid in full. This led to the contradiction of expecting debtors to pay their debts while deprived of their liberty and unable to earn a living. Hence the introduction of the Insolvent Debtor's Court to put in place arrangements whereby debtors could be released in order to work and pay off their debts.



While the court in Portugal Street has long since been demolished, an idea of the environment in the court can be found in Chapter 43 of *The Pickwick Papers* by Charles Dickens, where Dickens describes the court proceedings in this very building.

I cannot find a newspaper article reporting the trial where David Phillips was sent to a debtor's prison, so I do not know how much his debt was or who it was owed to. Neither can I find details of which prison he was placed in, nor the outcome of his appearance at the Insolvent Debtor's Court. However, we can infer a timeline of events from what we know.

David and Ann were married in Tetbury in 1825. Their first child, David, was baptised in Tetbury on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1826. Ann's family were from Shipton Moyne, and David and Ann's second child, Aaron, was born in Shipton Moyne in January 1828 and was baptised there in March 1828. Based on this I suggest the following course of events may have occurred.

David likely learnt his trade of cordwainer either as an apprentice in Tetbury or from his father David Phillips (senior) if his trade was that of a cordwainer. David Phillips (senior) died in 1818, so David Phillips will have had to earn his living from the age of about 15, possibly also helping to maintain his mother, Betty. David does sufficiently well that he can marry and start a family.

After David and Ann's first son was born in Tetbury in about 1826, things started to deteriorate. As we will see, businesses at this time

worked on the basis of credit being extended by their suppliers, and in turn they extended credit to their customers. By about 1827 it looks as if one (or more) of David's suppliers, or his landlord, was no longer willing to wait for his money and took David to court. The court case was sometime in the second half of 1827, and the court sent David to debtor's prison.

At this time Ann was pregnant with Aaron. She could no longer support herself and her son David so Ann moved back to Shipton Moyne to live with her parents. Aaron was born in Shipton Moyne while David was in prison. David Phillips' mother, Betty, was buried on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1828, so she probably died while David was in prison, shortly before David's appearance at the Insolvent Debtor's Court. So, David will likely not have seen his mother again after he entered prison. It is

**INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT**

**The Matters of the PETITIONS and SCHEDULES of the PRISONERS hereinafter-named (the same having been filed in the Court) are appointed to be heard at the Court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of February, at Nine in the Forenoon.**

**Joseph Armitage, Iver, Buckinghamshire, assistant-overseer.**  
**George Willingham, Park-road, Regent's Park, attorney.**  
**Philip Phillips, Raven-row, Spitalfields, black lead and pencil-manufacturer.**  
**Moses Levi, Raven-row, Spitalfields, black lead and pencil-manufacturer.**  
**James Phippen, Redcross-street, Cripplegate, book-keeper.**  
**Thomas Wakeling, Mason's-alley, Basinghall-street, cheese-monger and poulterer**  
**John Broad, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, coachmaker.**  
**Wm. Saben, Hounslow, horse-dealer.**  
**Wm. White, Broad-street, Golden-square, fruiterer, &c.**  
**Joseph Fry Lawrence, Cross-court, Carnaby-market, hair-dresser.**  
**Hugh Maccann, Redcross-street, London, hawker.**  
**Marian Davis, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, spinster.**  
**Thomas Clark, King's-row, Hoxton, druggist, &c.**  
**David Phillips, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, shoemaker.**  
**Stephen Ward, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler.**  
**George Hyde, Windsor, tailor.**

*Illustration 5: A notice from the Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 9th February 1828.*



also possible that the stress of David's debts, court appearance and prison sentence, may have contributed to Betty's sudden demise (see Illustration 2).

We can surmise that David's appearance at the hearing on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1828 (or at some subsequent hearing) was successful and that eventually David made his way to Shipton Moyne to live with his family as David and Ann have another child, George, who is born in Shipton Moyne in about 1831.

Ann's parents are Hannah and Richard Prosser. Shipton Moyne parish burial records show that a Hannah Prosser was buried there on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1829 and a Richard Prosser was buried just a few months later on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1829. So, David Phillips' mother died in 1828 and both Ann's parents died in 1829. This, together with David Phillips' period in debtor prison made the period 1827 to 1829 particularly hard for the family.

As we already know, David, Ann, and their family moved from Shipton Moyne to Tetbury at some point between 1833 and 1838. Once David, Ann and their family are back living in Tetbury they appear to have had a steady life, living in the same location in Long Street and working at the same trade over many years. However, David's life was not without some controversy, as was reported in a detailed newspaper article in 1856 (see Appendix 3). The article describes how David Phillips is taken to court by his nephew Charles Phillips for the return of a sum of money.

David Phillips had three brothers, William, James and John. All three brothers had a son called Charles. William's son Charles was born in 1845 and would have been too young to bring the case in 1856. However the other two were older, James' son Charles was baptised in 1828 and John's son Charles was born in about 1820, but I have not been able to identify which of the two brought the case.

The newspaper article on the court case states that Charles Phillips married Emily in Tetbury on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1856. The report of the court case is dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 1856.

The cause of the court case is as follows. Charles Phillips came into some money (£50) which he entrusted to David Phillips for safekeeping. David paid bills on behalf of Charles (including a shoe bill from David) as well as advancing money to Charles and Charles' sister. Eventually there is a balance of £3 15s 2d remaining, which David paid to Charles. Charles claims that he has only received part of the money from David, and takes him to court for the return of the remainder.

During the trial Charles is called to the stand and the newspaper describes him as 'evidently better suited for an inmate of a lunatic asylum than for a witness in a court of law'.

The judge concludes that one side or the other is lying. The judge describes Charles 'as a young man not over wise, and who in addition to the want of intellect, had married a woman of a most atrocious disposition, and had been led away by an artful wife.' He also commented that 'Men had been tempted by women ever since the creation, and it was very frequently the case for husbands to be led astray by their wives, and commit acts which they otherwise would not have done'. The judge found in favour of David Phillips, and although Charles and his wife had committed perjury the judge said he would not commit them, and 'they might consider themselves lucky'.



### 3. Aaron Phillips

David and Ann Phillips' second son is Aaron Phillips, who will become the father of Albert Phillips.

While David Phillips lived in Long Street practising his trade as a cordwainer for well over 30 years, from various records we can see that Aaron lived at several different addresses in Tetbury, earning a living from a variety of occupations during his lifetime.

In the 1841 census, as noted above, Aaron is 13 years old and is living with his parents and siblings in the family home in Long Street. No occupation or trade is associated with his entry.

In 1850 Aaron Phillips married Ann Ricks in Tetbury parish church. On the certificate of marriage Aaron's father David, and Ann's father Richard, are both recorded as having the occupation of shoemaker. Aaron's occupation is given as plasterer, and no occupation is given for Ann.

By the time of the census in 1851 Aaron Phillips is 23 and living in Cirencester Street with his wife Ann, also 23. Aaron's occupation is recorded as a tiler and plasterer and Ann is a dressmaker. No children are recorded as living with them at the time of the census. Aaron and Ann live next door to Ann's family. Aaron Phillips' census return for 1851 shows him as being born in Tetbury, but later ones show him as being born in Shipton Moyne. Ann was born in Tetbury.

Later in 1851 Aaron and Ann have a son, John. There is no record of the birth in the General

**PHILLIPS'S SPRING VAN,  
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS AND  
PARCELS,  
LEAVES TETBURY for STROUD every Monday,  
Wednesday, and Friday Morning at Half-Past Eight,  
and Returns from the RAILWAY TAVERN, STROUD,  
at Three P.M. Each time passing through Nailsworth.  
Leaves TETBURY for CHIPPENHAM through  
MALMESBURY, on Saturday Morning at Seven o'clock,  
Returning from the RAILWAY INN, CHIPPENHAM,  
at Two o'clock.**

*Illustration 6: From The Stroud Journal, 18th July 1857.*

Register Office records but parish burial records show that John was christened on 18<sup>th</sup> July and died on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1851.

However, there are birth records showing that Aaron and Ann had four further children, Albert (born 1853), Charles (born 1855), Anne (born 1857) and Eliza (born in about September 1860). On Albert's birth certificate Aaron's occupation is recorded as plasterer.

There is a Post Office directory listing of trades carried out in Tetbury in 1856. This lists David Phillips as a boot and shoemaker, Long Street. It also has two other entries under Phillips, Aaron Phillips, carrier, Church Street, and Ann Phillips, straw bonnet maker, Church Street. It is not possible from the directory to say where Aaron and Ann lived on Church Street. Richard Ricks (Ann's father) is listed as a boot and shoemaker, Market Place.

Slater's Directory listing for Tetbury in 1858/1859 has similar information about the Phillipses, with the addition that Ann Phillips is a milliner and dressmaker as well as a straw bonnet maker, and that Aaron Phillips provides a carrier service to Chippenham every Saturday, and to Stroud every day except Saturday.

Sadly, Ann died on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1860. The cause of death is given as Epistaxis Dropsy. Epistaxis is nosebleed and dropsy in the 1800s would have meant Oedema/Edema (swelling) often caused by



## DEATHS.

**At Tetbury, aged 74, Mr. George Clark, late corn dealer.**

**At Tetbury, aged 32, Ann, wife of Mr. Aaron Phillips, carrier.**

**Nov. 28, at a very advanced age, Mr. Richard Maisey, an old inhabitant of Cirencester.**

*Illustration 7: From The Wilts. and Glos. Standard, 8th December 1860.*

kidney or heart disease or liver failure, but there are also other causes. (Before doctors possessed sophisticated diagnostic techniques they tended to write symptoms rather than causes on death certificates.) Given that Eliza's birth was about three months before Ann's death one wonders if the cause of Ann's death was related to issues arising during childbirth. Ann's death was registered by Fanny Phillips (Aaron's sister) who put her mark on the register.

In the 1861 census Aaron Phillips lives in The Chipping, he is 33 and his occupation is carrier. Also, listed on the 1861 census are Aaron and Ann's children, Albert (8), Charles (6), Anne (4) and Eliza (7 months). The 1861 census lists all the children apart from Eliza as scholars. Aaron and family are in the third house before Chipping Hill, which I would take to be Chipping Steps today. This might place them in about 15 The Chipping or part of what is now 17 The Chipping, using present day house numbers.

Also, recorded in the 1861 census as living in the same household are Fanny Phillips and Ann Compton. Fanny is unmarried and her occupation is housekeeper, Ann Compton is 16 years old and a general servant.

Sadly, on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1861 Eliza Phillips died. She is 10 months old and dies of pneumonia. Fanny Phillips registered Eliza's death.

On 7<sup>th</sup> October 1861, Aaron re-married. His second wife is Mary Truss. They are married in the parish church in Cheltenham. Aaron's occupation is given as plasterer and Mary does not have an occupation listed. The occupation of Aaron's father David is given as shoemaker and Mary's father David is a labourer. At the time of the marriage Aaron's address is recorded as 237 High Street, Cheltenham, and Mary's address is the Sun Inn, Cheltenham. There used to be a Sun Inn located at 238 High Street, Cheltenham (the opposite side of the road to 237 High Street) according to pubwiki which has documented references to the Sun Inn at that site from 1863.

**both of that city.**

**October 7, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Aaron Phillips, to Miss Mary Truss.**

**October 6, at Marston Maisey, Mr. Thomas Hulbert, of Ciren-**

*Illustration 8: From The Cheltenham Examiner and Gloucestershire Guardian, 16th October 1861.*

It is interesting to wonder why Aaron and Mary were married in Cheltenham. From the available records we know that Aaron lived and worked in Tetbury, and Mary Truss originated from Rodmarton. Was Mary working at the Sun Inn? She has no occupation specified on the marriage certificate. In the 1861 census (held in April of that year) no one is recorded as living at either 237 or 238 High Street, Cheltenham. However, it may be that Aaron remarrying only 10 months after his first wife died, and four months after his youngest daughter died, is considered a sensitive subject in Tetbury and it is, therefore, better to get married elsewhere.



Aaron and Mary go on to have children of their own. Mary gave birth to twin boys in about April 1862. These are David John and Joseph James Phillips. This implies that Mary was pregnant at the time she and Aaron married, which may be another reason why they married outside of Tetbury.

Sadly, David John died shortly after birth. Joseph James was baptised on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1862, however, one year after his birth there is a record of the death of Joseph James Phillips on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1863. Joseph James died of hydrocephalus, and the death was registered by Fanny Phillips who made her mark on the register.

There is then an unusual birth registration. In late April 1863, three and a half weeks after the death of Joseph James, Mary and Aaron have twin children, a boy and a girl. Neither child is given forenames, they are known in the register as Male Phillips and Female Phillips. These births were registered by Mary on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1863. Aaron's occupation on the birth certificates is carrier.

There are also corresponding death certificates for Male and Female Phillips, that were issued in the same quarter as their births. It seems likely that these children were not given forenames because they died shortly after birth.

Birth records also show us that Aaron and Mary had a daughter (Mary Ellen Phillips) in early 1866 and another son (Robert Arthur Phillips) in 1868. Mary Ellen was christened in February 1866 but died later that year, less than a year old.

I have been unable to find any trade directories relating to Tetbury between the 1861 and 1871 censuses, so the next information available to us is the 1871 census. This tells us that Aaron Phillips now lives in Long Street, two households away from where his parents live, he is 43 and is a carrier. His second wife Mary is aged 39. Albert (Aaron's eldest surviving son) is 17 years old, and no occupation is specified under his entry on the census form. Aaron's next son, Charles, is 15 years old, and again no occupation is specified. Annie, Aaron's eldest daughter, is 13 years old, and is identified as a scholar. There are two other children living in the house, listed as sons of Aaron and Mary, Joseph James who is 6 years old and a scholar, and Robert Arthur, 3 years old and a scholar.

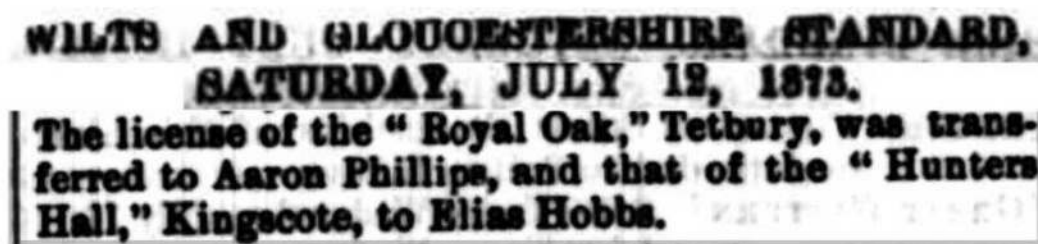
The entry on the census return for Joseph James is strange as we already know that Joseph James Phillips was born in about April 1862 and died in April 1863. However, here we have a record of Joseph James in the 1871 census. He is 6 years old at the time of the 1871 census, meaning he would have been born in 1865. (He is 17 in the 1881 census, indicating he was born in 1864.) I have been unable to find a record of this birth in Tetbury around these dates.

At this point, it is worth noting that it was not until the Births and Deaths Act of 1874 that registration of births and deaths was made compulsory, and from 1875 the onus was on parents to inform the registrar when they had a child and penalties were imposed on those who failed to register. So there is the possibility that Aaron and Mary had another son, born in 1864/5, who they gave the same name as their son who died in 1863, but that the birth may not have been registered.

The next trade directory extract for Tetbury that I have come across does not carry a specific date, but it is after 1871 as it contains 1871 population data. Also, the directory lists David Phillips as a boot and shoemaker in Long Street. David Phillips died in 1873, so this means the information in the directory probably relates to 1872 or 1873 at the latest. This trade directory lists Aaron Phillips as a carrier of Gumstool Hill.



In a change of career in 1873 Aaron takes over as licensee at the Royal Oak in Tetbury. So, Aaron and his family will have moved into the Oak, although by this time Albert is likely to be living at his bakery in Silver Street.



*Illustration 9*

The next time Aaron Phillips appears on a publicly available document is in 1877 on the marriage certificate for Albert Phillips' wedding to Ellsee Hunt. The marriage certificate records that Aaron Phillips is an innkeeper, so we know that Aaron is still the landlord of the Royal Oak in 1877.

After that, the next record for Aaron Phillips is the census of 1881. The family is now living in Easton Grey. I have been unable to find any information on when or why Aaron and his family left the Royal Oak. Recorded as being present in the house at the time of the 1881 census is Aaron, who is 53 and is employed as a coachman, his wife Mary, who is 49 and is a schoolmistress, a son Joseph James, who is 17 years old and is employed as a groom, and their youngest son, Robert Arthur, 14 years old and a scholar.

Aaron does not appear in the 1885 Kelly's Directory for Tetbury, nor in the 1888 Tetbury Almanack. However, there is a partial letter in John Phillips' papers that is from Ellsee Phillips (Albert's wife) to Aaron and Mary when they are living in Easton Grey in 1889. Ellsee enquires if Aaron is better, although his ailment is not identified in the surviving parts of the letter. There is obviously an issue as Ellsee goes on to say, '..... if such is the case that you are compelled to stay there and all I have to say is this whatever I have you are heartily welcome to share and if Father likes there is plenty of things he can do here. I will take a cottage for you and then when he is able he can do what he likes and I do not think for a moment but what I shall make two ends meet.'

So, by the 1891 census Aaron and Mary are back living in Tetbury. They are in Church Street, Aaron is a plasterer and Mary has no occupation listed. There is no one else in the house with them. They are living 7 houses away from Albert's bakery at 20 Church Street.

By the time of the 1901 census, Aaron is 71 and Mary is 65. They are still living in Church Street, and they are now living next door to Ellsee Phillips at the bakery (probably 24 Church Street). Aaron's occupation is baker.

Mary died in 1906. Aaron died in 1908 aged 80. The cause of Aaron's death was 'chronic cardiac (aortic valvular) disease, syncope', and it was certified by T. Warburton Walker MB. (Syncope is fainting or "passing out." Dr. Thomas Warburton Walker was a surgeon, and Medical Officer at the Workhouse and the Cottage Hospital.) Aaron's death was registered by his granddaughter Annie Hunt Cull. Aaron's profession is given as 'tiler and plasterer journeyman' and not baker as we saw in the 1901 census. I have been unable to find probate records for Aaron or Mary, so it can be supposed that their estates were small and did not require probate.

In addition to the various public records informing us about Aaron Phillips, he is also mentioned in some newspaper articles of the period. The first of these that I have come across appeared in the

Stroud Journal on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1868. It relates to a delivery Aaron made of a parcel of coatpieces to the Crown at Nailsworth. The parcel was subsequently stolen and Aaron appeared in court as a witness for the prosecution. The full article is in Appendix 4.

Unfortunately, the next newspaper article relating to Aaron Phillips that I have come across has Aaron and his sons in the dock rather than on the witness stand. The North Wilts. Herald on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1872 carried this report from the Malmesbury Divisional Petty Sessions.

**STEALING GRASS.**  
**Albert Phillips and Charles Phillips, two lads, of Tetbury, were summoned by William Cave, a farmer, of Long Newton, for stealing a quantity of growing grass, from the side of the road, on the 23rd of July. — Fined 1s. each and 7s. costs.**  
**Aaron Phillips, father of the last defendants, was summoned by Mr. Cave for using a cart without having his name painted on the same, on the same date as the last case. — Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.**

*Illustration 10*

On a lighter note Aaron also provided some accommodation for those less fortunate than himself, see Illustration 11.

**WILTS AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE STANDARD,**  
**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1874.**  
 Only one magistrate present. The case was adjourned. — Thursday. — (Before Major Brookes) — John Matthews was brought up in custody of P.C. Agg, charged with sleeping in an omnibus belonging to Mr. Aaron Phillips, and with having no visible means of subsistence. The prisoner (who is a well-known poacher) had a quantity of poaching necessities in his possession. Committed to Gloucester gaol for 14 days.

*Illustration 11*

As a footnote to the discussion about Joseph James Phillips above, in the 1911 census a Joseph James Phillips is recorded as living in Hastings. He was born in Tetbury and is 46 years old (corresponds to being born in 1865.) Joseph's occupation is coachman, domestic. He is married to 41 year old Fanny. They have three children, Hilda Grace, aged 13, Dora Mary, aged 9 and John Edward, aged 6.

#### 4. Albert Phillips

Albert Phillips, Aaron's eldest surviving son, was born on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1853 in Tetbury. We do not know where the family was living at the time of Albert's birth but from the account of Aaron's life in the preceding section we know that in 1851 the family were living in Cirencester Street, and that in 1856 they were in Church Street.



The information we have about Albert's early life comes from the records that we have already discussed above. In 1860 when he is 6 years old his mother Ann died. At the time of the 1861 census Albert and his siblings are living with their father and aunt in the Chipping. Albert is 6 years old and is a scholar. In mid-1861 his youngest sister Eliza died, and later that year his father (Aaron) remarried.

Traditionally the date that Albert established the Golden Crust Bakery is 1870, so we are particularly interested in any information that provides confirmation of this. In mid-1870 Albert turns 17 years old, a young age to start a business.



*Illustration 12: Albert Phillips 1853 – 1899.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

The best piece of information available around this time that should throw some light on the work Albert is engaged in is the 1871 census. The census return does tell us that Albert is 17 years old at the time the census was taken, and that his brother Charles is 15. Unfortunately, as previously noted, nothing is recorded for the occupations of Albert or of Charles.

The trade directory for Tetbury from 1872/1873 contains two references to Phillipses that have a commercial trade in Tetbury; Aaron Phillips, a carrier in Gumstool Hill, and David Phillips, a boot and shoemaker in Long Street. The bakers that the directory list at this time in Tetbury are Mrs Elizabeth Darch - The Green, William Fry - Harper Street, Frederick Hugginson - Church Street, George Lewis - Long Street, William Pegler - Church Street, Charles Pride - Long Street, and William George Wear - Church Street. Mary Browning is listed in the 1871 census as a baker in Church Street but is not in the directory, so the directory may not identify all businesses in operation in Tetbury at that time.

In his article about the bakery (see Appendix 1) John Phillips identified the original Phillips Bakery as being on Silver Street for 5 years before moving to small premises in Church Street. The businesses that are listed in the Tetbury directory as being carried out in Silver Street in 1872/3 are Charles Brown - plumber, Francis Brown - carpenter and builder, Miss Sarah Ann Brown - grocer, Frederick Crew - watch and clockmaker and silversmith, William Cull - tiler and plasterer, Fowler and Ludlow - auctioneers, Thomas Houghton - bird preserver, Miss Maria Howell - milliner, Aaron Millard - tea dealer, and James Webb - The Talbot Commercial Inn.

Those that know Silver Street in Tetbury may be surprised by this level of commercial activity in such a small area of the town. We can also look at Silver Street in the 1871 census to see what that tells us. The 1871 census identifies 15 inhabited households in Silver Street, and 5 in Silver Street Ashbus Court. There are also a further 6 households in a location called Bull Court that precedes Silver Street but is part of the same document schedule for the census. There are also two uninhabited buildings listed. What becomes obvious from this comparison is that due to the lack of



house numbers there is some fluidity in terms of the definition of where streets start and where they finish, as a number of the businesses identified in the commercial directory of 1872/3 as being in Silver Street are listed under Gumstool Hill in the 1871 census.

However, none of this identifies a bakery business in the area of Silver Street. What we do find in the 1871 census is that Richard Ricks and his wife Eliza are living in Silver Street. These are Albert's grandparents, the parents of Ann, Aaron's first wife. They are the only occupants of the house in which they live.

The first documentation that refers to Albert being a baker is his marriage certificate. Albert Phillips married Ellsee Hunt on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1877 in Tetbury Parish Church. Albert's profession is described as baker. Ellsee does not have an identified profession. As noted previously the certificate identifies Aaron Phillips' profession as innkeeper, while that of Richard Hunt (Ellsee's father) is labourer. The witnesses are Richard Walker (who made his mark) and Hannah Hunt (Ellsee's sister).

The next documentation relating to the Phillips Bakery is the 1881 census. Albert Phillips is now living in Church Street, he is the head of the household, married, 28 years old, and his occupation is baker and confectioner. His wife Ellsee Phillips is 32, born in Culkerton, Wiltshire. Also, in the household are Frank Phillips, son, aged 2, born in Tetbury, Ann H Phillips, daughter, aged 1, born in Tetbury. Living with Albert and his family is Albert's brother Charles Phillips, who is single, aged 27, and is also a baker and confectioner by trade.

It is very unfortunate that no occupation is given for Albert and Charles in the 1871 census. However, we may be able to make some informed guesses from the available information about Albert's bakery business prior to his marriage in 1877.

The 1871 census shows that on the night that the census is taken both Albert and Charles were living with their parents and siblings but are not identified as scholars, which is the 'profession' generally assigned to children older than 4 years old. Annie is identified as a scholar at the age of 13. At this time in Victorian England 13 is probably as old as children were allowed to be without going out to work to bring in money to off-set the cost of their keep. It is therefore likely that Albert would have been working for 3 or 4 years by the time of the 1871 census, and Charles for a couple of years, even though their occupations are not identified.

David Phillips and Richard Ricks (grandfathers to Albert and Charles) and Aaron Phillips (their father) do not (as far as we know) have any experience in the bakery business. David and Richard are shoemakers, Aaron (in 1871) is a carrier. At this time it is common for young boys to become apprentices, and the censuses have several examples of baker's apprentices in Tetbury. It is therefore possible that Albert may have been a baker's apprentice for a few years before 1870. The Tetbury trade directory of 1872/3 lists 2 bakers in Long Street, where we know the Phillips family lived in 1871. The nearest is the bakery of George Lewis, which is 9 households away from where the Phillipses live. The census tells us that in 1871 the Lewis Bakery employed 3 men and 2 baker's apprentices (both of whom were living at the bakery at the time of the census).

We cannot say for certain that Albert was a baker's apprentice from about 1866 to 1870, but it is a possibility. Also, if he was a baker's apprentice we have no certain knowledge of where he learnt his trade, other than to note that the Lewis Bakery business was close by where the Phillips family were living. (We will come across some interactions between the Lewis and the Phillips families at a later date.)



If Albert did spend 3 or 4 years as a baker's apprentice, it is possible that he then decided to start his own business. At the age of 17 and with probably little money to finance a fledgling business this would have been a small affair, maybe too small by 1872/3 to be identified in the Tetbury commercial directory.

A possible location for Albert's fledgling bakery business is where his grandparents (Richard and Eliza Ricks) lived on Silver Street. Eliza Ricks died in the fourth quarter of 1871, so with Richard Ricks the only occupant of the house there would have been room for Albert to move in as well as run his bakery business from this location. The 1881 census shows us that Richard Ricks is still living in Silver Street, he is 83 years old, a widower, and his occupation is shoemaker. He is the only occupant of the house at that time.

As noted above, the nearest Tetbury trade directory that we have to 1870 is the 1872/3 directory, and that does not identify a baker in Silver Street. However, if we go back to the next oldest directory I have been able to find, the 1858/9 trade directory, we find Jacob Pegler, baker, Silver Street. Going forward from 1872/3, we have Kelly's Directory of 1885. In this, apart from listing Phillips Brothers as bakers in Church Street, there is George Hill, baker, Silver Street. From a review of trade directories and census records it can be seen that new bakery businesses often spring up in the location of old bakery businesses. This is not surprising as these premises will contain some of the infrastructure (such as a baker's oven) needed for a bakery business. So, it is worth looking at the locations of these two bakers on Silver Street to see if the premises might have been connected to Albert.

Neither the 1851 or 1861 censuses list a Jacob Pegler on Silver Street. George Hill appears in a number of trade directories but does not crop up in the census returns until 1891. In the 1891 census, George and his family are the ninth entry on Silver Street, counting from Bull Court. They are next door to Gordon House, where the retired Doctor Wickham lives. The 1871 census does not identify Gordon House specifically on Silver Street, but we can see that Richard and Eliza Ricks are entry number seven on Silver Street counting from Bull Court.

Gordon House today is 12 Silver Street and Bull Court is number 4 Silver Street (from a 2005 walk about Tetbury leaflet on the HOTS website). That places George Hill's bakery at 10 Silver Street, and Richard and Eliza Rick's house in an approximately similar location. This may then have been the original site of Albert's bakery if he operated it from his grandparents house.

I am pleased to say that I have come across a document in the HOTS archives that confirms this deduction. The document is a list of conveyances for 12 Silver Street. At the time that the conveyances took place there were no house numbers in use. To specify the location of the house being bought/sold the conveyance documents refer to the house next door, to the north of what is now 12 Silver Street. The house to the north of 12 Silver Street is 10 Silver Street.

The list of conveyance documents for 12 Silver Street includes one dated 30th May 1879 in which a conveyance occurs between 'Francis J Brown and Francis Home to Francis Brown...having a messuage or tenement formerly in the occupation of James Clift but now Albert Phillips on the north side'. A subsequent conveyance of about 1890 refers to the house (No. 10) now in the possession of George Hill, baker.

This conveyance document therefore identifies Albert Phillips as being located in Silver Street, but it also tells us more than that. I had assumed that Albert's grandparents had let him start his bakery in the house where they lived, 10 Silver Street. What this document does is identify the current



tenant (in 1879) of 10 Silver Street as Albert Phillips, and the previous tenant as James Clift. So, we therefore know that Albert took on the tenancy of 10 Silver Street and came to an arrangement with his grandparents that allowed them to live there, rather than the other way round.

The 1861 census records that James Clift is a fishmonger living in Silver Street, but by the time of the 1871 census James Clift is a fruiterer living in Church Street. James Clift died in the second quarter 1873. Because James Clift had moved to Church Street before the 1871 census, we can say that Albert could have taken up the tenancy to 10 Silver Street before April 1871. Without additional specific records this is probably as close as we can come to proving that Albert Phillips started his bakery in Silver Street in 1870 when he was 17 years old.

We know that Richard Ricks continued to live at 10 Silver Street after the bakery moved to Church Street from his and Albert's entries in the 1881 census. However, we do not have a specific date that the bakery move took place. Can we learn a little more about the move of the bakery from Silver Street to Church Street?

From the 1871 census the family of William G Wear resides next door to Mary Browning on Church Street, and the occupation attributed to William G Wear in the census is 'farmer of 10½ acres'. However, William George Wear is listed as a baker, Church Street, in Slater's directory of 1858/9 and the Tetbury trade directory of 1872/3. A page on Tetbury bakers on the Tetbury families website identifies William G Wear as a baker in Church Street from 1859 to 1876.

Mary Browning is identified as a baker in the 1871 census, and there is a lodger in her house, James S Maggs. Next door to Mary Browning lives William Pegler, also a baker. Next door to William Pegler is Ann Cox, an innkeeper at what is likely to be the Eight Bells public house. The Eight Bells is at 14 Church Street using the modern numbering system. So, William Pegler would have been at 16 Church Street, Mary Browning at number 18, and William George Wear at 20 Church Street.

From the 1881 census, we can see that William Pegler still lives next door to the Eight Bells. He is now described as a retired baker. The next dwelling along is a bakery. The head of the household is now James S. Maggs, and Mary Browning is now Mary Maggs, the baker's wife. Under occupation on the census form, James S. Maggs is described as a baker and a hatter. (The Tetbury trade directory of 1872/3 describes James Maggs as a hat manufacturer. We will see later that the bakery side of the Maggs' business becomes more significant than hat manufacturing.)

From the 1881 census we know that Albert and family, as well as Charles, are in the next household along to what is now the Maggs Bakery. Based on this it seems reasonable to infer that Albert and Charles Phillips took over the bakery that had previously been operated by William G Wear at 20 Church Street. From the range of dates for operation of the Wear Bakery on the Tetbury families website (1859 to 1876) this means that Albert Phillips could have taken over the Wear Bakery premises at any time from 1876. A date of around 1876 would nearly tally with John Phillips' comment that 'For five years he (Albert) operated from Silver Street....'.

The next record we have is the Kelly's directory of 1885, and Albert and Charles are operating the bakery business as Phillips Brothers. No other Phillipses are identified as business owners at that time. The other bakers identified in Tetbury in the 1885 directory are Mrs Elizabeth Darch - The Green, George Hill - Silver Street, George Lewis - Long Street, James Samuel Maggs - Church Street and Mrs Sarah Pride - Long Street.

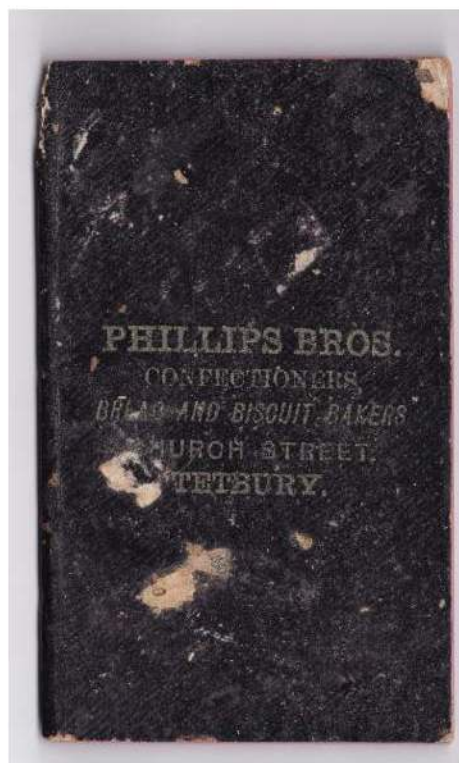


In the 1888 Tetbury Almanack, again the only listing under Phillips is for Phillips Brothers, bakers and confectioners, Church Street. (The entry is in larger print, so presumably this is for those businesses that paid for an entry). Other bakers in Tetbury at that time are Charles Boulton - Market Place, George Hill - Silver Street, Frederick Hugginson - Market Place, George Lewis - Long Street, J S Maggs - Church Street and Mrs C Pride - Long Street.

However, at some point between 1888 and 1891 (the date of the next census), the bakery stopped trading as Phillips Brothers, to be replaced by two separate bakery businesses, one run by Albert Phillips at the same location in Church Street, and one by Charles Phillips in The Green.

From the 1891 census we can see that living at the Phillips Church Street bakery are Albert Phillips, now aged 37, a baker and confectioner, his wife, Ellsee Phillips, their eldest son, Frank Phillips aged 12, and Ann H Phillips, their daughter, who is 10. They have had three more sons since the last census, Edward J Phillips, 8 years old, Harry E Phillips, 6 years old, and Walter J Phillips, 4 years old. Living with them is Robert Day, 18 years old and a baker's apprentice. The census also records that Albert was an employer.

The separation of the Phillips' bakery business into two separate bakeries is confirmed in the 1893 Tetbury Almanack. There are two businesses listed under Phillips, Albert Phillips, baker and confectioner, Church Street, and Charles Phillips, baker and confectioner, The Green. (Both in large print.) The other bakers listed in Tetbury at that time are Mrs Boulton - Market Place, George Hill - Silver Street, Frederick Hugginson - Market Place, George Lewis - Long Street, J S Maggs - Church Street, and C J Pride - Long Street.



*Illustration 13: Phillips Bros. account book. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Sadly, Charles Phillips died in 1894 at the age of 38. Unsurprisingly the next business directory I have been able to find, the Kelly's Directory of 1897, lists the only business operating in Tetbury at that time under the surname of Phillips as being run by Albert Phillips, baker, Church Street.

While Albert Phillips was older than Charles (by 2 years) and he does outlive Charles, it is by less than 5 years. Albert died in 1899 at the age of 45. He died at home in Church Street. The cause is identified as 'softening of brain', which in modern terms would likely be a cerebral haemorrhage/stroke. His death is registered by his stepmother, Mary Phillips.

Albert Phillips died on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1899. His death is certified by Dr W Wickham, MRCS (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons). What we do not know is how long Albert survived following his stroke. If he did not die straightaway from the stroke, the effects could have included paralysis and loss of muscle movement, as well as difficulty in talking and swallowing. From symptoms such as these we can see why it is described as 'softening of brain'. It is therefore possible that Albert's stroke occurred at an earlier date and that he required nursing up to the point of his untimely death.

Understandably there are few photographs of Albert Phillips (or other relations) before 1900.

However, on going through the HOTS online archive I came across the photograph in Illustration 14. This photograph is labelled 'Horse & cart with Albert Phillips baker of Church Street'. It is undated but is from a group of six photographs and the others are dated in the range 1889 to 1893. However, the photograph does appear to be in better condition than the other five it is bundled with, which may mean it was taken at a later date.



*Illustration 14: Horse & cart with Albert Phillips baker of Church Street. (Photo: Julian Pearce/HOTS archive.)*

Enlarging the sign on the side of the cart it reads 'Albert Phillips, Baker ???, Church St., Tetbury'. This sign may be the source of the label for the photograph on the website. I mention this as I wonder if the picture is actually of Frank Phillips, Albert's son, rather than Albert himself. From the only known picture we have of Albert (see Illustration 12) he sports a beard, whereas all the pictures we have of Frank show him with a moustache.

In addition to the information we have about Albert Phillips from the censuses, official records and trade directories, there is more information in contemporary newspaper articles that refer to him and the bakery business.

As well as selling bread and cakes in the Church Street shop and on delivery rounds, the business also provided catering to functions. Reports of the functions appeared in the local newspapers together with details of the catering. Two examples are shown, Illustration 15 relates to the Sunday school treat, and Illustration 16 is an account of a confirmation tea.

Other newspaper articles relating to Albert show he was a keen horseman. I have reproduced two



newspaper cuttings of him entering his horses in local shows, one was at the Cirencester Horse and Dog Show of 1893 (see Illustration 17) where he had second in Class with his chestnut colt 'Banker', and the other was at the Cirencester meeting of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Society in 1895 (see Illustration 18) where he entered two horses, one of which received a highly commended.

**SCHOOL TREAT.**—The children attending the Church of England Sunday schools had their annual treat and outing on Friday, July 26th. They met at the Vicarage at 10.30, and proceeded in waggons through Long-street and back, and thence to Braydon Pond. On arriving at Braydon, they sat down to a good tea, provided by Mr. A. Phillips, confectioner, &c., Tetbury. After tea, various kinds of amusements were provided, but the chief attraction was the boat on the pond, which with caretakers had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Rev. T. G. Horwood for the occasion. Most of the children were taken for a row, and many derived much pleasure from it. The return journey was made in good time, and all were safely home by 9.30, having had a most enjoyable outing.

*Illustration 15: From The Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard, 3rd August 1889.*

**TEA.**—A tea was given by the Rev. T. G. Horwood, at the Vicarage, on Tuesday evening last, to the candidates who were confirmed a fortnight ago. The tea was provided by Mr. A. Phillips, confectioner, and was served in a most excellent style. The following ladies presided at the trays:—Mrs. Horwood, Mrs. Cull, Miss Street, Miss Wilkins, and Mrs. Phillips. After tea a meeting was held, at which the Rev. T. G. Horwood took the chair.

*Illustration 16: From The Stroud News and Gloucestershire Advertiser, 10th April 1891.*

## CIRENCESTER HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

### A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

**Class 2.**—Yearlings, suitable for making hunters.—First prize, £5; second, £3; third, 10s.—1, Mr. J. W. Brain's brown colt; 2, Mr. Albert Phillips' chestnut colt, Banker; 3, Mr. W. A. Villar's grey gelding, The Squire; r, Earl Bathurst's roan mare. Whole class commended.

*Illustration 17: From The Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard, 12 August 1893.*

This interest in horses (and also pigs) is amplified in a partial letter contained in the collection of photographs belonging to John Phillips. The letter (which is mentioned in the section above relating to Aaron Phillips) is from Ellsee Phillips (Albert's wife) to Aaron and Mary Phillips when they were living in Easton Grey. In

the letter Ellsee says that 'Next Saturday is Barton Fair, I think of going and take Frank. I want a young beast or two if they are not too dear as I have plenty of keep and plenty of hay. I still have the big colt and two pony colts. They are doing well. Two litters of pigs, one seven and one six, plenty for this time of years.' (Barton Fair would have been held at what is now known as Barton Abbots; the word Abbots being added sometime in the 1900s.)



The bakery, like any small business at that time that carried out deliveries, relied on the use of horses, and as we have seen Albert took an interest in his horses. It also seems from what Ellsee wrote that at times they owned more horses than were required by the business. Between the horses and pigs (and possibly other livestock) Albert would have needed a field where he could graze his animals and grow hay, as well as somewhere to keep the horses in inclement weather. Additionally, somewhere would have been required to keep the traps/carts that were used for deliveries. At this time the bakery is small. The back entrance to the bakery yard was only installed in the late 1960s so there was no rear access to the buildings on the premises. Albert must therefore have had access to a field or smallholding somewhere local to the bakery.

The 1897 Electoral Register throws some light on this. Albert is listed twice in the register, once because he occupies a dwelling house on Church Street in the parish of Tetbury, and once because he occupies land on Longfurlong in the parish of Tetbury Upton. In both cases, he is an occupier, not a freehold owner. (The same register shows us that other Tetbury bakers also rent land, James Maggs on the Bath Road, and George Lewis junior on Upton Road, for example.)

On a side note, Albert's (and Ellsee's) interest in horses can be contrasted with Albert's immediate neighbour (and baker) James Maggs, who according to newspaper accounts in 1904 was prosecuted for cruelty to a horse. The baker's lad was taking bread around Leighterton in a horse and trap when the horse fell down from sheer exhaustion. The lad got the trap off the horse but the horse was left in the ditch overnight. Maggs was fined 10s.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
CIRENCESTER MEETING.  
VISIT OF  
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.**

Class 48.—Mare or gelding foaled in 1892: 1, Mr. Francis Greswolde Williams, Strensham Court, Tetbury; 2, Mr. John Homes, Ledbury, Hereford; r, Mr. W. A. Villar, New Court, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham; h c, Mr. T. R. Hulbert; c, Mr. John Adamthwaite, Messrs. William T. and John A. Bown, Oaksey Park Farm, Malmesbury; Mr. T. Cook, Sevenhampton, Andoversford; Mr. James Joicey, Poulton Priory (2); Mr. Albert Phillips, Church-street, Tetbury; Mr. Francis Greswolde Williams.

Class 49.—Mare or gelding foaled in 1893: 1, Mr. C. Wood, Alderley Grange, near Gloucester; 2, Mr. John Homes; r, Mr. W. A. Villar; h c, Mr. Albert Phillips.

Class 50.—Mare or gelding foaled in 1894: 1, Mr. Francis Greswolde Williams; 2 and r, Mr. John Henry Large, Crudwell, Malmesbury; h c, Colonel F. Henry, Elmstree, Tetbury.

*Illustration 18: From The Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard, 27th July 1895.*

There is one press cutting from the Wilts. and Glos. of May 1886 that Albert did not appear in and from which we can conclude that the Phillips Brothers were honest bakers. The article reports that three of the other bakers in town, 'James Maggs, Frederick Hugginson and George Hill, of Tetbury, bakers, were summoned charged with selling bread without having a beam and scales with them for the purpose of weighing it'.

There is one more article relating to Albert that is worth mentioning. It comes from the Wilts. and Glos. on Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> October 1879, and it relates to a claim brought in the Malmesbury County Court. The case is Albert Phillips v Enos New and is a claim for 16 shillings for goods sold. Albert had obtained a judgment in July but nothing had been paid. Enos New was 'committed for 14 days, the warrant was to be suspended while the defendant continues to pay 4 shillings a month'.



Insufficient details are presented to confirm that this is our Albert Phillips, as no address details are given, but the extending of credit to customers was a routine way of doing business at this time. Previously I noted that there are a few items of odd correspondence and paperwork amongst John Phillips' photographs. These include items that look as if they have been kept to use as scrap writing paper. Some of these are notes from credit customers with regards to their bills saying for example 'I have send you 3 shillings now, I will send you some more in a month time', which illustrates this credit based system in operation.

As well as customers receiving credit from the business, the business also received credit from its suppliers. The scrap paper also includes some bills for items such as flour, fruit and horseshoes. Some of the bills relate to goods and services supplied to the bakery over a whole year. For example Albert received a bill for animal feed supplied during 1896 by Captain G Holford that totalled £69 15s 6d, equivalent to a little less than £11,500 today. A significant sum for a small business to find when the bill arrived.

Albert operated his bakery from 1870 until his untimely death in 1899 and during this period he will have had to juggle obtaining monies from his credit customers with the demands of his creditors. However, one undated note amongst the pieces of scrap paper is a cause for concern, see Illustration 19.

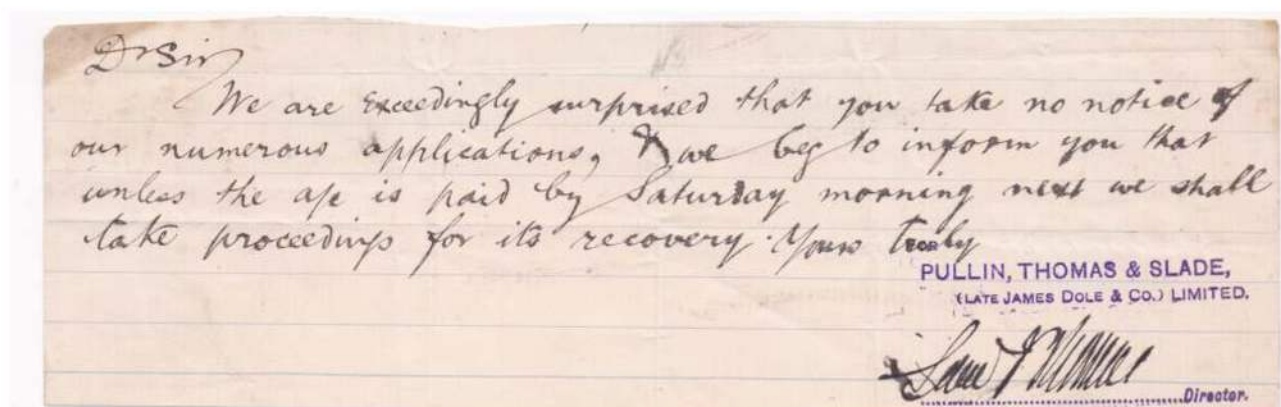


Illustration 19: Letter to Albert Phillips from Pullin, Thomas and Slade. (Photo: Author's collection.)

This note is from Pullin, Thomas & Slade (Late James Dole & Co.) Limited, who were a firm of American provision importers and Wiltshire bacon curers, based in Bristol. No information in this short communication tells us what Albert purchased from them or how much he owed, however, the issue of customer and supplier credit becomes more important as we consider the next part of Albert's history.

Albert died intestate, without a will to determine how his estate should be disposed of. However, unlike his forbears, there is a probate record for Albert. The probate summary is shown in Illustration 20.

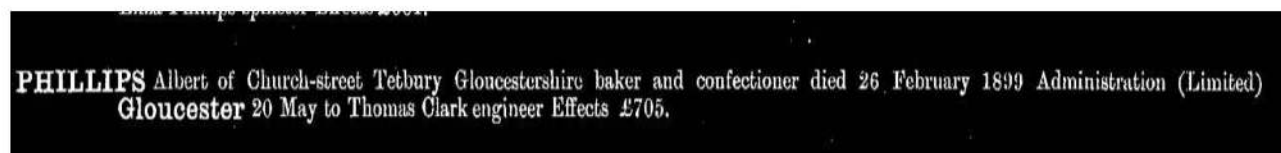


Illustration 20: Probate summary for Albert Phillips.

The summary of probate shows Albert's estate has a total sum for personal effects of £705. With



inflation this is approximately equivalent to £96,000 today, a healthy sum. However, the story as set out in the full probate record is more complicated and not as rosy. The full probate record is included as Appendix 5. This tells us a lot more than other intestate probate records that I have read in the course of this research.

There are three main takeaways from the full probate record that are worth noting:

- 1) It states that Albert Phillips is 'not possessed of Real Estate'; so, at the time of his death we know that Albert was still renting the bakery in Church Street and possibly the land in Longfurlong, and had not bought any properties.
- 2) The 'Letters of Administration.....were granted.....to Thomas Clark of Chalford near Stroud in the said County Engineer & Creditor of the said intestate', and that 'Elsie Phillips' and her children 'the only persons entitled in distribution to his estate having renounced the Letters of Administration of the Estate of the said intestate on her own behalf and also on behalf of the said minors'.
- 3) While the 'Gross value of Estate' was £705 0s 0d, the 'Net value of Personal Estate' was £NIL.

Normally an intestate estate would be administered by the next of kin, a beneficiary or a close relative of the deceased. However, creditors of the deceased can apply to administer an intestate estate. On the Law Society's website there is the following recommendation: 'Remember that creditors are entitled to take a grant. Where it is clear, before taking a grant that an estate is insolvent, those who would normally administer the estate (executors, beneficiaries, or next of kin) may be better advised to renounce their rights and allow a creditor to take the grant.'

Ellsee did not administer the estate as would be normal practice but allowed one of Albert's creditors (Thomas Clark of Chalford) to apply to administer it. She renounced her right, and that of her children, to be administrators. While Albert Phillips appeared to have significant assets at the time of his death, the net value of the estate was determined to be NIL. Therefore the monies owed by Albert to his creditors were greater than his assets, and the bakery business was insolvent when Albert died.

This obviously raises some questions but first some background.

Thomas Clark of Chalford (who administered Albert's estate) is mentioned several times in the records of the Company of Proprietors of the Stroudwater Navigation. This Company was set up in 1774 to build the canal linking Stroud to the River Severn and it is still in existence, claiming to be the longest surviving canal company in the country. In 1876 Thomas Clark took over the tenancy of the Eastington Wharf on the canal. The grant of probate describes Thomas Clark as an engineer, which may be because of the work and duties he undertook with regard to the canal and the Eastington Wharf. The extensive correspondence between the Canal Company and Thomas Clark usually describes him as Thomas Clark, flour miller, Chalford. So, it is reasonable to infer that Albert Phillips obtained his supply of flour from Thomas Clark, and that there was a significant sum owed to Thomas Clark at the time of Albert's death.

It can also be noted that Thomas Clark seemed no better than Albert at paying his debts. As part of his tenancy agreement with the Canal Company, Thomas Clark was responsible for the maintenance of the weighbridge at Eastington Wharf. The weighbridge fell into disrepair to the extent it could

not be used. The Canal Company wrote to Thomas Clark several times to get him to repair the weighbridge. Eventually, the Canal Company called in someone else to do the repair and sent Thomas Clark the bill. The Canal Company requested reimbursement for the repair several times before Thomas Clark agreed to pay a lesser sum due to an allowance for wear and tear of the equipment.

As with all probate grants there is no financial statement attached which would have shown the assets and what was owed. As Albert did not own any real estate, his effects would have consisted of his horses and cart(s), other animals, his bakery equipment (dough mixing troughs, workbenches, bread tins, baking trays, cooling racks, mixing bowls, aprons and various other baking accoutrements), stock on hand (flour, sugar, fruit, yeast, etc.) and any cash in hand or monies held at the bank. There may also have been an allowance for money owed to Albert by his customers that the administrator could reasonably obtain.

It is difficult to imagine that secondhand baking equipment (in what was a small bakery) would have a significant value, and although purchasing horses and cart(s) would be a significant expense, the value would probably be well short of the £96,000 equivalent of gross assets. If much of the assets were cash in hand or money in the bank, you would wonder why Albert had not paid his creditors. So, possibly the assets were mainly monies owed to Albert by his customers. Without the details of the financial statement that accompanied the grant of probate there is no way to find out this information.

There are a couple of further items that we can observe from Albert's grant of probate. The legal legwork was done by Ball Smith & Co, Solicitors, Stroud, and not Thomas Clark, which would have resulted in the estate incurring the legal costs due to using the firm of solicitors. Additionally, because the administration of the grant of probate was carried out by a creditor rather than a close relative, the creditor is required to provide sureties that will make good any financial losses if the creditor does not assign the monies from the estate correctly. In this case the sureties were provided by Arthur and George Fawkes, Seed Merchants, Stroud. People who take on the risk inherent in standing as a surety do so in return for a fee. This would have been a further expense to the estate.

So, in summary, it appears that the Phillips Bakery was insolvent when Albert Phillips died. One has to wonder if the stress of dealing with a financial situation with debts as large as implied by the grant of probate may have contributed to the stroke that Albert suffered? However, as we will see Ellsee Phillips and her sons carried on the business in the same Church Street location, and it continued to operate successfully for more than another 100 years.

## 5. Charles Phillips

To recap, Charles Phillips was born in 1855, his mother Ann died when he was 5 years old, and like his older brother Albert, he did not have an occupation listed in the 1871 census (when Charles was 15 years old).

We do not know whether Charles undertook an apprenticeship with a baker in Tetbury, or whether he learnt his skills from Albert. We do know that from the 1881 census on, the records show Albert and Charles carried out business as Phillips Brothers, up to the point at which the brothers go their separate ways sometime between 1888 and 1891.

In 1882 Charles married Elizabeth Hooper, who was born in London, Middlesex in 1853. Elizabeth and Charles had a son, William Charles, in 1884. They had a daughter, Carrie, in 1886 but sadly,



she died shortly after her birth.

By the time of the 1891 census, Charles Phillips is living at The Green, the next entry but one from the Vicarage on the census form. (With modern-day street numbers this would place Charles' bakery at 12 The Green, where Connie Gregg (née Phillips) and her family lived for many years.) Charles is married, 35 years old, and is a baker. He lives with his wife, Elizabeth Phillips, 37 years old. They have one child living with them, Willie Charles Phillips, who is 7 years old and was born in Tetbury.

Also, living with Charles Phillips and his family is Elizabeth Hooper, who is described as a boarder and a widow. She is 75, living on her own means and she was born in Devon. Given that the name of the boarder and the maiden name of Charles' wife are the same, you would assume that they are related, and that Elizabeth Hooper senior is probably the mother of Elizabeth Phillips. Also, living in the house is Morris Wilkins, who is 16 years old, was born in Tetbury and is a baker's apprentice. The 1891 census also shows that Charles Phillips and his family lived in a house with more than 5 rooms.

John Phillips described the original Phillips bakery in Church Street as 'tiny rented premises ..... with a counter in the living room and a one room bakery behind'. It is therefore likely that there was not enough room in the premises at 20 Church Street for Albert's family of seven, Charles, his wife Elizabeth and their children. It therefore would have been necessary for one family to move out, and that was Charles' family.

We do not know when Charles and Elizabeth left 20 Church Street. We do not know if it was at the same time as the split in the family business or whether they moved and the split in the business occurred later. The only specific records on where Charles lived are the 1881 census, when he was living at 20 Church Street, and the 1891 census, when he was living at The Green.

In the 1888 trade directory only the Phillips Brothers Bakery in Church Street is listed. Charles may have moved out before 1888 but continued to work at the bakery in Church Street. However, we do know that by the time of the 1891 census Charles was operating his own bakery business at The Green. This may have been a necessity, as it is possible that the one-bakery business did not generate enough income to keep two families.

In the 1881 census Elizabeth Darch is operating a bakery in The Green, two doors down from the entry for the Vicarage. As Charles Phillips' location in the 1891 census with regard to the Vicarage is the same, we can say with some certainty that the bakery Charles took over was the one that had belonged to Elizabeth Darch. The bakery section on the Tetbury families website identifies Elizabeth Darch's bakery as being in operation from 1852 or 1856 to 1885. At the time of the 1881 census, Elizabeth Darch is 71. Elizabeth Darch's bakery is listed in the 1885 trade directory but she must have died shortly after, as her death is recorded in the third quarter of 1885 when she was 75 years old.

We cannot say when Charles moved into Elizabeth Darch's bakery premises but they probably became available to rent in 1885 on the death of Elizabeth Darch. We also know that Charles was not operating them as a bakery in 1888 as the 1888 Tetbury Almanack only identifies Phillips Brothers as bakers of Church Street and not the brothers separately. So, Charles may have moved house a few years before starting his own bakery business.

We also do not know what business arrangement Albert and Charles came to. Did Charles Phillips



just leave the Church Street business and assets behind, or was there some mutually agreed division of assets? Given Albert's probate record there may not have been much in the way of assets to divide. Was there an intent to run the two businesses in tandem as related enterprises or were they in competition with each other?

We do have a view on the separation of the Phillips Brothers bakery into two separate bakery businesses from a conversation with John Phillips recorded in the book 'Tetbury: The Place & People'. In this, John is recorded as saying his grandfather, Albert, and Albert's brother, who were at first partners in the family bakery business, fell out after a few years and decided to go their separate ways, Albert to set up the business in Church Street, where it remains today, and Charles to a house on The Green.

**DEATHS.**  
**July 16, at Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Perren, the faithful friend and servant for upwards of 55 years in the family of the late L. Hare, M.D., of Upper Gower-street.**  
**July 23, at the Green, Tetbury, Charles Phillips, aged 38 years.**  
**July 23, at the Green, Tetbury, Charles Phillips, aged 38 years.**

*Illustration 21: From The Wilts and Gloucester Standard, 4th August 1894.*

If 1888 was the year that Charles Phillips set up his bakery, it was a business that was destined to operate for no more than 6 years, as Charles Phillips died in July 1894 at the age of 38. The cause of death was described as Phthisis,

which today would be called TB or tuberculosis. (Modern antibiotics can be used to treat TB, but antibiotics did not become widely available until the mid to late 1940s.) Charles died at home in The Green, and the death was registered by his wife Elizabeth. Charles' occupation is described on the death certificate as master baker.

Charles died intestate but there is a probate record available. This shows that the gross value of his personal estate was £74. No nett value is given, so we do not know if the gross and nett values were the same or whether there were debts to be set against the £74 value of the estate. However, Elizabeth Phillips administered the estate so we can deduce that there was no large creditor who wanted to take on the job. The sum of £74 in 1894 is today equivalent to a little over £10,000.

From the 1901 census we can see that Charles' bakery in The Green is taken over by George Hill, who had previously operated Albert's old bakery in Silver Street for a number of years. This implies that a bakery business in The Green is a more desirable location than one in Silver Street. Those familiar with modern day Tetbury may find this surprising. The Green is a small sleepy residential area of the town with limited through traffic due to the narrow road by the church and the one-way system this requires. The properties are a mixture of cottages and houses, and distant from the main areas of population. However, the population distribution and density in Tetbury has changed over time.

In the 1893 Tetbury Almanack, which records both Albert's and Charles' bakeries as being in operation, there are the following businesses in The Green; William Baker - butcher, Worthy Kidd - tailor, W Lamb - tiler & plasterer, Charles Phillips - baker & confectioner, and Miss Wilkins - dressmaker. There was also W Perrett - shoemaker in Church Lane. (Church Lane is the part of The Green that runs between Silver Street and Church Street, and the names Church Lane and The Green are used interchangeably for this location.)

It can also be noted that both The Green and Church Street were closer to significant numbers of Tetbury's population in Victorian times. On the opposite side of Church Street from The



Green/Church Lane and a little further along the Bath Road lies West Street. Prior to the 1920/30s this was known as Harper Street. By way of example, looking at a summary of the 1851 census return, a total of 515 people lived in Harper Street. This one street alone accounted for more than 15% of Tetbury's population at that date. (In 1962 a slum clearance scheme was put in place that would see West Street redeveloped.)

I have been unable to find further records relating to Elizabeth Phillips after Charles' death. It was not until 1948 that the benefits system that provides financial support for those unable to work, was introduced. There was therefore no financial help for Charles when he became ill, or for his wife Elizabeth, while she cared for him. If Elizabeth had no income after Charles' death she would have needed to find work, or to remarry, both of which may have required her to move away from Tetbury.

Although I have not been able to discover further information about Elizabeth Phillips, there are records that provide additional information on William Charles Phillips, Charles and Elizabeth's only surviving child.

## 6. William Charles Phillips



*Illustration 22: William Charles Phillips 1884 – 1917.  
(Photo: <https://spanielworks.warminmind.blogspot.com>.)*

William Charles Phillips was born in 1884. He appears in the return Charles and Elizabeth made for the 1891 census, when they were operating the bakery in The Green. At the time William was 7 years old and a scholar. His father died in 1894 and we lose track of his mother after that.

We can see from the 1901 census that William Charles Phillips is now living and working at the Phillips Bakery in Church Street. He is not working as a baker or a baker's apprentice, but as a groom and a domestic (a domestic servant). At the time of the 1901 census William is 17. If there was a family falling out between Albert and Charles as John Phillips suggests, it did not stop Albert's family taking in William after Charles died.

William married Violet Cook on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1905, in Tetbury. We cannot say when William moved into the bakery premises in Church Street after his father's death in 1894, or how long he remained there. He could have moved there anytime after 1894 and it seems reasonable to assume that he had moved out by the time he got married in 1905. William could have lived at the Phillips

Bakery for a short time over the census period in 1901, or may have been there for up to 10 years, including a period before Albert died.

At the time of the 1911 census, William and Violet were living in Tormarton. All those listed on the census form were born in Tetbury. William is 27 years old and is employed as a groom and domestic. Violet is 25 years old and has no listed occupation. Also, living in the house at the time of the census were Charles Phillips, son, 3 years old, Gertrude Phillips, daughter, 1 year old, and Ernest Cook, brother-in-law, 15 years old and a farm labourer. The census return also tells us that Violet has had four children, two of which have died (Dora Evelyn, born and died 1906, and Violet Evelyn, born and died 1909).

William and Violet have three further children, Rhoda Elizabeth, born 1912, Minnie Blanche, born 1913, and William Henry, born 1915.

The following additional information on William is from an entry for him on the South Gloucestershire War Memorials website.

'William enlisted in the Army Service Corps in November 1914 and served in France from November 1915 until October 1916 with 165 company ASC (they were a reserve park company handling supplies etc for the frontline divisions). He was discharged on 21/01/1917 due to Sickness (Insanity) and was admitted to the Gloucester Asylum.

William married Violet Cook on 7/11/1905, Tetbury. William and Violet had five children born between 1907 and 1915. Upon enlistment he gave his home address as Tormarton, Near Badminton, but upon discharge, his address was given as St Albans Terrace, Tetbury. After the war Violet married Albert Hurcom in June 1919 (Tetbury).'

William was probably suffering from what today would be called PTSD when he was admitted to the Gloucester Asylum. What I find surprising is that his full medical history at the Gloucester Asylum is available from a simple online search. His condition affected him so much that he died from it on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1917 at the age of 32.

William was awarded the Silver War Badge for his service.

#### 7. Ellsee Hook Phillips



*Illustration 23: Ellsee Hunt needlework. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Our story now continues with Ellsee Hook Phillips née Hunt, Albert's wife.

Ellsee was born on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1843, in Rodmorton. Her father was Richard Hunt, a labourer, and her mother was Ann Hunt, née Hook. Ann Hunt registered the birth, placing her mark on the register.

We will see that there is some variability over both the spelling of Ellsee's name and her age, but the needlework that she made at the age of 11 (Illustration 23) shows her preferred spelling of her name and confirms she was born in 1843.

In the 1851 census, Ellsee



is 8 years old and living with her family in Rodmarton. Her father, Richard Hunt is 34 years old and his occupation is agricultural labourer. Her mother, Ann is 34 and has no occupation. Ellsee was living with her siblings, Hannah aged 4, Richard aged 2 and Ann born that year.

By the time of the 1861 census Ellsee is working and is in service. She is working for the Crew family, who live on Gumstool Hill, Tetbury. The Crew family resides next door to the Talbot Inn.

Sarah Crew (a widow) is head of the household, she is 55 and has no listed occupation. Also, in the house are her two sons, Frederick (31 years old) and Josiah (19 years old), her two daughters, Annie (22 years old) and Matilda (14 years old), and her house servant Ellsee Hunt (18 years old). Both sons are silversmiths by occupation, no occupations are identified for the daughters.

By the time of the 1871 census, Sarah Crew has moved to Holly House in Chavenage Lane and is living with two of her daughters and a servant.

Frederick has taken over the house next door to the Talbot (now called the Talbot Hotel). Frederick is the head of the household, 41 years old and a jeweller. He is married to Georgina (29), and they have three children, Frederick (3), Edward (1) and Louisa (4 months). Also, in the house are Jane Crew, Frederick's sister, 38 years old and unmarried and their general servant Ellsee Hunt, now 28 years old.

So, it looks as if Ellsee kept the same job in the same location for more than 10 years.

However, we can ascertain more about events at this time if we also look at the census returns for her family in Culkerton.

In the 1861 census, Ellsee's family in Culkerton are similar in composition to that identified in the 1851 census. Richard Hunt is head of the family, he is 45 and is an agricultural labourer. His wife Ann is also 45 and is also an agricultural labourer. Their children living with them are Hannah, 15 years old and described as a house servant, Richard 12 years old and an agricultural labourer and Ann, 10 years old and a scholar.



*Illustration 24: A timepiece made by Frederick Crew, jeweller, Tetbury. (Photo: ebay.co.uk.)*

Now moving forward to the 1871 census, the composition of the Hunt household in Culkerton is quite different. There are only two inhabitants of the house, Ann Hunt, head of the house, a widow who is 55 years old, and Tom Hunt, Ann's grandson, who is 4 years old. No occupation is listed for Ann and Tom is a scholar.

Tom's birth certificate identifies that he was born on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1866, in Rodmarton. His mother is Ellsee Hunt, who registered the birth on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1866 and who resides in Rodmarton. No father is given on Tom's birth certificate. (At this time fathers were only listed on birth certificates if they were married to the mother of the child. They would not be identified if they were known to be the father, even if they accepted that they were the father.)

So, we know that Ellsee became pregnant while working in the Crew household. It looks as if she



returned to the family home in Culkerton to have Tom, and then went back to work for the Crew family.

Because the birth certificate does not list Tom's father we have no way of knowing who it was, however, we can make some observations. In the 1861 census one of the residents of the Crew household was Josiah Crew. In 1861 Josiah was 19 years old and Ellsee was 18 years old. Ellsee obviously left the Crew household for a period of time to return to Culkerton to give birth but was then allowed to return to her position as a general servant in the Crew household. This shows remarkable compassion on the part of Sarah Crew (the widow of Cyrus Crew, a watch and clock manufacturer) in times when household servants could be summarily dismissed for much smaller slights than being an unmarried mother in their employer's house. Is it possible that Sarah felt the family were responsible and therefore owed it to Ellsee to keep her job open and let her return to it while Ellsee's mother brought up Tom? We can also see that at the time of the 1871 census Josiah Crew is no longer in Tetbury and he does not appear in further Tetbury census records.

These observations are further supported by a letter I have come across in a keepsake box among John Phillips' papers. Part of the letter is shown in Illustration 25, and the relevant passage reads, 'So it was a mistake of Mr Crews. How is the dear darling baby? How does he like his new nurse? Now do give him a thousand kisses for me and please to remember me to George ...'.

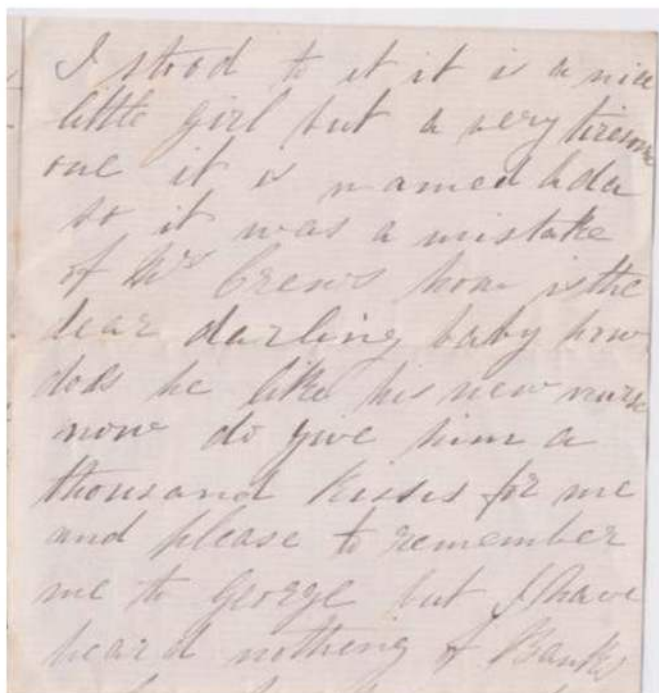
Tom continued to live with Ellsee's mother Ann Hunt. In the 1881 census, they are the only residents of the house in Culkerton, Ann is now 65, and Tom is 14 years old and is an agricultural labourer. Tom married in 1890 and from the 1891 census we can see that he and his wife are living with Ann. Ann is now 75 years old, Tom is 24 and an agricultural labourer. Tom's wife is Louisa, who is 20 years old.

There is a record of Ann Hunt's death in Tetbury in 1899, at the age of 83.

Tom and Louisa had five children, but unfortunately twins Sarah and Richard Stephen die shortly after their birth in 1899.

In the 1901 census Tom (recorded this time as Thomas) and Louisa are still living in Culkerton. Thomas is 34 years old and a cattleman on a farm. They have two daughters living with them, Annie, 8 years old, and Beulah, 5 years old. At the time of the 1901 census, their eldest daughter Lucy (aged 10) is staying with her Aunt Eliza Beal in Tarlton. By the time of the 1911 census, Tom and Louisa were living in Trull. They are the only inhabitants of the house. Tom is 44 years old and a farm labourer, Louisa is 40 years old.

In the 1921 census, Tom and Louisa are the only occupants of their house, Evergreen, Cherington. Tom is now 55 and working as a farm labourer for C. F. Schall, farmer. Tom appeared in the 1935 Almanack as a resident of Cherington. Tom died in 1936 at the age of 69 (see Illustration 26).



*Illustration 25: Part of a letter from Ester to Alice (Ellsee). (Photo: Author's collection.)*



From the census of 1911, we can see that Josiah Crew (recorded in the census as 67 years old, having been born in Tetbury in 1844) is now living with his brother John's family in Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire. He is unmarried and is a retired merchant.

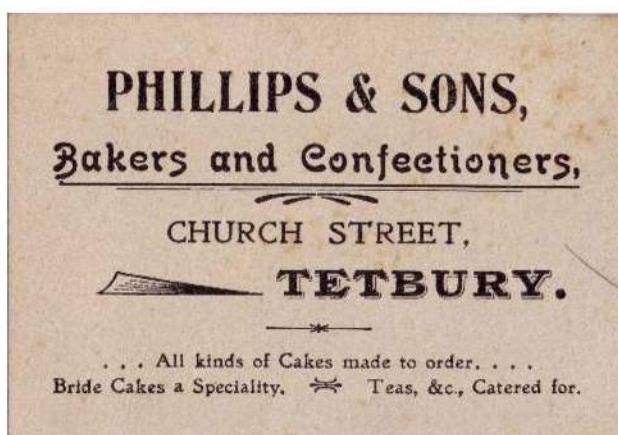
Returning to Ellsee, we know that Ellsee lived and worked in the Crew household at the top of Gumstool Hill for a number of years, and was living and working there at the time of the census in 1871. The home of the Crew family is next door to the Talbot, where Gumstool Hill turns into Silver Street. This is a handful of houses from where

Albert started his bakery in Silver Street around 1870, so it is highly likely that Ellsee got to know Albert because his bakery was near to where she lived and worked.

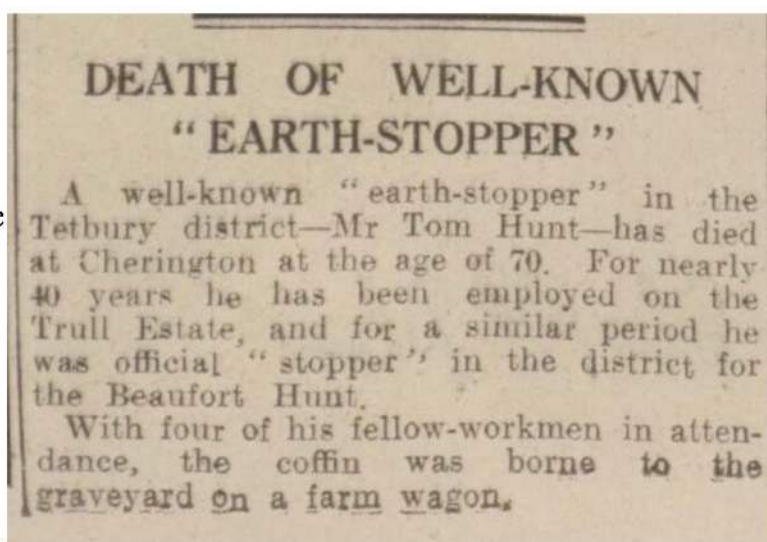
As we have already heard, Ellsee and Albert were married in 1877. Details of the information relating to them in the censuses of 1881 and 1891 are described above. At the time of Albert's death in 1899, Albert and Ellsee's family consisted of their eldest son, Frank aged 20, Ann, their daughter, 18, Edward, 16, Harry, 14, and Walter, 12. When Albert died Ellsee was 56 years old.

The next record for the bakery is the 1901 census. Ellsee Phillips is head of the household. Her occupation is baker and she is an employer. Frank is now 22, Edward 18, and Jack (Walter John) is 14. All three boys are working as bread makers. Henry (Harry) and Ann are no longer listed as living at the bakery in the census return. As noted previously this census return also shows Ellsee's nephew William as living and working at the bakery.

In the 1901 census return, next door to Ellsee is the household of Aaron Phillips, who is now 71 and works as a bread maker. His wife Mary Phillips is 65.



*Illustration 27: Phillips and Sons business card. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



*Illustration 26: From The Western Daily Press, 25th January 1936.*

After Albert's death the bakery is run by Ellsee, employing her sons and father-in-law. This is reinforced by the 1902 Kelly's Guide which lists the business as Phillips, Elsie (Mrs), baker, Church Street, although other directories continue to list the business as Phillips A. & Sons, bakers, Church Street.

There is no information in the records that I have been able to discover that tells us how Ellsee managed to keep the business going after Albert's stroke, given that Albert's probate record shows the business was insolvent. This would have been doubly difficult if the stroke turned Albert into an invalid. One can only postulate, that she was able to raise some money to purchase the



business assets from Albert's creditors after his death, and that allowed her and her sons to continue the bakery business.

There is one interesting record that does survive from this era. In amongst John Phillips' photographs is a pile of what looks to be scrap paper with writing and numbers on each sheet. Closer examination shows that each item of scrap paper is dated and contains a list of names, a number of weeks and an amount of money, see Illustration 28.

The pieces of paper that survive have dates spanning from 15<sup>th</sup> January 1899 to 9<sup>th</sup> April 1907. There are gaps in this record, but it appears that twice a week Ellsee made a list of names of those who owed the business money, how much was owed, how the debt had changed and how long the debt had been outstanding. Some of the debts had been outstanding for a number of weeks, but generally, these records show that the number of people owing money, and the amount owed, was being managed and not allowed to grow.

Jan 22 <sup>nd</sup> 1900			January 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1900		
M Allen sweets	4/	2.10	M <sup>r</sup> W. Jones 9 weeks		15.3
M Ball 1 "	4 1/2	2.7 1/2	M <sup>r</sup> C. Woodward 1.7 "		10.10 1/2
G. Clark 5 "	2/6	13.4	M <sup>r</sup> Sugwell 3 "		7.6
M Boulton 2 "		3.7 3/4	M <sup>r</sup> Sole 2 " 100 7/4		6.11 1/4
M Gled. 2 "	1/3 3/4	9.0 1/2	M <sup>r</sup> Holcomb 7 1/2 "		11.4 1/2
M Chivers 6 "	4/6 3/4	16.6 3/4	M <sup>r</sup> Sparrout 17 "	16.0 1/4 3 3/4	
			M <sup>r</sup> Matthews 12 "	16/4. 1.8.9 1/2	
			E. Paine 2 "	1/4. 6.2 3/4	
			M <sup>r</sup> Loulari 15 1/2 "		15.5

Illustration 28: Ellsee's weekly credit records. (Photo: Author's collection.)

Albert died on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1899, although we do not know when his stroke occurred, and when he stopped working. However, Ellsee's records show us that she was monitoring the money owed to the business by mid-January 1899, so we can infer that Albert's stroke may have occurred before that. Also, there may have been more records of this type after the last one dated April 1907, or this date may give us an indication of when Ellsee's sons took over management of the business.

There must have been many accounting books associated with the bakery over its lifetime, and it is not clear why these records made on scrap paper were kept, although it does provide us with an insight into the fact that Ellsee was managing the credit extended by the business.

The next census record we have for Ellsee is the census in 1911. By then Ellsee is 68, she is still the head of the household but has no occupation. The only other occupants of the household are Edward James Phillips, now 28, single, a baker and confectioner, and Walter John Phillips, 24, single, a baker and confectioner. The census records also say that Edward and Jack work 'at home' and work on their 'own account'. So, by this date Ellsee has retired and Edward and Jack are running the business.

The 1911 census is the first census where the forms that were completed by those in the household are the record that is incorporated into the census. For previous censuses, information from the



forms was collated into census books by census enumerators and the original forms were destroyed. The 1911 census record for Ellsee, Ted and Jack was completed by Ted, with the census form in his handwriting. Interestingly, the 1911 census form initially stated that Ellsee had the occupation of baker and confectioner but the form has been amended in a different hand to 'no occupation'. It seems likely that the census enumerator when collecting the form asked if Ellsee actively worked as a baker and confectioner and amended the census return to reflect that she was no longer working regularly, or was retired.

From the census return for 1911, we can also see that the postal address for where Ted and Jack live and work still does not have a house number. However, the form tells us that the dwelling contains six rooms. On the census form the instructions are to 'Count the kitchen as a room but do not count, scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop'. The 1891 and 1901 form has a similar question about rooms but asks only for the number of rooms to be given if it is less than 5. The column is blank for the 1891 and 1901 censuses indicating Albert/Ellsee live in a house with 5 or more rooms. (The default answer for the number of rooms in a house is 5 or more on the 1891 and 1901 censuses, so if the census enumerator does not answer the question this would record the house as having 5 or more rooms even if it does not.)

While it appears the original business and living accommodation in Church Street was small, and based around what today is 20 Church Street, having 5 or 6 rooms to live in shows the accommodation has expanded to include 22 Church Street. My recollection of the living accommodation at 20/22 Church Street was a sitting room, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, with three rooms and a bathroom on the top floor. This corresponds with the definition of six living rooms given in the 1911 census. Taking the number of rooms recorded for the 1891 census at face value indicates the expansion of the living area in to 22 Church Street had occurred by 1891.

Ellsee Phillips died in 1917 at the age of 74. She died of a 'cerebral haemorrhage' and 'coma'. The death was notified by her daughter Annie. I cannot find a probate record for Ellsee.

In compiling this record of the Phillips Bakery I have relied on information in the publicly available censuses. There can be some variability in these, for instance, age can depend on when the census was taken relative to a birthday, and people (some of whom could not read or write) may have kept less accurate records than we might do now.

Similarly, names can vary, such as the use of a diminutive name (Harry instead of Henry) and the use of middle names. However, the variability in Ellsee's name and age is greater than I have come across for others.

The variability in Ellsee's name is no doubt at least partly due to the spelling she used, which is not



*Illustration 29: Ellsee Phillips 1843 – 1917.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

the conventional Elsie. In the 1851 census the spelling is given as Ellse, in the 1861 census (in the Crew household) she is Ellen, and in the 1871 census (also in the Crew household) she is Elsie.

In the 1881 census she is recorded as Ellsee, but in 1891 she is called Elsie. The most unusual variant is the 1901 census which calls her Alice. The 1911 census which was completed by Ted Phillips, her son, calls her Elsie. On her wedding certificate she is called Ellse, and on Ted Phillips' birth certificate, she is recorded as Elsie and Ellsie on two different sections of the form. However, on her death certificate she is called Ellsee when her death was registered by her daughter Annie.

Returning to the use of the name of Alice for Ellsee in the 1901 census, I have been fortunate to access a copy of the deed of sale for 20/22 Church Street when the original Phillips bakery, shop and living accommodation were purchased by Ted and Jack Phillips in 1913. We will discuss the bakery properties later but it is mentioned here as the deed of sale includes the following in the description of the property. '... formerly in the occupation of Albert Phillips and now or late of Alice Phillips and ....'. The reference to Alice Phillips is repeated again later in the description of the property.

Ted and Jack will have read and agreed to the deed of sale, so it has to be assumed that they were familiar with their mother being called Alice. In amongst John Phillips' papers, there are two letters from Ester to her friend Alice (part of one is shown in Illustration 25). So, based on what we know from the deed of sale, we can say that Ester's letters to Alice were actually sent to Ellsee. Hence, while named Ellsee at birth, and usually known as Ellsee (or a variant) on various forms and by her employer (the Crew family), we can conclude that Ellsee was called Alice by her friends and family.

There is also some confusion over Ellsee's age as recorded in the census returns. We know that Ellsee was born in 1843. At the time of the 1851 census, her age is recorded as 8. In the 1861 census, her age is given as 18, and in 1871 her age is given as 28. So far, so good.

However, in the 1881 census Ellsee's age is given as 32, 6 years younger than she is. In 1891 her age is 46, two years younger, and in 1901 she is said to be 51, 7 years younger than her true age. In the 1911 census she is identified as 68 years old, her true age. On her death certificate in 1917 Ellsee is recorded as being 74 years old, her true age.

What can we make of this unusual number of discrepancies? Albert was born on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1853, more than ten years younger than Ellsee. It could be wondered if she might have told Albert she was younger than she was. In 1877 when they married, Albert was coming up to 23 and Ellsee was 33. If Albert provided the information for the 1881 census and had been told by Ellsee that she was 27 when they married, this reduction in age would then have been recorded in the census. Ellsee probably provided the information for the 1901 census as head of the household, so she could give an age consistent with that of the 1881 census. However, Ted completed the 1911 census, Annie registered their mother's death, and both knew her actual age.

There is one further piece of information in the 1911 census return that was completed by Ted. The form states that Ellsee has had 5 children and that they are all alive at the date of the census. It is correct that Albert and Ellsee had 5 children, but Ellsee also had an additional son (Tom) before she met Albert. It is therefore not clear whether Ted did not know about Tom or whether he thought it inappropriate to include the fact on the census form.

In our story so far we have seen a high infant mortality rate associated with many members of the



Phillips family, as there generally was at the time. We will see further infant deaths in the family, but Ellsee gave birth to 6 children, all of whom flourished and survived into adulthood.

One final observation with regards to Ellsee Phillips. All copies of birth, marriage and death certificates carry the date when the copy was issued, whether this was at the same time as the original registration, or if a copy is requested at a later date. Ellsee died on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1917. A copy of Albert and Ellsee's marriage certificate contained in John Phillips' papers, was issued on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1917, eight days after Ellsee died. One has to wonder if Ellsee's children obtained the copy of the certificate in order to find out more about their mother who went by two different names and who had a somewhat flexible age.

## 8. Frank Phillips

Frank Phillips, Albert and Ellsee's eldest son, was born in 1878, in Tetbury. Frank would have been born in Church Street, where Albert and Charles had relocated the bakery to in about 1876.

In the 1881 census Frank is 2 years old. In the 1891 census Frank is 12 years old and a scholar. By the time of the 1901 census Frank is 22 years old, single and a bread worker working in the family business with his brothers Ted (18) and Jack (14).

However, by the time of the 1911 census life had changed significantly for Frank. He is now 32 years old and is no longer working in the family bakery business but is a farmer.

He is working on his own farm and the farm is located in Oak Road, Tetbury.

(Oak Road was the town end of Cirencester Road, named such because of the Royal Oak pub.)



*Illustration 31: From The Western Daily Press, 4th January 1939.*



*Illustration 30: Frank Phillips 1878 – 1938. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Frank married in 1903, his wife is Mary Turner, who was born in 1869, in Glenyon Talbot, Victoria, Australia. At the time of the 1911 census, they have four children, Albert, who is 7 years old and is a scholar, Frank, who is 4 and a scholar, Elsee who is 3, and Sidney who is 7 months old. All four children were born in Tetbury. The census records that Mary is British by parentage and that the family live in a house with 7 rooms. Frank completed the census form.

In the 1921 census return completed by Frank, he and Mary still share their house with their four children.

Albert (17) assists his father on Frank's dairy farm, Frank junior (15) works as a clerk for Paul and Kitcat, solicitors, Long Street, and Elsie (13) and Sidney (10) are both in full time education.

Frank died on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1938 at the age of 60 (see Illustration 31). At the time he lived at 22 Cirencester Road. Frank died intestate. The probate summary record shows his estate had a value of £570 12s 4d. Frank's aunt, Mrs Hunt, whose death is also mentioned in Illustration 31 is likely Ellsee's sister, Ann Hunt, who was born in 1851, and married Clement Hunt in 1880.

What else do we know about Frank Phillips?

There are no records of any war service during the First World War for Frank. This is likely because farming was considered a reserved occupation. Similarly, working in a bakery (Ted and Jack) and working on the railways (Harry) could count as reserved occupations. (During the First World War whether people were exempt from joining the services because of their occupation was decided by a local committee. In the Second World War reserved occupations were defined by legislation.)

## **TETBURY MILKMAN CLEARED**

### **"APPEAL TO THE COW"**

After a two hours' hearing, Tetbury magistrates yesterday dismissed a case brought against Frank Phillips, dairyman, of Tetbury. He was charged with selling milk deficient in fat.

Through Mr. P. D. Clark (Gloucester) he pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Thompson, of Cirencester, Inspector under the Food Act, stated that on the morning of May 25 he purchased milk from Phillips. The sample sent to the county analyst was certified as containing 2.35 of fat, whereas the standard required was 3 per cent. An "appeal to the cow" sample taken later proved to be good quality milk.

The County Analyst, Mr. R. H. Ellis, produced certificates of the analyses.

Phillips stated that the milk purchased by the Inspector was exactly as it came from the herd of three cows. No cream was taken from it, it was not separated, and it was impossible for anyone to get into the dairy and tamper with the milk without his knowing it.

*Illustration 32: From The Gloucester Citizen, 29th July, 1937.*

has been skimmed off. Frank argues his case and the prosecution is dismissed.

There are also some newspaper articles from this time referring to F. Phillips or Frank Phillips, although there is not always enough information to confirm this is the Frank Phillips we are interested in.

In January 1907 the Wilts. and Glos. carried a report on the first 'Tetbury and District Fur and Feather Show'. F. Phillips was a member of the organising committee and was a steward for the rabbit section of the show. The total number of entries for the show was 315. There were similar successful shows in subsequent years, with F. Phillips being part of the organising committee.

The Wilts. and Glos. has an article in 1912 from which we learn that Frank Phillips was one of four tenderers for the task of collecting the tolls for the fairs and markets in the town. Frank's tender of £7 to do the job, while not the lowest, was accepted.

The next newspaper clipping for Frank is shown in Illustration 32. This event occurred about 20 months before Frank died, and Frank is being prosecuted for selling milk from which the cream

In 1912 Frank Phillips (Dairyman) participated in a re-enactment of the Tetbury Court Leet. For hundreds of years, the Court Leet would have been held annually in Tetbury, with the function of beating the bounds, the appointment of parish officers (constables, public health inspectors, etc.) and carrying out certain other duties, until the last Court Leet was held in 1896. A much more detailed account of the history of the Court Leet, and the actions of the 1912 Court Leet, are contained in a long article in the Wilts. and Glos. dated 19<sup>th</sup> October 1912. That article is



accompanied by the photograph shown in Illustration 33, where Frank Phillips is standing on the bottom step of the town hall by the handrail on the left of the picture. (In the middle of the picture, at the bottom of the steps, is Albert Charles Cull who we will hear more about in the next section.) A full list of those present in Illustration 33 is on the HOTS website.

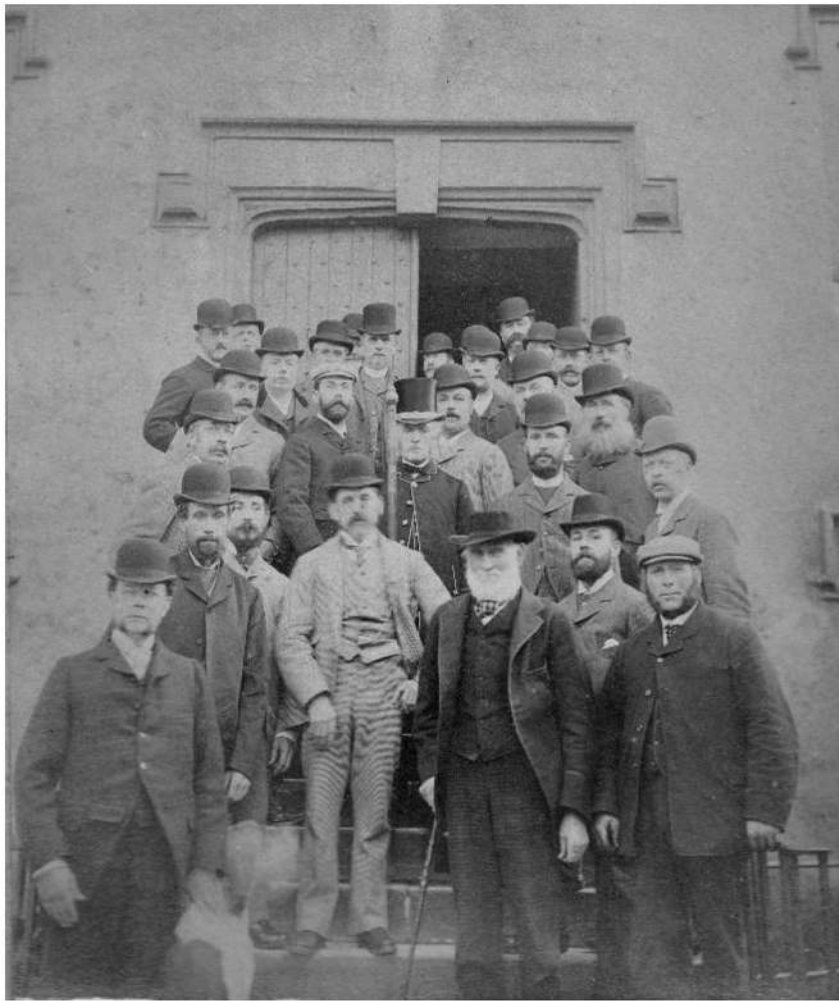
In the 1912 Court Leet, Frank is one of those serving as a juryman on the 'foreign' jury. The article goes on to note that "The 'foreign' jury, after their long tramp round the outskirts of Tetbury Common, were refreshed at Trouble House with time honoured fare, and sundry observances only known to the initiated were performed in painstaking manner." The court also appointed officers for the year, including "ale tasters and inspectors of weights and measures, Messrs. F Phillips and C Jones". "After the presentments from the juries and the appointments were made the Court was formally closed in historic manner, and the 'foreign' jury adjourned to dinner at the Ormond's Head Hotel." "In celebration of the revival of the holding of the Court Leet, a public dinner took place at the Assembly Rooms, White Hart Hotel, on Monday evening."



*Illustration 33: Tetbury Court Leet Re-enactment 1912. (Photo: HOTS archive.)*

As noted above, the last Court Leet in Tetbury before the 1912 re-enactment, was held in 1896. Among the old family photographs is one that looks similar to the Court Leet picture of 1912 in Illustration 33, dated 1895. This is reproduced in Illustration 34. This therefore is probably a photograph of the participants of the second to last Court Leet held in Tetbury. Unfortunately, no key is available to tell us who is present in Illustration 34, however, if you look at the figures standing next to the handrail on the left of the picture, the third one back bears a strong resemblance to the one known photograph we have of Albert Phillips (see Illustration 12). A direct comparison is shown in Illustration 35.

The members of the Court Leet would have contained leading tradespeople in the town, some of those that undertook professional occupations in Tetbury, and possibly members of the local independently wealthy classes. So, by participating in the Court Leet in 1895, Albert is mixing with the upper echelons of Tetbury society.



*Illustration 34: Tetbury Court Leet, 1895. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Although there is no key to those present in Illustration 34, a few others can be readily identified. The gentleman in the centre with a staff and wearing a top hat is William Street, the town beadle from 1866 to 1900. (A beadle performed the function of a town constable.) The Tetbury Almanac of 1893 identifies William Street as 'ironmonger, beadle, town crier and bill poster, Long Street'.

We can also see in Illustration 34 two gentlemen wearing clerical collars. The vicar of Tetbury at this time was the Rev. Thomas George Horwood (vicar of Tetbury from 1881 to 1898.) Pictures in the HOTS archive show Rev. Horwood sporting a beard, so, the gentleman in the clerical collar to the immediate right of the beadle could be him. (We will hear more about the Rev. Horwood later.)



*Illustration 35: A comparison of Illustration 12 and a detail of Illustration 34. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

From a comparison of the pictures in Illustration 34 and Illustration 33 one person can be seen to be present in both. The gentleman on the right of the bottom step in Illustration 34 looks very much like the person towards the middle of Illustration 33 but now with some white in his beard and wearing a bowler hat rather than a flat cap. The key to Illustration 33 identifies this as George Walker, haulier, Tetbury Upton.

A trawl through the photographs in the HOTS archives will no doubt enable more members of the Tetbury Court Leet of 1895 to be identified, although completing



such an exercise is beyond the scope of this work. However, one individual I do recognise from a HOTS archive picture is the ironmonger William Witchell (father of Sidney 'Trooper' Witchell). In Illustration 34 he is in the back row, second from right.

#### 9. Annie Hunt Phillips

Annie Hunt Phillips was born on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1880 in Tetbury. She was the only daughter born to Albert and Ellsee.

In the 1881 census, Annie is 1 year old. In the 1891 census, she is 10 years old and a scholar. By the time of the 1901 census, Annie is no longer living at the bakery on Church Street. In 1901 Annie married Albert Charles (Charlie) Cull.

In the 1901 census, Annie and Albert are living in The Green in Tetbury. They are the next entry to 'The Bartons'. Albert Cull is 25 years old and Annie 21. Albert's profession is a shoe and bootmaker, and he is recorded as being a worker rather than working on his own account. No occupation is identified for Annie.

In the 1911 census their situation is similar. They are living at The Barton Villa, The Green, Tetbury. Albert Cull now describes his profession as a shoemaker, journeyman. (A 'journeyman' is a tradesman who has served his trade apprenticeship and mastered his craft, not bound to serve a master, but originally hired by the day.) Annie is described as a shop assistant in a confectionery, so it is reasonable to assume she was working at the bakery shop. Their house has six rooms and the census form was completed by Albert.

Later in 1911, Albert Cull purchased for £250 the building that was formerly the Three Compasses Inn located near the top of Fox Hill. This consisted of a cottage and a house now known as 'Rosemount'. When house numbers were introduced, these buildings were identified as 16 and 18 Silver Street.



*Illustration 36: Annie Phillips 1880 – 1952. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Syd Mosdell's pamphlet on Tetbury's Inns has the following to say of the Three Compasses:

“A few paces up the hill is Rosemount House with its small open yard, and which until the 1920s was the 'Three Compasses Inn'. Little is known of its early history but its sign is the crest of the Carpenters. Eventually considered uneconomical it was, however, very popular in the mid and late 19th century when workers installing the towns new drainage system made it their headquarters. Concerts and parties were organized; one such in 1863 was reported a huge success. Here, too, there were celebrations when the rail link opened - the innkeeper erecting a huge banner across the hill with the legend 'May Agriculture Thrive'.”

Interestingly, in a directory of Tetbury traders in 1822, the landlord of The Three Compasses was B. Phillips, although I do not know if this is a relation.

The Tetburyfamilies.co.uk website reports that The Three Compasses lost its licence in 1909, and quoting from a newspaper article states that 'Frederick Shepherd licensee of alehouse and Cooks owners, appeal for renewal of license but was not granted.' However, a 'sum of compensation for the removal of licence agreed at just over £649'. The same website also has information from a land valuation survey in 1914. 'No longer a pub having had licence taken away and as a result converted to two cottages occupied by Messers Cull and Lee; sold by Cooks to Albert Cull for £250 in 1911. Previous occupier Mr Sheppard. Inspected September 1914 and described as stone built and stone tiled. The two cottages were split comprising a) 3 beds, 2 living, sitting room, underground kitchen, storeroom and stable underneath [a bathroom was subsequently added by the new owner] b) bedroom, 2 living.' (It can be noted that the Cook family who had owned The Three Compasses also owned and operated the Tetbury Brewery in Hampton Street.)

Further information about the loss of licence for The Three Compasses (and some other Tetbury Inns) is given in an edition of the HOTS magazine:

“.....'pubs' whose closure is shewn as the 1920s. These were 'The Prince and Princess', the 'Boot' and 'The Three Compasses'. The licences for these three were up for renewal in 1909 and, together with 'The Three Jolly Butchers', their renewals were held over from a meeting of the licensing authorities for consideration by the Quarterly Sessions. Consequently, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1909, the first three named were denied renewal and were granted temporary licences until February 4<sup>th</sup> when they would close. Compensation would be paid under the Licensing Act of January 28<sup>th</sup> 1910. The licence of The Three Jolly Butchers' was renewed (to be closed at a later date.)”

There is background information about this on The Pub History Society website:

'In the early part of the twentieth century, there was a strong temperance movement in England. The view that arose from this movement was that there were too many public houses compared with the need of the public. In addition, there was a strong movement to 'improve' public houses by ensuring that they had provision for recreation and eating as well as drinking.'

'These ideas found their first impression in Birmingham with the Surrender Scheme. In this scheme 'a company was formed amongst the brewers, and they negotiated with the licensing justices for the surrender of licences ... and the company was able to pay compensation to the members who lost those licences out of the funds which they themselves subscribed.' Between 1904 and 1914, over 1,000 licences were lost in the Birmingham area. Owing to the 'success' of this scheme, the 1904 Licensing Act introduced a national scheme. Licensing Magistrates could now refuse to renew a pub's licence if it was considered that the pub was unnecessary to provide for the needs of the public. Compensation would be paid both to the owner of the premises and the licensee although, typically, only about 10% of the compensation went to the licensee. This compensation was paid for by a levy on the licences granted to other premises. This provision of the 1904 Act was carried forward into the Licensing (Consolidation) Act of 1910.'

The Three Compasses was one of the Tetbury pubs that was considered unnecessary. Extracts from a newspaper article at the time (see Appendix 6) tell us that the Tetbury Brewery (the owners of the Three Compasses) asked for £1,106 7s as compensation for the loss of licence. The sum awarded was £50 to the licensee (Frederick Shepard) and £599 15s to the owners of the pub. Considering that the building was sold to Albert Cull for £250, this shows that a licence to sell intoxicating



liquor was very valuable in those days.

The 1921 census records that Albert Cull has had a change of career, he is now a rate collector, working for the Overseers of Tetbury and Tetbury Upton and Tetbury Urban District Council. Annie's occupation is recorded as home duties. Also, living in Rosemount at the time is Emma Cull, mother of Albert Cull. Emma Cull is 80 years old and a widow. Rosemount is recorded on the census form as having six rooms.

Albert and Annie had no children. However, I recall on more than one occasion Mother telling me that Florrie and Ted's eldest child Vera went to live with 'Aunty' (Annie Cull). Vera lived at Rosemount with 'Aunty' for some years after being sent there when scarlet fever was in the Phillips household at Church Street. This also seems sensible from the point of view of living space, given that Ted and Florrie had three bedrooms in which to live with all their children, while Albert and Annie had three bedrooms for themselves. I have no knowledge as to when Vera went to live with 'Aunty' or how long she lived there. However, we can say that Vera was not living with 'Aunty' at the time of the 1921 census.

The final census type data we have for Annie and Albert is from the 1939 register. Albert Cull's occupation is now described as branch secretary of an approved society, while Annie has unpaid domestic duties. Also, billeted with them are two male clerks working for the air ministry. (An approved society was an organisation, such as a Friendly Society, that provided voluntary insurance on a mutual basis against sickness, death or maternity.)

There are two newspaper articles that I have come across that relate to Albert Cull. The first is in May 1922, when The Gloucester Citizen reported on the proceedings of the Tetbury Petty Sessions, and recorded that Albert Cull was summoned for riding a bicycle without a light at 10.20 pm on 7<sup>th</sup> May in Church Street. Albert was fined 5s. Secondly, in a newspaper article in 1942, Albert Cull was thanked for his 50 years of service as clerk to St Mary's Parish Church.

Albert Charles Cull died in May 1948 at the age of 72. Albert did leave a will, and the value of his estate was £1,832 19s.

I think Annie played a greater part in the bakery business than she has been given credit for. When we review the pictures of the Phillips' floats in the Tetbury Show we will see that she is one of the people that is present most often in the pictures. We know from the 1911 census that Annie worked in the bakery shop, and one of the reminiscences in the booklet 'Remembering Mr Tetbury' in memory of John Phillips is from someone who remembers John and his aunt, Mrs Cole (presumably a miss-spelling of Cull), delivering bread in Crudwell by horse and cart.

Annie died in August 1952, at the age of 72. She died intestate and the value of her estate was £3,553 3s 2d. Annie's estate was divided between her nephews and nieces. The estate included her home at 16/18 Silver Street, and also an additional property at 55 West Street. According to the administration account for Annie's estate 16/18 Silver Street was sold for £800 and 55 West Street for £20. The same account records that the annual rent Annie received for letting out 55 West Street was £15 9s 10d and that the legal cost for the estate to sell the property was £4 10s. 55 West Street was located where the West Street car park is now, and was demolished as part of the slum clearance that took place in the 1960s.

## 10. Edward James Phillips

Edward (Ted) James Phillips was Albert and Ellsee's third child. He was born on 21 September 1882, in Tetbury.



*Illustration 37: Edward (Ted) James Phillips 1882 – 1950. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

We have mentioned Ted previously in census returns, but to recap. Ted first appears in the 1891 census when he is 8 years old and a scholar. By the time of the 1901 census Ted is 18 years old and working in the bakery as a bread worker. (He has probably been working for a few years because in the same census return Jack is also identified as a bread worker at the age of 14.)

By the time of the 1911 census it is probably safe to assume Ted (and Jack) are running the bakery business. Ted filled out the census return. Ellsee is still living at the Church Street premises, but now at the age of 68 she is recorded as having no occupation. Ted is 28, his occupation is baker and confectioner, and he is single.

On 17<sup>th</sup> September 1913 Ted Phillips married Florence Ella Palmer in Tetbury parish church. Ted is 30 years old, Florence is 29. The

marriage was witnessed by Robert Palmer (Florence's father who is an innkeeper by trade), Mabel Eunice Palmer (Florence's sister) and Walter John Phillips (Ted's brother Jack).

Florrie and Ted go on to have seven children. The first is a daughter Vera Annie, born in 1914. Their second child is a son Victor, who was born in 1916 but who sadly, died shortly afterwards. Their third child is Harold Edward (John), born in 1918. In 1920 Florrie and Ted's second daughter is born, Joyce Adreka, followed by another daughter in 1921, Betty Florence. In 1924 a further daughter is born, Constance Rosemary, and in 1926 their last child is a daughter Margaret Annetta. Sadly, Margaret died when she was one year old. Margaret's death by convulsions is described by John Phillips in his account reproduced in Appendix 2.

PHILLIPS—PALMER—September 17, at the Parish Church, Tetbury, by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, vicar, Edward James, son of the late Mr. Albert Phillips, of Church-street, Tetbury, to Florence Ella, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Palmer, of the Eight Bells Hotel, Tetbury.

*Illustration 38: From the Cheltenham Examiner*

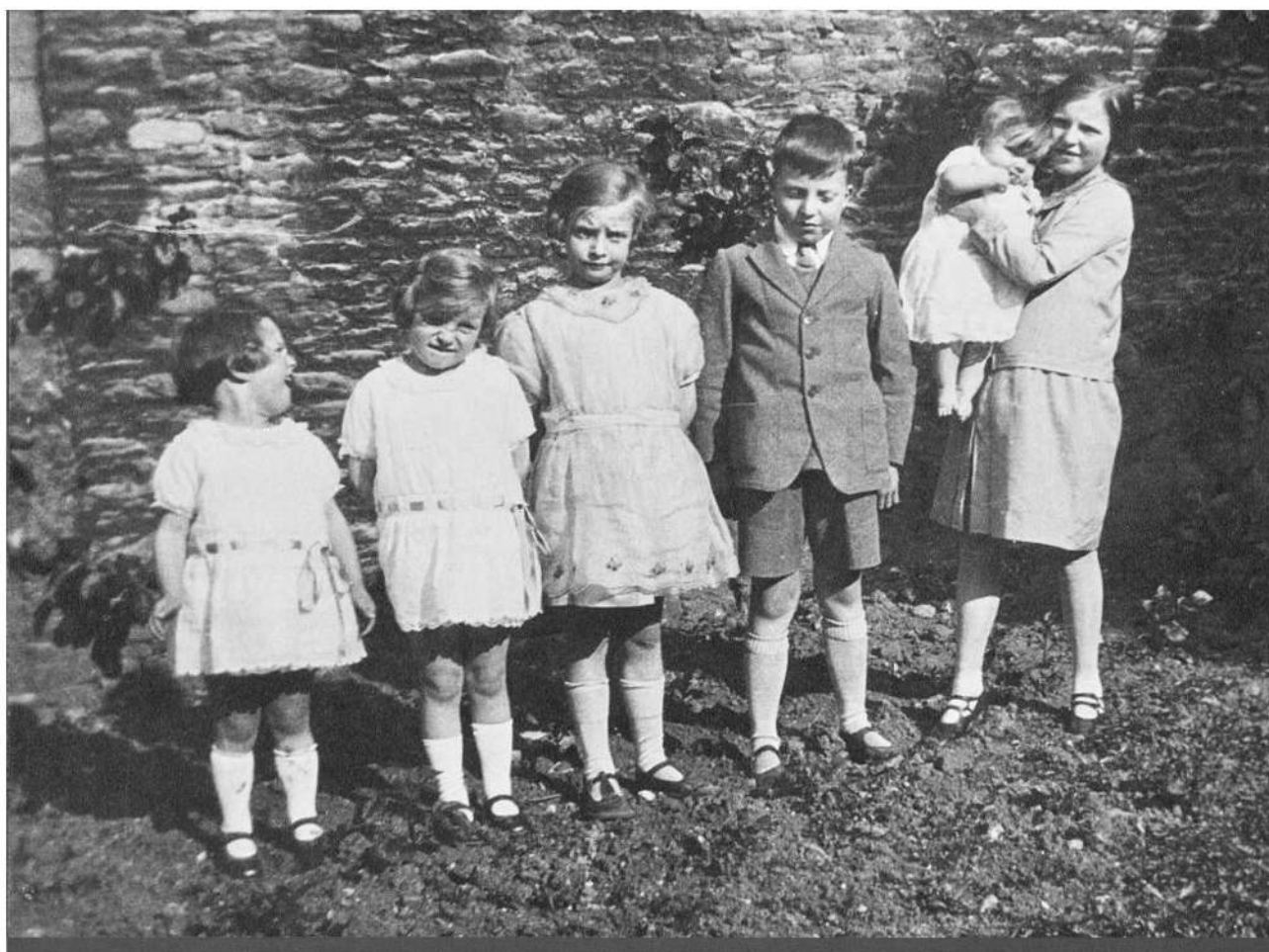
The 1921 census return is filled out by Ted. It records the presence of Ted, Florrie, Vera, John and Joyce at 22 Church Street. Ted is 38 years old, Florrie is 37, Vera is 6, Harold (John) is 3 and Joyce is 1. An interesting piece of information given on the census return is that Ted reports his occupation as a baker and farmer. Ted is an employer. Florrie is identified as undertaking household duties, and Vera is in full-time education. The box on the return for information on the size of the dwelling identifies that it has six rooms.

After the 1921 census, the last piece of information of this type is the 1939 register. This lists those



living at 22 Church Street at the time as Edward J Phillips, master baker, Florence E Phillips, unpaid domestic duties, Harold E Phillips, managing bakery business, and Betty F Phillips, assistant in bakery shop and office. So, we know that by 1939 John is taking over the reins of managing the business but this will be put on hold due to the war.

The 1939 register was subsequently updated to show Betty's married name, Stanley. This is because the register was continually updated while National Registration was in force, when it was a legal requirement to notify the registration authorities of any change of name or address. This ended in 1952, but since 1948 the register was also used by the National Health Service, which continued updating the records until 1991, when paper-based record keeping was discontinued.



*Illustration 39: Ted and Florrie's children in the summer of 1927. The picture is taken in the garden of 18 Church Street. L to R are Connie, Betty, Joyce, John, Margaret and Vera. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

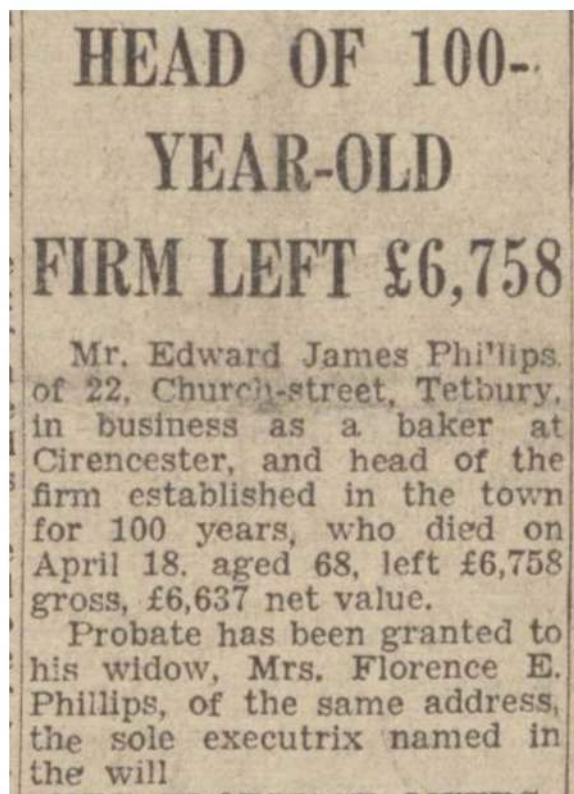
The 1939 register is subject to different rules of disclosure compared to a normal census. The contents of a census cannot be made public until 100 years after the census. The 1939 register contains exact dates of birth and each entry in the register can be revealed 100 years after the birth of the person described, or when their death has been confirmed. The 1939 register has one entry at 22 Church Street that was not accessible when I viewed the return, which probably refers to Connie.

Ted Phillips died at 22 Church Street on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1950. He was 67 years old and the death was registered by his son Harold (John). The cause of death was certified by Dr P J Hardie MRCS as myocardial degeneration and cirrhosis of the liver. His death was due to excessive alcohol

consumption. I recall Mother telling me on a number of occasions that Ted's daughters were worried about his drinking and would sometimes dilute the contents of bottles of spirits or even pour them down the sink.



*Illustration 40: Ted Phillips in later life.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*



*Illustration 41*

Ted Phillips left a simple will in which everything went to Florrie. The probate record shows the estate to be worth £6,758 10s 8d gross and £6,637 9s 7d net. The probate record (with some inaccuracies) was reported on the front page of The Gloucestershire Echo on 8<sup>th</sup> December 1950 (see Illustration 41).

What else do we know about Ted Phillips?

The copy of Ted's birth certificate that I have, was made on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1947, three and a half months before Ted turned 65. It does not seem too much of a stretch of the imagination to say that Ted got a copy of his birth certificate so that he could prove his age and claim his state pension, due when he was 65.

In August 1912 one of the major events to occur in the Tetbury area was the marriage of Sir George



Holford, owner of the Westonbirt Estate. A newspaper account at the time tells us about how the event was celebrated, including a luncheon and garden party at Westonbirt, to which Sir George Holford invited his tenants and the tradespeople of Tetbury. Ted is recorded as attending, see Illustration 42.

**WILTS AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE STANDARD,  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3 1912.**

**SIR GEORGE HOLFORD'S WEDDING.**

**CELEBRATIONS AND REJOICINGS AT WESTONBIRT,  
TETBURY, BEVERSTON, AND SHERSTON.**

being a blessing to all about her, independent of rank and social position.

In honour of the home-coming of Sir George Holford and his bride, Westonbirt has this week been the scene of much festivity. Since the wedding at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, a fortnight ago, Sir George and Lady Holford have been residing at Buckhurst, Sussex, and they came home to Westonbirt on Monday evening last. Motoring from Kemble Sir George and Lady Holford passed through Tetbury between five and six o'clock, and met with a hearty welcome from the townspeople who were assembled near the Town Hall and adjacent streets. The bells rang out a merry peal, and

**LUNCHEON AND GARDEN PARTY AT  
WESTONBIRT.**

On Wednesday, Sir George Holford gave a luncheon and garden party at Westonbirt, the guests including the tenants of the estate and the tradespeople of Tetbury and Sherston to the number of about 320. Sir George and Lady Holford received their guests in the grand saloon, and subsequently luncheon was partaken of in a large marquee erected on the lawn. Messrs. J. A. Fisher and Son, Gloucester, were the caterers. The menu card bore views of Westonbirt House. The luncheon tables were tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. Mier's White Viennese Orchestra was present, and played charming music during luncheon and in the afternoon.

At the luncheon the chair was taken by Sir Mann; Mr. and Mrs. Maundrell; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Owens; Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Pettifer; Mr. E. Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. J. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. D. Price; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pride; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Pride; Mr. A.

*Illustration 42*

Having congratulated ourselves on Albert Phillips being an honest baker when some of the other bakers in the town were prosecuted for selling bread without weighing it, on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1915 The Echo reports that Ted and Jack were summoned for selling two underweight loaves of bread. They were fined two shillings and sixpence. Similarly the Gloucester Citizen on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1928 reports that Ted and Jack were fined five shillings and cost for a technical offence under The Bread Act, but does not provide any details of what their offence was.

In 1929 Ted was elected to the Thirteen (see Illustration 43) the group of individuals that are Feoffees in waiting, but he never became a Feoffee.

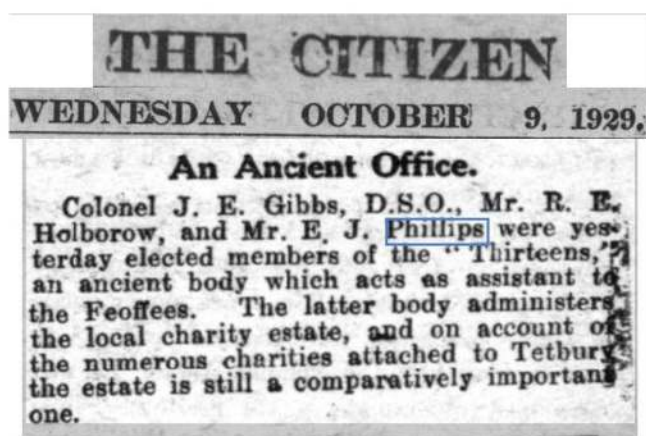


Illustration 43

One thing I did not know about Ted until I started this project, was that he bred pigs which he exhibited at local shows. In doing this he is following on from his mother and father's interest in

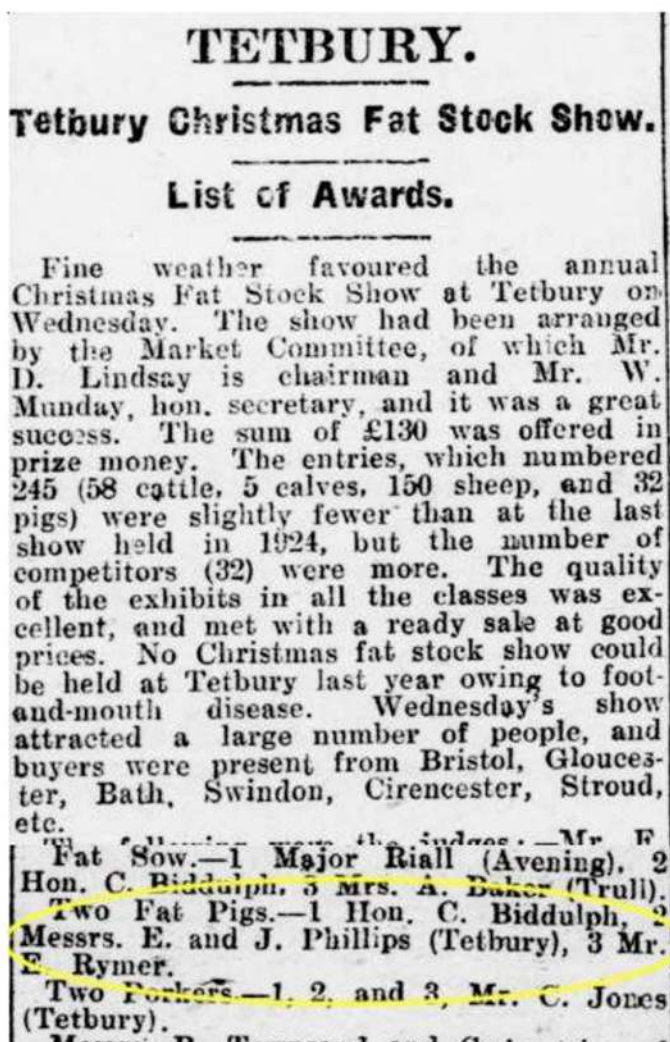


Illustration 44: From *The Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Graphic*, 11th December 1926.



rearing the animals. I have come across a number of newspaper articles where Ted has won prizes for pigs he has exhibited. A couple are shown in Illustration 44 and Illustration 45. This may also be why he declared his occupation on the 1921 census as baker and farmer.

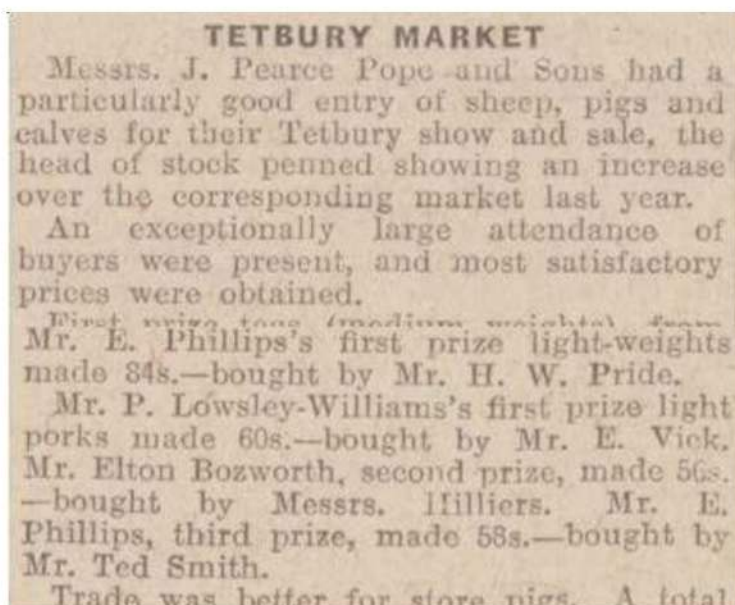


Illustration 45: From *The Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Graphic*, 17th December 1932.

Ted and Jack also won awards for their baking, see Illustration 46.

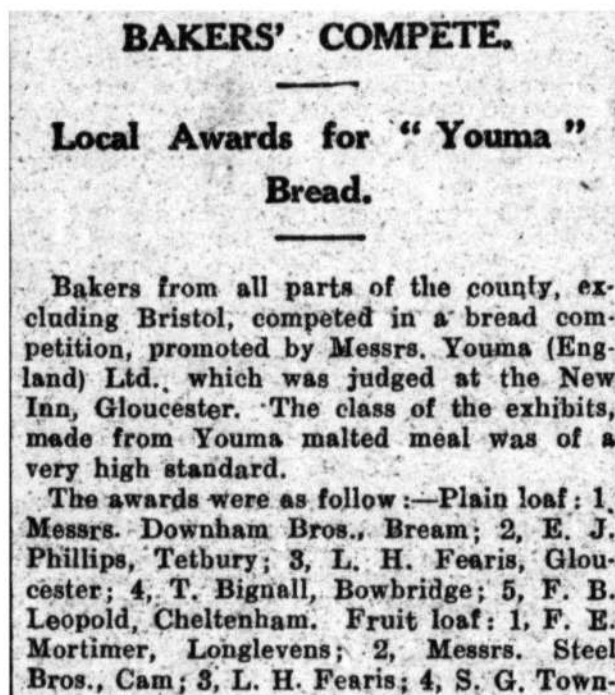


Illustration 46: *Gloucester Journal*, 1st December 1928.

The last newspaper article I have relating to Ted is from the North Wilts. Herald, which reported on proceedings at the Tetbury police court in May 1940; where 'Edward J Phillips, Church Street, Tetbury, was fined £1 for displaying a light from a roofed building just after midnight'.

## 11. Florence Ella Phillips

Florence (Florrie) Ella Phillips née Palmer was born in Tetbury in 1884. Her mother was Annie Palmer née Barnes and her father was Robert Palmer. Annie Barnes was born in Somerford Magna in 1848. Robert Palmer was born in Easton Grey in 1849. Robert Palmer eventually became the landlord of the Eight Bells public house a few doors along from the bakery.

Syd Mosdell, in his pamphlet of Tetbury Inns, says that 'Robert Palmer took over at the Eight Bells in 1887 when the previous landlord, Henry Cuss, was drowned in the 8 ft deep cistern which collected the waste and slops - despite the efforts of the local fire brigade who pumped the cistern dry. Robert Palmer was himself a fireman and had attended the blaze at Highgrove in 1883 when the building was severely damaged. His versatility extended to playing the euphonium in the Town Band.'



*Illustration 47: Florrie Phillips 1884 – 1961.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

Despite Syd Mosdell's observation that Robert Palmer took over the Eight Bells in 1887 after Henry Cuss, the 1891 census identifies Jonathan Pratt as the landlord. At this time the Palmer family are living in Long Street and Robert Palmer is aged 42 and a shoemaker. In the same house are Annie, his wife, aged 43, Ernest W, aged 20, occupation tinman, Victor E, aged 17, a tailor, Gilbert C, aged 15, also a tailor, Louis W, aged 12, a barber, Mable Eunice, aged 11, a scholar, Florence E, aged 7, a scholar and Reginald S, 9 months old. (A tinman is a person who makes and repairs things made of tin or other light metals.)

However, the Tetbury Almanack of 1893 does identify Robert Palmer as the landlord of the Eight Bells, so he took on the license of the Eight Bells sometime between 1891 and 1893. On Church Street there are two businesses/dwellings between the Eight Bells public house where the Palmer family is now living and the Phillips Bakery.

In the 1901 census Robert Palmer is 52, and is described as a publican and shoemaker. His wife Annie is 53. They have two sons living with them at the Eight Bells in Church Street, Gilbert C, who is 25 and a tailor, and Reginald, who is 10. They have one daughter living with them, Mabel E, who is 21 and has no listed occupation.

Florrie is not at the Eight Bells when the 1901 census is taken. She is recorded in the census as staying with her Aunt Jane Lay in Andover Road, Weeke, Hampshire. Jane Lay is a widow, 50 years old and her occupation is district visitor. Florrie's occupation is dressmaker and she is 17. Also, in the house at the time of the census is Jane Lay's daughter Lily, 15 years old and a dressmaker and Anne Benham, aged 78, a boarder at the house.

In the 1911 census the Palmer family are still living at the Eight Bells. Robert Palmer is 62, and is described as a bootmaker and licensed victualler. He is assisted as a licensed victualler by his wife,



Annie, 63, and his daughter Mabel Eunice, 31 and single. The only other member of the family living at the Eight Bells is Florrie, aged 27, single and a dressmaker by trade.

Annie Palmer died in 1912 at the age of 63.

In 1913 Florrie married Edward James Phillips from the bakery a few doors away. A full account of the wedding was reported in the Wilts. and Glos. and is reproduced in Appendix 7. The newspaper account also lists all the wedding presents received by the bride and groom. This includes a needlework table given to the bride by the groom and a gold signet ring given by the bride to the groom. The reception was held at The Eight Bells.

We can also see from Appendix 7 that Ted and Florrie drove to Weston-super-Mare for their honeymoon. Judging by the photographs in the family collection, Weston-super-Mare was a place that Florrie enjoyed visiting as she and her family returned there a number of times over the years, see Illustration 48.



*Illustration 48: Weston-super-Mare circa 1928. L to R, Betty, John, Florrie and Joyce. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

In the first quarter of 1917 Robert Palmer married Ellen Sharrock, his second wife. Robert Palmer died on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1918 at the age of 70.

Robert Palmer died intestate. Interestingly, one of the few detailed estate accounts that I have come across is that for Robert Palmer, which is in a document in the HOTS archive. His estate was worth £674 18s 8d, with one-third going to Ellen Palmer, Robert Palmer's second wife, and the remainder divided equally between Robert Palmer's six surviving children.

Two of Robert Palmer's children predeceased him. Victor Edward Palmer died in 1899 at the age of 26. He died in Birmingham from typhoid. Louis Wilfred Palmer died in 1902 at Kroonstad in South Africa from enteric fever. (This is another name for typhoid which had been the cause of Victor's death.) The Second Boer War, which Louis had been fighting in, came to an end on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1902 with the defeat of the Boers and the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging. Louis' death from fever occurred two weeks later on 13<sup>th</sup> June 1902.

Florrie outlived Ted by eleven years. However, for the last five or so years of her life she was bedridden due to the result of a stroke.

I have only a vague memory of Florrie being up and around and topping up tea cups as we had tea



sitting round the table in the dining room. Most of her grandchildren would only have known her as an invalid, largely confined to her bed. She was also by now hard of hearing and relied on a hearing aid.

The premises at 20 and 22 Church Street were far from ideal for an invalid. The stairs from the ground floor to the first floor have a 90° bend, and the entrance into every room on the first floor has steps either going up or down, with a step halfway across the landing where the divide between numbers 20 and 22 would have been. As a consequence, Florrie rarely left her bed after her stroke, except on rare occasions when she would be manhandled downstairs and taken in a wheelchair to visit the families of her children.

I do however remember spending time in her bedroom with her. As a group I remember the cousins putting on little plays for her. Florrie's bedroom contained two single beds and my abiding memory of those plays is my cousin Stephen's rendition of the big bad wolf in Little Red Riding Hood, when he pretended to be Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother in the spare bed. I also remember playing draughts with Florrie and watching television with her .



*Illustration 49: Florrie and Ted in the garden behind 22 Church Street.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

As Florrie was bedridden she had to be lifted on to a commode in her bedroom. I do recall that John Phillips (who was living in the Church Street premises) had to move into the spare bed in Florrie's room in order to lift his mother on to the commode during the night. He would then have been up to do an early turn in the bakehouse as well as being on call for any queries that arose during the course of the business day. The man was a saint.

When Florrie died in September 1961 I was nine years old. I mention that, because all of Florrie's children wanted to attend her funeral, so, there was a question as to what should be done with the grandchildren while the funeral was being held. (I don't think it was considered an option for the grandchildren to attend.) On the day of the funeral, the cousins were gathered together, and my cousin Jane and I were told we were in charge while the adults went to the funeral. I can only say



that no one in a house full of young children without adult supervision came to harm, but I am not sure that was due to any actions taken by myself or Jane.



*Illustration 50: Ted and Florrie's surviving children. From L to R Connie, Betty, Joyce, John and Vera. The picture was taken at 'Underbridge' in mid 1980s. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

## 12. Henry Ernest Phillips

Henry (Harry) Ernest Phillips was born on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1884. The first census record we have of Harry is in 1891 when Albert and Ellsee's family are established in Church Street. Harry is 6 years old and a scholar. By the time of the 1901 census Harry is 16 years old but he is no longer living at home.

I have no information on Harry working in the bakery. No doubt all the children would have worked in the bakery, in the shop, and on the rounds as they were growing up. However, from what information is available it looks as if Harry decided in his teenage years that baking was not for him and went out into the world to make his living away from the bakery and away from Tetbury.

In the 1901 census Harry is living at 9 Plantagenet Street, St Mary, Cardiff as a boarder and he is working as a railway clerk. The house where he is boarding contains Mary Edmunds, the wife of the head of the household, although no head of the house is listed as being present at the time of the census. Mary is 39 and her occupation is housekeeper. She has three sons also living in the house, aged 16, 13 and 8. There are two other boarders living in the house in addition to Harry: David Davies, 41, a solicitor's clerk, and Matthew Jenkins, 38, a traveller (phonograph). Additionally, living in the house at that time is Dulcia David, she is 6 years old and described as a relative.

The next piece of information we have is the postcard photograph seen in Illustration 51. The



postcard is sent from Harry to his mother in 1904. It is posted in Newport, Monmouthshire. It does not tell us what Harry is doing in Newport, it is matter of fact and he promises to write to Ted soon.



*Illustration 51: Henry Ernest Phillips 1884 – 1943. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

By the time of the 1911 census we find Harry living in West Ealing, Middlesex. He is married to Emily Amelia Evans, and they have been married for 1 year and 10 months. Emily was born in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and she and Harry were married in Brentford. They have one son in the 1911 census, John George, who is 5 months old. Harry's occupation is railway clerk and there are five rooms in the house in which they live.

In amongst the John Phillips' papers is a letter Harry wrote to his mother in 1914 to wish the family in Tetbury a 'Happy Xmas'. Harry and his family are now living in Devon, and his address is 'Tetbury House', Paradise Road, Teignmouth. In the letter, Harry apologises for not being able to get away to spend time with his relations in Tetbury due to being busy in his office over Christmas as a result of the war. He says 'I shall be very thankful when it is all over'.

By the time of the 1921 census the family has grown, with the addition of two further children, Margaret Anne Phillips and Joan Phillips. The family now live in Newton Abbot, Devon.

At the time of the 1939 register the family are living in Halsdon Avenue in Exmouth. In the house are Harry, Emily, Margaret and Joan. Harry is 55 years old, Emily is 51, Margaret is 25 and Joan is 21. Harry still works as a railway clerk, Emily is described as incapacitated, Margaret is a manageress of a road house (?), and Joan undertakes unpaid domestic duties but also mans an ARP (air raid precaution) first aid post. In an update of the 1939 register it is noted that Margaret marries and takes the

surname of Logan.

Harry died on 19th June 1943, in the hospital at Littleham, Exmouth, Devon, at the age of 58. Harry left a will and Emily was the executor. The value of Harry's estate was £2,197 15s 5d.

Emily died in 1974 at the age of 85.

### 13. Walter John Phillips

Walter John (Jack) Phillips was born in about July 1886. The first census record we have of Jack is from 1891 when Albert and Ellsee's family are established in Church Street. Jack is 4 years old and a scholar. By the time of the 1901 census Jack is 14 years old and is working in the bakery as a bread worker.

As we have noted previously, in the 1911 census return Jack Phillips is living at the bakery in Church Street with Ted and his mother Ellsee. Jack is 24 and is a baker and confectioner by trade.



Jack married Margery Kate Yates in the second quarter of 1913, a number of months before Ted and Florrie married.

Jack and Kate go on to have four children but three of them died shortly after birth. Walter Phillips was born and died in the first quarter 1915, Mary Phillips was born and died in the first quarter 1916, and John Henry Phillips was born and died in the first quarter 1921. Mary Diana Phillips was born in January 1924 and survived to adulthood.

At the time of the 1921 census, Jack and Kate are living in a house in The Green. I have no information on when Jack moved from Church Street but the properties at 20 and 22 Church Street would have started to become crowded with Ted, Florrie, their children and Jack and Kate. Jack and Kate could have moved as early as 1913 when they married, or when Ted and Florrie's first child Vera



*Illustration 52: Walter John (Jack) Phillips 1886 – 1930.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

## **FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR TETBURY.**

### **Well-known Tradesman's Death.**

Tetbury has lost a well-known tradesman by the death, through an unusual happening, of Mr. Jack Phillips, of Church-street.

He was in partnership with his brother as bakers and confectioners, and was delivering bread at a late hour at Doughton, about a mile out of the town, on Saturday night.

He had made his last call, and he apparently slipped whilst getting up into the van. The horse bolted homewards, leaving Mr. Phillips lying in the road. P.S. Merrett and P.C. Gladwell went to his assistance, and conveyed him home.

He was attended by Dr. M. K. Braybrooke. His condition grew worse, and he died last night.

An inquest is to be held.

*Illustration 53: From The Citizen 6th May 1930.*

arrived in 1914. Tetbury directories from around this time would assist in pinpointing this date more precisely but the next Tetbury residential directory I have found is for 1924.

The 1921 census form for Jack and Kate is filled out by Jack. He is 34 years and 11 months old and he is a master bread baker and a confectioner. His wife Kate is 34 years and 3 months old and she undertakes home duties and assists in the business. Also, living in the house is Mary Ann Yates, she is 68 years and 10 months old, she is Jack's mother-in-law and she undertakes home duties. The house they live in at The Green has four rooms and Jack is an employer at the business in Church Street.

By the time of the 1924 Tetbury Directory, Jack and Kate are back living in Church Street and it is reasonable to surmise that by this date the business has acquired the shop at 18 Church Street and that Jack and Kate are living above the shop, which is

where Kate lived for the rest of her life.

Sadly, Jack died in 1930 as a result of an accident. The death certificate, compared to others I have looked at in writing this history, is surprisingly detailed. It contains the following information:

When and where died – Fifth May 1930, Church Street, Tetbury, Glos.

Name and Surname – Walter John Phillips

Sex – Male; Age – 43 years; Rank or profession – Baker

Cause of death – Pneumonia following an injury to the lung caused by accidentality slipping off the step of his van while getting up, on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1930. No P.M.

Signature, Description and Residence of Informant - Certificate received from R. Russell Smith Deputy H.M. Coroner for County of Gloucester. Inquest held seventh May 1930.

When registered – Eighth May 1930

Signature of Registrar - Ivor Curtis.

Additional information can be found in newspaper articles published at the time, see Illustration 53 and Illustration 54.

**GLOUCESTER JOURNAL,**  
**SATURDAY MAY 10, 1930.**

**A FATAL SLIP.**

**TETBURY BAKER'S DEATH.**

**Night Accident on a Road.**

The circumstances under which a master baker at Tetbury met with injuries on his round on Saturday night, resulting in his death two days later, were related at an inquest held Wednesday afternoon at Tetbury police station by the Deputy Coroner (Mr. R. R. Smith), assisted by a jury.

The deceased was Mr W. J. Phillips, a partner with his brother in the firm of Messrs. E. and J. Phillips, bakers and confectioners, Tetbury. He was 43 years old, and had finished his round at Doughton, a hamlet on the Tetbury-Bath road, at 11.15 p.m. After serving the last customer, he apparently slipped when getting into the van and the horse bolted.

**Horse Runs Away.**

P.S. Merrett stated that with P.C. Gladwell he was on duty beyond Doughton about 11.15 on Saturday night. Mr. Phillips passed them in the van and wished them "Good night." A little farther on they passed the horse quietly grazing by the side of the road, the baker apparently gone in to serve a customer. Farther on witness left the constable, and was riding his cycle towards Tetbury when he heard the constable's whistle blowing. Dismounting, he turned round to meet the horse and van almost on top of him, going full gallop, and the horse had gone by before witness could scarcely let go of his machine. He returned to meet the constable, who had noticed that Mr. Phillips was not in the van as it passed. They found him lying partly in the road and partly on the path. He repeatedly affirmed he was not hurt, only shaken, and he was taken home by a passing motorist.

Dr. M. K. Braybrooke stated that he attended Mr. Phillips at his home the same night. An examination revealed a fractured rib on the left side and a fracture near the right shoulder. Later pneumonia developed through the rib having perforated the lung, and death ensued on Monday night. The injuries were consistent with what Mr. Phillips had told his brother, namely that he had slipped off the step when getting into the van.

"Accidental death" was the verdict.

Illustration 54



The Dr Braybrooke mentioned in these two newspaper articles must have been reasonably young in 1930 as I saw him (and Dr Hardie who certified Ted Phillips' death certificate) several times at the surgery in Tetbury when I was growing up.

Jack died intestate. Probate was not granted until 25<sup>th</sup> February 1933. His estate was valued at £4,826 3s 11d gross, £4,774 7s 0d net. The estate was administered by 'Marjory Kate Phillips widow and Frank Phillips farmer'.

#### 14. Margery Kate Phillips

Margery Kate Phillips née Yates, is recorded as Margery Kate Yates in the UK register of births, and is called Marjorie Kate Phillips and Marjory Kate Phillips in probate records. However, throughout my lifetime everyone knew her as Aunt Kate.

Aunt Kate was born on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1887, the birth was registered in Cirencester and her mother was Mary Ann Yates née Walker.

The first census record we have for Aunt Kate dates from 1891. At that time, the Yates family are living at 88 Cricklade Street in Cirencester. The family consists of Kate's father, Henry Yates, who is 34 and his occupation is cowman, his wife Mary Ann Yates, who is 36 and has no identified occupation, and six daughters. The oldest is Gertrude, aged 13 with no listed occupation, Mary Ann, aged 12 and a scholar, Beatrice E, aged 10 and a scholar, Elizabeth L, aged 8 and a scholar, Rosetta Georgina, aged 6 and a scholar, and Margery, aged 4. All members of the household were born in Cirencester with the exception of Henry who was born in Netherton, Gloucestershire.



*Illustration 55: Margery Kate Phillips 1887 – 1979. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

By the time of the 1901 census, Kate was no longer living at home. The Yates family are now living at 64 Lewis Lane, Cirencester, and the household consists of Henry, who is 46 and a general labourer, Mary Ann, who is 48 and with no specified occupation, Lizzie, aged 18 and who is a dressmaker, Rose aged 16 and who is a dressmaker's apprentice, and a son, Reginald, who is 9 years old and attending school.

Try as I might I have been unable to find Kate in the 1901 census. Everyone must be listed wherever they were on the day of the census, so there must be a record but I have been unable to find it. One reason for this may be a mis-spelling of Yates in the electronic records of the census, which would make it difficult to locate.

However, there is better luck in finding Kate in the 1911 census. Kate is now living in Tetbury with her aunt and uncle. She is living with Charles and Emily Jones, who are both 50 years old and have been married for 30 years. Charles and Emily have no children. Charles is an innkeeper and licensed haulier. Charles and Emily's address is the Royal Oak Inn, Tetbury. Kate is now 24, single, and her occupation is assisting in the business. Residing at the same address is Gertrude Richings, aged 15, also a niece of Charles and Emily, and assisting in the business. (Charles Jones participated in the Court Leet re-enactment of 1912, see earlier.)

As we know, Kate and Jack married in 1913. Details of the census return for 1921 are given above



under the section on Jack.



*Illustration 56: Charles Jones with his Burrell steam traction engine which he used for his haulier's business. The Royal Oak is behind the engine on the right. (Photo: HOTS Archive.)*

Jack's sudden death in 1930 must have been devastating for Kate, especially with a young child (Diana) to bring up on her own.

As noted above, probate for Jack's estate was not issued until February 1933, nearly three years after his death. I do not have access to the account on which the probate was based, and which would detail his assets and how they were distributed.

Jack's personal possessions would have gone to Kate. However, the main value of the estate would be the business, and primarily the properties owned by Ted and Jack (the Church Street properties and any agricultural properties they had at that time). We will see later, where we have information on properties owned by the business, that the properties were jointly owned by Ted and Jack. Where a property is jointly owned and one of the owners dies the surviving co-owner becomes the sole owner of the property. So, we could reasonably assume that all the property owned by the business, and hence most of the value of the assets of E. & J. Phillips, would have gone to Ted after Jack's death.



*Illustration 57: Aunty Kate and her daughter Diana. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



There would have been some jointly owned assets other than property, such as horses and carts, which Kate would have been entitled to a share of. Also, if a profitable business was being sold as a going concern, the buyer would normally pay more than the value of the assets of the business that would be obtained if the business was shut down and the physical assets sold off. This 'additional' value represents the benefit of customer goodwill and is a measure of future profits. So, did Ted buy Jack's half of the business (half the non-property assets and half of the 'additional' value) from Kate?

I can offer one further observation in regard to both Ted's and Jack's estates. Ted's estate in 1950 was worth £6,637 9s 7d net. This would have largely consisted of all the assets of the business. Whereas, Jack's estate 20 years earlier, was valued at £4,774 7s 0d net and would have largely consisted of half of the assets of the business. Allowing for inflation, and multiplying the value of Jack's estate by two (assuming each estate's value is mainly due to the business) you would expect Ted's estate to have been worth about £18,214 in 1950 £s. (This is only an approximate comparison because Ted has bought and sold some properties since Jack's death.)

I have no information at all on what arrangements were put in place between Ted and Kate following Jack's untimely death, and I cannot explain the apparent discrepancy between Ted's and Jack's estates. All we know is that from that point forward Ted took over the whole business and all its assets.

The 1939 register documents Kate living at 18 Church Street, and records her occupation as unpaid domestic duties. The second line on the register for 18 Church Street is not yet available and is almost certainly the record for Diana. Two other people are recorded as residing at this address, clerical officers who work for the Air Ministry.

In the first quarter of 1947 Diana married Alan Kofoed in Tetbury parish church. Alan Kofoed was born in 1917 and was a New Zealander who served in the Royal New Zealand Air Force during the Second World War. Diana and Alan left for New Zealand on board the ship Arawa, from the port of Liverpool on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1947.

Diana and Alan had two daughters, Susan and Ann. I recall Diana and Alan making their first visit back to the UK since leaving in 1947, which I would estimate to be in about 1973 or 1974.

Later Kate had a bad fall, and I remember her spending a lengthy period in Tetbury Hospital. Following that, it was decided she was no longer able to look after herself and she was found a place at The Priory home. Kate died on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1979 at the age of 92. She left a will, and the value of the estate noted in the probate record was £3,939.

Alan Kofoed died in New Zealand in 1990 at the age of 72. Diana died in New Zealand on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2002, aged 77.

STANDARD, TIMES & ECHO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1979

## The late Mrs. Marjorie Phillips

The funeral service for Mrs. Marjorie Kate Phillips, late of 18 Church Street, Tetbury, took place on Wednesday, August 8 at St. Mary's Church, Tetbury.

Mrs. Phillips died, aged 92, at the Cotswold Hospital, Tetbury. She is survived by her daughter, who lives in New Zealand, and two granddaughters.

The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. M. Sherwood, and included the hymn, "The King of Love my Shepherd is". The funeral followed cremation at Cheltenham.

Family mourners: Miss Anne Kofoed, granddaughter; Miss Vera Phillips, niece; Mr. John Phillips, nephew; Mrs. Betty Stanley, niece (also rep. Mr. Philip Stanley, Mr. Paul Stanley, Mr. John Stanley); Mrs. Connie Gregg, niece (also rep. Mr. Robert Gregg); Mrs. Jane Miller, great-niece; Mr. Timothy Gregg, great-nephew (also rep. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gregg).

Unable to attend: Mrs. Diana Kofoed, daughter; Mr. Alan Kofoed, son-in-law; granddaughter Susan, Mrs. Joyce Tout, Mr. Richard Tout, Miss Peggy Tout.

Others present: Mrs. P. Bridgeman, Mrs. E. Tanner, Miss C. Tanner, Mr. D. Bowsher (rep. Mrs. Bowsher), Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. B. Walker, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. J. Hicks, Mrs. R. Smith, Miss P. Strong, Mrs. D. Stringer, Miss P. Braine, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bedwell, Mr. L. Rogers (rep. Mrs. F. Pegler).

Funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. L. Perry, Tetbury.

Illustration 58

## 15. Vera Annie Phillips

Vera Annie Phillips was born on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1914 in Tetbury. She was known by her siblings as 'Girlie', and in later life by her brother John as 'the Lady Vera' although not to her face.

The only census return we have for Vera is the 1921 census, which we have discussed previously. Vera is 6 years and 11 months old at the time of the census and she is in full-time education.

Vera attended Tetbury Grammar School, and studied English, French, Mathematics, Botany, History, Geography, Religious Knowledge, General Science, Drawing and Needlework. In 1929 she was awarded the Oxford School Certificate, obtaining a distinction in two subjects. In 1930 she was again awarded the Oxford School Certificate, this time obtaining a distinction in seven subjects.

In 1932 Vera went to teacher training college at the Fishponds Diocesan Training College in Bristol, graduating in 1934.

The next record we have for Vera is the 1939 register. By this time, she is a qualified teacher and has taken up a teaching position. Vera is boarding at 18 Leopold Road, Bristol. She is one of seven people living in the house, and her occupation is listed as 'certified teacher, Ba. of Edn'.



*Illustration 59: Vera Annie Phillips 1914 – 1998. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

It is interesting to note in the 1939 register that Florence A. Palmer lives at 32 Leopold Road and Emma, William and Robert Palmer live at 34 Leopold Road. I do not know if these Palmers were related to Florrie Phillips (née Palmer), but if they were, they may have told Vera about the lodging house a little further along the street.

Later, Vera took up a teaching position at a primary school in Cirencester and came to live in Tetbury, living at Rosemount in Silver Street which she purchased from the estate of her Auntie Annie Cull.

Vera remained a teacher for the rest of her working life. From Cirencester Vera moved to her last teaching post, as head of the primary school in Rodmarton.

Vera was active in a number of societies and organisations in Tetbury, with the most well known being her involvement with the local Girl Guide troop over several decades, and running the Day



Centre.

Vera never married and had no children. Vera died in Tetbury hospital in August 1998 after a period of illness.

#### 16. Harold Edward Phillips

Harold Edward (John) Phillips was born on 1st March 1918 in Tetbury.

The only census return we have for John is the 1921 census, which we have discussed previously. John is 3 years and 3 months old at the time of the census.

John described his early experiences working in the bakery in the article reproduced in Appendix 2. John attended Tetbury Grammar School and obtained the school certificate in 1934.

In a list of events during his life, mixed in with the family photos and papers, John noted he was confirmed in 1934 by Bishop Palmer. I do not know if this is a relative of Florrie's family.

The next record we have for John is the 1939 register. John is now 21 years old and his occupation is given as 'managing bakery business'. John was called up in October 1940 and spent the war serving in the Navy. He was demobbed in 1945. (While working as a baker was a reserved occupation, not being called up also related to age, so to be in a reserved occupation depended on your type of job and being older than a certain age.)



*Illustration 60: John Phillips 1918 – 2008.  
(Photo: Author's collection.)*

As we will see in more detail in subsequent sections, Florrie made John a partner in the business when she inherited it from Ted on his death in 1950. John then purchased the remainder of the business from his sisters when Florrie died in 1961.

John never married and had no children. To ensure the business would carry on after him, John took an employee, Michael Francis, into partnership in 1980. In 1987 John retired from having an active involvement in the business.

John was involved in numerous organisations in Tetbury during his lifetime; probably the most significant ones being a churchwarden, a school governor, a town councillor, the town mayor, a magistrate and chairman of the Feoffees. However, John was involved in many other groups and societies in the town and the best place to learn about them is to read the booklet 'Remembering Mr

Tetbury', which is a collection of tributes to John put together by his friends following his death in 2008 at the age of 89. (Copies are held in the HOTS archive.)

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 31ST DECEMBER 1998**

**M.B.E.**

*To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the said  
Most Excellent Order:*

**Harold Edward PHILLIPS.** For services to the  
community in Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

*Illustration 61*

John was awarded an MBE in the New Years honours list for 1999 for his service to the community.



*Illustration 62: Order conferring MBE on  
Harold Edward Phillips. (Photo: J. H. Miller.)*

In 2000, John was further honoured for his lifelong work for the residents of Tetbury, when the former cattle market at the bottom of Gumstool Hill was transformed into the John Phillips Millennium Green. This was a millennium project by the Feoffees, with the assistance of several grants, which included a pond, an attractive bridge and landscaping with shrubs and trees. The John Phillips Millennium Green was formally opened by HRH Prince Charles, The Prince of Wales.

John was a great royalist and had met Charles, Prince of Wales (subsequently Charles III) on a number of occasions. (Prince Charles lived at Highgrove House, located outside Tetbury on the Bath Road. John often joked that when he lived at 'Underbridge' Prince Charles was his nearest neighbour.) He would have been tickled pink if he had known that his funeral service started with



the vicar reading out a letter from Prince Charles, apologising for being unable to attend John's funeral due to a prior commitment and then going on to remember John from their various interactions over the years.



*Illustration 63: Wilts. and Glos. Standard, 17 January 2008.*

## 17. Joyce Adreka Phillips

Joyce Adreka Phillips was born on 3rd January 1920 in Tetbury.

The only census return we have for Joyce is the 1921 census, which we have discussed previously. Joyce is 1 year and 5 months old at the time of the census.

Joyce attended Tetbury Grammar School. She was keen on sports and captained the girls' hockey team (see Illustration 65).

On leaving school Joyce went to work for the Midland Bank in London. In the 1939 register, we

find her lodging at 11 Buckley Road, Queens Park, Willesden. Joyce is a bank clerk and is one of nine people living in the house. Joyce remained in London throughout the Second World War.

In September 1946 Joyce married Charles Alfred Tout. They had two children, Richard Edward Tout (myself) born in December 1951, and Peggy Adelaide Mary Tout, born in July 1958. Charles Tout died in 1979 at the age of 65. Joyce died at Tetbury Hospital in 1996 at the age of 76.

Joyce, Connie and Betty would have all helped out in the bakehouse and the shop as they were growing up. Additionally, for many years I recall mother spending one evening a week doing the wages books for the business. Also, in my teenage years, John Phillips revived the catering business that had been a part of the original bakery run by Albert and Ellsee. Mother (and her sister Connie) were very much involved in the catering jobs taken on by the business, roping in all and sundry to help fill dozens



*Illustration 64: Joyce Adreka Phillips 1920 – 1996. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



*Illustration 65: Sir William Romney's hockey team 1937/8, centre front row is Joyce Phillips, on her right is Connie Phillips and on her left is Betty Phillips. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



of vol-au-vents and make hundreds of sandwiches. (More detailed reminiscences of the catering side of the Phillips Bakery, covering events from 'a child's tea-party to a grand banquet', are contained in Dot Stringer's memories of 'The Boss, the Bakery and the Banquets' in 'Remembering Mr Tetbury'.)



*Illustration 66: Betty Florence Phillips 1921 – 2002. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

#### 19. Constance Rosemary Phillips

Constance (Connie) Rosemary Phillips was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1924. We have no census returns for Connie as she was born after the 1921 census. Also, Connie is not viewable on the currently available 1939 register, but almost certainly is the fifth entry under 22 Church Street, which will become available to view one hundred years after her birth.

Connie will have been 15 at the time the 1939 register was compiled. She and Diana successfully sat their Oxford school certificate examinations in July 1939. The war thwarted Connie's plan to become a pharmacist and she was drafted in to work in the family bakery.

I believe Connie was helping with the deliveries to customers on the bakers' rounds. I do recall, on

#### 18. Betty Florence Phillips

Betty Florence Phillips was born on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1921 in Tetbury.

We have no census returns for Betty as she was born after the 1921 census. However, Betty does appear in the 1939 register, she is living at the Phillips family home at 22 Church Street. At the time the register is compiled Betty is 17 and her occupation is assistant in baker's shop and office.

In 1952 Betty married Philip Noel Stanley. They had two sons, Paul Louis Reginald Stanley, born in July 1954, and John Philip Stanley, born in February 1960.

Betty died in 2002 at the age of 80. Philip Stanley died in 2006 at the age of 83.



*Illustration 67: Constance Rosemary Phillips 1924 – 1997. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

one occasion we were having a discussion about driving licences (I was applying for my driving test) and she told me that she did not have to pass a driving test to drive the vans, as driving tests had been suspended during the war. In later years, Connie was also involved in the bakery catering business.

Connie married Robert Alfred Gregg in 1947. They had five children, Jane Hilary Gregg was born in March 1950, Stephen Alfred Gregg was born March 1953, Timothy Edward Gregg was born June 1955, and twin girls, Constance and Rosemary, were born in 1962 but sadly, died a few days after birth.

Connie died suddenly at home in 1997, at the age of 73. Robert had predeceased her in 1986, at the age of 65. Sadly, Timothy died in 2014 aged 59, and Stephen died in 2022 aged 69.

## 20. Tetbury Graves

Most of the people discussed in the preceding sections (Phillips by birth or by marriage) were born in Tetbury, died in Tetbury and were buried in Tetbury. However, only some have monuments marking their grave. The website [tetburygraveyards.co.uk](http://tetburygraveyards.co.uk) documents monuments and marked burials in the town's graveyards. I have not found any records that would enable the final resting place of those without marked graves to be located.

There are two monuments marking the graves of members of the Phillips family in the graveyard at St Marys'. One marks the grave of Charles Phillips (Albert's brother) and of Margaret Annetta Phillips (the youngest daughter of Ted and Florrie). The other commemorates Albert and Ellsee Phillips, their youngest son Walter John (Jack) Phillips and Jack's wife Margery Kate Phillips.

The headstone for Charles Phillips and Margaret Annetta Phillips is shown in Illustration 68. It is in remarkably good condition compared to some other headstones in the graveyard. Charles Phillips died in 1894 and this is the first time a Phillips family grave has been marked. It may not have been common practice in earlier generations to put headstones on graves, or it may simply have been a matter of the family not being able to afford the expense.

Some family members who died after Charles Phillips (such as Aaron Phillips who died in 1908) do not have marked graves. One possible explanation for this may be that Charles' grave was not marked at the time of his death, but Ted and Florrie used Charles' grave to bury their daughter Margaret. The graveyard at St Mary's has been considered full for new burials since 1916, so one could assume that by adding to an existing grave, Ted and Florrie were able to bury their youngest daughter a short distance from where they lived rather than at St Saviours. On that basis, it seems likely that



*Illustration 68: Grave stone for Charles Phillips and Margaret Annetta Phillips. (Photo: [tetburygraveyards.co.uk](http://tetburygraveyards.co.uk).)*



the headstone was erected by Ted and Florrie to commemorate both Charles and Margaret. However, I have no information as to the actual date the stone was erected, so cannot confirm this.

The memorial commemorating Albert, Ellsee, Jack and Kate is shown in Illustration 69. It does not consist of a headstone, but rather a stone memorial covering the grave, with an inscription down the right-hand side (looking from the foot of the grave) commemorating Albert and Ellsee, and on the left-hand side an inscription commemorating Jack. There is a stone plaque placed on top of the memorial remembering Kate, added to the memorial in the early 2000s.

I am not sure of the date that the memorial would have been put in place. Given the financial position of the business when Albert died, it seems unlikely that it was initially put in place for him. Also, there is the fact that the memorial consists of an inscription along each side rather than a centrally placed plaque or headstone. If the memorial had been put in place following Ellsee's death, it would have had an inscription only on the righthand side, with a blank on the left, giving the memorial an unbalanced feel. I am therefore inclined to think that the memorial was put in place following Jack's death to commemorate all three. Again, I have no information on when it was installed.



*Illustration 69: Grave of Albert Phillips, Ellsee Phillips, Jack Phillips and Kate Phillips. (Photo: tetburygraveyards.co.uk.)*

There is also a grave at St Mary's commemorating Albert Charles Cull and Annie Hunt Cull. The grave marker records Albert Charles Cull's 56 years of service as clerk of Tetbury parish church.

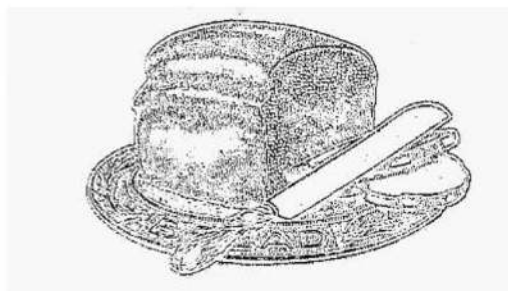
In St Saviour's churchyard are gravestones marking the graves of Ted and Florrie Phillips, and Vera and John Phillips. Also, buried at St Saviour's churchyard are Joyce and Charles Tout, Connie and Robert Gregg, Betty and Phil Stanley, Timothy Gregg and Stephen Gregg.

At St Saviour's there is a grave marker commemorating Robert Palmer, Victor Palmer, Louis Palmer, and Annie Palmer (Robert Palmer's first wife).



*Illustration 70: War memorial in St Saviour's grave yard, with name of William Charles Phillips. (Photo: [tetburygraveyards.co.uk](http://tetburygraveyards.co.uk).)*

William Charles Phillips (Albert and Ellsee's nephew) is buried in Gloucester, but his name is remembered on the war memorial in St Saviour's graveyard, see Illustration 70.





### The Tetbury Show and the Bakery

The Phillips Bakery was a keen supporter of the Tetbury Show. This is a tradition that started with Albert, as the accompanying press cutting shows, see Illustration 71.

## **PRIMROSE LEAGUE FETE AND SPORTS AT TETBURY.**

The annual fete and sports of the Estcourt Habitation came off at Tetbury yesterday. During the early hours of the morning heavy thunderstorms broke over Tetbury and district, and the rain came down in sheets until between 4 and 5 a.m. Up till 10 a.m., it looked very threatening, but shortly after that hour King Sol asserted his authority and a splendid afternoon and evening resulted. Shortly after 1.30 p.m. the floral procession started from The Close in the following order, and a really capital display passed before the admiring crowds. First the Malmesbury Brass Band, then Tetbury Fire Brigade engine, fully manned, prize winners' conveyances, boys' drill class, Wotton Fire engine, bicycles and tricycles, and, following on, horsemen and odd conveyances, the whole making a grand show. The prize winners in this display were as follows:—

Best conveyances.—1 Messrs. Holborow and G Maisey, marine floral car; 2 A Phillips, bakers' cart; 3 H Jenkins, floral arbor; extra prizes presented by Col. Taylor and Mr G Pride—R Holborow and J Waters.

Best decorated bicycle.—1 R Smith; 2 H Young.

Best tricycle.—1 Mr Chew; 2 Mr Townsend; extra prize presented by above two gentlemen.

*Illustration 71: From The Stroud News and Gloucestershire Advertiser, 23rd August 1895.*

At the Tetbury fete and sports day (presumably a predecessor to the Tetbury Show) held in 1895, Albert achieved second prize for his decorated conveyance. It can also be seen from the press cutting that the event was held on a Thursday. (This is also the case for Tetbury Shows in the years leading up to the First World War.) Thursday was half day closing in Tetbury, and Saturday would have been a full working day. The event was held in a field close to the Cook's Tetbury Brewery, which is likely the field that became the Recreation Ground when it was subsequently given to the town by the brewery.

It is the photographs of the Phillips' floats for the Tetbury Show, presented in this section, that got me interested in finding out more about the Phillips family and the bakery. The photographs are mainly in date order, and the oldest photo I have come across is the one shown in Illustration 72, which dates from 1900. (It is just about possible to make out the date on the First Prize card on the baker's counter if the picture is enlarged.)

Most of the Tetbury Show bakery photos are showing their age and are generally deteriorating. By contrast the photo in Illustration 72 is in remarkably good condition and has very good definition (which makes it possible to enlarge the print to examine the date on the prize card). I therefore



*Illustration 72: Phillips Bakery float for Tetbury Show 1900. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

think that the photograph must either be a relatively recent print from the original plate or a professionally restored copy of the original that was given to John Phillips. (It is also in a simple, modern frame.)

What can we learn from this picture? Firstly, the people. The main person in the picture is without a doubt Annie Phillips, very smartly dressed with an imposing hat, standing in front of the horse. Annie at the time of this photograph is twenty years old and it is about six months before she married Albert Charles Cull. Who is the person to the left of Annie? The only information I can find is a similar grouping from a wedding photograph that was taken a few years later. A detail from the photograph (see Illustration 73) shows Albert Charles Cull, to his left is Annie, and to her left is the woman from the 1900 Phillips float photo. I believe the wedding in the photograph is of someone in the Cull family, as the only member from the Phillips family I recognise is Annie. One possibility from the Cull family for the woman standing next to Annie in the 1900 photo is Fanny Cull, Charles' only sister. Fanny would have been 37 in 1900 and a few years older in the wedding photograph.

A possibility for the old gentleman on the far left of Illustration 72 is Aaron Phillips who was living in Church Street in 1901, and who would have been 72 in August 1900. However, the gentleman looks similar to the old gentleman seated in front of Annie and Albert Charles Cull in Illustration 73, and the young lad to the right of the old gentleman in Illustration 72 is without doubt the young lad on the right of Illustration 73. This probably means that they are both Cull family members rather



than Phillipses. However, a possibility for the next lad along in Illustration 72 is William Charles Phillips who we know was living with Ellsee and her family at the time of the 1901 census, and who would have been 16 years old in August 1900.



*Illustration 73: A detail from a Cull (?) wedding photograph. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Onto the bakers on the float. Starting with the three in the middle, these are (from left to right) Jack, Frank and Ted. The baker to the right is likely a young apprentice baker, which all bakeries seemed to employ as cheap labour. The baker on the left does not look like a member of the Phillips family and is probably an employee.

There is little information about the employees in the Phillips Bakery at this time. I have, however, come across two that are mentioned in press cuttings. One dates from 1910 (several years after this photograph was taken) and relates to some children stealing a fruit cake from the bakery shop. William Newman was the employee who placed the cake on a table behind the counter and subsequently found it missing. The other press cutting which may be more relevant, relates to the death of Henry Cooper in April 1911, aged 39, from pneumonia. The newspaper article notes that the deceased was a baker for many years in the employ of Mrs Phillips. If it was Henry Cooper in Illustration 72, he would have been 28 at the time.

What about the groom on the right of the picture and his near twin in the centre? Firstly, an observation. The horse-drawn vehicle in Illustration 72 is not the sort of vehicle I would expect a baker to have. Bakers' carts would be the lighter type of vehicle shown in Illustration 14. The horse-drawn vehicle shown in Illustration 72 is more like a vehicle that could be used for heavy deliveries, such as for sacks of flour and grain from a miller, or for barrels of beer carried on a brewer's dray. Illustration 74 shows a local brewer's dray from the period.

There were three breweries in Tetbury at the time the photograph in Illustration 72 was taken, and the largest of these was the Tetbury Brewery on Hampton Street. In 1900 this brewery was operated by the brothers Nathaniel and Walter Cook. I have been unable to find a photograph of the Cook brothers, but there is the possibility that the Phillips family borrowed a brewer's dray from them for their Tetbury Show float, and that for the 1900 parade the Cook brothers led their horse and dray. The last time we see this large horse-drawn vehicle used for a Phillips' Tetbury Show



float is in 1913 and the Tetbury Brewery was sold to the Stroud Brewery in the same year.

It can be noted that Illustration 74 is a photograph of Robert Palmer, Florrie Phillips' father, standing outside the Eight Bells public house where he was the landlord from about 1892 until he



*Illustration 74: Robert Palmer (centre), Landlord of the Eight Bells, with a brewer's dray. (Photo: P. A. M. Tout.)*



died in 1918.

What else can we observe in the 1900 float photograph? Firstly, the picture was taken about 18 months after Albert Phillips, the founder of the bakery, died. His death was a sad event, and we learnt that the business was insolvent after his assets had been used to pay his creditors. We have no specific information about how Ellsee kept the business going after Albert's death, but here the float and the Phillipses look prosperous, although maybe that was the intention. One could also assume that if the horse-drawn vehicle used for the float had belonged to the bakery and not some other business, that it would have been forfeited to Albert's creditors when they settled his estate.

The float is a fairly grand affair, for instance the writing on the front of the float looks as if it has been done by a professional signwriter, which would have been a significant expense. This float is used a number of times in the years after this photograph is taken. However, it may also have been used in Tetbury Shows prior to 1900, so that the components of the float only had to be taken out of storage and assembled for the 1900 event with little additional expense at that time.

Enlarging the photo gives us a glimpse into the shop, where we can see some half full glass jars in the window. Also, looking closely at the baker's hats we can see they are embroidered with the name Phillips across the front.



*Illustration 75: Large crowds at the Tetbury Show parade ~1912 (Photo: Author's collection.)*

The signage on the float talks about 'The Church Street Bakery' rather than 'The Golden Crust Bakery'. This may in part be to distinguish the Phillips Bakery from the Maggs Bakery which is located next door on Church Street. It can also be noted that there does not appear to be any signage on the front of the Maggs Bakery shop (to the left of the Phillips Bakery shop). With the large Phillips shop sign and the highly decorated float, the Phillipses seem to be going all out to draw attention to their business. Tetbury Show drew large crowds (as can be seen in Illustration 75

where people are standing five or more deep along the procession route) and it would have been an ideal opportunity to advertise the business.



Illustration 76: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show 1908. (Photo: Author's collection.)

We can date the next Phillips Tetbury Show float accurately to 1908. Illustration 76 is a postcard size photograph with the date of August 1908 clearly written on the picture. The float is very similar to the one in the 1900 picture of Illustration 72, and is one of a series of similar photographs.

The definition of the photograph is not as good as in Illustration 72 but it looks like Annie Phillips (by this time Annie Cull) on the left. The bakers on the float are Ted on the left, Frank in the middle at the front and Jack looking over Frank's shoulder. The other two bakers look as if they are apprentices or young employees. The groom on the right could be the same one from the 1900 photograph.

What else can we see from the photograph of the float in 1908? The photograph itself was taken by the Lamb's photographic studio. Lamb's took several of the photos in the collection I have, and their photographic business was based in Church

WILTS AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE STANDARD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908.

## TETBURY SHOW.

### BIG CROWD : SUCCESSFUL GATHERING.

Another pronounced success was scored by the Tetbury flower show and fete committee on Thursday, when huge crowds of holiday makers flocked into the old market town from all parts of the neighbourhood, the attendance being probably a record one. It is not difficult to understand why the fixture should have secured such a firm hold on popular favour, for by its large dimensions and composite character it appeals to varying tastes.

### THE CARNIVAL

was the first item on the programme, and this by common consent was adjudged to have been the best attempt of the kind yet made in Tetbury, reflecting great credit on the organising abilities of the hon. secretaries to this section, Messrs. W. J. Evans and H. G. Harris. The procession started from the Priory Park, kindly lent by Captain C. H. Bill, and headed by the Regimental Band of the Royal Wilts Imperial Yeomanry, under Bandmaster H. J. Morris, and the Tetbury Fire Brigade, made its way through admiring and amused throngs in the streets and, reaching the show grounds, paraded the ring. The character of the

Most effective tableau (on wheels), 1 Reginald Goulding (rowing car), 2 Tetbury Suffragettes (Miss A. Evans and Co.), 3 Church Institute car. Decorated conveyance, special prize, Percy Williams. Representation of a trade (on wheels), 1 Phillips and Sons, bakers, 2 H. Haine, farm produce. Decorated bicycle or tricycle, 1 Miss Agnes Pearce, Cirencester (butterfly), 2 Miss Muriel Mann, Tet-

Illustration 77



Street, close to the Phillipses. The photograph shows the float in front of the old shop at 20 Church Street. Not much of the shop is visible, but parts of the Phillips sign above the shop shows that it is the old painted sign that we saw in the 1900 photo.

We can also see from Illustration 76 that the sale of corn and meal was significant for the business as it warranted a specific mention on the float, as does the fact that the Phillips Bakery undertakes catering for teas, etc. The business is operating as Phillips and Sons. Albert died in 1899 so this now refers to Ellsee Phillips and her sons, although a commercial list of the businesses in Tetbury in 1914 refers to the bakery business as A. Phillips and Sons.

Illustration 77 is a newspaper article reporting on the carnival parade at the 1908 Tetbury Show, and that the Phillips' float won first prize in their category. A similar article from 1909 reports on another successful Tetbury Show, and again the Phillips' float won first prize in their category.

Our next Tetbury Show Phillips' float photograph is shown in Illustration 78.

Illustration 78 is very similar to the float shown in Illustration 76 but if the photographs are compared differences can be seen, so Illustration 78 was taken in a different year. Unfortunately, the writing on the prize card is not readable, but the picture probably dates to around 1910. We can just glimpse the Phillips sign above the shop, this is still the old Phillips sign which we will see is changed in about 1912.

Looking at the people in Illustration 78, there is a woman standing on the left looking at the float. Annie Cull (née Phillips) appears in a number of these Tetbury Show photos, unfortunately, the



*Illustration 78: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show ~1910. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

definition of this picture is poor and does not allow this to be confirmed as Annie. Another possibility is that the woman on the left is Ellsee. In 1910 Ellsee would have been 67 years old.

In terms of the bakers, we have the three brothers (Ted first on the left, Frank third from left and Jack fourth from left) with two employees/apprentices. The groom could be the same person we have seen previously but the definition of the photograph is poor.

As usual, the Tetbury Show receives an extensive write-up in the local newspapers and again the Phillips' float won first prize in their category.

Our next Phillips' Tetbury Show float photograph is Illustration 79.



*Illustration 79: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show ~1912. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

As well as being in the collection of family photos of the Tetbury Show floats, Illustration 79 also appears in the book 'Tetbury, Nailsworth and Minchinhampton in Old Photographs' collected by Alan Sutton. John Phillips is one of the people given an acknowledgement for the photographs used in the book, so the caption provided for Illustration 79 should be accurate. The caption reads, 'Phillips & Sons, the float for the flower show and carnival, c.1912. From left to right: Annie Cull, Harry Phillips, Mrs Phillips, Jack Phillips and two staff'.

There are a few possible candidates for the Mrs Phillips in Illustration 79. Ellsee Phillips would look older, and if the date of the photograph is accurate (1912) Ted and Jack would not have been married at that time as they both married in 1913. However, Harry married Emily in 1909 and Frank married Mary in 1903. I am inclined to think that the Mrs Phillips in this photograph is Harry's wife Emily and that Harry and Emily have both travelled to Tetbury for the major event that



Tetbury Show was at this date.

Two items of significance can be seen in this photograph (Illustration 79). The first is that the vehicle is much more like the vehicle a baker would use for his rounds than the larger delivery vehicle we have seen in earlier photographs. The second is that the painted sign over the shop has been replaced by the three-dimensional sign that was used above the bakery shop (initially at 20 and then 18 Church Street) until about 1990. The two-wheel float in Illustration 79 also looks like the Phillips' float shown in Illustration 75, dating the photographs to the same year.



Illustration 80: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show ~1913. (Photo: Author's collection.)

Our next float picture is Illustration 80.

Illustration 80 is undated but must be later than Illustration 79 because we can make out the three-dimensionally lettered shop sign, and now there is also the addition of an advertising gas streetlight above the shop sign. I would put the date of this photograph as 1913. This is the last picture I have of a Phillips' Tetbury Show float using a horse-drawn four-wheeled delivery vehicle. It can also be noted that there was no carnival parade in 1914 due to the impending threat

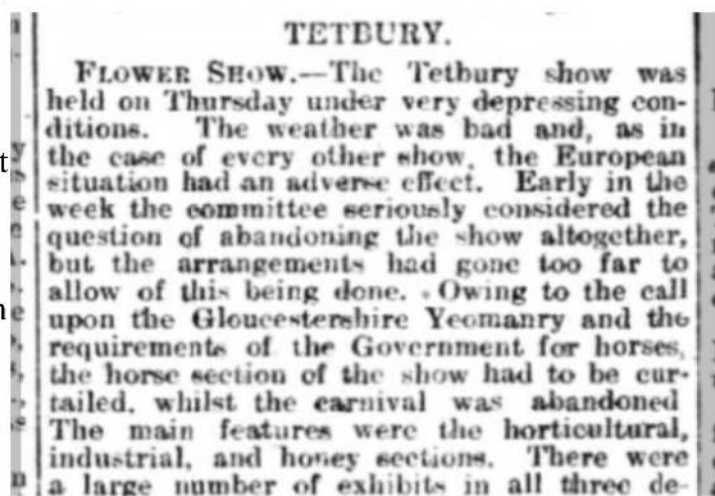


Illustration 81



of war (see Illustration 81 from the Cheltenham Chronicle 8<sup>th</sup> August 1914.).

Comparing Illustration 80 with Illustration 79, I would judge that Harry is the figure on the left in Illustration 80 and Annie is next to him. The bakers (left to right) are Ted, two employees or apprentices, Frank and Jack. The groom looks similar to the one from earlier photographs with the horse-drawn four-wheeled delivery vehicle. This is the last time we see Frank in a photograph of a Phillips Bakery float. In the 1911 census his occupation is farmer, possibly he still helped out at the bakery from time to time or he enjoyed being on the float in the Tetbury Show parade.

The wording on the advertising gas streetlight above the shop sign in Illustration 80 reads, 'Phillips, Steam Bakery, Tetbury'.



*Illustration 82: Phillips Bakery decorated handcart, 1920. (Photo: Author's collection.):*

Our next picture of a Phillips' Tetbury Show float is Illustration 82. Enlarging the First Prize certificate on the handcart float in Illustration 82 shows this is probably from the 1920 Tetbury Show.

A lot has happened between the 1913 photograph in Illustration 80 and the 1920 photograph in Illustration 82. One of the most significant changes is that Ellsee died in 1917, and the name of the business has changed from Phillips and Sons to E. & J. Phillips. Both Ted and Jack have married. Jack's wife Kate is on the right of Illustration 82, with Jack to her right and Ted to her left. Ted and Florrie now have three children, Vera, aged 6, John, aged 2½, and Joyce about 7 months old. It is highly likely that Vera is the young girl standing in front of Jack, and that John is the young boy standing in front of his Aunty Annie behind the baker's apprentice.



The Phillipses all look smartly turned out but there is wear to the lettering of the advertising gas street lamp, and letters are missing from the company name on the shop window. One obvious question is why have Phillips Bakery entered a decorated handcart in the Tetbury Show parade when they have entered elaborate two and four-wheeled vehicles in previous years? One possibility may be a shortage of horses due to the large number that died at the front during the First World War.

Illustration 83 shows the handcart float from Illustration 82 in the carnival parade, with Jack striding out behind the cart (and no doubt the young apprentice having to push the cart all round town).

A question that occurs to me looking at Illustration 83 is 'What was the route of the carnival procession?' as this picture implies it is heading for Gumstool Hill or The Green. The carnival procession in my day, and from what I have read in newspaper articles from this period, went down Long Street and ended at the



Illustration 83: (Photo: Author's collection.)



Illustration 84: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show 1923. (Photo: Author's collection.)

Recreation Ground.

The last of the 1920s Philips' Tetbury Show floats is shown in Illustration 84. This shows Jack in front of some onlookers, with the float in front of the shop at 20 Church Street. John and an employee are sitting in the cart. John is probably about 5½, giving the photograph a date of 1923. The young girl standing in the doorway, and dressed for the inclement weather, could be Joyce who would have been 3½ at the time of the 1923 Tetbury Show.

The float is back to being a decorated horse and cart and is more like the light vehicle that might be used for a baker's delivery cart. The advertising gas streetlight has lost much of its lettering but the Phillips names on the window have been repaired.

There is another photograph of this float, see Illustration 85. This was probably taken in the Recreation Ground after the parade had finished.



*Illustration 85: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show 1923. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

The 1923 float is probably the last before the shop moved to 18 Church Street and the bakery is enlarged. The 1923 float pictures are also the last photographs I have of floats entered by Phillips Bakery in the Tetbury Show until the 1950s. Did the business no longer participate in the Tetbury Show, or are there just no pictures of the floats they entered?

We will finish off this section with some photographs of the Phillips Bakery Tetbury Show float from a more modern era. Illustration 86 is a picture of myself and John Phillips on the bakery float, and I would estimate the year is about 1958 or 1959.



There was enthusiasm in the family for participating in the carnival. When I and my cousins were young, our parents encouraged us to participate in the carnival, sometimes in a float for the bakery, but often as pedestrian characters or as part of another float.

Illustration 87 is the bakery float a couple of years after Illustration 86, featuring my cousin Paul Stanley and his father Phil as bakers. That year, my cousin Jane Gregg and I entered the pedestrian costume class as well-dressed tramps, based on the song 'We're a couple of swells' (our parents idea). Having walked all around town in the carnival parade and then down to the Recreation Ground, we were worn out and had a ride back on the bakery float.



*Illustration 86: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show 1958 or 1959. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

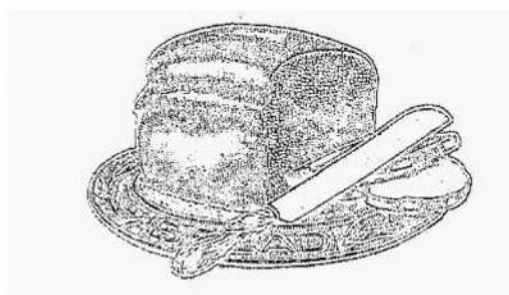


*Illustration 87: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show ~1960. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Illustration 88 is a Phillips Bakery float from probably the early 1960s. John Phillips is on the left, Tony Motti is in the middle and Walter Smith is on the right. (In my days in the bakehouse Tony Motti specialised in cakes, fancies, Victoria sponges and custard slices, and Walter Smith was the early morning baker, starting the dough mixture in the early hours.) Yet again, the Phillips float won first prize.



*Illustration 88: Phillips Bakery float, Tetbury Show early 1960s. (Photo: Author's collection.)*





## Properties

The business has owned a number of properties over the years with those in Church Street where the business operated being the most important, but there have been others as well. I have access to only some of the paperwork relating to these, so in this section I will set out what I know and what we can infer about property the Phillipses owned in and around Tetbury.

Ted Phillips was the first of the Phillipses to leave a will, and Florrie's will was the first to provide any information on the property owned by the business, so let's start there.

### 1. Florrie's Will

Having said that there is information on properties in Florrie's will, there is actually little detail in the will itself, it is the documents that preceded and followed on that contain the information.

After Ted Phillips' death, the entire business and associated properties passed to Florrie. In 1950 Florrie put in place a partnership agreement with her son John, whereby John was given a half share in the business and numbers 18 and 20 Church Street were conveyed into joint ownership between Florrie and John. As joint tenants, the properties would pass to the survivor if either died. The agreement also talks about another property, 51 Long Street, which was conveyed into Mrs Phillips' sole name.

Florrie's will from 1954 simply leaves her estate to be divided equally between her children. In a codicil to the will dated 1958, Florrie bequeathed her dwelling house and premises known as 22 Church Street to her son John. So, on her death on 26<sup>th</sup> September 1961 the entirety of the properties known as 18, 20 and 22 Church Street passed to John, and he had the half share in the business from the partnership agreement.

A family agreement was put in place to deal with the remaining properties and the remainder of the business. In summary this was:

- 1) 51 Long Street was to be held by the executors to the will for the beneficiaries,
- 2) the Orchard and 24 Church Street were to be purchased by John from the estate, at the values used for death duty purposes, namely £175 and £400 respectively, and
- 3) John was to purchase from his sisters the half of the business that he did not own.

The net effect of this agreement was that each of Florrie's daughters received a total of £800 paid by instalments and all the property apart from 51 Long Street passed into John's ownership.

There is further information about properties in the financial statement for Florrie's estate. At the time of Florrie's death, the sale of a property at 50 West Street is in progress. The net proceeds of the sale are £731 5s 0d, with repairs to the property having cost £79 6s 2d.

The financial statement in the papers I have access to, may not be a final one, as it lists the values of the Orchard at £100 and 24 Church Street as £300, less than identified in the family agreement. The same financial statement for estate duty purposes values 22 Church Street at £1,000, 51 Long Street at £200, and a half share in 18/20 Church Street at £1,500.

There is one further item that is in the documents that is of interest. This relates to an evaluation of the worth of the business after Florrie's death but calculated at the end of the 1951 business year (the value of the business when the partnership with John came into effect). This states that 'If the figure of £200 for goodwill of the Long Street business (which in fact was worth little and was written off a year or two later) is excluded, the excess of assets over liabilities is reduced .....'. We will come back to the Long Street business below.

## 2. 20 and 22 Church Street

20 Church Street is a Grade 2 listed building. The listing description is as follows:

'Small house in terrace. Late C17. Rubble stone on plinth, Cotswold stone slate roof, stone stack to right. 2 storeys and attic. One window, 6-pane sash with moulded wood architrave and stone sill. Similar renewed window below in large recess with wood lintel. Doorway to left, possibly originally a throughway, with original door of wide studded planks on 2 strap hinges.'

The listed buildings register treats 22 and 24 Church Street as a pair of buildings. They are Grade 2 listed buildings. The listing description is as follows:

'Two adjoining houses in terrace. Early C18. Random coursed rubble stone on plinth, Cotswold stone slate roof with 2 stone stacks. 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows, various sashes with wood lintels. 2 C19 gabled dormers with boarded gable and twin casement. Ground floor has large 6-pane sash and C20 boarded door to left (No 22). No 24 has margin sash to right, blocked door in centre, and to left a timber doorcase with pilaster strips and open pediment and 6-panel door, top 4 fielded, bottom 2 flush.'



*Illustration 89: Location of 18 to 24 Church Street based on Hall's map of Tetbury, 1838. (Map: HOTS archive.)*



Illustration 89 is a detail from an 1838 map of Tetbury. Numbers 20 and 22 Church Street can be identified by counting up from the property on the corner of Church Street and Church Lane; the corner property, 24 Church Street, 22 Church Street and then 20 Church Street. It can be seen that there is a building behind 20 and 22 Church Street, on the boundary with the Vicarage, and at an angle of approximately 45° to the properties on Church Street. There is also a building behind 22 Church Street, between 22 Church Street and the 45° building.



*Illustration 90: Detail from 1898 OS map of Tetbury.*

Illustration 90 is a similar view to that of Illustration 89 taken from the 1898 OS map of Tetbury.

The 45° building was incorporated into the bakehouse at 20 Church Street when the bakehouse was extended in 1924. It can be seen behind Ted in the picture in Illustration 40 where the extended bakehouse now butts up against the 45° building. The 1924 bakehouse extension can be distinguished from earlier buildings because although it has an exterior of Cotswold stone on the ground floor it is constructed of brick on the upper level.

A couple of observations on the 45° building. Firstly, it spans across the back of both 20 and 22 Church Street. Secondly, it is at an angle to both buildings. Looking at Illustration 90 most additional buildings are either horizontal or perpendicular to the property they are associated with. Given this, I would assume that the 45° building is actually older than either 20 or 22 Church Street, and that the door and passageway to the left of 20 Church Street (see the various photographs of the original bakery shop) was incorporated into the structure of the building to allow access to a separate property behind the building. This agrees with the description from the listing register, 'possibly originally a throughway'.

I have reviewed the early census returns for Church Street to see if any of the dwellings listed could be ascribed to the 45° building or other buildings behind 20 and 22 Church Street. In the 1841 census there is a reference to a 'Horse Collar Yard' in Church Street, but it would seem to be further along Church Street towards the Market Place, next to the Three Jolly Butchers public house. Other than that I have not been able to determine if any of the Church Street properties listed in the census can be attributed to the 45° building.

Regarding the other building behind 22 Church Street, mentioned above, I remember this was located behind the small garden belonging to 22 Church Street. It was an outbuilding of Cotswold stone construction, which when I knew it was used as a storage area. It was demolished and removed when the bakery yard was enlarged in the 1960s. Also, at the back of 22 Church Street was another small Cotswold stone building, the staff toilet. Possibly, this was the original outside toilet for these properties.

Appendix 1 suggests the buildings behind 20 and 22 Church Street may have been stables. This would address the question of where the business kept its horses, but as there was no rear access to these buildings until the expansion of the bakehouse yard in the late 1960s, it would have entailed the Phillipses leading their horses through the side passageway.

I have received from Teresa and Michael Francis a copy of the deed of sale to Ted and Jack Phillips of the properties now known as 20 and 22 Church Street. The deed is dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 1913, and the vendor of the property is the Reverend Thomas George Horwood, of Tunstall Rectory, in the County of Suffolk. The deed described the property as follows:

'All that messuage or tenement with shop and bakehouse yard stables and outbuildings thereunto adjoining or belonging situate in Church Street in the town of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester formerly in the occupation of Albert Phillips and now or late of Alice Phillips and having a house and premises formerly in the occupation of James Maggs but now James Pegler on the Northerly side and the message or cottage next hereinafter described on the Southerly side thereof, and also all that messuage cottage or tenement situate in Church Street Tetbury aforesaid also now or late in the occupation of the said Alice Phillips and having the messuage and premises herein before described on the Northerly side thereof and a house and premises formerly in the occupation of Mrs Walker but now of John Prescott on the Southerly side thereof.'

In short, the first half of the description is the living accommodation, shop, bakehouse and outbuildings that are now known as 20 Church Street, the second half of the description is the house now known as 22 Church Street. The cost to purchase both properties was £450.

It is interesting to note the description of the outbuildings behind 20 Church Street includes their use as stables, which tells us that horses must have been taken through the side passageway by the door to the shop, to be kept in the stables at the back of the premises.

At this point, we must include a few words about the vendor, the Rev. Thomas George Horwood. The Rev. Horwood was the Vicar of Tetbury from 1881 to 1898. However, his time in Tetbury was not happy. The History of Tetbury Society has many articles in its online archive that have some reference to the Rev. Horwood, which is a measure of the controversy that surrounded him. Some items are simply passing references to the vicar at that time, others are full-blown articles detailing the falling out between the Rev. Thomas George Horwood and his parishioners.



Ted Prince comments in a HOTS article that 'The appointment turned out to be a most unpopular one. Almost from the start, Vicar Horwood seems to have put peoples' backs up. Congregations dropped off, confirmations dried up, and churches in the surrounding villages filled with refugees from Tetbury'.

The Rev. Horwood seems to have been neglectful of his parish and his parishioners. This became particularly significant in regard to St. Saviours Church where it is reported that 'he soon allowed the church to fall into such dereliction that the parishioners complained to the bishop, who responded by taking the extreme step of sequestering Horwood's stipend until the necessary repairs were carried out'.

The position of Vicar of Tetbury was a very desirable one, with an income of more than £1,000 per annum in the later part of the 1800s. This made the Vicar of Tetbury one of the most affluent men in the town. The appointment of the Vicar of Tetbury was by means of an 'advowson'. The owner of the advowson could nominate a clergyman of their choice to the bishop of the diocese and unless they were blatantly unsuitable, they would be appointed. The advowson could be bought and sold as a commodity.

The story of the Tetbury advowson is detailed in an article by Ted Prince in HOTS Journal 32. However, it is sufficient for our purposes to say that essentially the Rev. Horwood bought his position, and his subsequent sale of the advowson led to disagreements and a court case that may have been as instrumental in him giving up his position as Vicar of Tetbury as his dislike by his parishioners.

After leaving Tetbury, the Rev. Horwood became vicar of the little parish of Irthington in Cumberland on a much-reduced stipend, before he ended his career as Vicar of Tunstall in Suffolk. He died in 1916.

So, we know the Rev. Horwood would have been well-off, although he had some money issues with regard to the advowson. We can also say from existing records that the Rev. Horwood was an owner of property in Tetbury.

We know he owned 20 and 22 Church Street and subsequently sold these premises to Ted and Jack. From an 1887 newspaper article describing a sewage issue at the house of Mr Pegler on Church Street, we learn that the Rev. Horwood was his landlord. Presumably, this Mr Pegler is the retired baker who lives next door to the Eight Bells and a couple of doors up from Albert's bakery (see discussion of the 1881 Church Street census). We also know from Petty Session records about licensed premises in Tetbury in 1891, that the Rev. Horwood owned the Royal Oak public house (the tenant at that time was Henry Beale) and he also owned a property licensed as an off-licence (the tenant being C. H. Banks). The Rev. Horwood therefore seems to have had an extensive portfolio of properties in Tetbury, some of which he would have administered as property belonging to the living of the Vicar of Tetbury, and some of which it appears he owned in his own right.

One last observation about the Rev. Horwood. Illustration 15 and Illustration 16 are examples of Albert's bakery catering for events. It just so happens that both of these are church-related events for the Rev. Horwood. This would imply that Albert and Ellsee did not disapprove of the Rev. Horwood to the extent that they would not carry out work for him, and that the Rev. Horwood did not consider that there was any deterioration in his relationship with Albert and Ellsee that would prevent him placing business with them. This working relationship may have been beneficial to Ted and Jack when they later came to purchase property from the Rev. Horwood.



*Illustration 91: Phillips Bakery shop at 20 Church Street, mid-1910s. (Photo: HOTS archive.)*



*Illustration 92: Phillips Bakery shop at 18 Church Street, circa 1930s. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



When I knew the premises at 20 and 22 Church Street, much had changed from the bakery and shop that Albert would have known in the 1870s. However, there were remnants that tell us something about the earlier buildings.

As we have discussed, the shop moved from 20 Church Street to 18 Church Street, in about 1924. Illustration 91 is a photograph that was probably taken sometime during the First World War, with the Phillips bakery shop at 20 Church Street, and the Pegler bakery shop at 18 Church Street. (The presence of the gas lamp over the Phillips shop sign dates the photograph to 1913 or later.)

This can be compared with the photograph of the Phillips bakery shop in Illustration 92 which probably dates from the 1930s. The shop has moved to 18 Church Street and the front of the shop at 20 Church Street has been replaced with folding doors so that the old shop can now be used as a garage. This is the way I remember it during my time in the bakery. You can also see in Illustration 92 that the first-floor window at 20 Church Street has been replaced with one with fewer panes. The shop front at 18 Church Street tells us that this is the 'Golden Crust Bakery', established 1870. The 'Phillips's' sign added above the passage to the left of number 18 identifies the phone number for the bakery as 64.

My recollection of the layout of the garage (the former shop) is as follows. Standing on the street in front of the old shop/garage, you have to your left the passageway that led from the street to the bakery. Partway along the passageway is a doorway on the right that led into the old shop/garage. At the back of the garage on the left-hand side was a small cupboard. We used to put any leftover bread in there at the end of the day. John kept a record of the number of loaves left, so he could look back at a particular day in the previous year and adjust the amount of bread he made accordingly. That bread would have been sold as stale for people who either wanted a cheap loaf or wanted to make breadcrumbs.

At the back of the garage was a small window out into what would have been Albert's bakehouse. On the right, near the back, was a door. I never saw that door open. I asked my mother what it was for and was told that behind the door were stairs that led to the first floor. The stairs would have come out in the room above the old shop/garage, which was a bedroom until at least the 1960s when it became John Phillips' sitting room when he was living there on his own after his mother died. The door into the room at the top of these stairs was wallpapered over and was not visible from my memories of the room.

On the right, near the front, was a door that led via a small passage to the front door of 22 Church Street. The passageway was used for hanging up coats, and no doubt was formed by the structure enclosing the stairs for 20 Church Street.

The floor of the garage was made of wooden floorboards. There was a cellar under the garage, reached by wide flagstone steps from the area immediately behind the old shop/garage in what would have been Albert's old bakehouse. The size of the cellar was probably the same as the garage above. In my day it was used for storing paper bags and wrapping paper for the loaves. It may have been used as a work area in the old small bakery, useful for work requiring a cooler environment.

Walking in the side entrance from the street and past the door to the old shop/garage led to stairs on the right up to the loft. These were steep but did not look particularly old, so they were probably installed as part of the 1924 renovations.

About once a week a flour lorry would arrive at the side entrance. (John used two different flour mills to supply the flour for the bakery, to diversify suppliers.) The drivers would take the half-hundredweight flour sacks, put them over their shoulder, and carry each one up the steep steps into the loft. When flour was required for a dough mix, the sacks were opened in the loft and tipped into a chute down into the mechanical dough mixer.

The loft gave an idea of the extent of the 1924 renovations. Immediately on climbing the stairs was the area where the flour was kept. Past this, was a short flight of three stairs that took you up into the loft above the new part of the bakehouse. Walking along the length of the loft, past the corn and bran kept for the few remaining customers that came to the bakery for animal feed, brought you to a large step down into the old 45° building at the end of the yard that had been integrated into the bakehouse.

From the 1891 census onwards we have information about the size of the houses that people lived in. As discussed earlier, the census required that where a household lived in less than five rooms, the number of rooms in the dwelling should be entered on the census. In the 1891 census the number of rooms in Albert's house is not recorded, so if the census record is accurate the Phillips family had access to five or more rooms at that date. From that we could surmise that Albert and family were living in 22 Church Street as well as the two rooms at 20 Church Street from 1891 or before.

By the time I knew 20 and 22 Church Street the buildings were inextricably linked. The staircase for 20 Church Street was closed off and could not be used, so all access to upstairs was via the staircase in 22 Church Street. The other major change was the removal of any dividing wall on the first floor between 20 and 22 Church Street, with the boundary between the buildings marked by a small step due to the difference in level.

So, when were the modifications made to integrate 20 and 22 Church Street? It looks as if the Phillipses may have had access to both properties from 1891 or earlier but it does not look as if the buildings were owned by the Phillipses until Ted and Jack were running the business. We know about the changes to the bakery from the John Phillips article in Appendix 1, but in that article he does not mention when the changes to the fabric of the two buildings were made. However there is an indirect reference in the conversation with John that is recorded in the book 'Tetbury: The Places and People'. This contains the following about John: 'He was born in the family home at 22 Church Street. (His brother was born at 24 – because two houses had been made in to one!)

This statement contains the obvious error that if John and his brother (Victor) were born at different addresses in what became a combined house, it would be 22 and 20 Church Street and not 22 and 24 Church Street. The statement could be taken to mean that they were born in different parts of an already integrated building, or that the changes to integrate the two buildings occurred between the births of Victor and John, that is between 1916 and 1918. We have a date for the purchase of 20 and 22 Church Street of 1913. This could tie in with the inference from John Phillips that the changes to convert 20 and 22 Church Street in to one property occurred between 1916 and 1918.

In 1986 John sold 22 Church Street to Michael and Teresa Francis, and they still live there.

### 3. 16 and 18 Church Street

Let's move on to 16 and 18 Church Street. While we have talked extensively about the Golden Crust Bakery, the first time I have seen the name in use is on the signage above the shop at 18



Church Street (see Illustration 92). The name may have been the invention of Ted and Jack when they expanded the bakery and moved the shop. Hence the Golden Crust Bakery name is not as old as the bakery business itself.

16 and 18 Church Street are Grade 2 listed buildings, and as far as the listing description is concerned they are treated as a linked pair of properties. The listing description is as follows:

'Pair of houses in terrace. Mid C18. Rubble stone, slate roof, ashlar end stack to right. 3 storeys. 3 windows (originally 4, 2nd from left now blocked on both floors), 16-pane sashes, 8-pane to 2nd floor with renewed timber lintels. Ground floor has C20 shop window and door to left (No 16) and central round-arched doorway with blind fanlight and boarded door. To right (no 18), shop front of 1870.'

Presumably, the reference to 'shop front of 1870' is taken directly from the sign above the shop that said the business was established in 1870, even though the 1870 bakery was in Silver Street and was then located at 20 Church Street for nearly fifty years!

As discussed, the move of the shop from 20 Church Street to 18 Church Street occurred in about 1924, nearly 100 years ago. This, together with the expansion of the bakehouse behind 20 Church Street, was probably pivotal in growing the business. The competition from the baker next door was eliminated (although there were still other bakers in the town) and 18 Church Street was a bigger shop premises.

As we have seen, for many years there was a competing bakery business at 18 Church Street operated by James Samuel Maggs, one-time hatter, who while lodging with Mary Browning married his landlady and took over operation of her bakery. Their daughter Louise kept a diary, which is now lodged with the HOTS. There is little in there about Louise working in the shop or the bakery, and no mention at all of the Phillipses, her next door neighbours for many years. However, there is an entry related to Louis Palmer, 18<sup>th</sup> June 1902 'Mother wrote saying poor Louis Palmer died of enteric in Africa, seems very sad after war was over, he was only 23 and such a smart boy.'

Then in 1909 the following entries appear, Friday 10<sup>th</sup> September, 'Father died', 25<sup>th</sup>, 'Jim had business', 29<sup>th</sup>, 'Jim had house', 14<sup>th</sup> October, 'Father buried'.

Jim is Albert James Pegler who worked at the Maggs Bakery. In the 1911 census Albert James Pegler and his family (his wife and two sons) are living and working in the bakery at 18 Church Street. Albert James Pegler and his wife are still at the bakery in Church Street in the 1921 census, however, by the time of the 1924 Tetbury Almanack, James Pegler's bakery is now in Long Street. (It moved to 59 Long Street, a few doors further down Long Street from the Lewis Bakery. 59 Long Street is also the building that Connie, Robert and Tim Gregg moved to in the 1970s to start their stationery and printing business.)

We can learn more about the acquisition of 18 Church Street by Ted and Jack Phillips from the deed of sale document. I have received a copy of this from Teresa and Michael Francis. The deed is dated 4<sup>th</sup> December 1921, the vendor is Alfred Prout of Tetbury, and for the sum of £450 Ted and Jack purchase:

'That messuage or dwelling house and premises situate in Church Street Tetbury aforesaid formerly in the occupation of James Maggs and now of James Pegler. And also those two

cottages or tenements situate at the rear of the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore described and now used as a bakehouse and warehouse.'

The deed also identifies the adjoining premises (16 Church Street) as belonging to the London Central Meat Company, and contains provisions relating to the use and repair of a sewer shared by 16 and 18 Church Street.

By 1921 Ted and Jack had therefore purchased 18, 20 and 22 Church Street, and in about 1924 they undertook a substantial extension to the bakery to turn the premises in to what was know for many years as the Phillips 'Golden Crust Bakery'.

We can see from the deed of purchase that there was a bakehouse and a warehouse behind what is now known as 18 Church Street. These were completely removed as part of the enlargement of the Phillips bakery, and this area became Aunty Kate's garden. Looking at Illustration 40 it can be seen that the ground floor of the bakehouse extension is constructed from Cotswold stone, whereas the upper storey is built from brick. While the source of the Cotswold stone is not known, it seems unlikely that it would have been purchased for the job because of aesthetic considerations, rather it likely came from the demolition of the buildings behind 18 Church Street.

The buildings at 18, 20 and 22 Church Street remained as they were after the 1924 extension until the late 1960s when John Phillips extended the bakehouse yard. He did this by purchasing a small strip of land from the vicarage next door to allow vehicle access to the yard from Church Lane/The Green, knocking down the stone outbuilding behind 22 Church Street, and incorporating the garden from 22 Church Street, and part of the garden from 24 Church Street into the enlarged yard. The whole yard was roofed over and a door opening was added in the bakehouse opposite the oven to enable access to the bread-cooling racks that were now located in the yard.

The greatly expanded yard allowed the business' three vans to be parked in the bakehouse yard, and to be loaded up in dry conditions if it was raining. Prior to this, the vans were kept in rented garages in the old brewery yard on the opposite side of Church Street, and each van in turn would be reversed into the garage (the old shop) to be loaded. (One of the first jobs Stephen and I had at the bakehouse was to clean the vans when they were not in use on a Sunday afternoon, taking buckets of soapy water over to the garages in the old brewery yard.)

We saw above that 16 Church Street was occupied by the London Central Meat Company when Ted and Jack bought 18 Church Street in 1921. In the late 1950s the London Central Meat Company changed their trading name to Baxters (Butchers) Ltd, and in the 1960s their Tetbury shop relocated from 16 Church Street to the opposite side of the road (where the Post Office had been before that moved to the new Post Office building in Market Place).

At this time, John Phillips purchased 16 Church Street to turn it into a tea room that would be supplied with bread and cakes from the bakery next door. I do not recall if the tea room came into being, but if it did it did not last long. John rented out the building to a bookmaker for a number of years. In 1986 John sold 16 Church Street together with Aunty Kate's garden. The purchaser then used the garden as a building plot for a house.

Additionally, John separated the living accommodation above the shop at 18 Church Street from the shop and the bakery so it could be used as a self-contained flat. The flat was sold to Teresa and Michael Francis, who currently rent it out.



#### 4. 24 Church Street

The description of 24 Church Street in the listing register is given above.

Among John Phillips' papers is an abstract of title for 24 Church Street. This is contained in a draft agreement for the sale of the property by John Phillips to Peter and Margaret Thomas. Peter Thomas had been the curate in Tetbury for a number of years and became a good friend of John. Peter Thomas in his capacity as curate, assisted the Reverend John Phillips (cousin of the bride, son of Harry Phillips) to officiate at Joyce Phillips' marriage to Charles Tout in 1946.

The abstract of title tells us that 24 Church Street was purchased by Ted Phillips from Arthur Wilfred Mattley Thompson in July 1932. Additionally, the abstract of title tells us that the land behind 24 Church Street was purchased by Ted and Jack from the Rev. Thomas George Horwood in August 1913 (the purchase of 20 and 22 Church Street), and that the strip of land connecting the bakery yard to Church Lane was purchased by John Phillips from the Rev. Michael Colin Gordon Sherwood and the Church Commissioners for England in March 1968.

It seems likely that following his purchase of 24 Church Street, Ted Phillips rented the property out. In the 1939 register Ethel Johnson is the first person listed as living there. The second entry is not available, the third line is Albert Johnson, a 'public works contractors labourer', and also lodging at the house is a person who is a clerk for the Air Ministry and two builder's labourers.

As discussed, 24 Church Street passed to Florrie when Ted died, and John Phillips purchased the property from Florrie's estate. In my time working in the bakehouse, Walter Smith lived at 24 Church Street. Walter Smith was the early-turn baker, starting work in the early hours of the morning, so at the start of his working day he only had to get up and go next door to be at work.

I recall after John had purchased a pair of semi-derelict cottages in Shipton Moyne (later to become "Underbridge" when they had been renovated) Walter Smith and I did a few extra hours of work by going to the cottages and removing the brambles from the buildings so that John could get in to inspect his purchase. While we were working, Walter offered me the advice that once I had finished university I should come back and work in the bakery. For better or for worse I did not follow this.

Walter Smith and his family lived at 24 Church Street until he retired from the bakery. I have one abiding memory of Walter Smith. John used to be the second baker to work early in the morning, and Walter would wake him up to come to work when the first batch of dough was ready for weighing, kneading and shaping. John was a coffee drinker, but he was too posh to drink his coffee from a mug. Instead, he always drank his coffee from a cup and saucer which I remember being the size of a soup bowl. On one occasion (when I was probably about 16 or 17) John was away from the bakery for a few days. To make up for him not being there to assist Walter Smith with the first bakes of the day, I was drafted in to help. To get me there early I slept at 22 Church Street. Walter woke me up as he did John, coming into my bedroom with a large, steaming, soup bowl sized cup of coffee for me.

After Walter Smith retired and moved, John sold 24 Church Street to Peter and Margaret Thomas. The purchase price at the time of the sale in 1974 was £5,000.

The sale of the property not only included the house known as 24 Church Street but allowed the owner of the property to park one car in the bakery yard. As discussed above, the bakery yard had

been enlarged in the late 1960s, and vehicle access had been made possible by purchasing a strip of land from the bakery yard to Church Lane/The Green. The sale agreement for 24 Church Street did, however, contain a clause allowing John to repurchase 24 Church Street if the Thomases wanted to sell the property. When the Thomases did move some years later, John did not take up the option to repurchase the property. While I have no documentation on this, I believe he then had to negotiate with the subsequent purchaser of 24 Church Street to buy back the parking place in order to regain full use of the bakery yard.

## 5. The Orchard

The field I always knew as the Orchard lies to the right of the building at the bottom of Fox Hill that was the Fox Inn public house. Illustration 93 shows the location. It lies to the east of the gardens running behind the houses on Silver Street, and runs down the hill to the bottom of the valley. On the map the urban district boundary runs along the bottom of the Orchard field, with the Tetbury branch of the River Avon just beyond the boundary wall, and the railway line and station a little further east. Taking rough measurements from the OS map the Orchard is a little over one acre in area.

The HOTS journal from May 1993 contains an article by Margaret Griffiths about the history of York House (8 Silver Street). It contains the following information:

'In September 1904 the house was sold to Alfred Prout for £335. This man who features elsewhere in History of Tetbury files was I believe a draper. He did not appear to have lived in the house but we know that about this time it was used as a school run by Mr Goring-Genge. The house included not only the garden, but the field at the bottom and although there is no record of this we believe it was sold about this time to Mr John Phillips' father, who I think owned it for many years.'

Alfred Prout sold York House in 1923, so the purchase of the Orchard by the Phillipses was sometime in the period 1904 to 1923. (Alfred Prout was also the person who Ted and Jack bought 18 Church Street from, see earlier.)

The entrance to the Orchard was by a gate immediately to the right of the Fox Inn. The Fox Inn is shown on the map in Illustration 93 as two buildings next to the letters PH at the bottom of Fox Hill. When we played there as children the field contained a number of chicken coops and had several apple trees. I never recall seeing the chicken coops used, and the apples were left to fall from the trees and rot. (I do recall having an apple fight with Stephen. We each took up a position behind a barrier and lobbed the fallen apples at each other. Fortunately, no one came to harm, however, the wall of the cottage opposite the entrance to the Orchard got splattered with apples and the resident, quite rightly, told us off.)

The Orchard was a great place to hold a bonfire for 5<sup>th</sup> November celebrations. Bonfire night was a much bigger event when I was growing up than it is today. In the half-term holiday before bonfire night my cousin Stephen and I would collect wood for the bonfire, make a guy, and sometimes take the guy out on to the streets of Tetbury asking for 'a penny for the guy'. Any money we were fortunate enough to collect was then spent on penny (1d) bangers and jumping jacks, which in turn were used to blow things up.



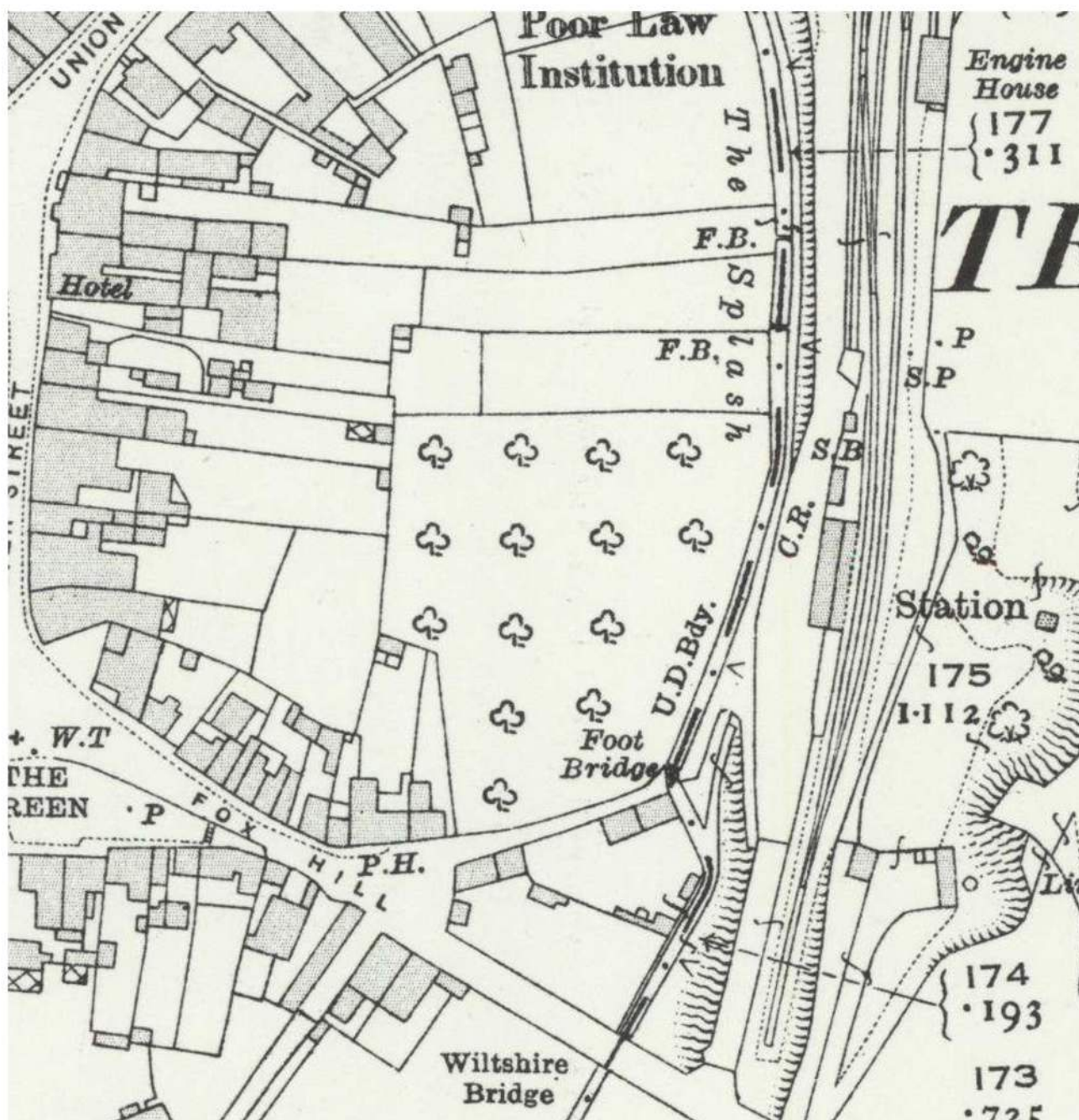


Illustration 93: The Orchard as shown on an OS map from the early 1900s.

I recall bonfires being held in the gardens of the Greggs' house in the Green and at Aunt Vera's house, but the best bonfire nights we had were held in the Orchard. This came about as follows.

One half-term leading up to bonfire night (in the early 1960s) Webb's Department store in the Market Place was being demolished to make way for the new Tetbury Post Office. Thereby replacing a grand old building in the heart of the town with a nondescript block-built, modern building that was opened in 1963.

Stephen and I asked the workmen demolishing the building what they were going to do with the old timbers it was constructed from, and could we have some for our bonfire? It was difficult for two young lads to carry sizeable timbers from the centre of town down to the Orchard. The workmen volunteered to take some wood to the Orchard in a lorry. (To this day I am not sure whether they



were helping two young lads or if this was a great way for them to get rid of some of the demolition material.) We explained where the Orchard was, and we were somewhat amazed when we walked down there to find what looked like a mountain of old beams. We managed to manoeuvre the timbers into the Orchard field so that the lane outside the field was not blocked, but the timbers just inside the gate would have prohibited any regular use of the field.



*Illustration 94: Webb's department store is the large building on the left, sticking out on to the pavement, in front of the town hall. (Photo: HOTS archive.)*

Fortunately, the Orchard did not seem to be used for anything so there were no consequences for us from having dumped such a large amount of building timbers into the field. We built a very large bonfire that year. Returning to the Orchard after school on the day after bonfire night to look for fireworks that had not gone off (not recommended), the remnants of the large bonfire were still red-hot ashes.

The pile of demolition timbers lasted for two more years of spectacular bonfire nights.

John Phillips sold the Orchard in the late 1960s, probably in part to pay for the work to improve access and enlarge the bakery yard. I recall my mother at the time berating John for selling the Orchard at the value the family had let him buy it for, £175.

## 6. Bath Road Fields

A question raised when discussing the early years of the operation of the bakery was, 'Where were the horses kept?'. We also know that both Albert and his son Ted kept pigs, so where were these kept? We have some information that may help us address these questions. The information is from a newspaper article dating from July 1919, see Illustration 95.

The article in Illustration 95 relates to the sale of outlying portions of the Westonbirt Estate upon instructions from the Trustees of Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford. The sale included the 423-acre



Upton Grove Estate as well as several fields, smallholdings and residences. Ted and Jack purchased two of the fields.



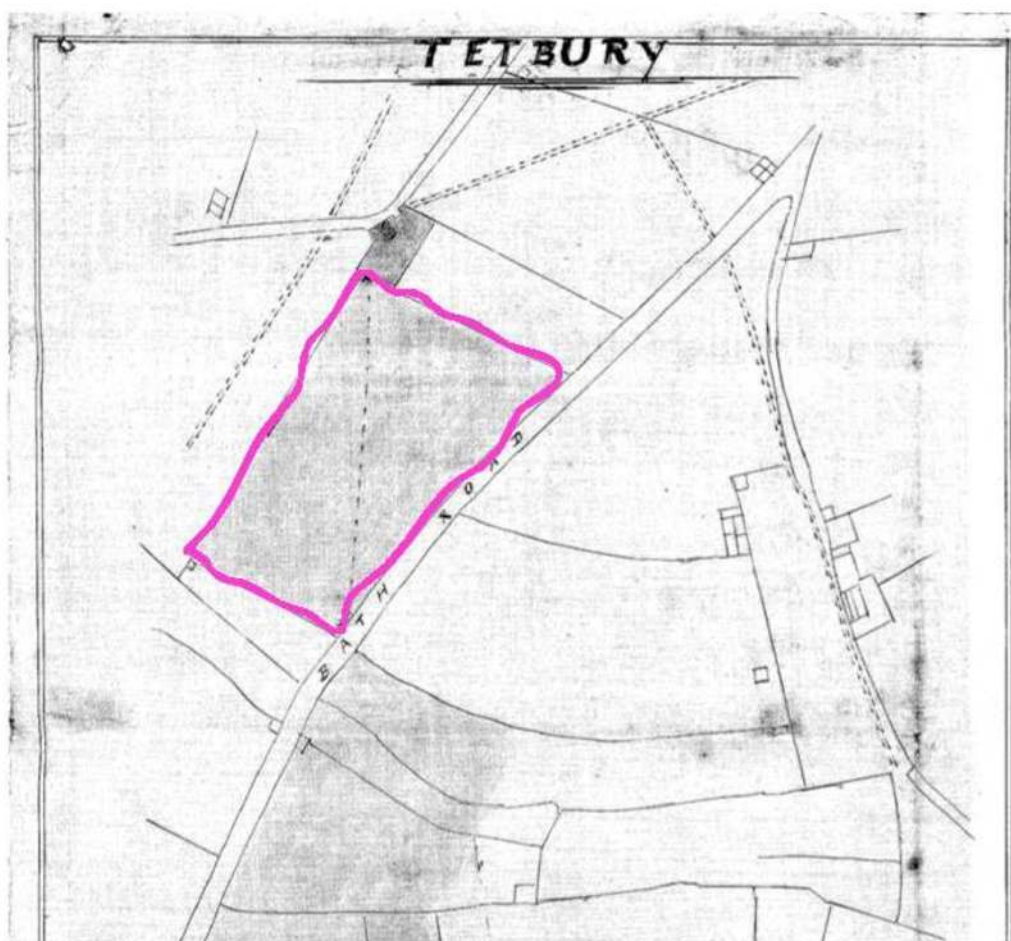
*Illustration 95: From The Gloucester Journal, 19th July 1919.*

I do not know what precipitated this sale of part of the Holford's estate in 1919. The family had been extremely wealthy, owning Westonbirt House and the extensive surrounding estate (part of which was developed into the famous Westonbirt Arboretum). The Holford family also built a mansion on Park Lane in London in the mid-1800s. Possibly by 1919 the expenses involved in maintaining the Westonbirt Estate and the Park Lane mansion were too much for the family and funds had to be raised by the property sale.

On a side-note we saw in Illustration 42 that Sir George Holford married in 1912. He died in 1926 without any children. Sir George Holford's cousin Edmund Parker, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Morley, inherited the Westonbirt Estate and the Park Lane mansion, and immediately put his inheritance up for sale due to large debts the Earl had inherited from his father and grandfather. This sale of the Westonbirt Estate did not include the arboretum but did consist of 7,164 acres of land containing Westonbirt House, Willesley Manor House, Beverstone Castle, thirteen farms, the villages of Westonbirt and Beverston and the Hare and Hounds Inn.

We know from the newspaper article in Illustration 95 that Ted and Jack had rented the fields in Bath Road prior to purchasing them in 1919, although I have no information as to when they started to use these fields. However, where were these fields located?

We are helped in finding this out by a document held in the HOTS website archive, which is a grant for an easement of water supply between Ted and Jack Phillips and Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Fitzroy Morrison-Bell, dated June 1924. Morrison-Bell owned land with a water supply on one side of a field owned by Ted and Jack and wanted to run a pipe across Ted and Jack's field to one he owned on the other side of the road. This is agreed in the document, with Morrison-Bell paying a fee of one shilling per year to the Phillips brothers.



*Illustration 96 Map contained in easement document showing field location.  
(Map: HOTS Archive.)*

The interesting thing from our perspective is that the document contains a map showing the location of the various fields. On a copy of the map page from the easement document I have outlined in purple Ted and Jack's field (where the pipeline is shown running approximately north to south), see Illustration 96.

For comparison, Illustration 97 shows a modern-day satellite image with the location of the field outlined in purple. The 1899 OS map records the area of fields on the map and shows the size of this field as 6.748 acres. In the newspaper article about the sale to Ted and Jack of the field known as the Close, the field is said to be 6 acres and 3 roods, or 6.75 acres. This confirms the location of one field, but where on the Bath Road is the larger field (12 acres 3 roods 19 perches or 12.869 acres) bought by the Phillipses?

On the 1899 OS map, there is not one field near the Close field that is as large as 12.869 acres. However, if the two fields on the opposite side of the Bath Road from the Close field are added together the total area is 12.868 acres, making this the likely site of the larger field purchased at the sale. This area is approximately outlined in yellow in Illustration 97. It can also be seen from Illustration 97 that these two fields belonging to Jack and Ted are near the new Woolsack Close housing development off Berrells Road where planning permission was granted to build 39 dwellings on what had previously been agricultural land. Such a change of use results in a very large increase in the value of the land.





*Illustration 97 The location of the Phillips' fields. (Map: Google maps.)*

When the Close field was purchased, allowing for the value of the standing timber, the price paid was just over £61 per acre. The fields on the other side of the Bath Road were purchased for just over £50 per acre. £50 in 1919 is worth approximately £3,051 in 2022. Agricultural land in Gloucestershire can now cost of the order of £10,000 per acre.

We will see what happened to the Bath Road fields when we come to the Long Street property later.

## 7. Other Agricultural Properties

There is little documentation in the papers with John Phillips' photographs relating to property owned by the family. However, I found two small pieces of paper among a few letters. These are shown in Illustration 98 and Illustration 99 on the next page. Illustration 98 is an agreement to buy the fields known as 'The Hovel Fields' and 'Goffs Mead', for the sum of £600, with a 10% deposit being paid, and Illustration 99 being the receipt for the remainder in March 1920, paid eleven months after the agreement for the purchase was made. The land is said to contain 'ten acres one rood [10.25 acres] or thereabouts', but there is no map showing the location of the fields and no description of where they are other than the names they were known by at the time.

However, a schedule of field names used at the time the Tetbury tithe map was drawn up is available on the HOTS website. This tells us that Goffs Mead consists of tithe fields 585 and 586. There are four fields with the word 'hovel' in their name, and of these fields, 581 is adjacent to the Goffs Mead fields. These three tithe fields are shown in Illustration 100, outlined in purple. The fields are off Longfurlong Lane. From the old OS map, the total area of the three fields is 10.427 acres, close to 10 acres and 1 rood. At a purchase price of £600, this corresponds to a cost of a little over £57.50 per acre. The location of these fields is approximately outlined in light blue in Illustration 97.

Memorandum of Agreement made the 24<sup>th</sup> April between  
 Thomas Henry Mitchell of the one part ~~and the Purchaser of the other part~~  
 and Edward Phillips and John Phillips the Purchasers of the  
 other part — Whereby it is witnessed that the said Edward Phillips  
 and John Phillips are the Purchasers of the fields known as The Hovel  
 fields and Goffs Meads containing Ten acres one rood or thereabouts  
 and the Vendor and purchasers do on their respective parts agree to  
 complete the sale and purchase on the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1920.

As Witness the hands of the parties —

W Warner

Thos H Mitchell  
 Edward Phillips

Received the sum of £60-0-0 the deposit on the said purchase  
 Purchase money £600-0-0  
 less deposit 60  
 Balance payable £540-0-0

The above fields are in  
 the Parish of Upton - DOR.

Illustration 98 Agreement to purchase fields, April 1919. (Photo: Author's collection.)

In summary, then, we know that Ted and Jack Phillips owned 30 acres of agricultural land in 1920 plus the Orchard. It is possible there was other agricultural property but we will only know if further documentation comes to light. When Ted completed the 1921 census identifying his occupation as a baker and farmer, the farming aspect was no idle boast.

What happened to the fields? It is possible that some of the fields had to be sold to finance the purchase of the Church Street properties and/or the 1924 bakery extension. We will also learn a little more about the Bath Road fields in the next section.

No.                           March 24<sup>th</sup> 1920

Received from Mr Phillips  
 the sum of Five hundred & forty Pounds  
shillings and pence  
 Being the balance of purchase money &c  
 for Goffs Mead & Hovel fields

£540-0-0

Thos H Mitchell

Illustration 99: Receipt for payment of balance of purchase price for fields, March 1920. (Photo: Author's collection.)





*Illustration 100: Fields marked on 1840s Gloucestershire tithe map. (Map: Know Your Place, British Library.)*

## 8. 51 Long Street

Documentation associated with Florrie's will identifies the fact that she owned the property 51 Long Street. This came about as follows.

James Lewis appeared in an 1830 Tetbury business directory as a baker. He is not in the 1841 census, but in the 1851 census James Lewis, baker, is in business as a bread maker towards the bottom of Long Street. In the 1861 census, James Lewis' son George is working in the bakery, which is now further up Long Street. By 1871 James is retired and George is running the bakery business in Long Street. It must by now be a reasonably substantial business as the census records that George employs three men and two apprentices (both of whom live on the premises at the time of the census). The business trades under the name of George Lewis, which it retains until the business closes. Also, listed in the 1871 census is George Lewis' son, George, who is 4 years old and a scholar.

In the 1881 census George is still baking in Long Street, and George junior is a scholar at the school in Long Street. The 1891 census again shows George baking in Long Street, and George junior is now a confectioner and baker on Back Lane. George died in 1899, and by the time of the 1901 census George junior is operating the bakery in Long Street. George junior died in 1909 at the age of 42.

The business is taken over by George junior's son Alexander, aged 16. At the time of the 1911 census Alexander is 18, he does not describe himself as a baker but as a manager of a corn business. He lives with his sister, Mona (aged 16), an assistant in a confectionery shop. Alexander continues to run the business and in the 1939 register his occupation is listed as master baker and confectioner, and Alexander is married to Dorothy.

The next part of the story comes from an entry by Pat Rees in the book 'Remembering Mr Tetbury',

the tribute book for John Phillips. Pat Rees recounts that Alexander Lewis and his wife had one son who was tragically drowned in a boating accident on the Broads in 1947. The Lewises then put their bakery business up for sale as they no longer had any one to carry on the family business and they wished to retire.

In the 1939 register, the Lewises were living at 53 Long Street and in trade directories the business address is given as 49 Long Street. I suspect therefore, that the business and family accommodation covered the properties 49 to 53 Long Street in the same way that the Phillips Bakery and home were contained in 18 to 22 Church Street.

When the Lewises put the family bakery business up for sale the price reflected the cost of the business assets plus a goodwill payment for the customer-base they had built up and which could be expected to provide a future profit if the business was taken over as a going concern.

According to my mother, John Phillips proposed to his father that the Phillips Bakery should buy out the Lewis Bakery to reduce the competition in the town. Ted asked John how he was going to pay for the business, to which John replied that they could sell his father's field(s) on Bath Road. Apparently, this caused a major argument. In the end, John threatened to resign from the family business if he did not get his way. Ted backed down, and the Lewis Bakery business was purchased and closed.

I do not know if the Lewises owned all the Long Street properties associated with their family business or if some were rented. However, they must have owned 51 Long Street, which following the purchase of the Lewis' business remained in the ownership of the Phillipses for several years. The likely sequence of events is that the field(s) were sold to purchase the Lewis' Long Street properties and that 49 and 53 were subsequently sold. It also seems likely that 51 Long Street was retained in the Phillipses' ownership for the Lewises to live in. However, I have no documentation setting out this series of events, other than the fact that 51 Long Street was still in the Phillipses' possession in the documents relating to Florrie's will.

Ted Phillips died in April 1950. Documentation relating to the business partnership between John Phillips and his mother, Florrie, contained a valuation of the business at the end of the financial year in April 1951. This identifies a goodwill payment for the Long Street business of £200 in the accounts. This implies that the purchase of the Lewis' business was finalised either shortly before Ted died, or during the 1950/1951 financial year, so the Bath Road field(s) would likely have been sold before this date.

As noted previously the goodwill payment to the Lewises was eventually written off. The benefit of the purchase of the Lewis' business to the Phillipses is difficult to quantify but it can be noted that the Pegler Bakery at 59 Long Street was only a few doors away and may have been the major beneficiary. 51 Long Street was eventually sold (I suspect after Mrs Lewis was no longer able to live there) and based on Florrie's will the proceeds would have been distributed to Florrie's children.

When I worked at the bakery in the 1960s and 70s there was a baker there called Charlie Pride. Charlie had worked for the Lewis Bakery and transferred to the Phillips Bakery after the Lewis Bakery was taken over.

## 9. Other Properties

Ted Phillips does seem to have been interested in the purchase of local properties. It is likely that



we don't have information on all his property transactions. In addition to those discussed above there is also 50 West Street, which is listed in the documents related to Florrie's will. I have no information on when this property was purchased by Ted or why. Harper Street/West Street was not one of the best areas of Tetbury, with some parts being subject to slum clearance in the 1960s. As noted previously this property was in the process of being sold at the time of Florrie's death. The property was sold for £731 5 shillings. According to the Land Registry, 50 West Street changed hands in 2021 for £500,000.

I have one other piece of information about property purchases by Ted Phillips. In the HOTS website archive, there is a copy of a solicitor's letter to Ted relating to the purchase of Newport House. The letter is dated August 1932. The letter also refers to a sum of 12 shillings outstanding from another property purchase, this time on the Bath Road. The total cost required by the solicitor is £197 7 shillings, making the cost of Newport House £196 15 shillings.

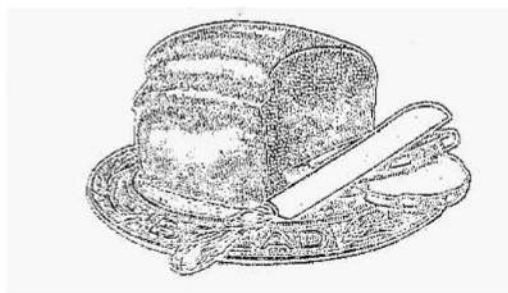
I have done several different searches but I have been unable to identify a Newport House in Tetbury. Newport House could be a house name used for 24 Church Street as that property was purchased in July 1932 and this solicitor's letter is dated one month later. However, I have not come across any other reference to 24 Church Street being called Newport House. There is also nothing in the letter that would allow the Bath Road property to be identified.

#### 10. The Malmesbury Shop

In the 1960s John Phillips expanded the business by opening a second shop, at 3 High Street, Malmesbury. The shop was supplied from the bakery in Tetbury, and one of my weekend jobs at the bakery was to load up the transit van at 7 o'clock on a Saturday morning with the bread and cakes for sale that day in the Malmesbury shop. I would drive the van to Malmesbury, deliver the crates in to the storage room behind the shop, and get the van back in time for Dennis Clark to load it and get out on his Saturday morning round.

Although John Phillips operated the bakery shop in Malmesbury, he only rented the premises. It was later when Micheal Francis took over the running of the business, that the Malmesbury premises were purchased.

The E. & J. Phillips shop in Malmesbury operated for about 40 years, and shut down when the Tetbury business closed in 2005. Sad to say I have not discovered a photograph of the Malmesbury shop when it was operated by the Phillips Bakery.



## Bakery Life

This section is not intended to be a comprehensive description of life in the bakery between 1870 and 2005, but it is a location to jot down nuggets of information I have come across about the Golden Crust Bakery. A few reminiscences are also included.

### 1. Account Books

I have a few Phillips Brothers customer account books in my possession. (These were used to record customers' purchases and payments.) One is the account book of Mr Charles Cook. It is obviously not Charles Cook's first account book as it starts on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1881 with an opening balance of £2 7s 9½d owed to Phillips Bros. and a payment of 9s 0d to give a balance of £1 18s 9½d. On the same day, Mr Cook purchased 3 large loaves of bread (1½ qt) at a cost of 10½d, showing that a large loaf of bread in November 1881 cost 3½d. Converting old pence to new pence, 3½d is equivalent to a little less than 1.5p. A modern large white loaf will typically cost £2 or more, showing that the inflation rate for bread between 1881 and 2022 is a factor of about 137. (An inflation rate calculator on the internet gives an average factor for inflation over this period of 156.) There does appear to be some variability in the price of bread throughout the book, probably related to the price of flour, for example in November 1886 2 qt of bread cost 10d, or 2½d per loaf.

It might be worth saying at this point, that when a large loaf was made in the bakery (at least during my time) the bread dough was weighed at 2lb for a large loaf and 1lb for a small loaf. When a large loaf was sold and recorded in an account book it was written as ½ qt. This is the notation used in Charles Cook's account book in 1881 and was still in use when I recorded bread sales on 'journey books' in the 1960s. Looking up why this was, leads to the quartern loaf, a measure of bread weight in use in Victorian times. The quartern loaf contained 3½lb of wheat bread flour, or a quarter of a stone of flour. (There are 14lbs in one stone.) The finished weight of a quartern loaf was approximately 4.33 pounds, so a 2lb loaf was approximately half a quartern loaf, or ½ qt as written in the account books.

Charles Cook's account book is nearly full, recording purchases from the bakery up to August 1889, at which point the outstanding balance was well over £7. Allowing for inflation that is equivalent to an outstanding debt of ~£1,200 almost entirely due to the purchase of bread.

There is another account book in the papers, this one is for Mr. W Witchell. This may well have been William Witchell, the ironmonger in Church Street. As well as bread and buns (which Mr Witchell seems to have been fond of) he also bought corn and meal from the Phillips Bakery.

There is one other Phillips Bros. account book in amongst the papers, and rather than being used to record customer purchases this one contains some handwritten recipes. There are recipes for 'French baking powder', 'French powder for improving bread (both in quality, purity and weight)', 'French digestive malt bread', 'Gold and Silver cake', 'Badew pound cake', 'Honfleur raspberry cake', 'Vanilla buns', 'Monpeliers', 'Chantilly Drops', 'de la Russe' and 'Foundation Jelly'.

The notes for the French powder for improving bread contain the information that 'If your flour is bad colour it will make it white. If your sponge is gone sour it will come sweet in the dough.'



## 2. What the shop sold

As a bakery and confectionery business, the Phillips Bakery sold bread and cakes, as well as flour and biscuits. However, the range of goods sold was wider than that. We have seen for example from the advertising on the floats for Tetbury Show that the business also acted as a corn and meal factor. This would have been a much more important part of the business in the days when people relied on horses for transport and also kept some livestock to supplement their income. However, I



*Illustration 101: Chick feed promotional display, date 1940s? (Photo: HOTS Archive.)*

do remember when I used to serve in the shop on a Saturday afternoon as a teenager, still being required to make some trips into the loft to bag up 7lbs of loose corn or some bran for a customer. Illustration 101 shows a display in the shop window at 18 Church Street for chicken feed. I also remember selling a range of pet foods in the shop, including cat food, dog food and budgie seed.

In amongst the scrap paper with John Phillips' photos is an itemised bill from Captain G Holford to Albert Phillips for bran, oatmeal and linseed sold to Albert over the course of 1896. The purchases were approximately weekly and were typically for 2 to 4 sacks of bran at a time.

An article in the Gloucester Citizen from February 1900 shows that a wider range of foodstuffs than just baked goods were sold in the shop at that time. The article relates the details of the case of 'Florence Barrett (16) who was brought up on remand, charged with obtaining by means of false pretences from Mrs Phillips, Church

Street, Tetbury, on 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> inst., eggs, cakes, oranges and sweets, to the value of 6s 2d'.

In another case, it was reported in the Cheltenham Chronicle and Gloucestershire Graphic in May 1910 that three 12-year old girls were accused of stealing a fruit cake from the shop. The girls said in their statement that they had gone to the shop for stamps. The magistrates bound over the girls and their mothers to be of good behaviour for six months.

## 3. Location

Because of the limitation of transport by horse and cart there is a tendency to think that business interactions would be very locally based, however, we have already seen that Albert had dealings with a miller in Chalford and a provisions company in Bristol. In addition, the bills to be used as scrap paper, tell us that the business obtained dried fruit (currants) and lard from Lockstone's a



provisions merchant in Malmesbury, and that they also obtained flour from the Draycott flour mill, Coaley Junction, Dursley. Further, in the account book containing recipes, it recommends that the farine for French baking powder is obtained from Messrs. Robinson, 139 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

#### 4. Horses

In 1893 Albert was getting his horses' shoes attended to by Francis Simpkins, smith and farrier in Harper Street. Albert received an annual bill for the service. From the bill we can see that fitting one new shoe cost 9d, and fitting a shoe and paring the foot was 1s 2d. During the year, Albert purchased 33 new shoes which may give an indication of the number of horses he had. Mr Simpkins also made some repairs to Albert's oven.

In 1904, Ellsee got her horses' shoes fitted by farrier Charles Vick who was based in Union Street. One shoe cost 1s 0d. The bill is for 23 horseshoes over the last six months of 1904.

#### 5. The Oven

Working in a bakery is hard physical work, partly due to the heat of the oven. The oven used throughout my time working in the bakery is shown in Illustration 102 with John Phillips loading split loaves into the oven.

As John noted in Appendix 1, this oven was oil-fired. Before this, the bakery used a solid-fuel oven. This would have been much harder work, due to having to feed fuel into the oven and remove the ashes. As there was no rear access to the bakery at that time all the fuel and ashes would have had to have been manhandled in and out of the bakery.

We know from John Phillips' account of the bakery that Albert had a small bakery at 20 Church Street and that the bakery was extended by John's father Ted and his uncle Jack in 1924. In the John Phillips collection of documents on the HOTS website is a photograph of a bakery oven, see Illustration 103. I had assumed that this was the oven installed by Ted and Jack



*Illustration 102: John Phillips working at the bakery oven in the 1960s/1970s. (Photo: HOTS Archive.)*

during the extension and renovation of the bakehouse in 1924. However, on examining the photograph I cannot place where this would have been in the bakehouse as I knew it because the width of the oven is across the whole room. Another possibility that occurs to me is that this may have been the oven in place before the 1924 building work, and the photograph was taken as a record of the oven before it was removed. The structure of the oven in Illustration 103 does bear some resemblance to the design of the baker's oven depicted on the large four-wheeled carnival floats of 1908 and 1910 for example.





*Illustration 103: Old bakery oven. (Photo: HOTS Archive.)*

## 6. Mechanisation

Electricity arrived in Tetbury in the same year that the bakehouse was extended, 1924. What we do not know is if any forms of mechanisation were initially included in the enlarged bakehouse utilising the new source of power.

My recollection of working in the bakehouse is of the large bread-mixing machine in the corner with its two arms that would slowly mix the dough ingredients and knead it. The machine seemed to have been there forever and as far as I am aware was very reliable.

Before the availability of the mechanical mixing machine the bread dough would have been mixed and kneaded by hand, and according to the internet also by foot. The dough would be made in large wooden troughs. A large amount of dough is required for the many hundreds of loaves that were made every day, so this would have been back-breaking work. My recollection of the bench that stood next to the oven (covered in uncooked split loaves in Illustration 102) is that it was shaped like a large trough with a metal covered top. Cake tins were kept inside this bench. It is possible that this was a trough that dated back to the era of hand-mixed dough.

A lot of work was still done by hand in the bakehouse in my day, including the weighing of each individual loaf, and often the shaping and kneading of individual loaves. A skilled baker would pick up a 2lb lump of dough in each hand and simultaneously knead and shape both into loaves in what seemed like a matter of seconds. This was a skill I did not master. There also was a machine that would perform the same function. It seemed a bit Heath Robinson, clanking and shuddering

while it shaped and kneaded the lump of dough dropped into the feed funnel. I am sure it was no faster than a skilled baker but it did save the manual work.

## 7. Calendar

The bakery had a calendar, both a weekly one as well as an annual calendar.

Not all of the bakery products were available every day. On a weekly basis each day had specific types of baked goods. Those I helped with included jam doughnuts on a Tuesday and lardy cakes on a Wednesday. I remember fancy cakes were made on a Thursday to go into the shop for sale on a Friday for the weekend, and there were specific days for currant buns, sausage rolls, jam sponges and any other bakery item. The beauty of the system was that the customers knew the bakery's weekly calendar and only came in to buy jam doughnuts on a jam doughnut day, and so on.

Then there was the annual calendar. The making of mince pies was a large additional workload in the week running up to Christmas, making many thousands of mince pies late into the night. Similarly, hot cross buns had to be made in large numbers overnight to be available for the shop opening on Good Friday morning so that everyone could buy hot cross buns. Now, hot cross buns seem to be available all year round and mince pies come into the shops in September.

## 8. The Journeys

The baker's rounds (or the Journeys as they were known) were important to the bakery businesses in Tetbury as they greatly increased the number of potential customers. Illustration 14 shows Albert Phillips (or possibly Frank) with his horse and cart that would have been used for deliveries to his customers. Illustration 79 and Illustration 84 show the horse(s) and cart(s) used by Ted and Jack for deliveries. In the horse-drawn cart era the area for deliveries appears to have been wide and the hours long (see the 'midnight bakers' in Appendix 2).

When I worked at the bakehouse there were two main people working on the rounds, and they each had two different rounds: one on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the other on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. (They used motor vehicles and finished at a reasonable time.) On Saturday I did in-town deliveries to the pubs and hotels, and then half a normal delivery round to give the regular roundsman a half-day off. (I started doing the Saturday morning round before I could drive. John had a couple of people who came in for a couple of hours on a Saturday and drove the minivan that we used.)

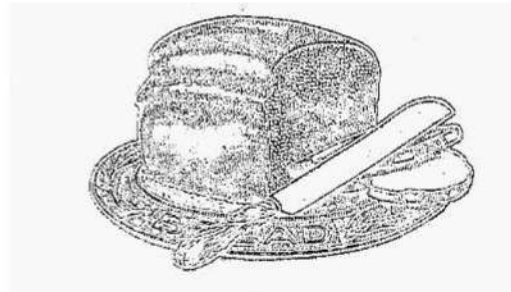
## 9. The People

Over the entire time the Phillips bakery was in existence many people will have worked for the business. Several members of staff worked for the business for many years, some spending their entire working life at the Church Street premises. They were all dedicated and skilled in their speciality in the bakery.

In the preceding sections I have briefly mentioned some of the bakery staff I knew during my time in the bakery, but there were many more. I recall manning the bakery oven with Desi Meredith early mornings during school holidays, with Desi loading and removing the loaf tins and trays from the ovens, while I tried to keep up removing the baked red hot loaves from their tins and filling them with the shaped dough so they were ready for the next batch in to the oven.



Others I remember from those days include Eggy Newman, Basher Bedwell, Les Evans, Minnie Wood, May Meredith, Rosa Motti, Dot Stringer, Joan Hurn, Pauline Curthoys, and Dot Mitchell. There was also several people who would turn out to staff the catering events. I am sure there were many more that deserve a mention and I apologise to those I have forgotten.



## The Business

In the preceding sections we have heard quite a bit about the business over the years. This section records a few items that were not covered previously.

In 1970 the bakery celebrated 100 years of being in business. John Phillips held a do for the staff in the skittle alley at Trouble House Inn, and he hosted a dinner at the Hare and Hounds Hotel for family and friends.



*Illustration 104: The Phillips bakery shop in 1986. (Photo: Getty Images.)*

From Illustration 104 (taken in 1986), it can be seen that not only was the Phillips sign repainted over the years since it was first installed in 1912, but that the full stop has migrated to become an apostrophe.

The bakery business name has evolved over the years, based on who was running the business: starting with Phillips Brothers, then Albert Phillips, through A. Phillips and Sons to E. & J. Phillips. However, when John Phillips took over the business he kept the name E. & J. Phillips.

Although the bakery business was started in 1870, and became E. & J. Phillips in about 1917, it was not incorporated as a company until July 1979.

Michael Francis went to work at the bakery when he left school, eventually working his way up to Bakery Manager. With a view to continuing the bakery in the longer term John Phillips took Michael in to partnership in the business, and the company was formed in 1979. The company rented the bakery premises from 1980 to 1994 paying John Phillips £14,000.00 per annum. At that time John decided to sell the bakery premises (18 and 20 Church Street) to the company. When



John retired in 1989 at the age of 69, Michael bought John's company shares.

The company of E. & J. Phillips still owns 18 and 20 Church Street which is rented out to Hobbs House Bakery. Hobbs House Bakery also rented the Malmesbury shop at 3 High Street until mid-2023.

Another noteworthy achievement for the business was that in 1990 it received a royal warrant, becoming bakers and confectioners by appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The installation of the badge of the Prince of Wales above the shop at 18 Church Street can be seen in Illustration 105. This was one of two royal warrants that were issued at that time to businesses in Tetbury, the other belonged to Norman Bell, chemist, located on the other side of Church Street.



*Illustration 105: From The Times, 31st October 1998.*



Illustration 106: (Photo: Author's collection.)

Daily Mail, Monday, January 8, 1990 PAGE 3

## The Golden Crust ... By Appointment

**THE** latest recipient of the coveted honour 'By Appointment to the Prince of Wales' is his local baker — and of course the speciality is organic bread.

The family-run Golden Crust is one of two shops to receive a royal warrant in the market town of Tetbury, a mile from Highgrove, Charles's Gloucestershire home.

The other is a chemist's shop.

**By JUSTIN DAVENPORT**

They bring to six the number of Tetbury businesses which can boast the Prince's plumed crest, giving the town the highest concentration of warrants in England.

Already honoured are a green-grocer, the town's garden centre, a dry cleaner and a Skoda garage where Charles fills up with petrol.

At the Golden Crust, baker Mike Francis revealed that Prince Charles

and Princess Diana are likely to start the day with his bread baked with organic wholemeal flour. He said: 'Someone from Highgrove collects a variety of breads from us almost every day.'

'Generally they prefer brown bread and we include our own organic bread, which is baked on the premises from organically grown flour, at their request.'

'Occasionally Diana pops in, though I have never seen Charles.'

Mr Francis, 40, who has run the

bakery for ten years, added: 'We are very pleased to receive the warrant. We did not apply for commercial reasons, we really rely on local people for our business and the Prince is simply one of our most valued local customers. We have been supplying Highgrove with bread ever since they moved here.'

Across the road at Norman Bell the chemist's shop, proprietor Bob Henson, 46, said: 'It's a great honour.' But he had to admit that despite the Prince's interest in

homeopathic medicine only conventional remedies were on sale.

Warrants are granted to businesses which have provided goods or services to the royal family for at least three years.

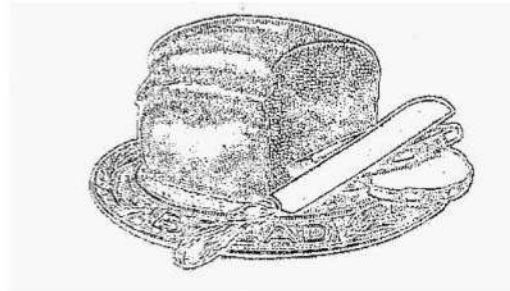
More than 1,000 businesses in Britain hold the royal seal of approval. The Queen has granted 728 warrants to makers of everything from corsets to rubbish bags, the Queen Mother has granted 222, followed by Prince Charles with 108 and Prince Philip with 45.

Illustration 107



In Illustration 106 you can also see that the render that had covered the outside of the building since well before it was owned by the Phillipses has been removed to expose the Cotswold stone that the building is constructed from. The iron bracket that is also visible in Illustration 106 is one of two that held in place the Phillips sign. The Phillips sign that had initially hung above 20 Church Street from 1913, and was then transferred to the location above the shop at 18 Church Street, had served the business well for nearly 80 years. It was replaced by the business name on a sun awning over the shop windows.

The news of the business receiving a royal warrant was reported in the Daily Mail, see Illustration 107.

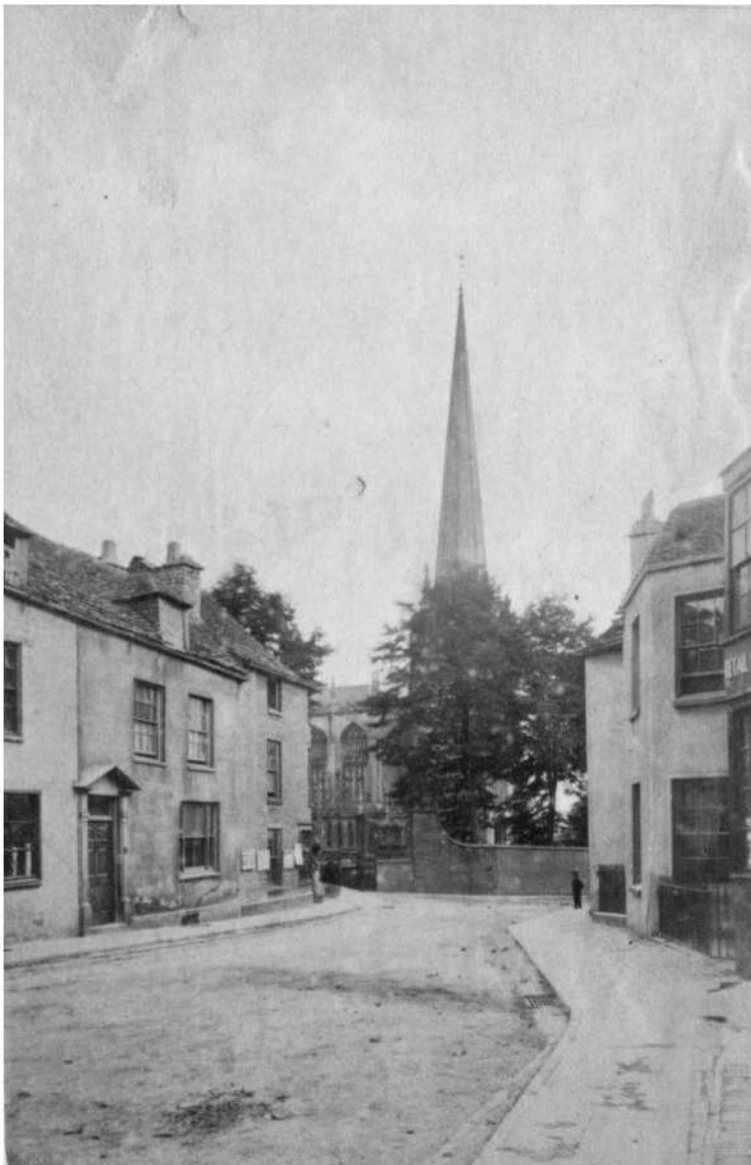


### Albert Phillips' Tetbury

What was Tetbury like in the time that Albert Phillips lived and worked there?

In amongst John Phillips' papers and photographs is a copy of 'The History of the Town and Parish of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester,' by the Reverend Alfred Theophilus Lee, who was 'sometime curate and lecturer of Tetbury'. Lee was senior curate and lecturer of Tetbury from 1855 to 1856. His history of the town was published in 1857.

While Lee's History of Tetbury is a well known book about the town, John Phillips' copy is unique in as much as it has been rebound with blank pages alternating with the text, and annotations of additional information and corrections have been made to the extra pages by members of the Paul family. Further information about the annotated Lee's History of Tetbury can be found in the HOTS archive item B41 I.



*Illustration 108: Church Street looking towards Bath Road. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

The members of the Paul family are listed in Lee's History of Tetbury as subscribing to no less than 13 copies between them. The annotated copy contains an inscription on the title page that identifies that this copy was given to A. P. Kitcat from J. E. Paul in 1901.

As well as handwritten text, this annotated copy contains a number of old photographs of Tetbury. While the photographs themselves are not dated they will likely come from the period between 1857 (the publication of the book) and 1901 (when the book leaves the Paul family). Albert Phillips lived from 1853 to 1899, so the photographs give us views of Tetbury as they would have been seen by the founder of the Phillips Bakery.

From the photographs we see that the roads through the town, and the main buildings, are much as we see them today. However the roads themselves look as if they are dirt roads, and there is evidence that horses have been present!

What we do see from the photographs is the lack of traffic in the town. The photographs predate the motor car, but there is also little pedestrian or horse-drawn traffic.



This may be partly due to the photographer choosing a quiet time of day to take the pictures because of the need for a long exposure time. However, the lack of traffic does give us vistas of the town that would be difficult to see traffic free today.

Unfortunately, none of the photographs show the Phillips bakery shop at this date. The closest we get is in Illustration 108, which is looking down Church Street towards the church and Bath Road.

On the left-hand side of the picture is part of what is now 22 Church Street. We observed earlier that Albert and his family had probably expanded their living area in to 22 Church Street by the time of the 1891 census. We therefore do not know if they were living in 22 Church Street at the time this photograph was taken. Intriguingly we can see two items leaning against the inside of the window of 22 Church Street but the definition is not good enough to determine what they are.

Also in the picture we get a good view of 24 Church Street and the corner shop opposite the church. Someone working in the shop is standing in the shop doorway looking at the camera, and there are items displayed on the wall outside the shop (possibly newspapers). The trees partially obscuring the church have been removed since Illustration 108 was taken, giving a better view of the church today from this location.



*Illustration 109: The Bath Road at the Toll Booth, looking towards the church. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Moving down the Bath Road, Illustration 109 shows the toll gates which were used to collect money from those wishing to enter or pass through the town, which was then used to maintain the town's roads. There were two turnpike roads through the town in cross directions, one to London (east) and Bath (west), the other to Gloucester (north) and Southampton (south). The toll gates in the photograph stretch right across the Bath Road by the toll booth at Grange Lane, and the lefthand gate is open. On the outside of the toll booth building are three notices which presumably gave

information on the cost of the tolls. I have been unable to find a date by which Tetbury dispensed with its toll roads, but generally tolls were used by towns to pay for road maintenance until the Local Government Act of 1888 created county councils and gave them responsibility for maintaining roads.

The next photograph is the one that allows us to assign a more specific date to it. Illustration 110 is a photograph taken in Church Street, looking towards the town hall, a view that has been captured many times by photographers over the years. What is unusual about this picture is that the town hall has a diamond shaped clock rather than the round clock with which we are familiar today.



*Illustration 110: Church Street looking towards the Town Hall, note the diamond clock. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

The story of the replacement of the clock is told by Syd Mosdell in a pamphlet about the Tetbury Market House.

'...the clock served well until 1886 when it faltered. The Church clock too had stopped, perhaps the fact that the spire was 4ft. out of perpendicular had some bearing, and the townspeople were often at a loss for the correct time.

Faced with this problem the Feoffees were very receptive to an idea put forward by a committee which had been formed to organize celebrations for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1887. Meetings had been held in the Market House and these had agreed on a plan (with the Trustees' approval) to install illuminated clock faces. These would serve the two fold purpose of giving accurate visible time twenty four hours a day, and as a permanent memorial. A public subscription was raised to meet the cost, and Tetbury clockmaker Alfred Daniels had successfully tendered for the work in competition with George Sattley.



The undertaking would cost £90 and would include the installation of opal glass centres with 6ft. skeleton dials. Automatically controlled gas lighting would illuminate the faces and the mechanism would be overhauled. Successfully installed by January 1888 the work, in fact, cost only £76; and to commemorate his own part in the work he adopted the trademark "Town Time." A brass plate recording the loyalty of the Tetburians was fixed to the wall in the large room near the pendulum.

Mr. Daniels tended the clock for a brief period and was succeeded by George Satteley and on his death his son Albert undertook the task until 1968...'

As the installation work of the replacement clock dials was complete by January 1888, the photograph must have been taken before that date.

In Illustration 110, the large building on the left of Church Street and nearly opposite the town hall was formerly the Three Cups coaching inn. The Three Cups Inn closed down around the 1850s when it was purchased by William Sealey and converted to an ironmongery with a blacksmiths' forge at the rear. Eventually purchased by the Witchell family it remained in their possession until the death of Sidney Witchell in 1972.

Behind the town hall, the White Hart Hotel is partly visible. With high power magnification and some imagination, the covered entrance can be seen on the left side of the building, and possibly the statue of a white hart on the top, both of which I would estimate were removed sometime in the 1960s.



*Illustration 111: Market Place. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

The next photograph is Illustration 111. This is a view from the Market Place, with the town hall on the left and the White Hart Hotel on the right, looking through to Long Street. There is a gas

street light outside the White Hart. The shop to the right of the White Hart was Satteley's the jewellers when I was growing up, and as Satteley's was located in Market Place in the 1885 Tetbury directory, I assume this was also the location of George Satteley's shop when this photograph was taken. There is a figure looking out from the doorway of Satteley's, possibly George Satteley himself?



*Illustration 112: Market Place. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

Illustration 112 is a another picture of Market Place, but from a slightly different perspective. On the left is the building that became Webb's department store, and at this time is described in the 1888 trade directory as a 'draper and tailor shop, Market Place', owned by George Thomas Webb. There is a smartly dressed gentleman standing outside the shop; might this be the owner, Mr Webb?

On the top floor of the town hall someone is on a ladder (presumably) cleaning the windows. There is a large poster on the end wall of the town hall. It is just about possible to make out the largest writing on the poster, which says 'water melon'! It is not obvious what the rectangle in the middle of the end wall of the town hall is in Illustration 111 and Illustration 112, but it is not on the building today.

In Illustration 113 (on the next page) we are still in Market Place but this time looking towards The Talbot, however, at this time the sign across the front of the building proclaims it is the Talbot Commercial Hotel. To the left of the Talbot is the home of the Crew family. The building has a shop front with the name Crew across the top. In the present day the shop front has been replaced with windows to match those on the left of the front door.

Moving leftwards in Illustration 113. we have a good view of the Prince and Princess pub. This was closed in 1910 under the same process previously described for the Three Compasses, being





*Illustration 113: Market Place looking towards The Talbot. (Photo: Author's collection.)*

considered by the licensing magistrates to be surplus to requirements. From Appendix 6 the owners (Cook brothers of Tetbury Brewery) claimed compensation of £1,135 15s 6d and accepted £690 16s, which was £41 more than they received for the Three Compasses.

Moving further left is a business with a sign saying, Sweeting. This building is at the present-day location of 21 Market Place, which in more recent times was the Head Office of Holborow and Sons Ltd, a local Tetbury firm of builders. In the HOTS archive, there is an article relating to Holborow and Sons. In summary, the business started in the year 1815 and traded as Davenport and Sweeting, painters and plumbers. Richard Holborow joined the firm in about 1840 and married the only daughter of Mr. Sweeting. A few years later Davenport and Sweeting died, leaving the business to Richard Holborow.

I have looked for the names Davenport, Sweeting and Holborow in the trade directories I have found for Tetbury. The 1888 directory lists only Richard Holborow, plumber and glazier, Market Place, as does the 1885 directory and the 1871 directory. The next oldest directory I have found dates from 1858/1859, and this lists David B Sweeting as a painter and glazier, Market Place. This therefore tells us that the photograph in Illustration 113 was taken sometime before 1871. This in turn could mean that Ellsee Hunt was employed at the house of the Crew family at the time the photograph was taken. Also the photograph probably predates the start of Albert Phillips' fledgling bakery at 10 Silver Street, a few doors to the right of where the Talbot is located.

Our next couple of photographs take us to Long Street, Illustration 114 is taken from the middle of Long Street looking towards the town hall, Illustration 115 is looking down Long Street with the town hall at our back.



*Illustration 114: Long Street looking towards the town hall. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



*Illustration 115: Long Street looking away from the town hall. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



One thing we can see immediately in Illustration 114 is that the clock on this side of the town hall is round, which could date the photograph to January 1888 or later. Having said that I have not seen a picture of a diamond clock on this side of the building, although, it would be strange for the building to have different shaped clocks on different sides.

Through the pillars of the town hall a ladder can be seen, indicating that the window cleaner in Illustration 112 is still at work and that the two pictures were taken at a similar time. It is just about possible to make out the name Webb on the front of the shop to the left of the town hall, and beyond that another window cleaner is in action on the top floor of the house that today is 8 Market Place.

Looking down Long Street in Illustration 115 we can see the Close. In the 1888 directory, the Close is the residence of A H Paul Esquire. Looking at the buildings to the left of the Close. The second one is quite different from the building in that location today, so at some point after the date this photograph was taken it likely was demolished and replaced with a new building. Also of note in Illustration 115 are the two buildings on the right of the photograph. These also have been rebuilt at some time after this picture was taken, the over hanging structure of the front of the buildings is retained but there are obvious differences to the roofline, the protruding window has been lost, the sash windows have been removed and fake timbers added to the new facade.

We will conclude our tour of Albert Phillips' Tetbury with some views of The Chipping. The annotated book contains two similar views of The Chipping (Illustration 116 and Illustration 117).

While Illustration 116 and Illustration 117 look very similar, there is one major difference which shows the two photographs were taken some time apart. In both pictures, we are looking towards the Priory. However, in Illustration 116 there is an extra house on the end of the terrace of houses leading up to the Priory compared to the houses in Illustration 117. Initially, this does not seem to make sense as both pictures have a gap between the end house and the Priory, which is the entrance to Eccles Court. What seems to have happened is that in Illustration 116 the Priory house is close to the property's boundary wall. In Illustration 117 the end house on the terrace has been demolished, Eccles Court has then been moved to where that house was, and the boundary wall of the Priory has been moved further away from the Priory house.

This alteration to the route of Eccles Court explains the dog leg at the start of the lane where it goes past the Priory. Early maps of Tetbury (Hall's 1838 map and the tithe map from the 1840s) show the lane as being straight and passing by the wall of the Priory house. Later OS maps (circa 1880) show the dogleg and the boundary wall of the Priory being further from the house. The availability of older OS maps would help to date Illustration 116 more precisely.

There are some figures in these two photographs, in Illustration 117 one of the people captured on camera is very smartly dressed and is wearing a top hat. In Illustration 116 there appears to be a tradesman walking up the hill. He is dressed in a white apron and is carrying something under his arm, could this be a baker with his delivery basket?



*Illustration 116: The Chipping. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



*Illustration 117: The Chipping. (Photo: Author's collection.)*



# SPOTLIGHT ON TETBURY'S GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY

CHRISTMAS WEEK AT E & J PHILLIPS "THE Golden Crust Bakery" in Church Street means 3 - 4000 mince pies, 3 - 400 cakes, logs and sponges, 100lbs of marzipan and an assortment of special cream gateaux.

This is a far cry from the modest little business which was started up in 1870 by John Phillips' grandfather, Albert, who originated from Easton Grey. For five years he operated from Silver Street then moved to tiny rented premises adjoining the present shop with a counter in the living room and a one room bakery behind. Here they brought up five children as well as attended to the business. Next door was yet another bakery — the town was full of small bakers in those days — eventually owned by Mr. Peglar of A.J. Peglar and Son.

Albert Phillips died in 1899 and his wife continued the business with help from two sons, Edward James and Walter John. She died in 1917 and later one of the sons was killed in an accident, leaving Edward James to carry on, until he died in 1950.

The present owner, 62 year old John Phillips, has been something of a one man band until taking on a partner earlier this year. Apart from supplying the town with delicious bread and cakes, his community services are well known: school governor, church warden, ex-mayor and member of the Town Council, Chairman of the Feoffees, Chairman of the League of Hospital Friends, and Justice of the Peace.

He recalls that 1924 saw the biggest change in the business fortunes, when his father and uncle had a large extension built on the back. This long narrow white tiled room is dominated by a twenty-five year old oven, now converted to oil, much blackened by years of service and still bearing the instruction "clean flues give a better draught". The oven is put on at night and is used to bake nearly all the bread the following morning.

It is here that amongst the lingering scent of fresh bread and fruit cakes that sixty eight year old Tom Dryden starts his 3a.m. bread making shift. Tom lives a strange twilight existence in the flat above the premises but "is used to it". Having always worked nights both at Avening bakery and in the far off days in Scotland. He is joined at 4a.m. by nineteen year old Mark Biddlecombe, at 5a.m. by Basher Bedwell, the flaky pastry expert, and at 5.30a.m. by Michael Francis who has been with the business since he left school at fifteen. He specialises in decorating the birthday and bridal cakes and, by making him a partner, John Phillips hopes to inject some "younger blood" into the establishment.

Together these four work on the "morning goods" — the doughnuts, rolls, buns and bread — which are normally finished by 9.30 - 10a.m. At 6a.m. twenty six year old Eggy Newman and Antonio Mottl whose father was an Italian POW, come in. Eggy, with his halo of fair hair who was beating up a large bowl of eggs when we came in, produces most of the sponges and fruit cake — 3 - 400 sponges, 100lbs of block cake, 60lbs of fruit cake and 40lbs of Dundee cake a week!!

Antonio specialises in pastry and pies and was hard at work with a mound of pastry delicately placing the cut out shapes into their foil tins. He produces 200 mince and apple pies and 40 large fruit pies a week. But obviously more over the Christmas period. With them red bearded Basher was deftly rolling out pastry for sausage rolls — five eight yard strips of it — and then extruding the sausage meat in long strings down the centre of each.

Through the back in what was once a garden, then stables, is another white tiled extension with some more up-to-date equipment. Here is the fast electric oven for rolls and cake making, roll moulder and a retarder which stops the dough from fermenting and drying out and which enables the staff to produce certain goods the day before. There is also a cake mixing machine, an intriguing device for putting jam in doughnuts — "you need a strong arm for that" comments Michael — and an ancient doughnut fryer.

Hard at work rolling pastry was dark haired Chris Williams, a part-timer who has been with the firm for a year, whose job is to finish off and pack pastry and confectionery goods. Also concentrating on the confectionery side is eighteen year old Judith Hicks who is still being trained at

Cheltenham Tech for her City and Guilds in bread making, advanced confectionery and cake decoration. Michael, Eggy and Basher also trained at Cheltenham some years before her.

Flitting elusively between bakery, shop and office, the 'phone "always by my ear" is fifty seven year old general factotum Les Evans. He organises the rounds, takes the endless orders and sees to the books. He has been with Phillips "at least twenty years" and has seen considerable changes in that time.

To the right of what was the old bakery is a minute little kitchen, with an ancient lino floor worn away with constant washings, one marble topped unit, an old kitchen table and a gas cooker. Here John's two sisters supervise the outside catering arrangements with sometimes as many as ten working flat out and glowing in the cramped quarters. Other than weddings their biggest challenge is providing the breakfast at the Grittleton Hunt Ball.

Apart from two roundsmen — Dennis Clark thirty years service, and Mike Freeman, dark and wisecracking — the "front men" of the business are the four cheerful ladies who work in the shop. Longest serving is diminutive Dot Stringer who with her quiet unfurled manner and general concern for the customers, helps to keep things cool when the pressure mounts on Fridays and Saturdays (other pressure points are Easter time when Phillips produce 15000 hot cross buns in two days and Christmas week when the whole staff work flat out). the only full time server is Pauline (Lively) Strong from Shipton Moyne who has been with Phillips for six years. She is joined on different days by Dot

PTO

## FROM ALL THE STAFF A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS STROUD BUILDING SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1850

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<b>Bonus Shares</b>	<b>10.00%</b>	<b>14.29%</b>
<b>2 Year Term Shares</b>	<b>9.75%</b>	<b>13.93%</b>
<b>4 Year Term Shares</b>	<b>10.25%</b>	<b>14.64%</b>

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**John Phillips,  
born 1918.**

We were known in Tetbury as the midnight bakers because we were always so late delivering. My uncle and my father never got back on a Saturday until 11 o'clock at night. Sunday was their only lie-in.

I wasn't very old when I started helping with the deliveries. We had a horse and cart, and I would help my uncle as far as Twelve Acres. I got sixpence for that, which was a vast amount. My sisters used to hang up their slippers, and I would fill them with a quarter of sweets that I'd bought with the money. For sixpence you got a reasonable quality of sweets from Mrs Jonathan's, which was where the cheese shop is now. Mrs Jonathan was a short, stout woman, with all sorts of jars of sweets lined up on the shelves.

I was brought up to do all kinds of jobs, from serving in the shop to cleaning the firs. In the school holidays, we had to get up and help in the bake houses, sweeping up and doing all the menial jobs from 10 onwards. There was no dinner hour – the shop was kept open all the time until 8pm, six days a week.

On Ascension Day, when we were at school, we always had a scripture lesson in the morning taken by a visiting parson, and then we were free for the rest of the day. I went home and did some work. I quite liked working at home.

There were seven children in our family, but the one next to me died almost at birth and my mother lost another one at one year old – a little girl. She had convulsions, and I remember we used steam kettles to help with her breathing. I was about 14 at the time. That's the only person I have ever seen dead. Mother took me in to see her. She looked so beautiful, and I think it helped me to see her.

We always had a maid come in every day – one I remember was Ida Tanner. As children, we loved it because she would tell us stories. Ida's mother used come in every Monday and do the washing from 9 o'clock until one. Then the washing was put up behind the ovens to dry.

Monday night was ironing night, which was horrible. Both mother and the maid would iron with a flat iron, which was heated up in the fire, and they'd have to work on until it was finished.



## WILTS AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE STANDARD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

Charles Phillips, of Tetbury, labourer, v. David Phillips, of same place, shoemaker. The defendant is an uncle to the plaintiff, and the present action was brought to recover 37l. 10s. balance of money lent. Mr. W. Chubb appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jones for the defence. It appeared from the defendant's statement that at the end of the year 1851 the plaintiff received a sum of money from the sale of an estate, and that the plaintiff then deposited in defendant's hands for safe custody 50l. Defendant then gave a detailed explanation of the whole transaction, showing that he had paid bills for the plaintiff, advanced monies to plaintiff and to his sister, a Mrs. Ball, from time to time at his request, and that on the 21st July plaintiff and defendant met and looked into the accounts, and after debiting plaintiff with a shoe bill, which plaintiff owed defendant, there was a balance due to plaintiff of 3l. 15s. 2d., only which sum defendant then paid plaintiff. Several witnesses were called for the defence. John Ball and Ellen Ball, a brother-in-law and sister of the plaintiff, proved that with the consent of the plaintiff they had borrowed 10l. of the money from the defendant, and had re-paid it to plaintiff by three instalments. Both witnesses also stated that on the 21st July last the plaintiff and defendant both came to their house—and that the plaintiff seemed quite satisfied about the money coming to him, but expressed a little dissatisfaction at the defendant's shoe bill. George Phillips and Fanny Phillips, son and daughter of the defendant, also proved that on one occasion they saw their father pay plaintiff 20l. on account in two 10l. notes, besides some smaller sums at various other times. This being the whole of the defence, Mr. Chubb remarked that it was a case of a most painful character. If his instructions were correct, he should prove that the 50l. was placed in the hands of the defendant, and that only a few small sums had been received by plaintiff. His client admitted having received 10l. but the 10l. borrowed of the defendant by Balls was advanced without plaintiff's consent, and the 20l. alleged to have been paid had never been paid at all. Mr. Chubb then called the plaintiff, who from his appearance and manner is evidently better suited for an inmate of a lunatic asylum than for a witness in any court of law. The poor fellow, however, again and again said that the defendant was indebted to him in the amount claimed, but could give no explanation of the matter excepting that he had never authorized his uncle to advance the Balls the 10l., and that he had never received the 20l. On being cross-examined by Mr. Jones, plaintiff said that he thought the balance of 3l. odd paid to him on the 21st July was to make up 10l. as having been paid to him on account, and not in settlement of the 50l. Emily Phillips, the wife of the plaintiff, said she was married to him on the 4th of February last, and that she shortly afterwards drank tea at defendant's house, when the defendant admitted that he had 40l. of her husband's money. Mr. Jones again called George Phillips and Fanny Phillips, both of whom were present when the plaintiff's wife drank tea at their father's house, but both witnesses

or her husband's money. Mr. Jones again called George Phillips and Fanny Phillips, both of whom were present when the plaintiff's wife drank tea at their father's house, but both witnesses denied that their father had made any such statement as that deposed to by the plaintiff's wife. Mr. Chubb then went through the main points of the evidence in a speech of some length, and submitted that although his client was an uneducated man, he gave his evidence in a truthful manner. It was much to be regretted that there were no documents or receipts, and that the case was left in perfect obscurity. But notwithstanding the conflicting nature of the evidence, he thought His Honor would come to the conclusion that the defence was meant to deceive His Honor, and that his client was entitled to recover in the action. Mr. Jones said that if the case were his own, he should say nothing; but it was natural for his client to expect a few observations. Mr. Jones, after pointing out one or two salient points in the case, said that if he thought his client guilty of the wicked and atrocious fraud which had been imputed to him by his learned friend, he (the defendant) deserved no punishment short of death; but he contended that from the honest manner in which the defendant and his witnesses had given their evidence they had made out a discharge of the 50l. and were entitled to a verdict. His Honor then summed up at some length. He greatly lamented that two parties, an uncle and a nephew, should appear in that Court. If they had kept two small books, and have made entries from time to time, no dispute would have arisen. It was a most absurd thing to leave money in an uncle's hands. The plaintiff should have carried it to a Savings' Bank where he would have had interest. The question was, which of the two sets of witnesses could be believed. When the county courts were first established, cases of perjury were very common; but according to His Honor's experience they became less and less. The most flagrant and wicked perjury had been committed that day. He trusted, however, that falsehood would be detected and fraud defeated. One of two things was true. Either the defendant David Phillips was a man of the most wicked character, who had not only perjured himself, but had induced his two children and his nephew and niece to conspire and manufacture a tale having the appearance of truth—or the plaintiff (who was a young man not over wise, and who, in addition to a want of intellect, had married a woman of a most atrocious disposition,) had been led away by an artful wife. Men had been tempted by women ever since the creation, and it was very frequently the case for husbands to be led astray by their wives, and commit acts which they otherwise would not have done. These five people (the defendant and his witnesses) were great scoundrels—or the plaintiff's wife, who had stated that she married him for love, had prevailed on her husband to swear falsely. The issue lay in the defendant to make it out to his satisfaction. He believed the uncle and his witnesses, and thought the plaintiff and his wife were the parties who had committed perjury. He did not intend committing them, as he had reasons for abstaining from such a course. They might consider themselves lucky, and he hoped they would repent and amend. The plaintiff had had the benefit of a skilful advocate, and he had great pleasure in paying Mr. Chubb, whom he had never met before in that court, the compliment. Judgment for the defendant.

# THE STROUD JOURNAL,

## SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

### STEALING COATPIECES.

*Isaac Eeans* was charged with stealing, on the night of the 27th ultimo, ten coatpieces, under the care of *Louisa Neville*, of the value of £2 1s.

Prosecutrix said she lived at Forest Green. She took out garments to make for Messrs. Holloway, and last Friday week she had ten coats to be made up. There were six white Holland coats and four of black cloth. She gave them to Mr. Phillips, carrier, who had orders to take the parcel to Inchbrook turnpike, where it was to be left till she called for it, however, the parcel was not there, and she had not seen it since till it was produced by the police.

Aaron Phillips, the driver of a 'bus from Stroud to Tetbury, said he received a parcel from prosecutrix, and he took it to the Crown at Nailsworth, where he left it. He gave it to Mrs. Warner, and he saw it put under the settle in the smoking room. He had not seen the parcel again till now.

Rebecca Mercer, wife of Mr. Mercer, landlord of the Crown, said on the 26th ult. Phillips left the parcel, and gave it to Mr. Warner. She saw it safe about seven o'clock in the evening of the 27th June, but did not see it afterwards. On the Monday the prosecutrix came, and on looking for the parcel it was gone. Prisoner was in witness's house on Saturday evening, about ten o'clock.

P.C. Everiss said that on Monday last he went to prisoner's house, between six and seven in the evening. He was at home. He spoke to witness first, and asked if he was come for the bundle. Witness said he was, and prisoner then went upstairs and fetched it down. On telling him the charge he said he did not steal the bundle on Saturday night, but a strange man outside the Crown said to him "Did you see that bundle in there, Ike?" He said he did, and asked the man to fetch it out, as it was his. The man did so, and then gave it to a man who was drinking at the bar. He went towards his own home, but wanting a light he came back to the Crown, when he saw the bundle in the road and picked it up.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and his wife (a young woman) asked the magistrates to be as lenient as they could, because she had two children, neither of whom could walk, dependant upon her.

The Bench told prisoner that they were sorry to see a young man of his position in such a situation, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.



## DEATH ON OR AFTER 1st JANUARY, 1898.

[ADMON.]

BE IT KNOWN, that at the date hereunder written, Letters of Administration of all the estate which by law devolves to and vests in the personal representative of *Albert Phillips of Church Street Tebbury in the*

*County of Gloucester, Baker and Confectioner*

deceased, who died on the *26<sup>th</sup>* day of *February* - 189*9*,  
at *Church Street aforesaid intestate and not*  
possessed of Real Estate. \_\_\_\_\_

*intestate*, and who at the time of his death, had a fixed place of abode at *Church Street aforesaid* \_\_\_\_\_ within the District of *the Gloucester Probate Registry* \_\_\_\_\_

were granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at the District Probate Registry thereof at *Gloucester* \_\_\_\_\_

to *Thomas Clark of Chalford near Stroud in the*  
*Said County Gloucester a Creditor of the said intestate*  
*Elsie Phillips, the lawful Widow and relict of the said intestate*  
*and the natural and lawful Mother and only next of kin and the*  
*lawful Guardian of Frank Phillips, Annie Mabel Phillips, Spence*  
*Edward James Phillips, Harry Ernest Phillips and Walter John*  
*Phillips (respectively minors) the natural and lawful children and*  
*of the said intestate only next of kin of the said intestate and with the*  
*said Elsie Phillips the only persons entitled in distribution to*  
*his estate having renounced the Letters of Administration of the*  
*Estate of the said intestate on her own behalf and also on behalf*  
*of the said minors* \_\_\_\_\_

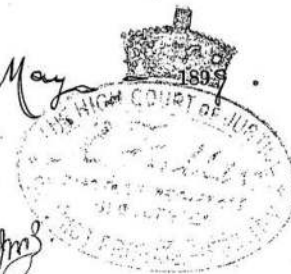
Dated the *20<sup>th</sup>* day of *May* 189*9*.

Gross value of Estate ... £ *705-0-0*  
Net value of Personal Estate £ *Nie*

Extracted by *Paul Smith & Co.*

207a.

*Per Stroud*



W B &amp; L (32075)-4526-15000-4-98

# THE WESTERN DAILY PRESS, BRISTOL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909.

## GLO'STERSHIRE QUARTER SESSION.

### ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS.

The administrative business of the Michaelmas Quarter Session for Gloucestershire was transacted at the Shire Hall, Gloucester, yesterday afternoon. Mr F. A. Hyett presided over a large attendance of magistrates, with Mr B. Erskine Pollock, K.C., in the vice-chair.

#### REPORT OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE.

Licensed Premises.	Amount Claimed. £ s. d.	Amount sug- gested and Accepted. £ s. d.
Royal Oak, Northleach	1,348 15 0	844 7 8
King's Head, Northleach	1,223 18 0	878 4 0
White Lion, Stow	292 12 0	151 10 0
Cross Keys, Stow	875 4 0	547 10 0
Greyhound, Stow	1,205 0 0	1,134 0 0
Wheatheaf, Broadwell	1,141 14 0	746 0 0
Bell, Bisley	523 14 9	642 0 0
Builders' Arms, Chalford	312 9 4	295 8 0
New Inn, Fainswick	1,186 11 0	828 0 0
Crown, Shuscombe	432 19 0	372 3 0
Wellington Arms, Stroud	541 16 0	433 10 0
Bricklayers' Arms, Stroud	1,291 8 0	893 10 0
Red Lion, Stroud	1,391 1 0	1,044 10 0
Nelson, Stroud	1,202 12 10	884 10 6
New Inn, Stroud	469 6 0	375 2 0
Star, Stroud	690 18 0	539 15 0
Lower George, Stroud	827 9 1	604 17 0
Yew Tree, Whiteshill	1,029 4 6	686 8 0
Boat Inn, Tetbury	1,135 15 6	660 0 0
Prince and Princess, Tetbury	1,351 2 6	650 18 0
Three Compasses, Tetbury	1,106 7 0	648 18 0
	90,728 12 0	54,271 14 0
Three Compasses, Fox Hill, Tetbury.		
Frederick Shepherd (licensee)		50 0 0
N. and W. Cook (owners)		509 16 0



The Marriage of Ted and Florrie Phillips, from The Wilts and Glos. Standard, 20<sup>th</sup> September 1913.

#### WEDDING AT TETBURY.

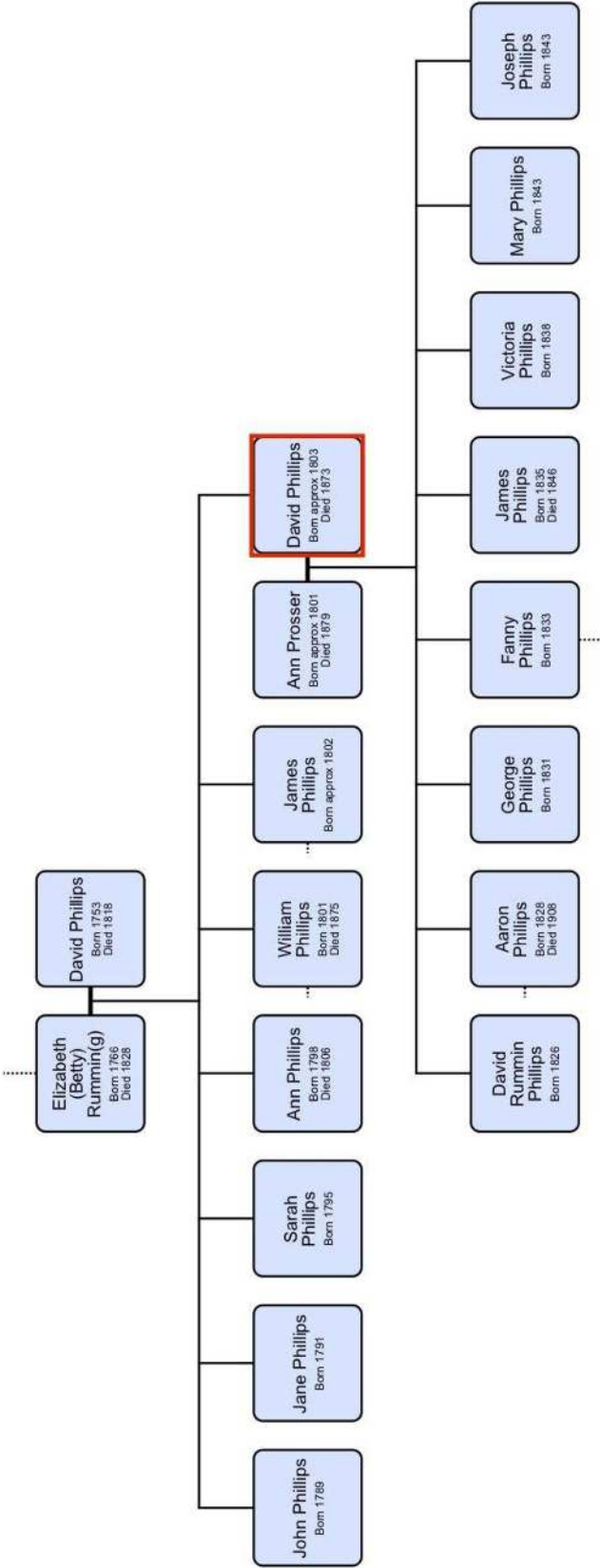
Considerable interest was taken in a wedding which took place at St. Mary's Parish Church on Wednesday afternoon between Miss Florence Ella Palmer, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Palmer, of the Eight Bells Hotel, and Mr. Edward James Phillips, second son of the late Mr. Albert Phillips, of Church-street. Both the bride and bridegroom are well known and highly respected in the town, and there was a large attendance of relatives and friends at church, where the father of the bride has been one of the choirmen for many years. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, vicar of Tetbury. The bride, who carried a beautiful shower bouquet, was tastefully attired in a soft cream silk dress, veiled with cream net, with a coat of handsome lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Palmer, niece of the bride, and Miss Ruby Lawn. Miss Palmer was attired in a pale blue embroidered muslin dress, and Miss Lawn in a pale pink dress of similar texture. They both wore net hats with simple wreaths, and bronze shoes and stockings, and carried shepherdess's crooks tied with blue ribbon and flowers. The bridesmaids also wore gold pendants, set with turquoise, the gifts of the bridegroom. Master Denly Lawn, who wore bronze velvet knickers and silk shirt, acted as page. Mr. Jack Phillips, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the bride was given away by her father. Before and after the ceremony suitable voluntaries were played on the organ by Mr. F. N. Baxter, Mus. Bac., and as the bridal party left the church the ringers gave a merry peal. After the family reception, which was held at the Eight Bells Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips left by motor-car for Weston-super-Mare, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was a Wedgwood blue coat and skirt, with a nigger-brown hat. The presents included the following:—

Bride to Bridegroom—gold "signet" ring.  
Bridegroom to Bride—needlework table.  
Bride's father—Chippendale china cabinet.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor—dinner cruet.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Palmer—silver butter dish.  
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Palmer and Marjorie—Witney blankets.  
Miss May Palmer—white bedspread.  
Miss Daisy and Gilbert Taylor—kitchen jars.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell—set jugs.  
Mrs. Lay, George and Bert—silver teapot.  
Miss L. Lay and Mr. Barnett—silver butter dish and knife.  
Mr. and Mrs. Calney and Arthur—jam spoon and butter knife.  
Mr. and Mrs. Yeatman—silver butter dish and knife.  
Mrs. Phillips (bridegroom's mother)—handsome tea service.  
Miss A. Herbert Gischoz—china hot water jug and tea caddy.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Cox—Vienna china cake dish.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Harvey—silver sugar goblet and sifter.  
Mr. W. Cook—silver salver.  
Mr. and Mrs. Banyard—trinket set.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jones—dining room clock.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Eddels—case silver teaspoons.  
Mr. Macaro—case carvers.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. Teal—hot water can.  
Miss M. Clark—jam dish and spoon.  
Mrs. King and family—sugar basin and sifter.  
S. A. and W. Munday—jam pot.  
Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Montgomery—sugar stand.  
Mrs. W. Newman—fancy jam dish and spoon.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cox—jam dish.  
Miss A. Munday—table centres.  
Misses R. and M. Jeffcutt—handsome cushion cover.  
Mrs. Green—afternoon tea cloth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler—satin bedroom slippers.  
Mr. W. Witchell—candlesticks.  
Messrs. United Tea Co., Bristol—breakfast cruet and sugar scuttle and scoop.  
Mr. and Mrs. Coles—hall stand.  
Mr. A. Watson—silver salt cellars and spoons.  
Mrs. Leonier—butter knife.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. Crew—jam spoon.  
Miss Muriel Lawn—bride's travelling hat.  
Lady friends—handsome ciderdown.  
Miss F. Squires—Paisley ciderdown.  
R. Tugwell—tablecloth.  
A. Tugwell—fancy cushion cover.  
Mrs. F. Boulton—salt cellars.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. Wilkins—silver matchbox holder.  
Miss Mabel Cox—horseshoe stand.  
Mr. and Miss West—tablecloth.  
Mrs. Tanner—bath towels.  
Billie Cox—suet grater and lamp cleaner.  
Willie—fruit dish.  
Gladys—dessert plates.  
Queenie—curtain holders.  
Arthur and Reggie—breakfast set.  
Mr. and Mrs. Lawn and family—gent's walking stick.  
Mr. and Mrs. Brown—paste board and rolling pin.  
Miss Ruby Lawn—handkerchief holders.  
Mr. Jack Horton—egg stand.  
Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Edwards—pair pictures.  
Mr. and Mrs. Pearson—fancy butter dish.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Battely—photo frame.  
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Casslett—vases.  
Reg and Carrie—butter dish and knife.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Selby—drawing room hearth-brush.  
Little John—sugar basin.

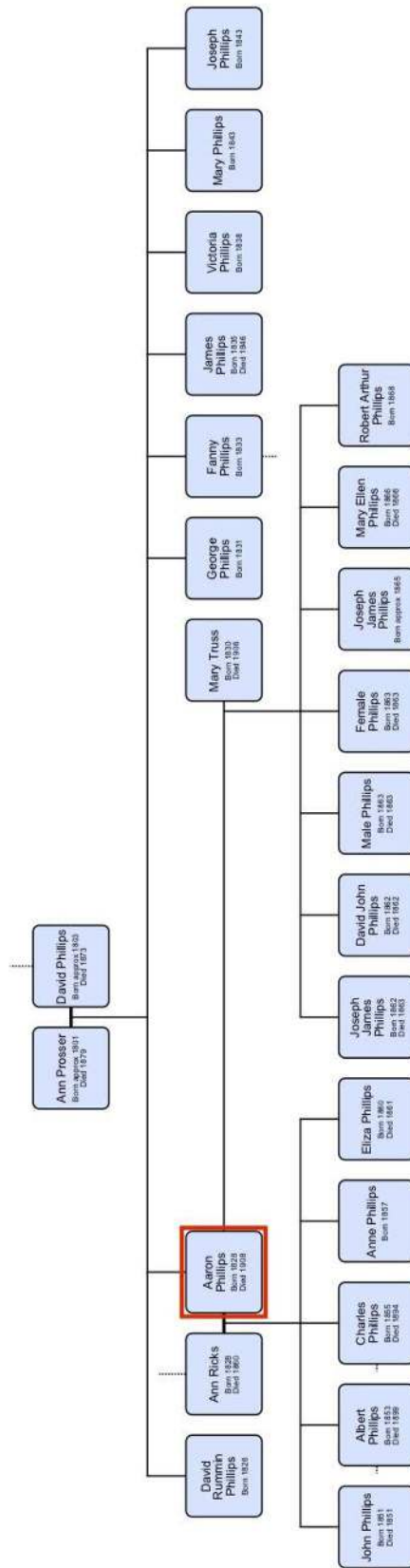
Elsie, Albert, and Sidney Allenby—d'oyleys.  
Mr. and Mrs. North—salad bowl.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Phillips—china tea service.  
Daisy Cole—work for camisole.

David Phillips 1803 - 1873

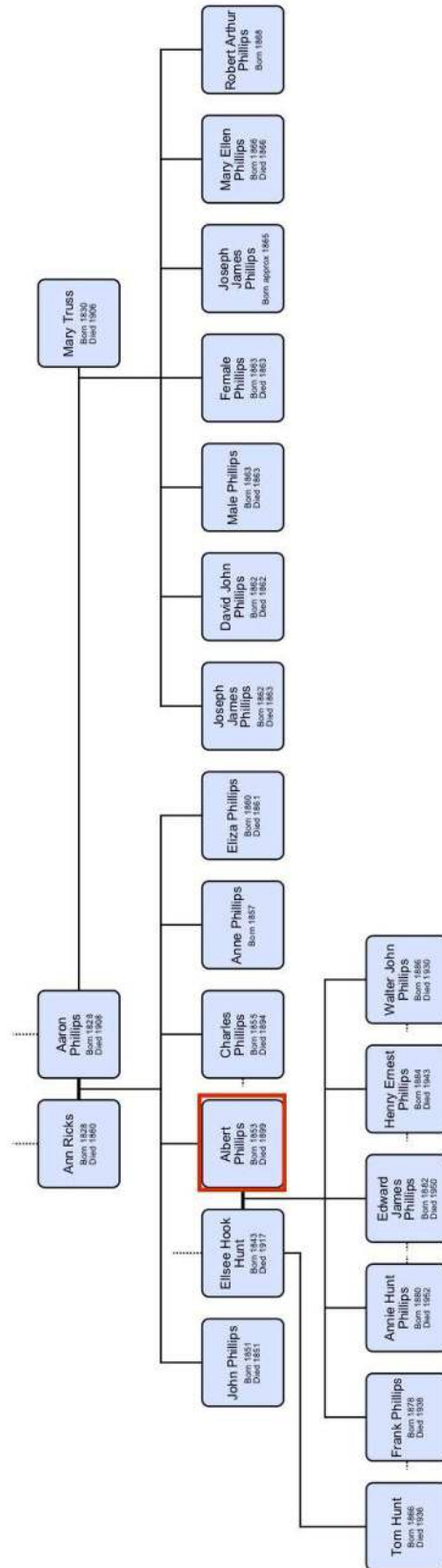




# Aaron Phillips 1828 - 1908

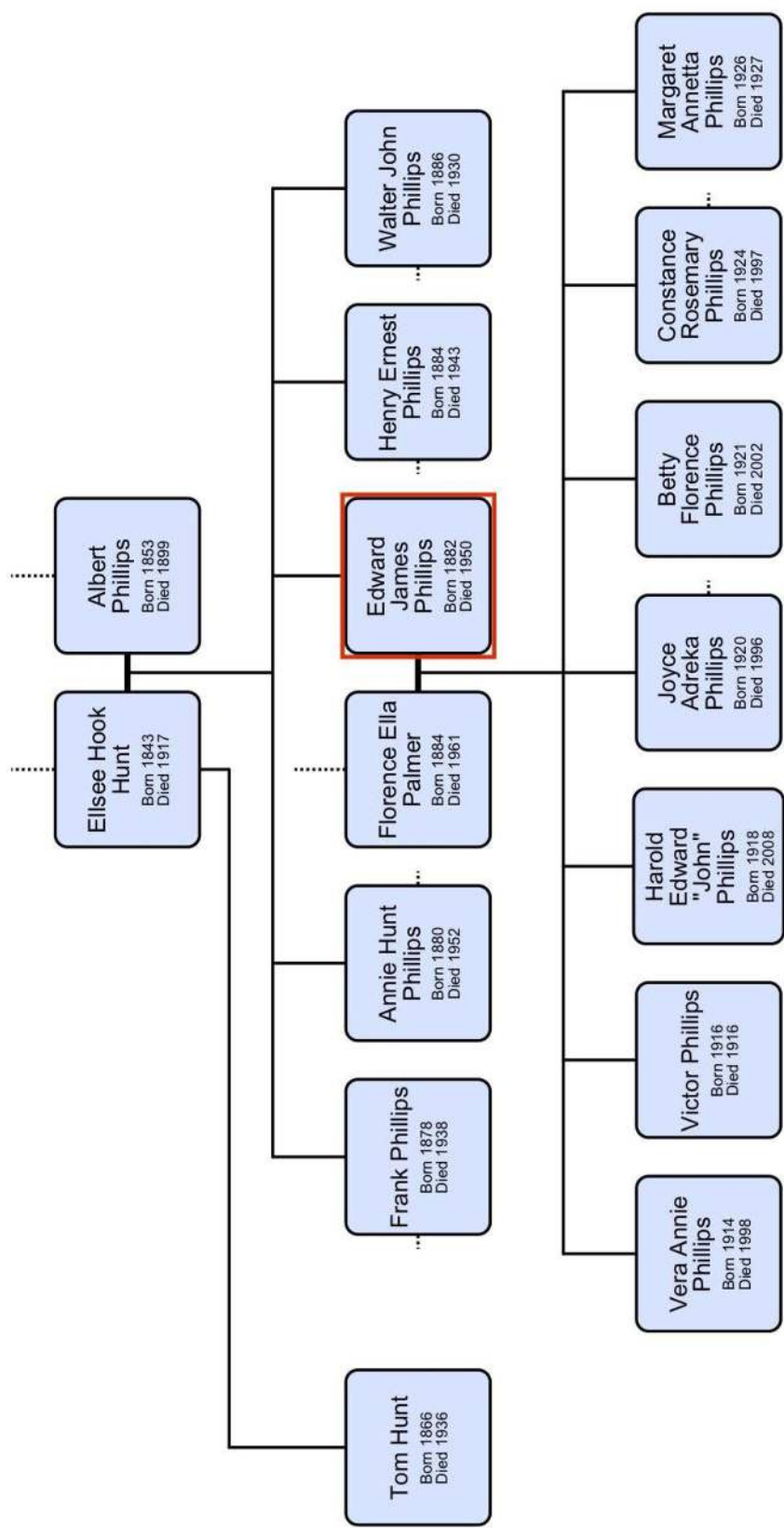


# Albert Phillips 1853 - 1899





# Edward Phillips 1882 - 1950











*'As the Phillips family's bakery was in operation for 135 years it seems only fitting that its history, and that of the Phillips family, is recorded, commemorated and celebrated.'*