

CHELTENHAM

THE STORY
OF
TIVOLI

"near this town"

by
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INTRODUCTION

This story of Tivoli has been written after several years of collecting material both written and oral, about one of Cheltenham's most attractive areas.

It is not written as an academic study, but as a collection of information which will be of interest to the inhabitants of this part of the town as well as to the casual visitor.

Much of the information has been borrowed from the wealth of histories of Cheltenham and from Parish Magazines, which contain many details about persons living in the parish since the Church was built. In addition the resources of the Cheltenham Reference Library, the Gloucester Library Local Studies Collection and the Gloucester Record Office have provided much original material.

I am also indebted to the reminiscences of the late John Crook of Tivoli Street and of Mr Alfred James of Lypiatt Street; to Mr Eric Williams for suggestions and resources placed at my disposal; to Janet Johnstone for the information relating to Cheltenham Ladies' College; and to the many 'locals' who have supplied hitherto unpublished details about Tivoli and its people.

Mr Roger Beacham and the staff at the Cheltenham Reference Library have been of invaluable assistance and always cheerfully responsive to the many demands I have made of them. This applies equally to the staff at Gloucester Record Office and Gloucester Local Studies Library. To them all my sincere thanks.

To Michael Staite who has spent many hours typing, retyping and redrafting my original notes, I am extremely indebted as I am also to Richard Barton for his invaluable assistance with proof reading and presentation.

To the many Tivoli residents who have encouraged me in the production of this book, I am indeed most appreciative and hope that their enthusiasm has been justified.

Any errors are my responsibility and I would welcome notification of these, as well as any additional information which readers may care to share with me.

Brian Torode. 1998.

The story of the discovery of the mineral waters followed by the visit of King George III to Cheltenham in 1788, does not need repeating, but between that visit and the middle of the nineteenth century, the population of the town increased tenfold. The massive rise in the number of residents included many who came to seek employment as coachmen, laundresses, domestic servants and tradesmen. This influx gave rise to an urgent need for cheap dwellings where these people could live, bring up a family and in many cases set up their business from home.

Up to 1820 many houses had been constructed to welcome the wealthy who had come to Cheltenham in order to benefit from the medicinal properties of the spa waters. Estates in areas now so familiar to us as Lansdown, Pittville, Suffolk Road and The Park were all under construction between 1823 and 1850. In the words of Bryan Little, "detached or semi-detached villas became as popular as terraces".⁽¹⁾ They were built in the very select districts of the rapidly expanding town, amongst which was Tivoli, between Lansdown and The Park, "itself an area of sophisticated villadom".⁽²⁾ These developing areas – planned or completed – are clearly illustrated on Merrett's 1834 map and in the Cheltenham Looker On (CLO) of that year, Tivoli is mentioned in a survey of new buildings in the town. Three houses were under construction and a further four completed but not yet occupied.⁽³⁾ These properties were in what is today, Tivoli Road.

The district which we refer to as Tivoli is part of the ancient Parish Tything of Westal, Naunton and Sandford, purchased

in 1779 by John de la Bere from the Earl of Essex. At the turn of the eighteenth century, the estate was sold again, part being purchased by the Earl of Suffolk and part by Henry Thompson. Today's Tivoli straddles both these holdings and the field pattern in the de la Bere sale plan is clearly recognisable in the street pattern of modern Tivoli.⁽⁴⁾

A question which frequently arises is, "Why Tivoli?" and one can only guess - for want of concrete evidence - that after making 'The Grand Tour of Europe', an early settler in this part of the town introduced the name in conversation as he recalled the magnificent sights which had been seen in the gardens of the Villa d'Este in the little town of Tivoli just outside Rome. As we shall see later, some of the 1830s houses in The Park did indeed boast what might be described as water gardens, but which came first, the water gardens or the name Tivoli, is a matter of conjecture.

It would be foolish to define too rigidly the boundary of Tivoli but a report by the Borough Engineer in 1908 neatly describes the district as, "situate in the north west corner of the south eastern district of Cheltenham".⁽⁵⁾ The Report then lists the following roads: St Stephen's Road, Tivoli Place, Hatherley Street, Lypiatt Street and Passage, Tivoli Street, Princes Road, Oakfield Street, Albany Road, Dagmar Road and Alexander(*sic*) Street. The Post Office Directory 1891, describes a much vaguer area - "Tivoli, leading from Suffolk Square to The Park, via Tivoli Circus". In response to a dispute in 1971, the Commissioners of the Church of England confirmed the boundary of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Saint Stephen, Tivoli, as shown on the accompanying map,⁽⁶⁾ and it is with this larger area that we are concerned. Excursions over this parish boundary will be made only where connections with the Church of St

Stephen or the ecclesiastical parish make it interesting to do so.

As early as 1845, Rowe's Guide described Tivoli as "a fashionable suburb"⁽⁷⁾ but one must bear in mind that he was no doubt referring to the larger houses in Tivoli Road, Hatherley Road and The Park even. Davies' Guide to Cheltenham of 1843 confirms the building boom of the previous ten years, "when new buildings rose with a rapidity perfectly surprising between 1831 and 1841 in Tivoli and other areas of private residences".⁽⁸⁾

A contemporary description of Andover Road is found in the CLO for 1834: "Along the line of the rail road fronting Westall an entirely new town appears rapidly springing up and already fifteen neat houses are either wholly or partly-built. These are intended for the accommodation of persons in the middle rank of life who will here be enabled to pursue their respective trades and callings, and by the establishment of shops, prove a great convenience to this increasing neighbourhood."⁽⁹⁾ It seems appropriate to begin this tour of Tivoli therefore, at Westall.

WESTALL

Miller's 1765 survey of, "Gallipot and Westhall Farm, situate in the parish of Cheltenham in the County of Gloucester, the property of John de la Bere, Gent," held at Gloucester Record Office, gives the names of all the fields in the said farm. Additions were made by hand in 1779 and the Westall *(sic)* Green district shows four properties on the land now occupied by Polefield and Regent Court. The present Hatherley Lawn site is described as a nursery and Westall (House) is clearly

indicated together with several adjacent buildings.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Westall Green was just that - a small island with the Lansdown Road running past it. A horse drawn tram line carried stone from Leckhampton Hill to the depot on the Old Gloucester Road, passing alongside Westall Green into what is today Queen's Road, before arriving at the stone wharf behind the Hop Pole Inn near the corner of Market Street. When need arose, building developers would establish sidings at their own expense, near to the site of their proposed building activity, and there the stone and gravel would be conveniently unloaded. One such siding was opened at Westall Green and Pearson Thompson, owner of the Hatherley Court Estate, and colleagues were accused in 1825 of having encroached on the Green by having placed and left there large quantities of timber, bricks, stone, coal and other materials, by which the public road across the said Green was greatly impeded. They were further accused of destroying the surface of the Green by converting it into a railroad for their own private use. They were ordered by the Town Commissioners, to remove this private line and to make good the damage within ten days.⁽¹⁰⁾ No doubt the incident is related to Thompson's proposed Lansdown development which he began in 1826.

The Green was in the public eye again in 1837 when it was reported that in recent years it had been used almost exclusively as a site on which the beating of carpets could take place, much to the annoyance of the residents of the neighbourhood and to the frequent alarm of the horses which were being driven or ridden near the spot.⁽¹¹⁾ It makes one ask whose carpets were being beaten if not those of the residents of the locality? However the matter was resolved when Lord Sher-

borne the owner, gave permission for the Green to be enclosed and planted with evergreens. As reported in the CLO, "thus a great public nuisance will be converted into an ornament for all the surrounding district".⁽¹²⁾

At the time of this complaint, R W Jearrad, the architect developer of Lansdown Place - and later the Queen's Hotel - lived at Westall with his wife and four children. Westall (House) was just inside Lansdown Parade on the left, opposite the Hotel, but by 1843, almost derelict. Rowe vividly captures the feel of the area in 1845 when speaking of Lansdown Place, he writes, "The windows of the buildings command beautiful and extensive views of open country, unobstructed by erections of any importance...The Lansdown Hotel, only lately built...in the immediate and fashionable neighbourhood, together with its contiguity to the Railway Station, are additional inducements to make it become a general favourite. At the extremity of Lansdown Place several roads diverge....that on the left passes in front of Hatherley Place and leads into the Park."⁽¹³⁾ Elsewhere Rowe refers to some, "very pleasant portions of the town and suburbs, London Road, Bath Road, and the Park and the fashionable suburb of Tivoli".⁽¹⁴⁾

The Hotel mentioned above opened in 1843. "A new Hotel to be called the Lansdown Hotel and Boarding House will open early in the New Year, the large house, recently built at the further end of Lansdown Place immediately opposite Hatherley Place and forming a prominent object on entering Cheltenham, having been just let on lease to Mr Morrison, the well known conductor of Mount Pleasant Hotel, Malvern, who has relinquished his interest in that establishment. A number of additional rooms are to be forthwith erected."⁽¹⁵⁾ In March the following year the hotel was ready to receive guests, "having

been fitted up and furnished in an exceedingly comfortable style by Mr Morrison". Davies' 1843, "View of Cheltenham in its Past and Present State," contributes a delightful description of Westall Green in the very year the hotel was opened. "On the road side, nearly opposite the hotel, are two remarkably fine sycamores, forming conspicuous objects in the view from either extremity of the Lansdown Road....Passing up the opening, immediately opposite the two large sycamores above mentioned, and between the new hotel and a low delapidated building called Westhall, one of the oldest houses in this part of Cheltenham, - and from its present uninhabited state - evidently intended to be removed altogether, we have before us....Lansdown Parade." Westhall was the Jearrad house referred to above.

Buildings appeared quite quickly during the 1840s and in 1850, Elm Lodge was offered for sale. It had only just been built and stood on part of the site now occupied by Regent Court, overlooking Westall Green. The first owners took possession in August of that year and did not have far to move. The Reverend Henry Griffiths and his family had been living at 10, Hatherley Place just around the corner. Norman's Pictorial Guide of 1854 describes the view from the Lansdown Hotel looking towards Elm Lodge and across Westall Green: "The Promenade, the spacious elegant roadway, leads from the old town to the new and fashionable quarters of Montpellier, Lansdown and Tivoli....Beyond Montpellier Rotunda extend the aristocratic districts of Lansdown and Tivoli At this spot (the Lansdown Hotel), in front of us stand a couple of fine elms, adding much to the beauty of the scene: and beyond lie a genteel row of houses - Hatherley Place - with on the right, Hatherley Court and the Park in the distance."⁽¹⁶⁾

tenham.”(18)

There were one hundred and seventy lots, although many did not reach their reserve. Sample prices were a Breughel, £12; Joshua Reynolds, £27.5.0; Murillo, £21 ; Van der Meulen, £11.0.6 and a del Sarto, £10.10.0. The sale total amounted to between £16 - £17,000 in 1869 remember.

Crowds gathered again in the area twenty years later to celebrate the Golden Wedding at Elm Lodge of Rev Henry and Mrs Griffiths, “among the oldest and most respected Cheltenham residents”. They had married at Cheltenham Parish Church in 1837 and had spent most of their married life in the town. The party was attended by their sons and daughters - of great musical talent - and many friends and relatives. During the afternoon upwards of two hundred guests arrived to pay their respects and to enjoy the shadow and sunshine of the garden on a perfect June afternoon. “The toilettes of the many lady visitors, to say nothing of the flowers and wedding favors(sic), gave a truly bridal appearance to the scene while the numerous wedding gifts on view in the drawing room afforded unwritten testimony to the affection and esteem entertained toward the happy pair.”(19)

Among the many presents was one from the Vicar and Parish of St Stephen. Mr Griffiths had financially supported St Stephen's in the short time since it had been opened, and his wife had supplied flowers for many festival services. They were keen supporters of several charitable institutions in the town where they were much loved and respected. He died at Elm Lodge in the early 1890s and his widow continued to live there until 1900 when the Lodge was put on the market for the first time since it had been built - a site of half an acre with

excellent reception rooms, bedrooms and domestic apartments. The purchaser was Mme de Falbe who paid £2,000 for the house and grounds.

The Griffiths family no doubt witnessed the erection on West-all Green in 1891 of a drinking fountain, "to give refreshment to many a thirsty little child and weary man and woman, a present to the town by three of St Stephen's oldest friends".⁽²⁰⁾ The gift was formally accepted on behalf of the town by the Mayor, the donors being the Misses Whish of 14, Lansdown Parade. They were well known in the districts of Christ Church and St Stephen for their philanthropic works on behalf of the poor in both parishes. The gift was made to commemorate their fifty years residence in the town. The fountain stood on the grassland near to the present sub station but was removed in 1929 to its present site in Sandford Park. The father of the Misses Whish was Sir W S Whish, "one of the bravest and most meritorious officers in Her Majesty's service". He had died in 1853.⁽²¹⁾

Nubie House from the 1880s became the home of a well known military family, the Meyrickes, whose youngest son Lt Robert Meyricke died of enteric fever while taking part in his first military campaign in 1900, aged 26. On the wall of the Memorial Chapel in St Stephen's is recorded the death of another son, Maj Rupert J Meyricke R H A, who died of blood poisoning in Malta in 1916. His twin brother had died as the result of an accident in 1905. Their father died at Nubie House after a short illness in 1918. The daughters of the family – as well as their father – were staunch supporters of St Stephen's and frequently assisted with the flower arranging.

During World War 1 Cheltenham had a marvellous record for

investment with the Bonds and War Savings scheme. In recognition of this the town was presented with a tank which arrived here on 21st May 1919. Its journey was certainly an event worth recording. Escorted from St James' Station to Westall Green by the Band of Dean Close Officer Cadet Corps, the tank stopped and started for most of the way eventually arriving at its destination well after the opening ceremony had begun. The tank was quite a feature of the neighbourhood, standing proudly on the site of the present sub-station. A local resident who remembered it well, described it thus: "The tank was mounted on a concrete base with iron railings all round. It was the building of the sub-station that necessitated the moving of the tank to the new site alongside the Lodge in Montpellier Gardens. Years later it was taken away to allow for the roundabout and road widening, but on its original site it was an object of delight and provided an unusual playground for the boys of Tivoli."⁽²²⁾ In fact the tank had been much vandalised by 1940 and was taken away to help the War effort. The sub station was completed in 1929.

HATHERLEY ROAD

Up to 1834 most of present day Tivoli was open land with only a few - yet imposing - dwelling houses punctuating the landscape. Hatherley Court was one such property occupied by Pearson Thompson, son of the property developer who had bought part of the de la Bere estate, Henry Thompson. In 1801, Henry, a Liverpool and London Banker, had bought four hundred acres, now the Lansdown and Montpellier estates, adding a further thirty acres in 1804. He built the Montpellier Spa in 1809, rebuilding it in 1817, the dome being added by his son Pearson in 1825-26. Henry died at his home Vittoria

House, (Hygeia House pre 1813) in 1820. His estate was inherited by his sons Henry and Pearson. There is at Gloucester Record Office the Abstract of the Title of Pearson Thompson to a messuage and villa, built on a part of a piece of land in the hamlet of Alstone, in the parish of Cheltenham called Westall Orchard purchased by Henry Thompson in 1807. The date of this abstract is 1833 and may well refer to Hatherley Court which Pearson occupied with his wife Dorothy, three children and five servants. One daughter, Helen Dorothy, was born at Hatherley Court in August 1837 and died there aged six weeks. His life style was in stark contrast to that of his gardener who occupied a cottage in the grounds of the Court in which he lived with his wife and six children.⁽²³⁾

The entrance to the estate was from Hatherley Lane which became Hatherley Road in about 1844. The eastern boundary of the estate was today's St Stephen's Road, then known as Hatherley Place. No doubt the residents witnessed in June 1837 the arrival of important guests at Hatherley Court, when Pearson Thompson entertained amongst others, Lord Dunalley, Lord de Saumarez, the Hon Craven Berkeley and numerous local gentry.

In Hatherley Lane, on the opposite side to Hatherley Court was Westall market garden containing a gardener's cottage, occupied in 1844 by a Mr Bradford and his wife and family. Two cottages further along the Lane were occupied, one by another gardener and the other by an upholsterer. Hatherley Field which in later years was to become the first home of the St Stephen's Cricket Club, also contained at this time several cottages for estate workers.

Large properties changed hands quite frequently and Hatherley

Court was no exception. In 1841 the home of Pearson Thompson was on the market with its twenty five acres of garden and pasture land. It was sold the following year for, "said to be £10,000," the purchaser being James Webster JP.⁽²⁴⁾ James Webster had formerly been Speaker of the House of Assembly in the Bahamas. At the time of his purchase of Hatherley Court he was living at 23, Lansdown Place. Pearson Thompson had had to move to a less imposing dwelling in Lansdown Terrace due to financial worries. By 1850 he had emigrated to Australia and the CLO reported in that year, "The change in time and circumstances which have compelled a gentleman of Mr Thompson's property to seek in a distant colony to retrieve his fallen fortunes may be a source of deep regret to all who knew him Though not very popular among his fellow townsmen, it will be long before Cheltenham will number among its inhabitants one to whom it will be equally indebted for with all his faults, Mr Thompson can never be charged with indifference to the welfare of Cheltenham."⁽²⁵⁾

The CLO of January 1873 provides an interesting account of Thompson's career in its announcement of his death in 1872. Pearson Thompson came from London where his father had acquired quite a fortune as a merchant and underwriter, prior to his 'retirement' in Cheltenham. Pearson was destined to be a solicitor and in fact practised as such in London until the death of his father in 1820. Thereupon he came to Cheltenham and by an arrangement with his elder brother who preferred to remain in Cumberland, Pearson became absolute owner of his late father's property. On the corner of Vittoria Walk is Regent House, built as a home for Pearson Thompson in 1825. The house, now much altered, was designed by the London architect J B Papworth and is the prototype for all his later Cheltenham villas.(Pevsner).

For twenty years he did much to develop his own interests, took an active part in the affairs of the town, and promoted its prosperity and fame. Shortly after coming to Cheltenham he was made a magistrate and within a short time he was called to the Bar, but never practised as a barrister having his time fully occupied in property speculations, not only in Cheltenham but also in London. Bell recounts in, 'Pleasure Town - Cheltenham', that Thompson found himself accused with improper use of his clients' money and with shady property deals. Locally there were accusations that his Lansdown properties were, "damp and unwholesome," and that in discussions on the Town Improvement Plan he was primarily concerned with his own interests.

The new owners, the Websters, enjoyed the house for thirty years and must have been keen gardeners employing excellent staff. In 1861 we read that, "There is to be seen at Mrs Webster's, Hatherley Court, a monster geranium plant which is in full bloom."²⁶ It measured eight feet in height and boasted a spread of twenty four feet. It was proudly exhibited that year at the Pittville Flower Show. The following year their horticultural expertise again made the headlines with an eight feet high camelia sporting one hundred and sixty blooms. But all was not peace and quietude, for in 1861, during a hurricane which hit the town, the glass conservatory of Hatherley Court was blown away, many plants were destroyed and some of the windows were blown in.

When Thompson's Hatherley Court estate was sold, some of the land was used for building plots, - Elm Lodge and Nubie House being built on two of them. Polefield was built shortly after Elm Lodge and from 1880 it was the home of Sir Richard

and Lady Dick-Cunyngham. Lady Dick-Cunyngham lived there in widowhood until about 1903 when the house was sold to Harrington Hulton Esq. Twenty years later he sold Polefield "with its timbered grounds, gardener's cottage and stabling for six horses" and for two years it was run as Polefield Hotel, being sold again in 1926. The window on the north end of the west wall in St Stephen's Church was presented by the Dick-Cunynghams in thanksgiving that their three sons had been spared in the South African War. It was dedicated in July 1904.

Turning into Hatherley Road, between Polefield and Hatherley Court's magnificent entrance gates which are still visible, was Syndale House, the home of a Colonel Tucker. It was offered for sale in 1858, furnished or, "unfurnished at a reduced price". It comprised an estate of one acre, with a recently erected coach house and stables, "an excellent accommodation for a gentleman's family".⁽²⁷⁾ The purchaser was Mr William Watson, who by July the following year had renamed the property "Beauthorne". Further along Hatherley Road, on the right hand side, was Westall Farm owned by Mr J James, a horse dealer, but upon his death in 1871 it is described as a livery stable. Hatherley Hall stood on the site now occupied by the modern Hatherley Hall development and in the 1860's it was purchased by Capt Archibald McClachlan who became a staunch supporter of the future St Stephen's Church. The Sale Brochure in 1879 made much of its eleven bedrooms, stabling and coachman's cottage.

Hillside was another estate within the St Stephen's parish boundary and occupied what is now Hillside Close. When sold in 1893, it was described as commanding extensive views over the surrounding varied and picturesque district. The house contained ten bedrooms, an enclosed paved yard, stabling for

three horses, a double coach house and two coachmen's rooms, while the grounds offered greenhouses, a vinery, lawns, tennis courts, a cow house for four cows and a laundry.

Near Hillside was another house of mansion proportions, Bournside which also changed hands in 1881, prior to the expiry of the lease held by a Mr Verity. He offered to move as soon as a purchaser had been found. The house was described as a very superior detached residence in about three acres, approached by a long drive with extensive views. It had a basement and the three floors were served with water and gas throughout. Ten bedrooms occupied two of these floors. Out-buildings included a double coach house. The new owner was Lt Colonel Theobald who soon involved himself with St Stephen's. He died at Bournside in 1903 and his widow continued to occupy the house until her death in 1922. They were both buried from St Stephen's. Bournside Drive now occupies most of the original estate.

Returning to Hatherley Court and the Websters, Mr Webster died in 1872 and the property was once more put on the market. Prospective purchasers were reminded that the house had once been the home of Pearson Thompson, and that many wealthy residents would be expected to be interested in the sale. It was suggested that a considerable portion of the frontage in Hatherley Place could be used for building purposes for the erection of superior villas, "for which there is a great demand".⁽²⁸⁾ Rumours soon spread that the whole estate had in fact been sold for such purposes and The Cheltenham Examiner of 1875 published a retraction of an earlier report in which it had perpetuated the rumour: "The property has been sold and will be used as a private residence by the purchaser."⁽²⁹⁾ However the rumours had some foundation for

between 1875 and 1885, several houses were erected on the west side of St Stephen's Road. The purchaser of Hatherley Court was Mr C C Prance of the well known Evesham firm of solicitors, New, Prance and Company. The Prance family was at the Court until 1900 and Mr Prance was one of the first Churchwardens of St Stephen's from 1884. Theirs was a sad family. Their eldest son died at the age of 33 after a long battle against enteric fever in 1888, while sixteen months earlier another son, a promising young officer, had died of malaria in Burma.

The Court was first advertised for sale by the Prance family in 1894 and the 40 acres were offered, "occupying an enviable position in the most favourable part of the important town of Cheltenham". The estate boasted a pair of iron carriage gates supported at each side by stone archways, "with iron gates for foot traffic". The house was described as a stone built mansion of two storeys, in the Italian style of architecture, the interior and exterior walls being of unusual thickness. It had a slated roof with projecting eaves, and stood 210 feet above sea level. Water from Cheltenham Water Works, a perfect drainage system connected to Cheltenham's main drainage system, as well as gas from Cheltenham's Gas and Coke Co., piped to all rooms, were added attractions.⁽³⁰⁾

At the time of Mr Prance's departure from Hatherley Court, an interesting advertisement appeared in the local press, considering how heavily populated the area is today: "Offered for sale, twenty acres of mowing grass, free of rates in two lots. By order of Mr Cresswell the tenant, a further fourteen acres of mowing grass in a field in front of Hatherley Court House offered for sale to the highest bidder."⁽³¹⁾

The wife of the new owner of the Court, Mrs Drew, presented to Cheltenham the statue of Edward VII which stands outside Montpellier Rotunda. According to the CLO of 1914, the statue was conceived in the minds of Mr and Mrs Drew of Hatherley Court but Mr Drew being now dead, his widow presented the statue on condition that a site was found for it where a water supply was available.⁽³²⁾ The figures of the statue were carved by Mr Ambrose Neale, chief artist to the local firm of R L Boulton. Mrs Drew was still living at Hatherley Court in 1922.

One facility which was requested by local residents from as early as 1893 was a playing field. The issue was raised repeatedly but the Council maintained that there was no suitable site which could be developed for this purpose. However when Hatherley Court again came up for sale in 1934, part of the estate was acquired by the Council and work began eagerly on what was to become Hatherley Park in 1938.

As early as 1907, building plots, being part of the Hatherley Court Estate had been offered for sale. The plots had a frontage to Hatherley Road, 11 plots, or "the new road," 9 plots. No house was to cost less than £750 detached, or £1400 semi-detached pair. The "new road" would have been Hatherley Court Road and the site plan proposed a road running parallel and in addition to the future Bournside Road. For whatever reason this development was not pursued until 1935, when the Borough Council purchased part of Hatherley Court Estate for a recreation ground, "of especial value to dwellers in the Tivoli district". The site purchased consisted of eleven acres of which two and one half acres were to be reserved for building purposes and the creation of Hatherley Court Road. The purchase price was in the region of £2750.

The park was opened by the Mayor of Cheltenham on 29th April 1939. Hatherley Court Recreation Ground was a daring experiment, consisting of a recreation ground and playing field for children on the one side, and on the other a park, "beautifully laid out for adults". What had been four years previously a furrowed field, now contained a pool and a miniature waterfall in a rock garden. The MP for Cheltenham Mr Daniel Lipson thanked all those who had worked so hard to create this much needed amenity for the Tivoli area and which had provided eighteen months work for men previously unemployed. The mayor reminded parents that it was up to them to teach their children how to make the best advantage of the park. "There was the risk that elderly people might be annoyed by the children, but (he) hoped that eventually they might enjoy hearing the children's voices."⁽³³⁾

The Cheltenham Ladies' College had also purchased 14 acres of the estate including the house, but took some time deciding what to do with it. Nevertheless, by the start of the Autumn Term 1937, Hatherley Court was opened as the new Junior Boarding House, considerable extensions and alterations having been made. A lovely contemporary description is given in the College Magazine of 1937:

"Hatherley Court is the new junior boarding house. It is very modern. One half of the house has been added on and shows up white compared to the old half of the house which is dull grey. Hatherley Court will hold forty girls when full. The old part of the house has magnificent mahogany doors which are beautifully carved.

The senior study is large and has little lockers all round. There is a little window between it and the junior study. The

drawing-room is about as big as the senior study, it has a sofa and two comfortable easy chairs. In here Miss Wills Browne reads us stories very often. We have a lovely big playroom which has a wooden floor and we dance there on Mondays.

Then there is the music wing, where there are five practising rooms with double doors and when you are in one room with the door shut you cannot hear what anyone else is playing in the next room. From the passage which leads to the music rooms you can look into the play-room through a little window.

Upstairs on the first floor there are two cubicled dormitories which hold five girls each. When you are in your cubicle it is like having a room to yourself. On the same floor is the medicine room, where we have our temperatures taken. There are many other dormitories without partitions on the second floor. Each room has coloured blankets to match the walls and there are washbasins with taps near each dormitory.

The cloak-rooms are downstairs and have hot pipes running through them which is lovely as they warm and dry our coats. In the bathrooms and the cloak-rooms there are hot towel rails.

The garden is very large and there is an old mulberry tree which is so old that it has to have its branches propped up. There is a hockey pitch in front which is useful as we only go to the College field on Saturdays now." (Avis Turpin 11.3a)

Its life as a boarding house was cut short by the war. In 1939 it was requisitioned by the War Office and remained in Government hands until the end of 1944. After the war Hatherley

Court became a boarding house for 11 – 17 year old girls.

Towards the end of the Summer Term 1947, a fire took place which destroyed much of the roof in the main building. The fire was thought to have been caused by a workman on the roof carelessly leaving a blow lamp unattended. The incident seems to have started about midday when all the girls, thankfully, were in college. The fire brigade was on site in less than two minutes thus confining the fire to the roof in the old wing. A temporary roof of asbestos was put on in time for the opening of the Autumn Term, after which Hatherley Court took on the appearance it has today. It was sold in 1973, College Council realising that it was too far from the rest of the college, and converted into flats.

One other property in the Hatherley Road area which is worthy of mention is the large property - now a housing complex – on the corner of Hatherley Road and Lansdown Road, Hatherley Lawn, now Hatherley House. In the 1860s it was a boarding academy for young ladies but in 1888 when it was offered for sale, it was described as a first class mansion with eleven bedrooms and frontages for building to Lansdown and Hatherley roads, in all about six acres. The contents of the house were disposed of by auction prior to the sale of the house, which had for some years been the home of Mr Henry Willmott. This sale of contents was reminiscent of the sale at Nubie House in 1869 and attracted more than the usual attention because of the number of works of art offered in the catalogue. Two hundred works were included of which seventy three were contemporary oil paintings. There were also water colours and engravings, several lots of statuary and other artistic effects; a 1,000 volume library; and 800 ounces of plate. The paintings fetched high prices ranging from £23, to

180 guineas for a scene in Derbyshire by H Dawson. Furniture fetched average prices with a Dresden cabinet realising £70.⁽³⁴⁾

ANDOVER ROAD

One of the earliest named roads, and one which certainly saw most activity in the early 1800s was Andover Road, known as Lippiate until about 1840 and successively Tivoli Place and Andover Road after 1905. Andover was a title given to the eldest sons of the Earls of Suffolk, former owners of the land through which the road runs. Reference has already been made to the tram line which from 1810 conveyed stone and gravel from the quarries on Leckhampton Hill to the Gloucester Road depot. The carriages were pulled along metal lines by horses and by 1838, 23,000 tons of stone were passing along Lippiate annually.⁽³⁵⁾ Yet in spite of the presumed noise and dust, expensive houses continued to be built in the immediate vicinity.

By 1844 Lippiate, had several blocks of terraced properties, between which were access roads to what were to become today's Tivoli, Lypiatt and Hatherley streets. Each block of terraces had a frontage on to the main road with in some cases, trees enhancing the appearance. Most properties had sizeable rear gardens also planted with trees. The track ran along the side of the road nearest to these shops and houses. On the large island separating Lippiate from today's Lansdown Road there was one large estate with an enormous garden, while at the Westall Green end was Inkerman Cottage and Inkerman Gardens - still being advertised in 1922 as 'Fruiterer and Florist'.

The grassed area outside Tivoli Stores, much larger than at present, contained one house, and opposite, on the island now occupied by St John's Lodge, was another Garden Centre - Tivoli Nursery. By the mid 1840's, the road name, Lippiate, had given way to Tivoli Place and Tivoli Nursery had been sacrificed for two pairs of villas with large gardens. The villas still there today, were named Andover and Radnor and Upton and Taunton.

Built c1840, on land purchased for £310, St John's Lodge was later let to Rev J Foster who in 1853 welcomed to his new home the son of the King of Bompey in West Africa, Prince Caulker. He had been brought to England by a missionary society, but during his six years stay in Tivoli, the prince's parents died, his uncle usurped the throne and the Prince lost his sight.⁽³⁶⁾ By 1864 the site was named Tivoli Circus and St John's Lodge, was occupied by a retired army officer 'on half pay', John Curzon who lived there with his wife, four children and servants.

Tivoli Place was the name given to the terraced properties which lined the side of the road from Tivoli Lane to St Stephen's Road and were a mixture of commercial and private premises. Up to 1850 there was a cottage on the corner of Tivoli Lane, Jireh Cottage, which in the 1851 Census is perhaps misnamed Gerritt Cottage.

The three buildings which then began the terrace were grocery shops and having crossed the entrance into Tivoli Street one came to the Tivoli Inn, dairy shops, a butcher, painter, coal merchant, a plumber and another painter. The last blocks consisted, as they do now, of private homes whose residents included a schoolmaster, a gentleman and a bank clerk. One

house was described as a lodging house while another, number 22, was in 1841, an Academy for Young Ladies, run by Miss Harris. The site on the corner of Lypiatt Street, now Lypiatt Row, was for many years in the eighties and nineties, the coal depot of W G Webb.

The tram lines were still visible in the 1850s but their use was negligible. Some of the rails were in a very poor condition and posed a safety hazard as well as being an eyesore. In 1861 the track was handed over to the Town Commissioners for road improvements. This must have been of interest to Mr H Davies, proprietor of the "Cheltenham Looker On" who in 1857 had been in serious dispute with local residents over the purchase, fencing in and access to land between Tivoli Circus and Tivoli Street. This dispute was widely publicised in the local press and, as well as being of local interest, correspondents in the newspaper revealed some interesting information about traditions associated with land and roads in the immediate vicinity of Tivoli Lane at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (37) The anonymous writer suggested that the entrance to today's Tivoli Lane would have been impeded – "a road which has been a road immemorable, the writer having known it as such for 48 years". At a meeting of the Town Improvement Commissioners later in the year, the Street and Highways Committee agreed that it was a private matter and that they could not interfere in the dispute.

Mr Davies lived in the house which stood on the grassed island opposite St John's Lodge, which is clearly shown on Davies' map of 1834. In 1871 this property was named Harley Lodge and by 1913 Crossways. The house faced towards Suffolk Road and its rear was in line with Tivoli Lane. Its demolition at about the time of the Second World War pre-

sented an opportunity for road widening and removed what certainly had become an inconvenient bottleneck.

Returning to the terraces which made up Tivoli Place, by 1871 four properties had replaced the former Jireh Cottage at the end of Tivoli Lane and were numbered 1,2,3,4, Tivoli Buildings. There was then a little access alleyway before beginning numbers 1,2,3, Tivoli Place at which point one came to the corner of Tivoli Street. Coffee Taverns were started in Cheltenham in 1870 by a Major Kington who wished to provide facilities for strangers as well as locals who sought somewhere for relaxation apart from the local hostelries. His fifth Coffee Tavern was opened on 13th October 1879 at 2, Tivoli Buildings - now part of the soft furnishings' shop. The other taverns in the town were St George's, St John's (The Albany), St Luke's which had formerly been The Workmen's Rest, and The Imperial. The Star and several others were opened between 1879 and 1891, by which time the Major had been promoted to Colonel.⁽³⁸⁾

The Tivoli Tavern was provided to cater for "the greater number of artisan and working class people who have recently taken up residence in the extensive block between Hatherley Place (St Stephen's Road) and Tivoli Villas (Tivoli Road), it being almost entirely occupied by them".⁽³⁹⁾ The Tavern was, "fitted up in an attractive and artistic style," with drink and food provided at "the usual moderate tariff". As well as providing food from 5am to 10-30pm - rice pudding and cakes, chops and steak with afternoon tea at 3d per head - the Tavern also served as a depot for the Provident Coal and Clothing Company, an early credit company. It would appear that Tivoli's first Social Centre had truly arrived. The aim of such institutions was to "halt the progress of intemperance by

inducing breadwinners of the neighbourhood to prefer it to the Public House".(40)

The first floor of the Tavern was soon to be occupied by the Tivoli Reading Room then being run at number 10, Tivoli Place. What the local pub landlords thought about this innovation, one can easily imagine, there being within a few yards of the Tavern, the Tivoli Ale and Porter Stores (The Phoenix), The Tivoli Inn (near Tivoli Trading), The Butcher's Arms (on the corner of Tivoli Street, approximately where the hairdresser is) and The Royal Union - minus the skittle alley! (41)

The Lansdown and Tivoli Coffee Tavern, to give it its full title, celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1888 still maintaining its original aim of "providing refreshment and recreation among the working classes to encourage temperance".(42) On this occasion it took great pride in advertising "breakfasts and coffee are available daily for policemen and working men". At this period, the Police HQ was at Westbury, on the Lansdown Road, easy access to the Tavern being by means of the alleyway opposite today's Tivoli Stores.

Although not directly relevant to our story, a report in the Cheltenham Examiner, 30th November 1853, makes amusing reading: On Monday last, a couple of 'guardians of the night' were brought up before the magistrates on a charge of neglect of duty. It appears that the active Police Sergeant Jeffs in doing his nightly rounds discovered that the policemen appointed to patrol the Tivoli and Park districts were 'non est inventus' (*had absconded*) and after a patient and diligent search, he discovered the two truant Bobbies comfortably snoozing in a fly at the back of Lansdown Crescent, a fly of course being a small horse drawn carriage.

The Reading Room above the tavern had been set up by the Church of England Temperance Society and provided books, newspapers, bagatelle, and draughts, but the rooms was very small. In 1890 the Tavern moved to new premises in the former Barnaby Bendall's Furniture Repository in Tivoli Street, the home of today's Tivoli Institute/St Stephen's Club.

Obviously Tivoli Place and Buildings were then, as they are now, the retail and trades centre of Tivoli, although as we shall later see, many residents of the district carried on domestic trades from their own homes, in the neighbouring streets. Some of the larger properties between Hatherley Street and St Stephen's Road were homes of traders whose shops were further along Tivoli Place. In 1893 two of these houses were for sale - number 23, the home of Mr Weeks offering three bedrooms and number 24, the home of Mr Webb the coal merchant, which offered four bedrooms. Each house had two sitting rooms, a basement, kitchen offices and garden, and each had a £2,000 reserve. Hatherley Villas, the final terrace on this side of the road began at number 25 and were all privately occupied.

The ornate lamp stand now such a feature of the locality, used to stand at the top of Montpellier where the large traffic island now is. It was moved to Tivoli sometime after Mrs Drew of Hatherley Court had presented the statue of King Edward VII to the town. Still alive are one or two whose memories recall the Gordon Boys sitting around the lampstandard during the period of the First World War, awaiting 'commissions'. The Gordon Boys was an organisation founded as a memorial to General Gordon and existed as a training society for homeless boys. A brigade was established in Cheltenham and inaugu-

rated on the Queen's Birthday in 1890. They often had their parade services at St Stephen's. The Boys wore a parade uniform made distinctive by a band of Gordon Tartan around a Glengary cap.(43)

TIVOLI LANE

Before proceeding to Tivoli Road, further reference must be made to a very old road - perhaps one of the oldest minor roads in the district, Tivoli Lane. Tivoli has many lanes, access roads and alleys, but none is as ancient as Tivoli Lane, situated as it is between the backs of the houses in Tivoli Road and Tivoli Street. A glance at Merrett's 1834 map clearly shows properties completed in Tivoli Road, then a cul de sac, with running almost parallel to it, the unnamed Tivoli Lane. The lane followed uninterrupted the length and curve of Tivoli Road to where it met Westall Brook at the rear of the Park properties. This lane had one detached house at its entrance and several little cottages were scattered along the lane - all on the Tivoli Street side. According to the 1851 Census there were eleven cottages, all one-up-one-down, with communal washing and toilet facilities. These cottages provided homes for over thirty persons whose occupations included that of gardener, laundress, fly driver, labourer and a stone mason. Four of the cottages were named Field Cottages in one of which lived a 'schoolmistress'. These homes looked out with envy perhaps at the large houses then rising in Tivoli Road. One of the cottages is still occupied today and still bears the name Field Cottage.

In the mid nineteenth century there is evidence of much confusion over the names of some of these back lanes. Tivoli

Lane, Pinbox Lane, Bakehouse Lane and Tivoli Walk were all referred to variously as Back of Tivoli East or Back of Tivoli West side or Tivoli Back Street. Back of Tivoli was generally used to refer to Tivoli Lane, while Back of Tivoli West denoted today's Pinbox Lane. Here in 1844 lived a Mr Dyer, a farmer, in Westall Cottage whose neighbours were a carpenter and a labourer. At the top of Bakehouse Lane were Fairlight Cottages, numbers 1, 2 and 3 still there today. Where the skittle alley for the Royal Union stands there were three one-up-one-down cottages adding much to the variety and diversity of the neighbourhood. The 1884 Street Directory lists a George and Ellen Jackson living at Tivoli Inn Cottages, Back Lane - today's Tivoli Walk. Ellen died aged 32 at 10, Tivoli Lane in 1889.⁽⁴⁴⁾ Several other births and deaths in Tivoli Lane are recorded between 1888 – 1890, in the Parish Magazine.

On the 1864 map of Cheltenham we see a slightly shorter Tivoli Lane than was evident in 1834, terminating behind the detached cottage at the top of Tivoli Street. This same map still shows the detached property on the corner of Tivoli Lane, once called Jireh Cottage. Of some interest is that in the same year a building certificate was issued for three houses and a shop on the site of Ivy Cottage, Tivoli - probably Jireh Cottage which is not mentioned again after 1860.⁽⁴⁵⁾ In fact Tivoli Buildings is used to describe the four properties on the corner of Tivoli Lane for the first time in 1871, the present soft furnishings shop occupying two of them and Tivoli Stores and the butcher's shop the others. As late as 1895 a Mr W Black was granted a building certificate for the erection of a new cottage in Tivoli Lane at the back of 5, Tivoli Street, still there today.⁽⁴⁶⁾ In June 1906, Coopers Cottages, four houses in Tivoli Lane, were advertised for sale, but these with most of the other cottages were demolished in the 1936 slum clearance

programme. In 1931 a cottage, "Norman", Tivoli Lane, was on the market. It offered "an outside WC but is on the mains drain".

TIVOLI ROAD

Tivoli soon established itself as a much sought after residential area as we have seen in earlier extracts from contemporary guide books. The CLO regularly published lists of arrivals in Cheltenham and for 1834 we read of a Mr Hadley at 3, Tivoli; a Mr Kempson at 2, Tivoli; and a Mrs Harmer at Tivoli Lodge. In 1835 we read of a Major Wallis arriving at Tivoli. All these addresses are identifiable as being in what is today, Tivoli Road.

The Annuaire for 1837 contains a list of detached houses in the town and in Tivoli we find Tarlogie Lodge, and Tivoli Lodge. Resident gentry included F Monro, one of the town's Commissioners, Mrs Newenham of Tivoli and a Colonel Harrison and a Captain Harrison living respectively at 1 and 2 Tivoli. In July of that year, Capt Harrison's home was for sale. The house "in the cottage style" possessed the advantages of good drainage. Four months later the CLO recorded the death in Rome, as a result of cholera, of Caroline, wife of Capt Harrison of *Tivoli, near this town*.

Tivoli Road on the earliest maps was a cul de sac which terminated at the dip in the road at The Park end, where Westall Brook now flows under the road. By 1843 it had been extended to pass over the brook to its present day junction. Of interest is the fact that Tivoli Road in 1851 began at and included Tivoli Circus. Starting on the east side of today's

Tivoli Road, the properties were named 1,2, Salopian Villas, Tivoli Lodge, two houses nearing completion, Northumberland Lodge, home of Bertram Mitford, and Merton Lodge. Bertram Mitford FRGS, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, was a prolific writer as well as an innovator. He was an exhibitor at the Great Exhibition of 1862 at which he showed two inventions, one of which was a device aimed at facilitating conversation between those who were deaf or dumb, and their friends. The other attempted to replace to some degree, the use of books in the poor schools.⁽⁴⁷⁾ Two years later he wrote to The Cheltenham Examiner with a suggestion for adapting the current Braille system of reading for the blind.

Crossing to the other side of the road, one arrived at Tivoli Gardens which stretched right through into Albany Road as far as today's Albany Rest Home. These nursery gardens were owned by James Clift. Next to them were Park Cottage, Park Lodge, St James' Villa, Kemerton Lodge, an unoccupied house, 1,2 Tivoli Villas, Lassington, 7 Tivoli, St Oswald's, Maryville, Ivy Lodge, Tivoli Villa 2 (again), one empty house, Tivoli Villa 1,(again) with Tivoli Lawn as the last named house lived in by James Campbell who had previously been living in Hatherley Place.⁽⁴⁸⁾ The elegant architectural designs and the social standing of the residents no doubt helped Charles Sturt to decide to move to St Edmund's where he lived from 1854 - 1860.

Charles Sturt was the famous explorer of Australia but failing eyesight and near blindness forced him to return to England. His close friend and former colleague, Sir Ralph Darling had lived in Lansdown and this too may have had some influence on Sturt's decision to come to Cheltenham. From Tivoli he moved to Clarence Square and it was while living there that he

was awarded his Knighthood. Unfortunately he was to die before the accolade could be conferred but he was held in such high esteem that Her Majesty allowed his widow to bear the title 'Lady'. Lady Sturt returned to Tivoli, to St John's Lodge in 1870 where she lived with her son, Captain Sturt. Her daughter became involved with the new St Stephen's Church, helping with flower arranging as well as working untiringly for several church affiliated organisations. On one occasion in the 1890s, the family provided a celebration tea for upwards of seventy children in the Church Hall.⁽⁴⁹⁾ Lady Sturt died at St John's Lodge in 1887, aged 85, and is buried with her husband in Cheltenham cemetery.

By the 1870's, Tivoli was the approved name for the neighbourhood and many road and property names bore witness to the fact: Tivoli Circus, Tivoli Street, Tivoli Road, Tivoli Buildings, Tivoli Place, Tivoli Lawn, Tivoli Villas, Tivoli Cottages, and Tivoli House. Most of the houses were in the road of that name, called just Tivoli until 1870 when in the local street directory it appears for the first time as Tivoli Road.

Tivoli House came up for sale in 1858, furnished, and comprising three sitting rooms and seven bedrooms. The sale price is not known, but in 1923 when it was again for sale, it was withdrawn at £675! Tivoli Lodge was for sale in 1863, and its contents auctioned separately, included Bruxelles carpets, Elizabethan sofas, French and Spanish bedroom furniture, china and glass. The property was bought by General Faber who only resided there for a short while selling the house in 1869 to General Polwhele. The new owner was not a stranger to Cheltenham, having lived here since 1858. He had seen service in the Bengal Army and at his funeral in 1885 it was said of

him that "few officers living can have seen greater service".⁽⁵⁰⁾ At the time of his arrival in Tivoli, 2, Tivoli Villas was being advertised as a Ladies' Educational Establishment: "Late of Clairville House, Ross, Mme du Beau and Miss Wolstenholme will receive a limited number of young ladies. Masters on the usual terms. Pupils from the continent, India and the Colonies received on inclusive terms."⁽⁵¹⁾ This was by no means the first school in the neighbourhood. Tivoli Place had housed one such establishment in 1841 and Tivoli House, Tivoli Road was run as a Board School by the Misses Havell in 1844.

As well as residential properties, Tivoli Road boasted two nursery gardens in the 1860s and 1870s. Tivoli Gardens has already been mentioned and Messrs Norman and Amos ran a similar, though smaller establishment, about half way along on the same side of the road. A subsequent owner of Tivoli Gardens, Mr Moorman, often addressed Church organisations about his work and was himself a member of the congregation. A famous resident of Tivoli Road lived at Lang Syne - now number 11 - from 1902 until a dramatic departure in 1907. Sir Ralph Richardson's father taught art at Cheltenham Ladies' College from 1893 when he first moved into Tivoli Road. He moved again to a second house in the road before renting Lang Syne with his wife in 1902. Their third son Ralph was born there on 19th December of that year. His mother was a Catholic and Ralph was baptised at St Gregory's Church. The marriage was not a happy one and when his parents separated he moved with his mother. In his biography by Garry O'Connor, he recalls how the separation was effected. He describes how he eloped one night with his mother and as they departed in a taxi, they said farewell to a tall sister, dressed in black with a large starched white veil. "Now goodbye dear," she said to my mother, "and be a good boy," she said to me.

“But why have you got a moustache?” I said to her. “Drive on cabby please,” called my mother. His mother reproved him: “Always remember Ralphie, never to say things like that.”⁽⁵²⁾ The event which gave rise to the separation was that while Mr Richardson was away, his wife had his study papered. As it was not done to his liking, he lost his temper, and Mrs Richardson left home. They did not divorce, but were never reunited, Ralph and his mother settling with her sister at Shoreham-by-Sea, on the coast.

Davies’ 1843 description of Tivoli Road would have been very familiar to the young Ralph: “Tivoli, a street running parallel with Park Place and like it, consisting almost wholly of detached villas, with small gardens or lawns in front, enclosed with iron railings. Several of these villas display considerable taste, particularly one called St Oswald, on the right hand side of the way, affording on a small scale, an excellent example of the application of gothic designs to modern dwellings.” This peaceful utopia was not to last for long. Just fourteen years later, Bertram Mitford was writing to *The Cheltenham Examiner*, complaining about the errand boys in the area whose mischievous habits had become so intolerable – throwing stones, damaging property or wasting their master’s time. Obviously, when challenged, they beat a hasty retreat, so Mitford suggested they be made to wear armbands identifying their employer. Thus they would be encouraged to behave for fear of losing their jobs. Mitford also berated the younger scholars of the town – including Grammar School and College youths, whose behaviour in throwing stones, stoning cats and committing all kinds of degradation on private property, did little in his opinion to advance the cause of early education!⁽⁵³⁾

On leaving Tivoli Road one enters The Park, an area not

strictly within the scope of this 'tour', but relevant because some of its residents were members of St Stephen's and also because of its proximity to Tivoli.

THE PARK

By 1835 The Park was almost complete although many of the houses still awaited occupants. In 1838, to coincide with the coronation of Queen Victoria the Zoological Gardens in The Park were opened and offered many attractions - lions, elephants, zebras, monkeys, kangaroos, polar bears, aviaries, aquaria, botanical gardens and promenades, all for one shilling (5p) entrance. This venture of Thomas Billings, a well established local solicitor and speculator, was a disaster and soon failed. In 1851, Thomas Billings was living as a lodger with the proprietor of Tivoli Gardens in Tivoli Road. The Park itself became a pleasure garden, privately owned, with flowered walks and facilities for cricket and archery.⁽⁵⁴⁾ In 1844 the site was for sale for building purposes and Fullwood House was completed in 1847. Two years later, a very desirable and extensive estate was on the market at the corner of the junction of St Stephen's Road with The Park. This estate was Oakfield, "a detached family residence in the Italian style of architecture, erected regardless of expense".⁽⁵⁵⁾ It offered pleasure grounds, shrubberies, ornamental waters, walled garden, fruit trees, two vineries, a conservatory, a peach house and a forcing pit. The entrance hall boasted a stone staircase and there were large airy rooms for the servants as well as a coach house, a four stabled stable and good building frontage. Offered for sale with immediate possession, the house still stands today, but originally the estate stretched as far as St Stephen's Close to the north and to St Stephen's Road to the west. Oakfield was again sold in

1858 to Lieutenant General Fiddes and at a later sale in 1900 it made much of the added attraction of gas and "corporation water, hot and cold". In that year the estate was split up – one lot being the house and gardens and Lot 2 being two acres of land. In 1914 Cheltenham saw the arrival of hundreds of Belgian wounded soldiers and Oakfield was given over as a war refuge for these victims from Louvain, Malines and Aerschott.⁽⁵⁶⁾

Before leaving The Park mention must be made of Admiral Henry Christian. The County of Gloucester has had several notable Chief Constables of whom Admiral Christian was one. He served as the second Chief Constable for the County from 1865-1910 and was known as a very strict disciplinarian. It was he who was responsible for mobilising the force with bicycles in 1896.⁽⁵⁷⁾ The Christian family lived at Heighthorne, The Park, until his death in 1916. From the opening of St Stephen's in 1873 the family were ardent supporters of the church, worshipping there and making generous contributions to any appeal which was raised, especially those connected with the Coffee Tavern and the School. One of the daughters, Mary, was married at St Stephen's in June 1893, the church being filled to the doors with friends and members of the congregation. The Sunday School children scattered flower petals in front of the bride and groom as they left the church. Another daughter who had been a teacher in the Young Women's section of the Sunday School died in 1908 and her funeral was conducted by the Vicar of St Stephen's. In the Memorial Chapel at the church is inscribed on the East Wall the names of those who gave their lives Pro Patria, and amongst them is that of "Captain H Christian, RN 1917" son of the Admiral. Admiral Christian is believed to have been a cousin of Fletcher Christian of 'Mutiny on the Bounty' fame

and is honoured with a memorial tablet in the South Transept of Gloucester Cathedral. We have almost come full circle around the boundary of Tivoli with only St Stephen's Road to explore, before we venture into the heart of Tivoli itself to examine the streets of terraced houses which take us from the 1840s up to the present day.

ST STEPHEN'S ROAD

St Stephen's Road was known as Hatherley Place until St Stephen's Church was completed in 1883. Hatherley Place was in fact the name given to the terrace of houses at the Westall Green entrance to the road, a terrace started by 1834, seven houses of which were owned in 1840 by Pearson Thompson of Hatherley Court. The Directories for 1837 inform us that the widow of General Jackson was living at No 2 and Rev C Herbert at No 3. On the 1840 map the road is described as leading to the Zoological Gardens and extends as far as its present junction with The Park. Apart from the terrace, the only other building 'in' the road was Hatherley Court, a massive estate sitting between Hatherley Place and Hatherley Road. By the end of the following year all the houses in the row were complete and occupied, some by temporary tenants who were leasing the premises for the season.

In the early days of the nineteenth century, the letting out of rooms or 'apartments' was a lucrative enterprise. Such seasonal visitors brought new fashions to the town as well as making increased demands on the retail and domestic services. The Summer Season, according to Griffith (1826) lasted from the first week of May to the end of November. The rest of the year was the Winter Season although one could hardly tell the

difference as each was linked by "an unbroken chain of elegant enjoyment, delight and gaiety".⁽⁵⁸⁾ No 3 was certainly one such boarding house but by the early 1850s this house was the Vicarage for the Rev Archibald Boyd of Christ Church. Hatherley Villa, on a site now occupied by Hanover Court, and Little Hatherley, now called St Stephen's Manor, had been built by 1850. Redesdale at The Park end of the road had also been built by this time.

Maintenance of roads up to the 1870s was a problem, the ultimate responsibility resting with the private owners. However as new roads were developed the owners attempted to donate them to the parish in order to free them from their maintenance costs. Usually the parish insisted on a reasonable state of repair before accepting the 'gift'. As early as February 1857 the owner of much of Hatherley Place as well as the residents pressed the Town Commissioners to adopt the road - 265 yards in length. The letter requesting the adoption was signed by Mr Lingwood, of Redesdale House, Mr Webster of Hatherley Court, the Misses Bird of Little Hatherley, Captain and Lady Henry of Hatherley Villa, Mr McKenzie of 13, Hatherley Place, Mr Curry of 5, Hatherley Place and Thomas Darling of the Lansdown Hotel.⁽⁵⁹⁾ An Inspector's report in answer to this petition refused the application on the grounds that the road was not in a good enough state of repair to become a highway especially as there were no sewers in the road. The report described the road as being in a very bad state, scarcely any materials ever having been put on to it. "A number of men are currently employed in stoning the road, and forming and repairing the footpaths but the repairs are not sufficiently advanced to pronounce an opinion as to whether the work is to the satisfaction of the Board."

Mr Lingwood again pressed for the road to be adopted in 1864 but once more, the Inspector did not recommend adoption. He agreed that it was much used as a public road to The Park but still required considerable repair. "At present there is only one newly built villa as yet unoccupied (probably Fairlight) the remainder on both sides being laid ready for building." In the following year the Borough Surveyor reported that at The Park end of the road, properties were having their portion made up but the other portion had not yet been started. The house owners were generally willing to proceed except for Mr Winterbotham who was by far the largest land owner. He objected to his estimated share of the cost which would amount to £250. The Surveyor did however report to the Street and Highways Committee in October of that year, 1865, that the repairs were now complete. The work not done voluntarily had been carried out on his instructions at a cost of £243.19.11 Mr Winterbotham's share of this amounted to £195.2.11. He was still being pursued for this amount in 1867, which he eventually paid.

In 1869, under the terms of the Cheltenham 1852 Improvement Act, the owners of the road were again required by the Town Commissioners to take action over the state of the road. They were ordered to bring part of it to a proper surface and detailed materials were insisted upon: a three inch coating of Bristol black rock stone, broken small with a slight mixture of brown gravel, well rolled on completion with a heavy roller at an estimated cost of £85.10.00. This was to be completed within twelve days, the order being made on 14th December. If John Winterbotham and John Bell, joint owners of the road failed to execute the work, then the road's property owners would be compelled to do so.⁽⁶⁰⁾ The length of road referred to was from the last house in the terrace to the boundary of the civil

parish, just past today's Albany Road. The repairs were eventually carried out and Hatherley Place was declared a Highway in 1870.⁽⁶¹⁾ It is interesting to learn that Mr Winterbotham was one of the longest established solicitors in the town as well as being one of the Town Commissioners. Mr Robert Lingwood of Redesdale House, also a Commissioner, was Churchwarden of Christ Church as well as being an established solicitor in the town. In 1862 he purchased for £33,000 the Lordship of the Manor of Cheltenham, reselling it in 1873 due to illness, to the son of the person from whom he had bought it.⁽⁶²⁾ His death took place at Redesdale in December of that year.

Similar problems with road maintenance were very common before the Improvement Act and as early as 1831 the inhabitants of Westall had been ordered to repair Hatherley Lane. When they failed to do so they were indicted by the owner of Hatherley Court at the time, Pearson Thompson. Street lighting was introduced to this area in the late 1850s, mainly through the efforts of R S Lingwood of Redesdale who in November 1857 requested the Cheltenham Town Commissioners for more gas lighting in Hatherley Place, where it was desperately needed.⁽⁶³⁾

After the consecration of St Stephen's in 1883, the road was still largely undeveloped with the church and Hatherley Place being the only properties on that side of the road until one reached the Oakfield estate. On the opposite side from the Westall end, were several detached villas. An 1880s deed to Hatherley Villa on the Hanover Court site, contains a sketch plan of that side of the road. It shows Hatherley Villa, Fairlight, Elliott, Sherbrook, The Laurels, Codenham, Hatherley Lodge, Bubb, Thruyton, and Webster, all house or owner

names.⁽⁶⁴⁾ Webster is used to indicate the parcel of land now Hatherley Court Road and the next property is Little Hatherley. This became the home of the first incumbent of St Stephen's, the Rev C. McArthur, and it was he who renamed it St Stephen's Manor.

Names of properties do cause some confusion and property deeds at Gloucester Record Office contain references to what became St Stephen's Manor from as early as 1843 when it was in the possession of Mr Charles Bird. At that time it was known as "Hatherley Villa", changing within a short time to "Little Hatherley". From 1850 Hatherley Villa refers specifically to Lady Henry's home at the Westall end of St Stephen's Road. Park Gate Villa 1,2, with the large Redesdale House on the corner, Robert Lingwood's former home, complete this side of the road. In 1878 the then owner Mr J F Calland sold Redesdale, a family freehold with four acres of garden, as he was moving away from the area. The sale particulars make much of the first floor conservatory so conspicuous and admired today. When it was again sold in 1894 to Mrs McDonald it fetched £2,250. The gardens were at the time let to Colonel Noyes at £10 per annum and the stables at 10/6 per week. Colonel Noyes lived next door but one at Parkfield Lawn and the death of his son in 1915 is recorded in St Stephen's Memorial Chapel.

Hatherley Villa "on St Stephen's Road near to Lansdown Road" had been the home of Captain and Lady Selina Henry until her death in 1867. Her four daughters and son continued to live there until they sold the property in 1889. Lady Selina was the third and last surviving daughter of Francis, First Marquis of Hastings, and Flora, Countess of Loudon. Lady Selina died after a lingering, suffering illness, "borne with a

Christian's joyous faith, deeply loved and mourned by her children and all who knew her". She had been a resident of Cheltenham for many years and her death was sincerely regretted by her close but large circle of friends. Fourteen years after her death - and nearly three years before the actual completion of the church - her daughter Mabel presented St Stephen's with its font in memory of her mother. The Vicar received the gift at a short service in 1881 "which excited great interest in the minds of the many residents of the locality and members of Christ Church congregation who attended in sufficient numbers to fill the church."⁽⁶⁵⁾ The poorer members no doubt had to wait until normal service times to view this essential addition to the furnishing of the church. This font is still used today and stands inside the South door.

In May 1889 the Misses Henry decided to sell Hatherley Villa. It was described as "a Bi-front structure" with five reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, extensive lawns, three glass houses, excellent paddock, a frontage of 364 feet on to St Stephen's Road, a substantial detached cottage and laundry - in all two to three acres. The house was claimed to be one of the most desirable and enjoyable residences in Cheltenham. The portico entrance boasted a Minton tiled floor and on the lawn in front of the drawing room window was a large fountain with a stone basin for goldfish. A sharp contrast with the many small terraced artisan homes which made up many of the neighbouring streets! The purchaser in June was a Mr H McCall who carried out much alteration to the property which he then renamed 'Quince Lawn'. On his death in 1900 the sale particulars described the property as being contained in a ring fence, with hall, three reception, ten bedrooms and one sitting room. The gardens were well stocked, and at a convenient distance from the house were a coach house, stabling for three

horses, two cottages and outbuildings. There was still a large building frontage and the site comprised two and a half acres. In 1910 the property was renamed Smeaton House. At about the same time as Mr McCall's house was sold a neighbouring property almost opposite the church -The Laurels - was also sold and became simply 34, St Stephen's Road.

The present property on the corner of Princes Road opposite the church was built in the early 1880s and named St Stephen's Grange but the new owner in 1887 renamed it Fallowfield. Mr H. James MA used it as a cramming school for a while, for subjects such as Arithmetic, Euclid and Algebra. Although many of the roads surrounding the church were built up by the 1890s, St Stephen's Road contained quite an amount of undeveloped land. The church was the only building between Princes Road and Albany Road until the end of the century when the pair of semi detached villas next but one to it was constructed. The site was called St Stephen's Lawn and when the villas were advertised they each contained seven bedrooms, three reception and all domestic offices. The plot immediately next to the church was built upon by 1895 and the property, Roehampton, now 42, St Stephen's Road, became the Vicarage in 1964. The Hatherley Grange Rest Home was added to the Hatherley Place Terrace just before the turn of the century and became the home of Mr J Lithgow. The site, with those of the semi-detached houses alongside it, had been owned between 1860 - 1870 by John Bignall and he let it out as gardens for the residents of Hatherley Place.

THE HEART OF TIVOLI

We have seen that during the whole of the nineteenth century

Tivoli became a developing, fashionable suburb with many large mansions for the wealthy retired and influential professionals rising on the boundary of the ecclesiastical parish. Within this boundary there grew up a community of smaller artisan type dwellings, mainly terraced. Construction reached its peak between the late 1840s and early 1850s. Then towards the latter part of the century, several villas began to appear as more land became available for building. In close proximity to the church itself, larger terraces of more substantial houses for professional and semi professional families arose in the late 1880s. These were mainly in Princes Road, Albany Road and Oakfield Street.

Directories of the 1840s and 1850s include references to Hatherley Street and also Hatherley Retreat which ran off it. In 1857 the residents of Hatherley Street requested the Commissioners to approve the completion of the repairs to the road. The reply was that the Improvement Act had powers to enforce repairs, but in this case they would only apply to the south end of the street. The remaining end of the street near Tivoli Place was composed on each side by long garden walls which "if flagged, would cause an offensive experience on individuals. Therefore there is no cause to accede to this request at present".⁽⁶⁵⁾ The houses were occupied by tradespeople, upwards of thirty different occupations being identified: coachman, laundress, bricklayer, servant, accountant, dairyman, messenger, to name but a few. Lypiatt Street was also populated by tradespeople amongst whom were a shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, and wheelwright. Tivoli Street by the end of the 1840s was perhaps more densely populated than the other streets and here lived people carrying out the trades of bricklayer, carpenter, coachman, laundress, servant and mason. One of the residents of this street was to become quite famous and his memorial

still lures visitors to one of the most attractive parts of Cheltenham.

Before 1840 the proprietors of the Montpellier Walk had built a row of shops which provided an added incentive for visitors to the Montpellier Spa. Pearson Thompson of Hatherley Court brought from London three terra cotta figures - the Caryatides - which it was decided could be used as pillars outside these shop fronts. The three brought by Thompson were used on the offices of the Cheltenham Looker On at the Promenade end of the Walk, a building which until recently housed the National Westminster Bank. Mr W G Brown of 45, Tivoli Street was commissioned to carve the other matching figures, eighteen in all, between 1845 and 1850. In 1851 Mr Brown was living and working from Tivoli Street where he employed six men, one of whom was his son William then aged 23. Mr Brown's death in 1871 is recorded in The Cheltenham Examiner of 12th December: "A very old tradesman of the town, Mr Brown, was a builder and sculptor engaged in many of the principal buildings of Cheltenham during the last half century, including Pittville Pump Room, the College, the College Chapel, Christ Church, St Luke's, Salem Chapel, the Congregational Church and the carved work and carved figures in Montpellier Walk. The figures were placed in the shops as they were completed." The CLO for 1913 recorded that only two of the figures were ever removed and that they were then "in existence, in two private gardens".(66)

One would hardly imagine that so near to the sophisticated villas in the immediate neighbourhood there existed on the site of today's Tivoli Institute, a large piggery, given much prominence in the Old Town Map of 1855-1857. Still further down Tivoli Street, approximately where Shackleton and Wintle are

today, there was a yard which John Burrows in 1859 applied to have licensed as a slaughter house. The yard was an eyesore and created somewhat of a nuisance in the neighbourhood. Mr H Davies, the proprietor of the CLO who lived only a hundred yards or so away, was Chairman of the Committee which considered the application on behalf of the town. He said that he knew of no other site in so bad a state in the whole of Cheltenham "with pigs, cows and every kind of animal refuse". He added that, in his opinion it was a place unfit to be near any form of human habitation. In November a site visit was made and the subsequent report showed that the nuisance consisted of a small yard with a dilapidated shed, heaps of rubbish, manure and pig styes. Mr Burrows proposed to renovate the property, build a slaughter house and floor it with paving slabs. He intended to make proper gulleys and drainage holes so that the effluent could run into the sewers at the back of Hatherley Street. Mr Davies reminded the Committee that the site was at the extreme end of the town, surrounded by open gardens and in view of the fact that of the 46 slaughter houses already in Cheltenham, 16 were near the High Street, he had no objection to the application. However Mr Lingwood the solicitor who owned Redesdale, again only yards away at the corner of St Stephen's Road, did object. He could vouch for the site being a public nuisance and the smell from cows, horses, pigs, and filth running into the street was he said, enough to make visitors to the town think that Cheltenham had no Board of Public Health. Tivoli in his opinion had been much neglected. It was thickly populated by large families and humble persons in life and seeing the children running about the streets in such an atmosphere made him surprised that the area was not more unhealthy than the facts seemed to indicate. A fellow member of the Committee, Mr Sweeting, was bitterly opposed to the description of the residents, but he did

support the objection to the application. He added that he agreed Tivoli was a large and populous place, but that all the families were respectable, the situation was good and the cottage property stood pre-eminent over any in the neighbourhood. Once the Committee had expressed its views, it was decided to refuse the application. Nevertheless, Tivoli can be said to have contributed through this application to the general well being of the inhabitants of the town, for as a result of this case the Committee recommended that in future no slaughter house should be opened nearer than six hundred yards to a dwelling house. This recommendation was accepted. (67)

This matter highlights the problems of the developing area, for ten years previously the Cresy Report had acknowledged that from The Park houses the sewers discharged into open water-courses.(68) These were Westall Brook and Hatherley Brook and the discharge rendered the waters therein so impure that they could not be used for domestic purposes. Likewise in Tivoli Road, the sewers continued to present problems right up to the first decade of the century. There was little road drainage and the sewers, where they did exist, were privately owned and had to be rented thus making them inaccessible to the poorer homes.

The problem of the sewers was to remain well into the next century but a complaint by the residents of the neighbourhood as well as other members of the town was made in 1899 which kept in the public eye the issues of the forties and fifties.(69) An Improvement Bill was introduced in 1903, the principal object of which was the removal of what had been known as the private sewers scandal. "The position of affairs in the Tivoli and other districts is a serious menace to the health of the town. The earnest attention of the voters is called to the accompany-

ing Memorandum of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and the letter of the Rev E L Jennings, Vicar of St Stephen's Parish.”(70) The Vicar's letter contained an appeal to voters to support the measures which the Council sought to implement. The districts affected were Lansdown and Tivoli, where if fever had broken out, the effect would have been felt in the whole of Cheltenham.

The Medical Officer of Health stated that Cheltenham was the only town in the country where the residents relied in part on private sewers. “The sewers were cheaply constructed, in a deplorable state of repair and recent collapses had resulted in a situation too horrendous to describe, while Lypiatt Street had experienced an occurrence which can only be described as a disgrace to civilisation. Diptheria is rife in the parish and the fact that in some places the sewers run against the foundations of a row of houses, makes them a perpetual menace to the district and the community.” The Bill proposed the compulsory purchase of the sewers from the private owners who had failed to maintain them and who at the time could not be forced to do so. There was some opposition to the Bill from residents in other parts of the town who believed that their rates would be helping to pay for improvements to a part of the town which was no concern of theirs. The Vicar called a meeting on behalf of the residents of Lansdown and Tivoli so that they could put their points of view to the community at large. In March 1905 the Bill was defeated by 9 votes to 5 and the matter was not resolved. The local press satirists took great delight in airing their artistic as well as satirical skills.(71)

The Borough Engineer was asked to prepare a report on the condition of the sewers which was laid before the Public Health Committee in 1908.(72) This report described Tivoli as

an area of 21 acres with a resident population of 1,700 persons. The boundary of the district matched the earlier 1850s description. The sewers were described as being made partly of clay, partly of pipe, the latter being in better condition than the former. "Many of the sewers are silted up and contain a considerable amount of deposited matter." An estimated cost, which would include the provision of surface water drains, for a total construction and improvement of the Tivoli sewers alone, would amount to £18,700. The older streets, Tivoli Place, St Stephen's Road, Tivoli Street, Princes Road and Hatherley Street, contained sewers which held up to six inches of standing sewage, exceeded only by Lypiatt Street and Hatherley Retreat where seven inches existed. Dagmar Road and Alexandra Street contained up to three inches of standing sewage. Only Oakfield and Albany, much newer roads, were completely free, but even in Albany a portion of one sewer passed under a house. The Report also guessed that the sewers in St Stephen's Road, Tivoli Place, Hatherley Street and Lypiatt Street were about eighty years old, therefore dating from the 1820s. The Report raised lots of questions and some hostility but eventually in 1911 the work began in earnest, and was soon completed. All house drains in the Tivoli district were inspected before their connection to the new sewers. One hundred and sixty six houses needed remedial work upon completion of which the MOH reported that Tivoli now ranked as one of the best sewered and drained districts in the Borough. In 1938 however the St Stephen's Road sewers had to be relaid because rats were eating their way through them!

In the mid nineteenth century the mixture in social class was quite pronounced. A look at the residents lists and Trade Directories show that in Tivoli Road, Hatherley Place, Hatherley Road and The Park estate nearest to St Stephen's Road,

there lived those who still practised or had retired from the military professions: Lt Colonel, Captain, Major, General and Major General; there was also a doctor and a solicitor. Titled nobility included an Honourable, Lady and a Baroness. This contrasted sharply with sweep, gasfitter, tailor, gardener, laundress, ironmonger, bootmaker, carpenter, whitesmith, beer retailer, railway porter, painter and plasterer - all of whom lived in close proximity in Tivoli, Lypiatt and Hatherley streets. Yet this mix of different social class in such a defined and confined neighbourhood is what probably contributed to the strong community feeling which is evident on reading local press and parish magazine reports in later years.

The 1890s saw the completion of most of the street plan and road names as we know them today. Princes Road, Albany Road and Oakfield Street were well populated, the latter named after the estate which it overlooked. Princes Road contained blocks of terraced properties each terrace boasting an individual name, with the earlier ones being beyond the Hatherley Street junction. Fairlight Place and Fairlight Terrace were both near the top of Hatherley Street as was Princes Terrace. In the 1880s, 4 Fairlight Terrace was the Sanitorium for the boys of Glyngarth School, then near Westall Green.⁽⁷³⁾ The terrace between Oakfield Street and Alexandra Street was called Cyprus Terrace and contained St Stephen's Villa. The house after the one on the corner of Oakfield Street was St Stephen's House, where the church's curate lived. The inhabitants of the road reflected those of the other streets - although there were not as many tradespeople - coachmen, post office clerk, tailor, florist, nurse, butler, dressmaker and wheelchairman. Oakfield Street contained only four houses in 1897, the first of which was Oakleigh Villa at the Albany Road end. In 1888 number 3, Hanley Villa appears to have served as a local 'Police

Station' for a short while, although this may refer to the fact that it was the home of the local 'bobby'. Alexandra Street contained houses on both sides occupied in the 1890s by an upholsterer, gardener, coachman, fly driver, nurse, postman, engraver, and carpenter, to name but a few. Some of the houses were individually named and semi-detached houses included Essex Villas and Rochfort Terrace. Dagmar Road housed a waiter, wheelchairman, bootmaker, bookseller, commission agent, tailor and upholsterer, living in Dagmar Terrace or Dagmar Villas. Dagmar Road and Alexandra Street were named by 1884.

Across the road, Tivoli Street provided homes for a gasfitter, bootmaker, corn dealer, porter, haulier, coachman, blacksmith, packer, paperhanger and bell hanger. Lypiatt Street housed similar tradespeople with the addition of florist, confectioner, fishmonger and letter carrier. One terrace in this street was named Llandudno Villas. Hatherley Cottages were between Hatherley Street and Lypiatt Street alongside the Royal Union Inn and in them lived John Harmer, a baker; Mrs Smith a charwoman; Charles Mills a plasterer. In Lypiatt Cottage lived Mr Parkes a boot maker. Only Lypiatt cottage still stands today. Hatherley Street housed representatives of most of the trades already mentioned.

In the 1890s Albany Road contained houses only on the north side and was referred to by the title of one of its terraces, Park View. Here lived a builder, coachman, horologist, professor of Oriental languages, and a clerk. The south side of the road was still undeveloped the land forming part of Tivoli Gardens, the Church Hall and Oakfield Estate. The names Dagmar, Albany, Alexandra and Princes all relate to titles of members of the Royal family. Princes is obviously a reference to Prince

Edward later Edward VII; Alexandra refers to his wife and Dagmar to her sister who later was to become wife of the Tsar of Russia. The younger brother of Prince Edward, Leopold was created Duke of Albany in 1881. (74)

House prices were considerably lower than those commanded by the large villa properties and in 1893 number 3, Hatherley Street "of interest to livery stable keepers, small capitalists and others" was on the market at the same time as its near neighbour, number 14 with its laundry, rear garden and three bedrooms. The fact that corporation mains water was laid on was used to advertise 7, Lypiatt Street to be let at £1 monthly. Number 37, Tivoli Street was being let at £12 annually, and contained two bedrooms, a yard at the front and one at the rear with W C and pump. There was also a slaughter house, pens, cart shed, a three stalled stable, with lofts, in an enclosed yard adjoining with an entrance through double doors from Tivoli Street. An added attraction was the good supply of pump water. (75)

Many houses came up for sale in the early 1900s having been rented up to this time. Mr Peter Potter seems to have been quite a property owner in the neighbourhood. On his death in 1900 at 27, Hatherley Street, he owned numbers 18 and 19 in the same street; 29,30,31 in Tivoli Street; 10, Tivoli Terrace; 5, Tivoli Place and 1,2,3, Fairlight Cottages at the top of Bakehouse Lane. Other similar properties came up for sale at this time with Oakfield Villa in Oakfield Street being the only property advertised "available to let". However from the beginning of the century up to 1921 property prices slumped and in the first years of the century there were over 800 large empty houses in the town. (76)

THE CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN

The building of Christ Church had started in 1837 and it was ready for consecration in 1840, Pearson Thompson, one of the trustees, figuring prominently in the ceremonies at the laying of the Foundation Stone. Until 1883 the Tivoli district was in Christ Church parish. In June 1868 a meeting was held there under the Chairmanship of the Vicar, Canon Fenn, to consider the provision of additional seating accommodation for the poor.⁽⁷⁷⁾

Eight years previously they had arranged for poor families to occupy pews which were not rented by the wealthier members of the congregation and Canon Fenn and his curate had assessed the numbers in the parish of Christ Church still needing accommodation. The figure came to 1,486 consisting mostly of labouring and working classes, servants, laundresses, wheelchairmen, small shopkeepers, sempstresses(*sic*), day labourers, persons receiving parochial relief and the like. In response to the question how this accommodation could be provided, he suggested that a chapel of ease be erected in the very heart of the poorest part of the district, in Tivoli. Many of the pew owners told him that they were totally unaware of the state of the district and a map was produced by the Canon on which the Tivoli area was pointed out as being the centre of the poorer districts. There was some opposition to his suggestion about a chapel of ease, but Canon Fenn persisted arguing that the proposed chapel would be a permanent and consecrated church, considered part of Christ Church parish, appropriate to the use of the poor for ever, and an indispensable condition, erected in the heart of the working people's district. Some people suggested making the church a temporary one, others suggested having special noon time services for the poor at

Christ Church and others sought assurances that the worship carried out in the proposed new church would be evangelical.

No decision was taken at the meeting and it was adjourned to allow time for further information to be collected. A response to the need for work amongst the poor had been made the previous year by Canon Fenn when he had opened a Library and Reading room in a house at the top of Princes Road near the detached cottage in Tivoli Street, in what was then called Princes Terrace. This facility was later transferred to a shop on the corner of Lypiatt Street – now the site of the Victoria Wine Store – and it became known as the Tivoli Reading Room. A room in this house was also converted to allow for a weekday service to be held there.⁽⁷⁸⁾ Ironically in 1844 this had been the home of the Wesleyan Sunday School – the first religious establishment in the parish, run by the Bethesda Methodist Chapel in Great Norwood Street, a temporary chapel until the opening of the present building in 1846.⁽⁷⁹⁾ The shop belonged to Mr Mines and sold iron work and gas appliances and the Reading Room was above the showroom. The Reading Room provided free books and newspapers in fairly comfortable surroundings. At the third anniversary celebrations of the opening in 1870, there was such a good attendance and the space was so limited, that after the business of the evening, tea was taken in Mr Mines' showroom. Afterwards a concert was held at Mr Webb's the coal merchant on the opposite corner of Lypiatt Street - General McCausland being in the chair.

1873 was memorable in that, as The Cheltenham Examiner announced, work was soon to start on the Tivoli Mission Room in response to Canon Fenn's 1868 meeting. "It is understood that only the Chancel of the future completed church will be built, to accommodate 200 people."⁽⁸⁰⁾ The new building was

to be raised with due regard to economy but would not resemble, "the unsightly appearance so frequently associated with a Mission Room but will possess some architectural pretensions". This remark could well be an indirect criticism of the temporary tin church which existed until 1877 on the site of the present St Matthew's Church. It must have been quite an occasion when the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol came to lay the foundation stone of the new church on 4th November 1873. The local press reports of the time suggest that although it was very much a parish affair, the rich and influential were largely in attendance. One year later the very first service was held, the press again making reference to the vast numbers of the gentry who were present. A former curate at Christ Church wrote to The Cheltenham Examiner complaining about the report and attempting to put matters right. He agreed that the morning service had been somewhat a private affair, but the 7pm Evening Service "had a special interest to the promotion of the building, from its having been intended for the working people of the district. It seems only due to them as well as a matter of thankfulness to all interested in this church, to state that the service was on the opening day, very largely attended by a class of people not always conspicuous in Cheltenham's pew rented churches; that their behaviour was reverent and devout; that the praises of God were heartily led by the voluntary choir and the responses earnestly given by the congregation".(81) This may sound paternalistic but Tivoli now had its own place of worship, specifically designated as being for the district of Tivoli.

1875 witnessed the first Harvest Festival at the new church and after praising the decoration of the church, The Cheltenham Examiner explained that although the chancel was erected, there was still much work to be done on it. Thus appeals were

started at both Christ Church and in Tivoli to complete not a temporary church, but a full sized one for the Tivoli district.(82)

The architect was John Middleton who had come from the North of England 'to retire' in Cheltenham. Between his arrival in about 1860 and his death in 1885 he was persuaded to design five local churches as well as working on many other projects in the town. St Stephen's is the smallest of his churches, the others being All Saints, Holy Apostles, St Mark's and Ss Philip and James

The building of the church must have aroused a lot of interest and no doubt every day was a noisy one until its completion. At its consecration in 1883, one wonders how many of the poorer neighbours sought or even managed to gain entry. But the building work in St Stephen's Road was not the only source of activity in the area. Other buildings and conversions were taking place as we have already observed, and the exchange of property was a regular feature of the advertising space in the local press.

THE CHURCH HALL

In the Parish Magazine for November 1888 there was a vivid and exciting report: "A building erected within the present year for parochial purposes at the end of Alexandra Street, one of the many new streets which have sprung up in Tivoli, is to be opened next Thursday. Previous to this important function, the workers of the Church to which it owes its existence and the parents of the children attending its Sunday Schools are to partake together of the cup that cheereth but not inebriates, to be followed with a short special service and an address from

the Vicar." This building was of course the Church Hall in Albany Road. The site presented certain difficulties from the outset, lying on low ground which had once been part of the Oakfield estate. Although it was supposed to be sound garden ground, some of the older inhabitants of the neighbourhood had such ominous recollections of brick making and ponds in former years that it was deemed advisable to sink bore holes to make trials below the water level. A firm bottom for most of the foundations was reached at eight feet, but at one corner the soil was so boggy and unsound that it was only after a black layer - the bed of a pond - was passed that sound earth was reached.

The Hall's proportions were 29 feet by 58 feet by 40 feet high. It was approached by a handsome carriage driveway with iron gates of carriage width. All the internal ironwork fittings as well as the gates and the railings were the work of Mr Letheren, the famous local craftsman of the Vulcan Ironworks near the railway station. The style of architecture was late Tudor with brick and stone dressing and the intervening space between the road - or quagmire a report called it - and the building itself was a gravel drive. The hall was named the Gillilan Memorial Hall after its chief benefactor, Edward Hudson Gillilan, in whose memory it had been erected at a cost of £2,000. At its opening the "unwonted quietude of the neighbourhood was broken by the festive strains of fife and drum. The Parish Warden, Mr Webb (coal merchant of Tivoli Place) had sent a number of coloured lamps to glimmer around the edge of the grassed plots, not to mention the flags inside the Hall". (83)

The Hall was the venue for much parish entertainment "the enlivenment of the district in which it was situated, by the

occasion of its being used as a place of rational entertainment” mainly organised by the Temperance Movement. The CLO obviously took an interest in this new parish amenity and a few years later suggested that it might be better for users of the Hall if a light could be placed outside the entrance so as to warn people of the spiked railings which stood between the gate and the door and over which one could easily fall.

THE SCHOOL

As early as 1886 plans were being considered for the provision of a day school in Tivoli, a school in which the Church would take the initiative. It was a happy 14th October 1889 when 73 children turned up for the opening of the St Stephen's Infants' School in the Memorial Hall. The Vicar acknowledged that many of the Parish children attended other schools, mainly Christ Church, but he pointed out that there were many children still running the streets and getting into bad habits. The first Headmistress was appointed from the staff of the Cheltenham Ladies' College and she was assisted by three teachers. Considerable help with the timetable and the curriculum was provided by Miss Dorothea Beale, Head of the Ladies' College, and she became a regular attender at any function in which the children were involved. She also agreed to inspect the school from time to time. The fees were based on voluntary contributions, the Headmistress's salary being found by the parish. By 1890 there were 90 children on roll “some mere babes who are taught to like coming to school and who are brought under mild but effective discipline”.⁽⁸⁴⁾ The school was forced to close in 1920 unable to compete with the free education offered and provided by the State schools.

THE INSTITUTE

1884 had seen the formation of the Church of England's Temperance Society and this met originally in rooms above Barnaby Bendall's Furniture Repository, occupied today by the Tivoli Institute. It was here in 1884 that the St Stephen's Cricket Club was founded, under the chairmanship of the then Vicar, a club still functioning and respected in Cheltenham today. Their first ground was the rented Hatherley Field in Hatherley Road. In 1890 the Vicar and Churchwardens took over the lease of the repository and the adjoining cottage - the cottage becoming the home of the manager of the Coffee Tavern which was transferred from 2 Tivoli Buildings. In the following year the Institute's facilities were made available to anyone who wished to use them regardless of their allegiance or non allegiance to the Temperance Movement. Eventually the Tavern could not compete with the facilities offered by the Institute, billiards, cards, draughts etc., and as both were running independently of one another, it was decided to buy the premises on behalf of the parish and Church in 1904. Church clubs all used the newly acquired premises but by 1955 running costs were so high, and taking into consideration that the Church also owned the Hall in Albany Road, it was decided to sell the property for £1,200.

CHURCH AND PARISH PERSONALITIES

The Church's attempts to provide for all classes within the parish met with some success, especially amongst the very young. At the annual children's flower service in 1891, over 500 youngsters were present. However as youngsters grew into teenagers, complaints about their behaviour and street

1830s. When sold in 1841, it was named Boteler House. There were large grounds with several ornamental lakes and many shrubberies and arbors. For the Annual Show three tents used to be erected in the grounds and fruit and vegetables were proudly displayed, supplemented by a collection of grapes and peaches from Mr Moorman's Nursery. There was a band to provide entertainment and an excellent afternoon was always enjoyed by everyone.

Major General Jackson Muspratt Williams died at Fernherst in 1902. He had been born in 1832 and joined the Madras Fuseliers at a very early age. On retiring from active service in 1879 he came to live in Cheltenham and started attending St Stephen's in 1884. The Major General was twice married, his second wife being the widow of Rear Admiral Cumberland. She predeceased him by one year. They left three daughters to mourn them and the funeral took place from Leckhampton in which parish they lived. The Major General and his lady presented to St Stephen's interior the statue at the West end of Christ in the act of benediction and the exterior statue of St Paul above the South Porch. Virginia Water's lakes and fountains, coupled with the many lakes and water gardens developed in the grounds of The Park houses and St Stephen's Manor, very probably were influenced by, or influenced the choosing of, the name Tivoli.

The Churchwarden who took over after the death of Major General Williams died in 1908. He was Major General de Courcy Hamilton VC. He was a Crimean veteran and died at his home at Marle Hill aged 83. Born in Scotland of Irish descent, he saw service at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He gained his VC in the trenches at Sebastopol in 1855 in a battle in which the enemy outnumbered the English

10-1. He retired in 1874 with the honorary rank of Major General and came to live in Cheltenham. He was a magistrate and in St Stephen's parish, he took a great interest in the Gordon Boys Brigade. Many of his friends from the congregation at St Stephen's were present at his funeral at All Saints in which parish he lived and died and he was buried at Cheltenham Cemetery where the family maintained a vault.

Another Officer who was closely connected with St Stephen's was Commander Walter Hailstone RN, of 21, Lansdown Terrace. While on holiday with his family in Germany in 1913, the Commander fell ill and decided to return to Cheltenham where he died two days later. He had joined the Navy in 1862 at the age of 14, and had been actively engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. He retired in 1893 with the rank of Commander and moved to Cheltenham. He was a skilled photographer and artist and had many other interests. His funeral was from St Stephen's and he was buried at Cheltenham Cemetery. The fourth window in the North aisle of the Church was given in his memory by his widow and the third window in the same aisle is in memory of their son killed in Palestine in 1917.

Many young men from the parish fought and died in the Great War and their names are recorded on the walls of the Memorial Chapel in St Stephen's. Those who fought and survived are listed in the Liber Vitae near the entrance to the Chapel.

Other members of the neighbourhood who are worthy of mention are Mrs Launder, the Tivoli Post Mistress who retired after 28 years in 1905. It was in her premises that the Coffee Tavern had first been opened. Three years later, Mrs Williams of Tivoli who had been cleaning the church since the Chancel was started in 1873, decided to retire after thirty five years

service to the Church of St Stephen. This followed on the retirement of Mr W H Tinker of 4, Hatherley Street who had been Church Verger since the opening of the completed Church in 1883 - a period of 24 years. The local press obituaries of 1904 recorded the death of Mrs Mary Marchant of 5, Tivoli Place, "the oldest resident of Tivoli, if not of Cheltenham itself."

The newspapers of 1912 recorded the presentation to Mr G Hyett of the Imperial Service Medal in recognition of more than 38 years service to the Post Office.⁽⁸⁶⁾ Mr Hyett lived at 9, Alexandra Villas and began his Post Office duties just one year after the opening of the Chancel in 1873. Mr Hyett's good news was in sharp contrast to the distressing news which appeared in the local papers in February 1912. The deaths were announced of Mrs Davies and Mrs Barton of 11, Tivoli Street. These ladies had been found dead in their home on 6th February. They were both elderly and had died from severe cold. The house was in a dreadful condition and when discovered, one body was naked and the other was wearing only an old black skirt. Both bodies were found in the kitchen.⁽⁸⁷⁾

The period of the First World War is well documented and details of those whose lives were curtailed as a result of enemy actions are recorded in an excellent, recently published book, "Leaving All That Was Dear," by J Devereux and G Sacker. In the period after the war there was a lot of illness in the town and Tivoli particularly suffered with an outbreak of tuberculosis, three residents of the parish dying as a result. In 1923 many people were to be seen walking the streets of Tivoli wearing white arm bands to signify that they had been innoculated against smallpox, scarlet fever and diptheria, all of which were prevalent in the parish.

As a fitting conclusion to this tour of Tivoli, there follows an edited version of the reminiscences of a resident of Tivoli who died in 1993. His memory was vivid and he had an ardent love for both his Church of St Stephen and the parish of Tivoli in which it was situated. Jack Crook, of Teresaville, Tivoli Street now recalls.....

TIVOLI 1923-1939

We moved to Tivoli in March 1923. We had not been in our new home, 22, Tivoli Street for more than a couple of hours when the Vicar was on the doorstep. I was invited to come to the Vestry on the following Friday evening to enrol as a choirboy and the Monday afterwards to enrol at the Church Hall as a member of the Church Lads Brigade. This was run by a Mr Hope who was also a teacher at Christ Church School which I was to attend. All these things I did and so began my association with the Church and Parish of St Stephen, Tivoli.

Andover Road remains much as it was when I was a boy. The shops were very attractive and provided a much wider selection of provisions than they do today. Our biggest loss was the Post Office with its box outside. It stood for some time at the end of the row of buildings where Tivoli Trading is at present, but some years later it was moved to the centre of Tivoli Buildings roughly where the printer now is. On the left hand side of the entrance to Tivoli Lane was Mann's the coal merchant and where the soft furnishing shop is was Saddler's, a high class grocery and wine store very much patronised by the gentry from The Park, Lansdown and the Christ Church areas of the town. Apart from the three people serving, two

cyclists were also employed to effect deliveries to the homes of the customers. Further along came Waghorne the butcher - Mr Waghorne lived in Princes Road and was assisted in the shop by his business partner. They too employed a delivery boy cyclist. Next came a most important supplier at the time, Sewels the corn merchant and animal feed shop. Mr Sewel was a very popular member of the Men's Club at the Institute, and used to deliver with his drey cart, bales of hay and straw to the aforementioned gentry who possessed their own horse and carriages. Those who did not own their own would call upon the services of Park Mews and Stables in Lypiatt Street. Mr Hall was among their employees and he lived in Hatherley Street, worshipping with his wife and daughter in St Stephen's where he was a sidesman.

Within Tivoli Street lived another coachman, Mr Bell and at number 19, Mr Bullingham who was coachman for Mrs Drew at Hatherley Court. For his convenience she had a coach house and stables built at the rear of number 19, both of which are now gone. Making the corner of Tivoli Place and Tivoli Street was the Tivoli Ale and Porter Stores, now the Phoenix . The first shop on the opposite corner was another butcher, Whitmore's and later on, Probert's. There followed the Tivoli Inn next to which was a double fronted shop accommodating Rouse the upholsterer mainly occupied today by Tivoli Trading. Incidentally this row of shops had a peculiarity which existed until 1991 when redevelopment took place. On the right hand side as one looks at Tivoli Trading there used to be a little recess which was in fact a lane running down to the workshops of Strange, the iron and heating firm. This moved to Montpellier Walk after which the double fronted shop became Enstones, another grocery and general store run by Mrs Enstone and her husband. Next came the entrance to

Morris' Building Yard and finally the last shop, selling in the twenties, curtains, silks, lace and other soft furnishings.

The other house of note in Andover Road was Crossways, standing on the grassed area behind the tiled, glazed lamp standard. This was lived in during the thirties by a Mrs Bell-Howarth who moved there from Gonia at the entrance to the Park, upon the death of her husband. But to return to Tivoli Street, in the 1920s. On turning into the street on the corner of what was the Tivoli Ale and Porter Stores, what is now the extension to the Phoenix was in fact two old buildings with shop frontages. For many years these were very popular for the fact that they sold fish and chips as well as fresh fish off the slab for home cooking. This was collected early each morning from the station and was attractively laid out on the window slab ready for opening time. Called Owen's it was a quaint shop and also displayed vegetable boxes outside. In what is now Oliver's Antiques there was another fruit and vegetable shop run by a Mr Slater. When he retired it was taken over by a Mrs Fletcher, not a Cheltonian, who was a war widow. She soon had built at the back of the shop, a sizeable bake house the remains of which are still there with a sad, badly worn sign – "Cheltenham Catering" – still visible in Tivoli Lane. She must have been a very capable woman for not only did she succeed with her production of high class cakes, pastries and confectionery in Tivoli, but before she left the town in the 1930s, she had opened two more shops in Cheltenham.

Two coachmen have been mentioned as living in Tivoli Street – a third was Mr Flint. His daughter was very proud of the fact that they had moved to Tivoli in retirement, from the Duke of Beaufort's Estate where Mr Flint had been the Duke's coachman. At the time, the Duke had become interested in the motor

car and he wanted Mr Flint to become his chauffeur, but Mr Flint was not very kindly disposed to this suggestion and 'took early retirement'. In 1985 Miss Flint was still living in the house between the Phoenix and Oliver's. Continuing up Tivoli Street at number 12 was a Gentlemen's Barber, the business being run by Mr Edward Lucas. Although it is now a private house, the fixing brackets for the barber's pole can still be seen today. On the opposite side of the street at the Andover Road end, was part of Whitmore the butcher, next to which was Burrow's the newsagent, which served the parish and the surrounding district until the 1980s. Next to this was the Tivoli Coffee Tavern, the name by which it was known well into the 1920s and this was run by a Mrs Rutland who had a little shop at the top of the street where the stable of Mann's the coal merchant had previously been sited, stables which had existed long before Mr Mann took them over. Eventually Mrs Rutland sold her shop and became full time caretaker of the Institute, the name by which it became increasingly known after its sale to the Church.

Moving into Lypiatt Street the off licence and grocery store at the Princes Road end was very much like it is today. Just a little further down on that side was the bakery owned by Mr Dan Lewis. He was a great friend of Mr Moon the chimney sweep who lived at 6, Hatherley Street. Mr Moon was also a sidesman at church and rented a pew in the north aisle. As well as chimney sweeping which occupied him for most of the time in the Summer months, he also ran a kennels at the back of his house where he used to breed foxhounds. In the Winter he was a very colourful man himself, for he had a hunting horse and rode with one of the Cotswold hunts. He was also keen on badger hunting with his own bull terrier.

Being connected by family, I accompanied him, together with Dan Lewis, on two excursions to Dowdeswell Woods for a spot of badger hunting. Mr Moon had a pony and buggy carriage and as a lad of twelve the prospect was exciting. However the experience was not that thrilling for it is a cruel sport for both dog and badger, the dog often coming off the worst. The access lane between Hatherley Street and St Stephen's Road was known as Moon's Lane as Mr Moon seemed to make most use of it. Recently a name plate has been erected at the Andover Road end, bearing the inscription 'Inkerman Lane'.

Another character of the period was Mark Tucker the cobbler. He lived in one of the cottages on the site of the Royal Union Skittle Alley. His bench was in the one downstairs room and he always seemed very busy. He had quite a unique reputation for at certain times of the year he would collect, cook and eat snails. Some he used to take round to the Tivoli Inn which he frequented and if anyone was so inclined he was more than willing to share his delicacy with them.

Looking at old maps makes one realise how difficult it must have been for the delivery services and postmen to find the right house, for there were, and still are, several cottages scattered about which were in unnamed streets. Fairlight Cottages still exist between Hatherley and Lypiatt streets and on turning into Tivoli Lane are two more inhabited cottages. A Mr and Mrs Trantor used to live at the top of the Lane when I first came to Tivoli. Mr Trantor was the last of the town's Bathchair men. This same house was used as the street firewatching post at the outbreak of war in 1939. Most of the many cottages in this lane were demolished when they became vacant in the thirties, the smallest with communal facilities in 1938. When

we arrived in 1923 a very old lady whom my mother be-
friended remembered these cottages being occupied by cow-
men and farm labourers and being surrounded by open fields.
Unlike Pinbox Lane, (88) Bakehouse Lane and Moon's Lane,
Tivoli Lane was adopted and surfaced with tarmac just before
the war.

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and
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- 88. Jack Crook insisted that the correct name of this lane is Pinbox not Printbox.
Saddlers Lane is a very recent, unexplained alternative.



Mr Brown's Caryatides



The 'Tivoli Lamp'



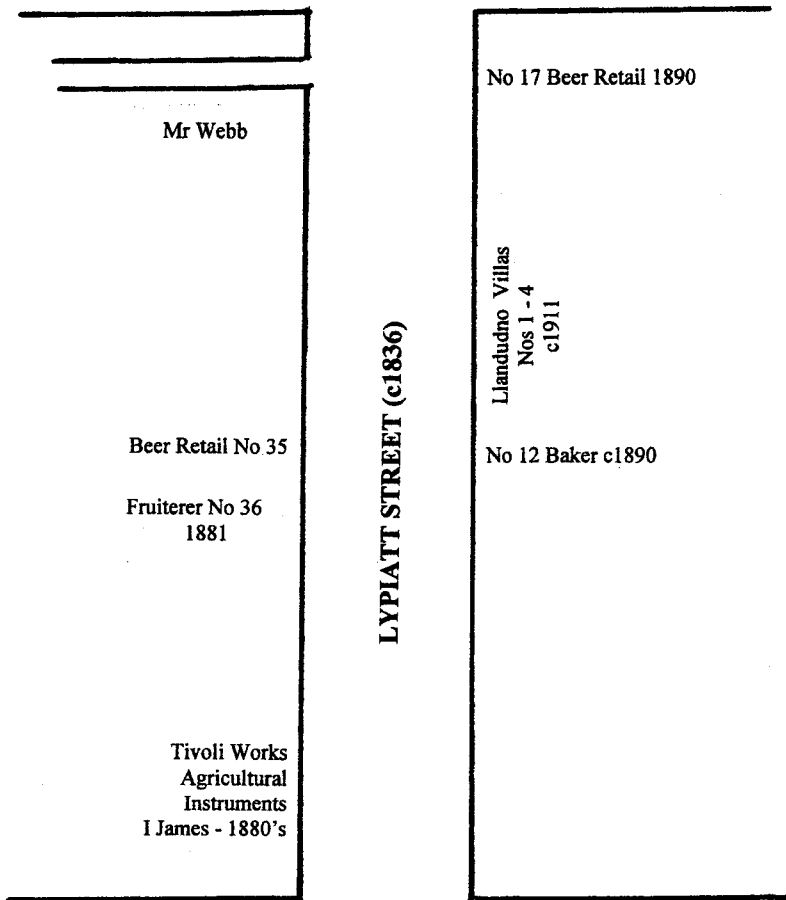
The Whish Fountain

LANSDOWN ROAD FOUNTAIN, CHELTENHAM.



St Stephen's Church

PRINCES ROAD



Mr Webb

Beer Retail No 35

Fruiterer No 36
1881

Tivoli Works
Agricultural
Instruments
I James - 1880's

No 17 Beer Retail 1890

Llandudno Villas
Nos 1 - 4
c1911

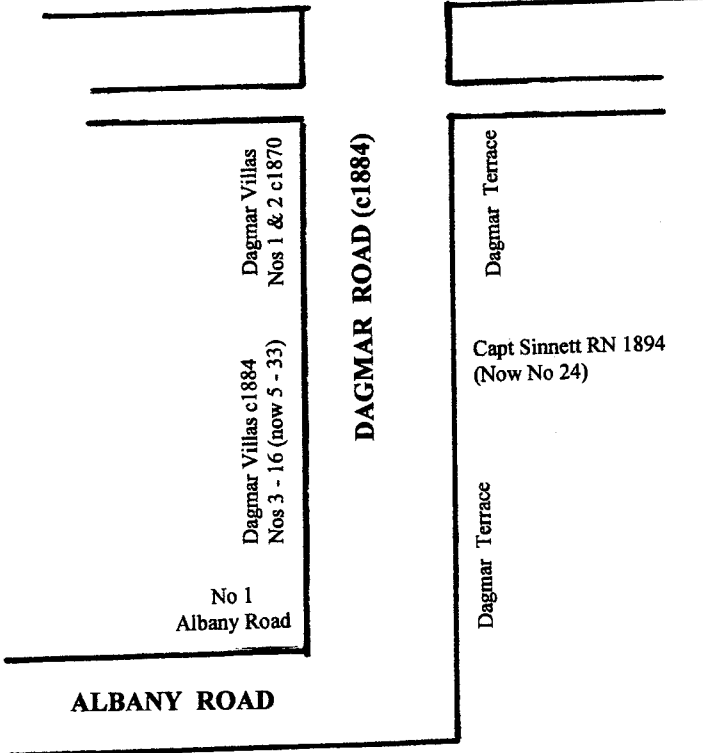
No 12 Baker c1890

LYPIATT STREET (c1836)

TIVOLI WALK

Coal Yard
1880's

PRINCES ROAD



No 1
Albany Road

Dagmar Villas c1884
Nos 3 - 16 (now 5 - 33)

Dagmar Villas
Nos 1 & 2 c1870

DAGMAR ROAD (c1884)

Dagmar Terrace

Dagmar Terrace

Capt Sinnett RN 1894
(Now No 24)

ALBANY ROAD

PRINCES ROAD

St Stephen's Church
1873

OAKFIELD STREET (c1897)

No 12

Oakfield Terrace

Wellesbourne

Hanley

Lilyville

Oakleigh

ALBANY ROAD

PRINCES ROAD

[Empty rectangular box]

[Empty rectangular box]

Alexandra House

Rochford Terrace c1891

[Empty rectangular box]

Alexandra Villas c1890

No 31
No 33

ALEXANDRA STREET (c1880)

completed by 1891

Nos 1 - 6

7 Credenville

8 Whitkirk

9 Arlingham

10 Woodville

11 Royville

12 Glynville

1 Essex Villas 1891

2 Essex Villas 1891

1 Park View Villas 1891

2 Park View Villas 1891

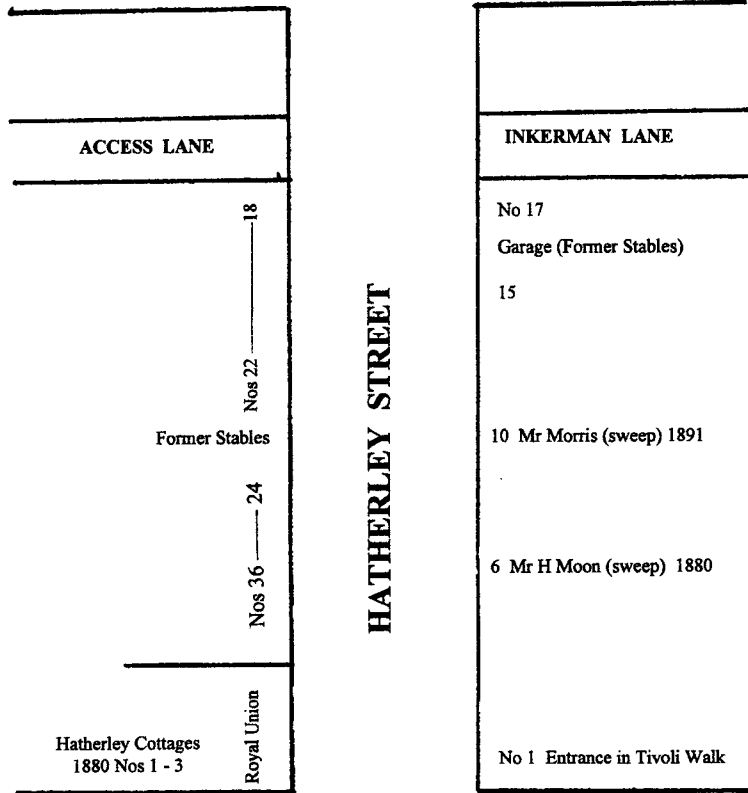
3 Park View Villas 1891

No 36

ALBANY ROAD

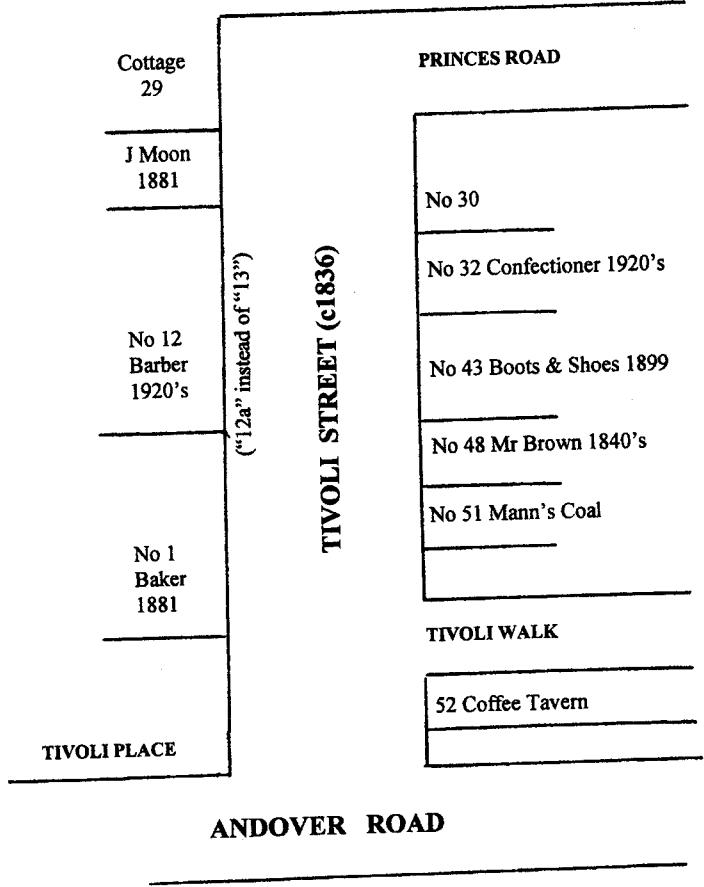
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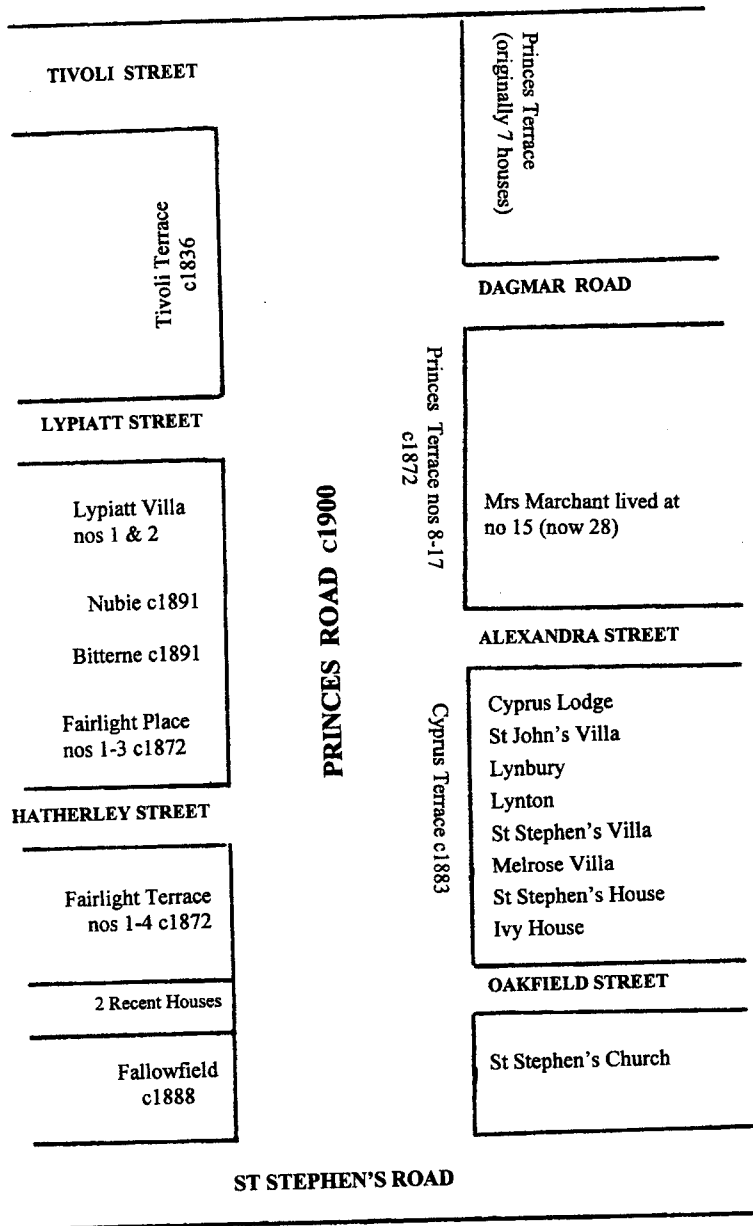
PRINCES ROAD



TIVOLI WALK







DAGMAR ROAD

Park View
Nos 1-6 c1883
Nos 7-9 c1895
(Now 1-17)

ALEXANDRA STREET

c1900 - 9 Houses
(Now 19-35, originally
all named)

OAKFIELD STREET

ALBANY ROAD (c1883)

WESTALL

Elm Lodge c1850 Nubie House c1850

Hatherley Villa c1854

Fairlight c1871

34 The Laurels c1881

Sherwood c1890

Coddenham c1885

Hatherley Lodge c1885

Thrupton c1885

HATHERLEY COURT ROAD

Little Hatherley c1840

Parkfield

Parkgate

Redesdale c1851

ANDOVER ROAD

Hatherley Place c1834

Hatherley Grange c1891

Fallowfield c1888

PRINCES ROAD

St Stephen's Church

42 Roehampton c1891

1 St Stephen's Lawn c1900
2 St Stephen's Lawn c1900

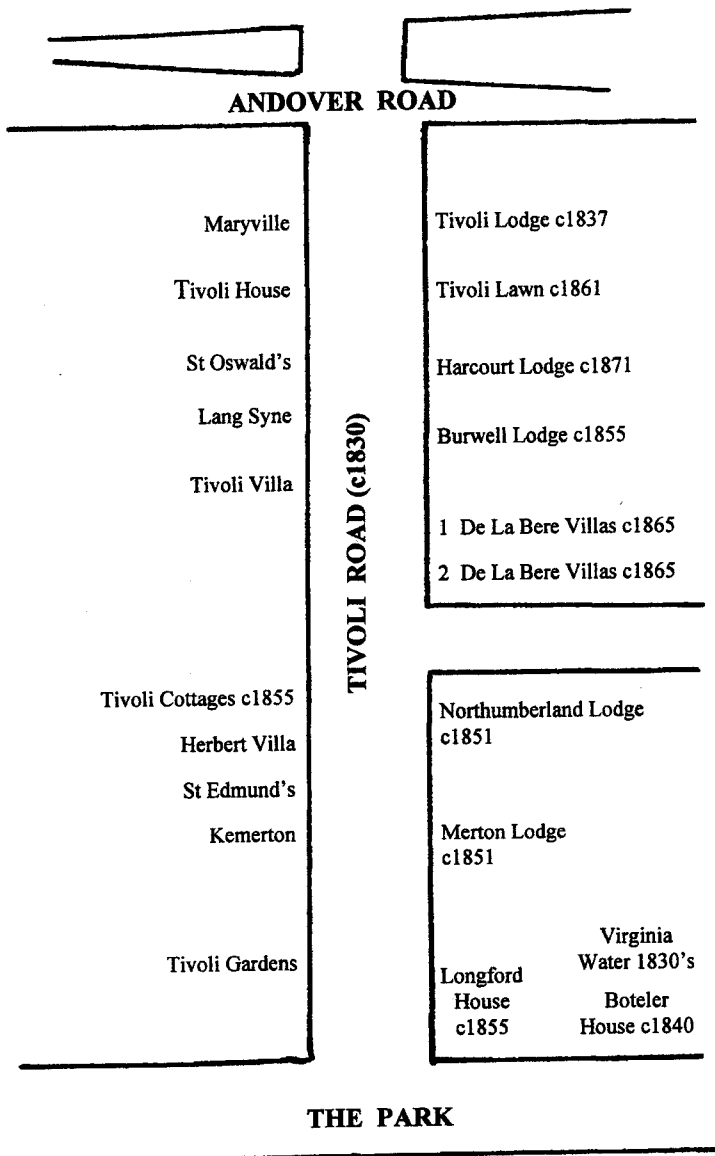
Camperdown c1904

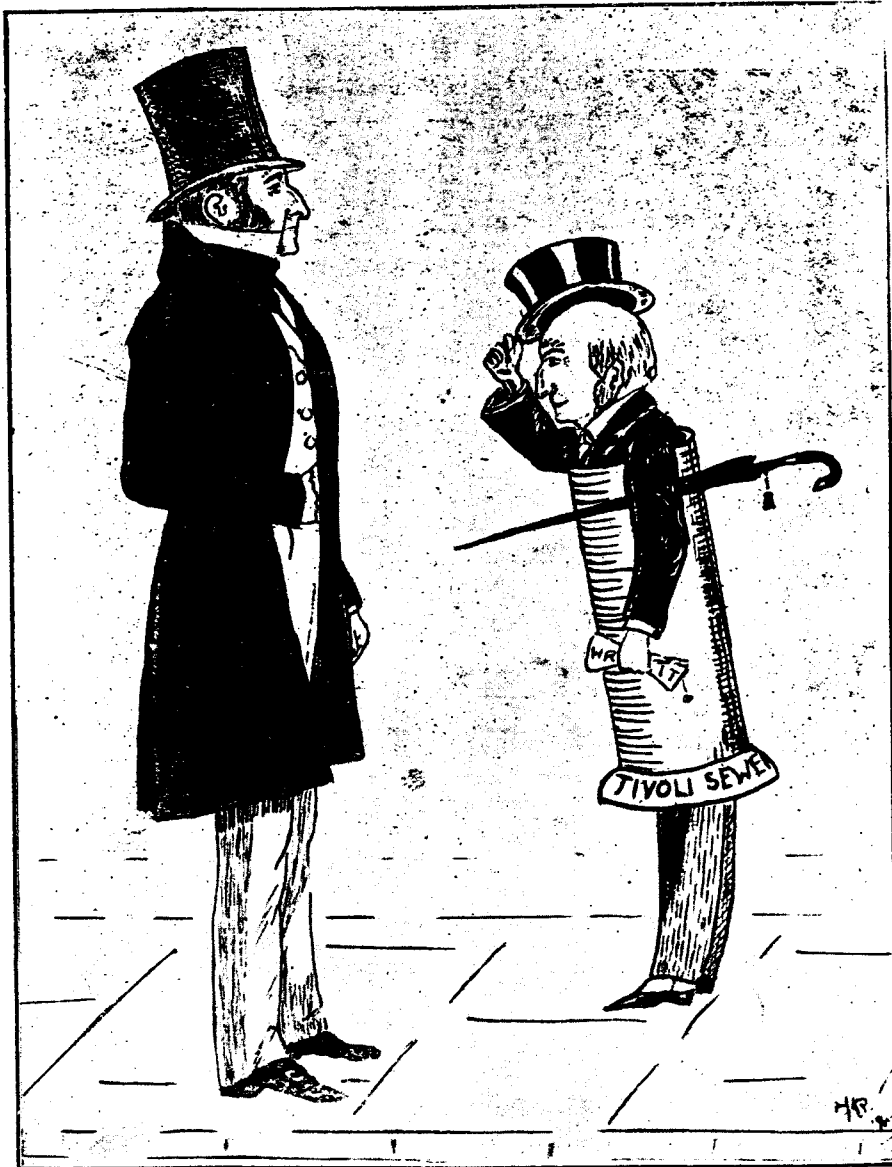
ST STEPHEN'S ROAD (c1834)

ALBANY ROAD

Oakfield c1840

THE PARK





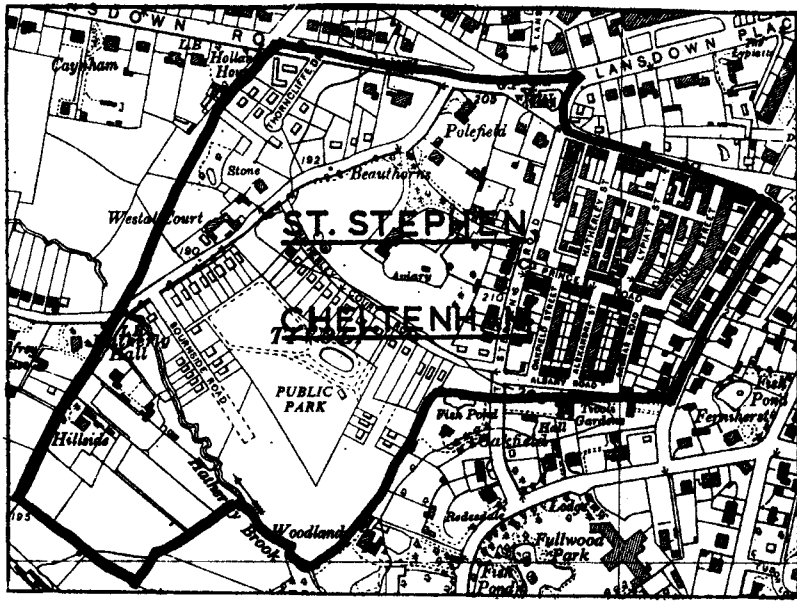
"STRUCK WITH STERILITY."

Pearson Thompson (originator of Tivoli sewers): What! you still alive!

T. S.: Yes; but struck with sterility.

Drawn by Frank Rogers, Cheltenham (the portrait of Mr. Thompson is a copy).

The Cheltenham Chronicle and
Gloucestershire Graphic 16/5/1903



St Stephen's Parish Boundary

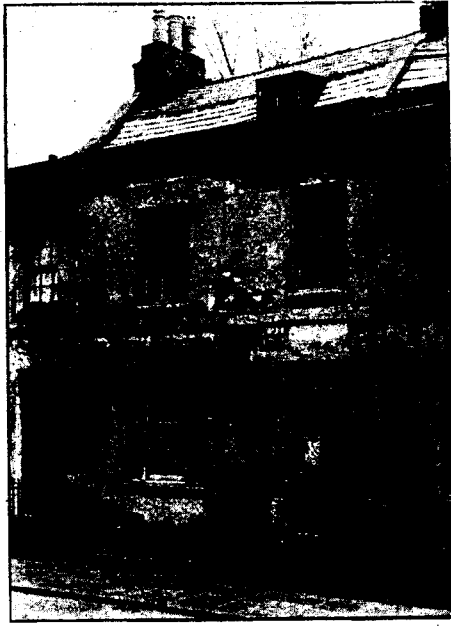
ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE LANWARN,
Builder, Contractor, &c.,
27 TIVOLI STREET, CHELTENHAM.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR GENERAL REPAIRS.

SMOKY CHIMNIES EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Parish Magazine 1889



SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY OF TWO
OLD LADIES DEAD IN ONE ROOM
IN CHELTENHAM.

Cheltenham Chronicle and
Gloucester Graphic 1912

THE TIVOLI COFFEE TAVERN,
TIVOLI PLACE.

OPEN FROM 5.30 A.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

COFFEE, TEA, COCOA,

At 1d. a Cup; but Outdoor Tariff for Tea is 2d., Coffee and Cocoa 1½d., per Pint.
Books with Twelve Tickets for distribution can be had at Coffee Tavern for 1s. .

Manager, T. LANDER.

Parish Magazine 1889

THE MISSES HAVELL,

Tivoli House, Cheltenham,

Receive a limited number of Young Ladies as Pupils.

The School is conducted upon the plan of a private family, and the greatest attention is paid to health, as well as to general and to religious instruction.

History is taught on the system of Professor Lévi.

THE MORNING CLASSES ARE CONTINUED AS USUAL.

The Misses Havell are kindly permitted to give references to some families of distinction, and also to several clergymen of the Church of England.

3

[29]

COALS.

GEORGE DOVER,

COAL MERCHANT, TIVOLI PLACE.

Families supplied with the Best STAFFORDSHIRE, BROACH, ANTHRACITE, NEWPORT, and FOREST COALS, on the most reasonable terms.

[43]

GEORGE DOVER,

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TIVOLI PLACE, CHELTENHAM.

BUILDINGS executed and repaired, on the shortest notice, in the various Branches of Masonry, Bricklaying, Carpentry, and Joinery, Plumbing, Painting, Glazing, &c. &c.

AGENT TO THE LONDON UNION ASSURANCE.

[44]

Cheltenham Annuaire 1844

Printed by Top Flight Printing 93 St Georges Place Cheltenham