

HL6.1c Barton & Tredworth timeline

c AD 65	The Romans build a new fortress built on the present day city centre. A road, called Ermine Street, is built out of the city heading east towards Cirencester.
c AD 97	Foundation of Roman Colonia Nervia Glevensium.
c AD 720	Eva, abbess of St Peter's Abbey, is granted extensive lands outside Gloucester's city wall by Eldred, a sub-King of the Hwicce tribe (part of Kingdom of Mercia). The land is mostly situated along the southern side the old Roman road to Cirencester. It becomes known as Barton Abbots (the term 'barton' means 'lands of the manor').
c AD 1051	In order to provide the Royal Palace at Kingsholm with food and provisions, Edward the Confessor takes over a large farm estate along the Roman Cirencester road, mostly on the north side and includes the River Twyver. It becomes known as the Royal manor or King's Barton.
AD 1085	William the Conqueror establishes the tradition of spending Christmas at Gloucester, which is maintained by most Kings until the 1400s. While at Gloucester in this year, William orders the compilation of the Domesday Book, a huge project to list and record the value of his new kingdom.
AD 1086	Domesday Book records the following for the manors of Barton: <u>The land of the King:</u> <i>In 'Barton' King Edward had 9 hides, 7 of these were in demesne and there are 3 ploughs and 14 villains and 10 bordars with 9 ploughs. There are 7 slaves. Of this manor 2 free men hold 2 hides and they have 9 ploughs. These men cannot separate themselves nor their land from the manor. There is a mill rendering 4s. King William's reeve added 8 bordars, and 2 mills and 1 plough. In the time of King Edward it rendered £9 5s</i>

	<p><i>and 3,000 loaves for the hounds. Now it renders £20, 20 cows and 16s for loaves.</i></p> <p><u>The land of St Peter's of Gloucester :</u> <i>St Peter of Gloucester held the manor of 'Barton' in the time of King Edward with members belonging to it: Barnwood, Tuffley, Morwent (Hartbury). There are 22 hides, less 1 virgate. There are 9 ploughs in demesne and 42 villains and 21 bordars with 45 ploughs. There are 12 slaves and a mill rendering 5s and 120 acres of meadow and woodland 5 furlongs long and 3 broad. It was worth £8 now £24.</i></p>
c AD 1090	To help run the royal palace and uphold the law in Gloucester, the King makes 6 tenants of the King's Barton manor 'Sergeants-at-law'.
AD 1155	Henry II grants Gloucester its first charter, giving its civil leaders (burgesses) and the city the 'same customs and liberties' as London and Winchester.
AD 1168	The Jewish community in Gloucester, who mostly live in Eastgate Street and around the East Gate, are (probably falsely) accused of murdering a Christian boy called Harold at Passiontide.
AD 1219	The Crown grants William of Gloucester the mill known as Goosewhite or Whitegoose Mill which stood a little way east of Goose Lane (later Millbrook Street) and which was part of King's Barton manor. All the watermills in the area are on the River Twyver.
AD 1220	The owner of Morin's Mill, located at the east end of Brook Street (later Station Road), decides to give 6s. Rent from the mill to Gloucester Abbey annually, for his soul.
C AD 1250	St Peter's Abbey acquires more land in the King's Barton area and slowly begins developing it by allowing its tenants to build houses.
C AD 1260	By this time a small suburb has formed along Barton

	Street. At least 24 houses are present, some of the tenants owing agricultural services to Abbot's Barton manor, some to King's Barton. The houses and the plots of land are aligned at right-angles to the street and consist of long, narrow plots known as burgage plots. This pattern of narrow frontages is still visible today.
AD 1262-6	The Barons' War - Gloucester and surrounding countryside suffers considerably during the events of the period as troops of the opposing factions fight it out. Gloucester castle is besieged twice and changes hands several times before falling permanently to the King's forces commanded by Prince Edward.
AD 1266	Because its tenants fled the area in the recent fighting, St Peter's Abbey fails to pay the Crown the rent it owes for King's Barton manor and so Edward I grants the manor to the Roger de Clifford, one of his most able and loyal soldiers.
AD 1272	After Henry III's death, Queen Eleanor takes ownership of King's Barton manor and for time its name changes to Queen's Manor.
AD 1273	A special investigation by the local court (known as a 'Frankpledge jury') is told of a leatherworker living in Barton Street who was said to intercept and buy leather from those coming through the suburb on their way to the city market, thus damaging the business of the city's own leatherworkers. This pattern is being repeated by other merchants who have set up along Barton Street. At least one of the shops present is a fishmonger.
C AD 1285	Two shops are built outside the east gate at the entrance to Barton Street.
AD 1290	The community of Jews in Gloucester are forced to leave due to Edward I's Edict of Expulsion, which forcibly expels Jews from the country.
AD 1310	Gloucester's first windmill is built in a large field east of

	the town on the southern side of Barton Street.
AD 1318	The owner of Morin's Mill, John Tormarton, grants the mill to Gloucester Abbey in 1318.
AD 1321	As disagreement between Edward II and his Council of Barons increase, Edward comes to Gloucester and reinforces the castle with extra troops and strengthens the city's defences.
AD1322	A local Baron, John Giffard of Brimpsfield, is executed at Gloucester for having taken part in a rebellion against Edward II. His family's lands are confiscated and their castle at Brimpsfield destroyed.
AD 1327	After being deposed from the throne, Edward II is murdered at Berkley Castle. His body is brought to Gloucester Abbey for burial and soon pilgrims start to be drawn to the city.
AD 1345	Edward III grants King's Barton manor to Gloucester Abbey which it retains until the Tudor period.
C AD 1455	St Peter's Abbey allows some of its tenants to build houses along Parker's Row, a track that runs along the outside of the town ditch and wall on the city's south-eastern quarter. This matches development that is taking place on the other side of Barton Street on Dog Lane, which leads along the northern quarter to where it meets the Fullbrook stream.
AD 1465	The Abbot of Gloucester is granted of the right to a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Lambert (17 September) in King's Barton manor.
AD 1483	Richard III grants Gloucester its first town charter. This makes Gloucester and the adjoining Dudstone and King's Barton hundreds into a separate county, allowing it the right to have a mayor and aldermen and special privileges.
C AD 1500	Common dunghills are created at Goose Ditch outside the east wall.
AD 1540	St Peter's Abbey in Gloucester is closed and reopened as

	a cathedral for the new diocese of Gloucester. The Crown takes control of the rights to Barton Fair but grants the rights to Abbot's Barton manor and over 300 acres to John ap Rice.
AD 1542	The Crown grants ownership of Abbot's Barton manor to Gloucester Borough, though ap Rice retains his interest.
AD 1567	Ownership of Morin's Mill passes to St. Kyneburgh's almshouse trustees. Now known as Pincott's Mill, the trustees grant it to Gloucester corporation who pass the income earned from its rent to the charity.
AD 1585	The Barton Street clothier Gregory Wilshire establishes a small charity to help the cloth industry in Gloucester, which is in trouble due to changes in fashion.
AD 1586	The Crown grants the rights to the Barton Fair to Edward Reed and William Hulbert who sell them later in the year to Thomas Evans. By this time, the fair is widely known as a pig fair, where people buy and sell pigs. The fair is held on a field called Barton Hill, some way south of the street (in what is today's Tredworth).
C AD 1590	By this date, settlement along Barton street extends out to a road junction known as World's End (where the India House stands today).
AD 1599	Thomas Evans sells the rights to the Barton Fair to John Madock.
AD 1604	A windmill is built in Pedmarsh field, one of two recorded on Barton farm in 1621.
AD 1611	Elizabeth I grants the manor and the hundred or hundreds of King's Barton and Dudstone respectively to the brothers George and Thomas Whitmore of London. Later that year George gives his part to Thomas
AD 1612	Thomas dies and the manor passes to his brother Sir William Whitmore.
AD 1624	A new windmill is built in Tredworth.
AD 1635	A stone pound to contain straying animals is built on Barton Street.

AD 1637	The city corporation builds a 'pest house' or 'fever house' outside the east gate, on land between the city wall and Goose ditch, the area traditionally used in the city as a place to isolate the sick in times of plague.
AD 1640	The English civil War breaks out and Gloucester sides with Parliament opposing the King.
AD 1643	On 10 August, Charles I and his Royal Army are seen approaching the city. The city's defenders burn many of the houses along Barton street (including Pincott's Mill) and withdraw inside the city gates. The Royal Army establishes a siege, concentrating around the South and East gates. Heavy fighting takes place but the city holds firm. As the siege wears on, engineers of the Royalist Army begin tunneling under the East Gate with the aim of blowing it up, but a sudden spell of bad weather floods their workings. On 5 September, a Parliamentary army of 15,000 men under the Earl of Essex arrives at Cheltenham and King Charles abandons the siege and withdraws his forces.
C AD 1645	The city introduces a new crest to celebrate its successful defence. Because of his royalist sympathies Sir William Whitmore's estates including King's Barton are confiscated by Parliament.
AD 1649	On 30 January Charles I is executed for treason at the end of the English Civil War. In May, England becomes a republic, known as the Commonwealth. Work on rebuilding the buildings destroyed in the conflict is gathering pace. During this time Pincott's Mill is rebuilt a grist mill.
AD 1653	A nursery growing fruit trees was recorded in outer Barton Street.
AD 1660	After the Restoration of the monarchy, Charles II - in revenge for Gloucester's part in the defeat of his father - orders the destruction of the city walls and confiscates the In-Shire - the city's lands outside of

	the old city walls, which include the entire Barton area. Barton now comes under the control of the parishes of St Mary de Lode and St Michael. St Michael's claims land from the Eastgate to what is now the Barton Gates area, while the remainder falls within St Mary de Lode.
C AD 1661	As a result of Barton leaving the administration of the city, the residents decide to poke fun at the Gloucester officials by creating the position of 'mock' Mayor and they elect the first Mayor of Barton.
AD 1683	The grandson of John Madock sells the rights to the Barton Fair to Francis Wheeler of Bridgnorth (County Salop). By this time, the fair is becoming known as a cheese fair than a livestock fair, providing an output for the rich dairying region of the Vale of Gloucester and the famous Single-Gloucester and Double-Gloucester cheeses. The main part of the fair is now being held along Barton street.
AD 1695	William Halford, the last owner of the Abbot's Barton estate, dies. Although the trustees of his will sell some of the land in the north of the city, subsequent attempts to determine ownership fail.
AD 1699	The Barton Street Chapel opens just outside the East Gate.
AD 1725	Via marriage and inheritance, the ownership of Barton Fair is passed to Strickland Lodge.
AD 1726	The old windmill in Barton is replaced by a new large brick windmill built by John Blanch.
AD 1731	At this time, the Abbot's Barton manor comprises a house connected to a range of farm buildings on the east by a gateway to the Tuffley road (Barton Lane) while south of the range were a barn and a bowling green.
AD 1752	The length of the Barton Fair is cut to 1 day.
AD 1756	By this date, two hiring fairs - called 'Mop Fairs' - are being held in connection with the Barton Fair on the two Mondays following the main fair.

AD 1765	The ownership of Barton Fair passes to Strickland Holden and is later inherited by his two sons, who sell it to Samuel Hayward of Sandhurst. Hayward dies in 1790 and is succeeded by his son-in-law Walter Wilkins.
AD 1778	The animal pound on Barton street is demolished and a new one built on waste ground opposite the Tuffley road.
AD 1785	Part of Pincott's Mill is converted into a dye works and sold to John Harvey Ollney, a Gloucester wool-stapler.
AD 1786	The parish of Barton St. Mary opens a workhouse to care for the poor in Barton Street.
AD 1792	The Baron Fair is described as 'Gloucester's Great Cheese Fair' although in fact, the volume of cheese brought to the fair is declining as the practice of buying it directly from the farms becomes more common. The fair is however growing in popularity as Gloucester's principal pleasure fair, attracting pedlars, gypsies and travelling showmen in large numbers.
AD 1799	The enclosure of the open fields and common meadows takes place in the manors and hamlets around Barton Street.
AD 1801	A census taken for Barton St. Mary and Barton St. Michael reveal a total of 136 houses with a population of 697 people.
AD 1805	Whitegoose Mill, owned by Gloucester tobacconist Powell Chandler and operating as a snuff mill, is put up for sale.
AD 1808	Barton Fair mops were held on three Mondays.
AD 1811	The <i>Cheltenham & Gloucester Tramroad</i> - also known as the <i>Cheltenham & Gloucester Railway</i> - is opened to traffic. The nine mile tramway ran from Gloucester over Southgate Street, then around the south of the city centre and across Barton Street and Horton Road (near the current level crossing) before heading north-east towards Cheltenham. Carriages are pulled by horse, but for a time some are pulled by steam-powered

	carriages invented by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney of Bude in Cornwall.
AD 1812	The Blenheim Gardens open on the south side of Barton side as a pleasure ground. The site, originally the fruit tree nursery, is later renamed the Vauxhall Gardens.
AD 1813	The Gloucester pin-making firm of <i>Hall and Lander</i> take over Whitegoose Mill and convert it to a wire mill.
AD 1823	Walter Wilkins sells his rights to fair to the Gloucester City corporation. The corporation move the livestock element of the fair to the city's new cattle market (Bus Station).
AD 1827	Barton St. Michael, which had resumed responsibility for maintaining its poor by 1755, retains the services of a doctor or treating the inhabitants of the parish.
AD 1831	Pincott's Mill is converted into a flock mill.
AD 1832	An outbreak of cholera occurs in Gloucester and the city's board of health purchases a house in Barton Street to serve as a temporary hospital. The house was later converted into a pair of dwellings that subsequently become known as 'Gothic Cottages'.
AD 1834	Gas street lighting is installed in Barton and Tredworth, 15 years after it is installed in the city.
AD 1844	A new National School opens at Barton End in Tredworth to serve the children of St James' Parish.
C AD 1850	A steam engine is installed in Pincott's Mill to power a saw mill, while another part of the building is converted into three cottages for mill workers.
AD 1854	The <i>Midland Railway</i> creates a new company, the <i>Gloucester & Stonehouse Junction Railway</i> to lay a track from the Bristol main line at Standish to their planned new railway station in Gloucester. The new line cost £159 and boasted four level crossings in the City. It becomes known as the "Tuffley Loop".
AD 1856	The charity trustees of Pincott's Mill - now sometimes called the Puff Mill - sell the property to the Midland

	Railway. Within 3 years it is demolished and the site taken for railway development.
AD 1857	Burials in the old city churchyards cease as the City corporation opens a new cemetery in Tredworth. The cemetery is extended in 1875, 1909, and 1911, when it reaches 35 acres (14 hectares) in size.
AD 1863	The Vauxhall Gardens are developed into terraced housing when Vauxhall Road and Blenheim Road are laid out. <i>The Vauxhall Inn</i> occupies one part of the site.
AD 1865	Whitegoose Mill, now owned by Richard Cherrington and Emanuel Wilesmith, is sold for the development of new houses in the Barton area. The mill is demolished.
AD 1875	All Saint's Church is opened. Built to serve the west part of St. James' Parish, its building cost was met by public donation.
AD 1867	New sewers are laid in the Barton area, although it was not until 1885 that all house drains were given direct connections to them; the continuing use of the old culverts as part of the system caused the problem of a build-up of gas, making it necessary to install ventilation.
AD 1876	Albert Mansbridge, the founder of the <i>Workers' Education Association (WEA)</i> is born in Tredworth.
AD 1879	<i>Gloucester City Tramways Company</i> (a subsidiary of <i>Imperial Tramways</i>), build a horse tramway in Gloucester. The tramway was 6½ miles long and consisted of five routes radiating outwards from the Cross. The Barton tram ran from St. Nicholas Church (Westgate Street) - The Cross - Eastgate Street - Lower Barton Street - India Road. The company also built a new tram depot in India Road, with offices, workshops and stabling for the 45 horses (this is now the Ascot Court residential development). The tram fare between any two stops was 2d (40p today). The trams did not stop during their run and passengers were expected to get on and off the tram while it was moving.

AD 1880	An attempt by the City's magistrates to move the Barton Fairs is resisted by local shopkeepers and others.
AD 1881	<i>Gloucester City Tramways Company</i> is taken over by a new company; <i>City of Gloucester Tramways Co. Ltd.</i>
AD 1891	Gloucester's first public baths open along Barton Street. The baths house two indoor swimming baths (one being able to be converted to a gymnasium) and a suite of Turkish baths.
AD 1894	The <i>Gloucester Dispensary and Vaccine Institution</i> , which offered free advice and medicine to the poor moves to Barton Street from Longsmith Street. The institution began in 1831, its cost being met by public subscription.
AD 1895	All Saint's Church is badly damaged by fire. The <i>Midland Railway</i> opens a new locomotive shed on land to the north of the church.
AD 1896	The <i>Midland Railway</i> opens a new station at Gloucester, with three through platforms and one bay. Buildings were typical <i>Midland Railway</i> design in red brick with terracotta decoration. In later years it becomes known as Gloucester Eastgate Station.
AD 1898	The increase in population and housing in the areas forces a major series of improvements to the city sewers, including the re-laying and enlargement of the main sewer along Barton Street.
AD 1900	Electric street lights start to replace gas lights in Gloucester.
AD 1902	<i>Gloucester City Corporation</i> purchases the <i>City of Gloucester Tramways Co. Ltd</i> , heralding the start of municipal transport.
AD 1904	The Gloucester tram system is electrified with the last horses being withdrawn. The Barton Fair now moves to The Oxleaze, which becomes its new home.
AD 1907	The Derby Road School with boys', girls' and infants' departments opens.

AD 1910	Brown's Mill, the last mill in Barton, closes. Situated at the east end of India Road, it was originally a corn mill, but was rebuilt around 1741 as a cloth mill. Around 1820 it was altered into a grinding house by the Gloucester firm of <i>Cox & Buchanan</i> , edge-tool makers. In the late 19 th century, it returned to corn-milling.
AD 1923	The Picturedrome - originally called " <i>Palmer's Picturedrome</i> " - opens as a cinema on Monday 15 th January, with seating for 700 people. On the opening day, a film called " <i>Fascination</i> ", starring Mea Murry, was screened. The programme on that day also included the Pathé Gazette newsreel and a full orchestra, which played at every performance.
AD 1929	Trams begin to be withdrawn in Gloucester, being replaced by buses. Barton and Tredworth are on the new No.3 bus which goes as far as Bibury Road.
AD 1939	Tredworth cemetery closes, being replaced by a new cemetery in Coney Hill.
AD 1946	Sir Anselm William Edward Guise, the Lord of the Manor of Barton, who holds the manorial rights of King's Barton relinquishes his remaining rights.
AD 1963	The King's Theatre in King's Barton Street opens.
AD 1968	The Barton Street Chapel closes and is demolished.
AD 1974	Gloucester Eastgate Station closes. Within the year, the Tuffley Loop is lifted and the five famous railway crossings of the area (including Barton Gates and California Crossing) are removed. As part of the redevelopment, Gloucester Leisure Centre opens on the corner of Eastgate Street and a new road called Bruton Way, which runs on part of the old railway line, is built.
AD 1982	A new supermarket opens on the site of the Eastgate Station, followed by a large DIY superstore on the south side of the old Barton Gates crossing (now a camping superstore).
AD 1983	The Masjid-E-Noor mosque opens in Ryecroft Street in

HIDDEN LIVES

	Tredworth.
AD 1985	The Jamia al Karim Mosque opens on All Saint's Road.
AD 1989	All Saint's Church closes as a place of worship. It is subsequently restored to be used as the Anglo-Asian Cultural Centre.
AD 1986	The Barton Fair is revived in Barton Street.
AD 2002	The Leisure Centre is modernised and opens as 'GL1'