

Lexden History Group



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Meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7.45pm in St Leonard's Church Hall, Lexden, except August when there is no meeting.

Entry £1 for members, £3 for non-members, refreshments included.

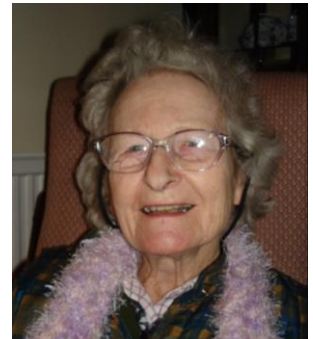
Annual membership £15 for single person; £20 for a family living at the same address.

Mary Jones (nee Tweed) 1920 –2017

Mary was born on 11th August 1920 into a large family. After leaving Colchester County High School for Girls in 1939 she trained as a teacher at Goldsmith's College and from her first post in South Essex she would occasionally cycle home to Lexden riding back on the Sunday afternoon ready for school the next day!

After the war, Mary taught Maths at Welling Secondary School in Kent where she met Charles Jones, marrying him in 1947, but then married women were not allowed in the classroom. Later in 1955 after the births of Graham and Hazel she took a part-time post at CCHS in Grey Friars. She took a further break for the births of Stella and Teresa, later returning as a primary supply teacher and then at CRGS. She finished her working life as a book-keeper and wages clerk for her brother, Frank Tweed, at Lufax Motor Repair Works in Colchester.

After retiring, she enjoyed many activities including astronomy, natural history, U3A, Engineering Society, Colchester Recalled, Essex Family History Society, CCHS Old Girls' Association and was a founder member of Lexden History Group. With her enthusiasm and knowledge Mary became a lecturer in local and family history for the WEA. She nursed Charles until his death in 2002, and in her eighties she had her first passport travelling with U3A to Paris and Burgundy also visiting Eindhoven with the Engineering Society. Sadly, Mary suffered with macular disease and became increasingly frail but with her family's help she remained in her own home always enjoying visits from friends and family. She passed away at home in Lexden on 11th March 2017 aged 96 and at her funeral the family gave fascinating glimpses into her life. We are all so glad to have known Mary!



Plaque Stories from the Avenue of Remembrance

Frederick Everitt and Charles Dawes

Amongst the many soldiers recorded on the plaques on the Avenue of Remembrance are two men from a Colchester family who died in the First World War - Private Frederick Everitt and Trooper Charles Dawes.

Frederick Charles Everitt was born in 1888 in Shrub End, the fourth of six children of William and Sarah. In 1891 the family was living in Straight Road and William was working as a farm labourer. Ten years later they were sharing the house at 4 Straight Road with another family and William was a bricklayer's labourer. By 1911 they had moved to 13 London Road and William had found employment as a butcher and Frederick was working as a gardener nurseryman.

Frederick probably enlisted (Service No 43364) with the 3/8th (Cyclist) Battalion of the Essex Regiment when it was formed in Colchester in April 1915 with four officers and 144 other ranks. The cyclist battalions were responsible for defending part of the low-lying Essex coast,



reporting enemy aircraft approaching London. The bicycle was often the most efficient method of getting information to the nearest telephone or telegraph. They trained in Colchester (*above*) but 3/8th was not specifically for home defence and all recruits were graded "suitable for foreign service". The training and steady resolve of the unit enabled men to transfer to front line units by June but although successful it was disbanded a year later which was possibly when Frederick transferred to the 10th Battalion.



The 10th Battalion Essex Regiment left for France on 26th July 1915, landing at Boulogne, and over the next months were in action on the Somme in several battles including the Battle of Thiepval Ridge. The detailed 10th Bn War Diaries for that battle record that on 26th September 1916 watches were synchronised at 10.05am and at 11.15am the "CO found that all ranks were happy and confident." The attack was launched at 12.35pm and by 1pm it was recorded that there were "very few casualties". At 6.23pm "Cancellation of barrage and orders

for consolidation were transmitted" but Frederick had already been killed. Although the War Diaries give detailed events of that day his death is not individually mentioned (he was not an officer) but they record that between 26th and 30th September 23 men of the 10th Essex were killed in battle, 157 wounded and 15 missing. Frederick was possibly buried initially at the Miraumont British Cemetery nearby which contained the graves of soldiers from Canada and the UK who died between September and December that year. After the Armistice these graves and other scattered groups of graves were concentrated in the Regina Trench Cemetery at Grandcourt (*right*). Regina Trench had originally been a German earthwork which was finally cleared by the 4th Canadian Division on 11th November 1916.



Frederick's older sister, Kate Florence, had married Charles Bertram (Bertie) Dawes in

Plaque Stories from the Avenue of Remembrance Frederick Everitt and Charles Dawes continued

the summer of 1909. Their daughter, Edna, was born a year later. In 1911, whilst Charles was serving with the 8th Hussars, baby Edna was living with her grandparents, William and Sarah Everitt, at 13 London Road. Kate was working as a live-in domestic servant at Holmwood House with Annie Jane, widow of Maj-Gen Lionel Henry Planta de Hochepped-Larpent.



Charles Bertie Dawes had been born in 1884 in Wednesbury, Staffs, the son of James and Elizabeth. James was a cabman and groom but in 1901 when the family was living in West Bromwich James was working with two brothers as a tube socket maker. It is possible that Charles had joined the nearby Oldbury Volunteers until they were disbanded on the formation of the Territorial Army in 1908. From his service number (3415) it is possible that he enlisted with the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars (*cap badge left*) in about 1908 when the unit was back in England having returned from the Boer War in 1903. They were in Colchester for six years but by

November 1909, not long after Charles and Kate were married, the 8th Hussars were back in India, stationed at Lucknow and Ambala and were there on 12th December 1911 for the Delhi Durbar to crown King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The unit sailed from Bombay on 16th October 1914 arriving at Marseilles on 10th November 1914 where they joined the 1st Indian Cavalry Division.

The 8th Hussars were part of the Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line and the first action they encountered was in December 1914 at the Battle of Givenchy but the majority of their time was "in reserve" in case a big cavalry push was required. This, however, meant they not only looked after their horses but also dug trenches. For the Indians of the Division the conditions were difficult - it was cold and wet and the language and customs of British troops were very different. In May 1915, the unit took part in the second Battle of Ypres where the Germans first used chlorine gas. In September 1915 the 8th Hussars transferred to the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division. Although their last mounted cavalry charge took place at Villers-Faucon in 1917 they were also heavily engaged in many of the WW1 battles. On 21st and 22nd March 1918 "C" Squadron defended the village of Hervilly but was forced to temporarily retreat, retaking it a few days later sustaining 66 casualties. One of these was Charles whose death was presumed on 22nd Mar 1918 aged 34.

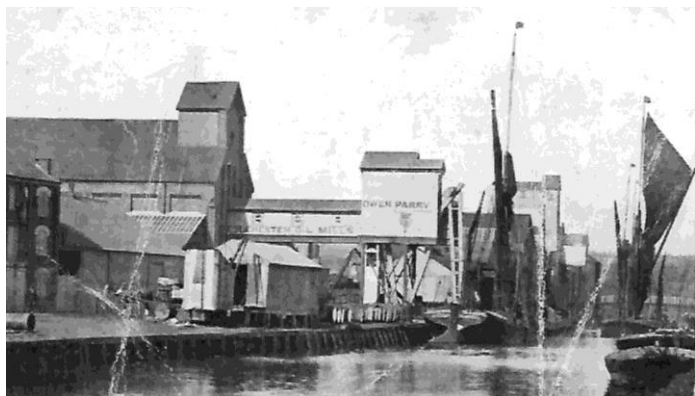


Charles Dawes is remembered on the Pozieres Memorial (*right-CWGC*) together with over 14,000 casualties of the UK and 300 South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in France between 21st March and 7th August 1918, when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields and from 8 August 1918 before the Advance to Victory.

These stories are two of many being researched for our book on the Avenue of Remembrance.

Walking along the quayside beside the River Colne in 2017 there is little evidence that this was once a thriving commercial maritime harbour with the flat-bottomed Thames barges unloading their cargo for the businesses alongside the river bank. In the mid-1800s, the river channel was dredged allowing larger boats to dock. The Hythe continued to expand with King Edward Quay being constructed between 1909 and 1912 which was further extended in 1925. The following year an electricity power station was opened. In 1935 it was reported that the river was dredged regularly to keep the channel navigable but harbour dues had greatly declined in the previous 20 years. It was suggested that the port could use neap tides as well as spring tides giving Colchester a larger share of the water trade. Even then they feared that if the river was dredged to a greater depth it would quickly silt up to "its original shape".

Now there are only an ancient warehouse building, a (rusty) corrugated iron tower that once served the Richardson & Preece grain factory, a gasometer buried in the undergrowth and a wrecked barge in the mud - all reminders of a past prosperous age.



After some 900 years maritime activity at the Hythe, the harbour finally closed in the 1990s, due mainly to the decline of sea-going transport giving way to the quick modern rail, road and air methods of travel and conveying goods. The timber trade of Groom, Daniels, the coal depot of Thomas Moy and Brook's maltings have now all gone as have the three largest industries that operated on the quayside.

Owen Parry's Oil Mill (above) was established at 8 Hythe Quay in the early 1900s with its own fleet of barges to bring in raw linseed to be processed into its own make of cattle cake and linseed oil - they advertised in 1905:

Parry's linseed cakes, guaranteed from 96% linseed £9. 5. 0

Parry's cotton cakes from best Egyptian seed £5. 12. 6

Carriage paid to your railway station

Special quotations will be given for cash

The gantry on the quayside held a crane used for lifting the heavy sacks from the barge. Parry's ceased trading in 1939 and the buildings were taken over by military authorities as an ordnance store. In 1950 Frank Pertwee & Sons bought the Parry mill site to produce animal feed using drying machines before loading the produce into sacks to be despatched on the Pertwee fleet of commercial vehicles to customers. (right: *Granaries at Hythe Quay of Frank Pertwee & Sons Ltd and the Gas Works, 1950 - Britain from above.org*)

The Colchester Gas, Light and Coke Company was formed in 1826 with 31 shareholders and with the gasworks in Northgate Street mainly experimenting the possibility of gas lighting for the company opened new gasworks on Hythe Quay.



High Street. Twelve years later the

The Colchester Gas Company had initially been very cautious about how a gas supply could be employed for street lighting, but with public confidence it wasn't long before almost every street in the town was lit at night.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1916 and followed by numerous Board of Trade orders giving further capital powers to increase the area of supply. The works at the Hythe were extended in 1920 and an additional gas holder was erected in 1930. Coal was brought up the river by colliers, unloaded by an electric crane travelling on its own track and taken across the quayside into the gasworks yard. This was a hard task for the operators who worked twelve hour shifts loading the coal into the boilers. It is recorded the men received the best pay of any worker on the Hythe at this time. Gradually the company was able to produce gas for installing into domestic homes but when natural gas was introduced in the 1940s Hythe gasworks became redundant and was eventually demolished.

FOSALSIL
HEAT INSULATING BRICKS
manufactured to withstand temperatures up to 1350°C
for
CROWNS · REGENERATORS and RECUPERATORS
of all types of
GLASS FURNACES

9" x 4 1/2" x 3" Fosalsil Economite Insulating Bricks with sand brushed into crevices.
9" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/2" Super H.T. Insulating Bricks with sand brushed into crevices.
OLD SILICA with sand brushed into crevices.
SILICA CROWN.

Half-Section of glass furnace crown illustrating the recommended application of FOSALSIL Heat Insulation.

MOLER PRODUCTS
LIMITED
HYTHE WORKS · COLCHESTER
Phone: COLCHESTER 3191 (3 Lines) Grams: FURNOL, COLCHESTER

Moler Products Ltd factory was built in 1928 at the end of the cul-de-sac Hawkins Road with a wharf on to the River Colne. The firm had registered the trademark for *Fosalsil* heat industrial fire bricks and aggregates for heat insulating concrete, mostly obtaining early clay linings brought in from Denmark. (left - from *Graces Guide*) Moler had a large swinging crane used for unloading their ships. The company was a Listed Exhibitor at the 1937 British Industries Fair – "Displays of Fosalsil Insulating Products. Bricks, Mortar, Blocks, Insulating Powders, Aggregates for heat insulating concrete". During the 1953 flooding of the river the firm almost lost their brick drying kilns as water flowed into the factory, but it did not quite reach the machinery and production was quickly restored. The trademark expired in 1992

and the Moler factory closed in the early 1990s when plans were drawn up for the new Haven road bridge, which opened in 1996 to ease traffic heading for the coastal towns.

In 1842 Hythe was approved by HM Customs as a warehousing port dealing with imported wine and spirits, tea, coffees, sugar, butter, cheese and various dry goods. It was now necessary to check on craft using the wharfs bringing supplies in and ensuring the excise tax was duly paid. The creeks and backwaters of the Colne flats were once the popular haunt with smugglers creeping in at night with contraband goods. It was the duty of the revenue officers to catch them, confiscate the illicit goods and impose fines.

At one time, in the heyday of business of the quayside, there were seven public houses: the Rising Sun, Swan, Neptune, Anchor, New Dock, Ordnance, and Malsters Arms, all there to quench the thirst of their customers. There is only one left today – the Spinniker, previously known as the Anchor, which in the early days, to quote from a newspaper report, had the reputation of "a rough house resulting in arrests for unruly behaviour".

All these memories are of an age gone by in Colchester – such as watching the old Thames barges being heavily loaded with hay ready for the sea journey to London (right). Hay was used to lay on the streets in the capital to make life easier for the horse and cart - happy days!



My love of architectural detail was fostered when I attended Colchester High School in Wellesley Road which is still flourishing now. At age five I was sent out of class a lot for chatting and at that age the lovely Victorian handles, escutcheons, finger plates and etched glass were exactly at eye height.

I remember my dad showing me how the inter-war houses, in the older part of the All Saints Avenue and Plume Avenue and in Shrub End Road (*right*), had more elaborate details including sham half timbering and better internal features than our later house because of the shortage of materials after the war. Although the two living rooms of our house had the standard briquette fireplace surrounds, the main front bedroom had an ugly surround of steel sheets. It was too near to the bed position ever to be used. The ceilings, instead of being plaster-skimmed, were just left with taped joints, presumably because of shortage of labour. Sadly the nasty splayed architraves and skirtings that were a feature of the house continued for decades after the war as being the default choice of builders. I seem to have spent a lot of my life ripping them out of period houses and happily converting them into firewood.



When my dad bought 33 All Saints Avenue, his solicitor told him that the price of £1100 was indeed very high but that he would not lose much. All through the twentieth century property prices, although fluctuating, had not risen in the long term. Richard Cooper and Geoff Pettit, in their book "Shrub End Looking Back" published 1998, record the sale of a house in King Harold Road in 1933 which "was not quite new" for £510 which gives credence to the comments on the price of my dad's house. The extra £10 was because "it had a bay window on the first floor".

My dad's purchase of No 33 was made possible by a mortgage from Colchester Borough Council, so it could have been called a council-owned house. Absolutely not! There was a great distinction between the private houses at the south east end of All Saints Avenue and the Council ones at the north west end. My parents always said that the original intention had been that the Avenue was to have been wholly private but that the council stepped in and insisted that council houses be provided. This was an early lesson to me in the subtlety of the English class structure. As a child the houses looked the same and none of them looked private to me, as that word meant shut away, unseen and yet all the houses here, especially their "front rooms", were very visible from the road. At the "council end" there were beds of shrubs continuously, which meant you could not drive a car on to your plot and in any case there was not enough space between the pairs of house to build garages. At our end you could just fit a garage in. The shrubberies at the other end have subsequently been divided to allow cars onto the plots. The other really important distinction was that the private houses had bays and the council ones did not and we saw earlier the value of that.

The All Saints council houses were probably some of the first built in the town after the war but in the early 1950's the Shrub End Estate, built on Walnut Tree Farm and Rayners Farm, as stated by British History Online, provided 1150 homes on 95 acres. At that time this housed a population of 3600, at 3.1 persons per house compared with the figure of 2.3 per house today. Cooper and Pettit (op cit) however state that the land of these two

Development of Shrub End and Prettygate continued

farms was bought by the council in the late 1920's for housing but that it was not built then "because of the economic state in the country".

Ribbon development along the existing roads in Shrub End and Lexden in the 1930s had gone all the way from the north side of Maldon Road near Athelstan Road, along Shrub End Road with some gaps, nearly to the Leather Bottle and then along Straight Road, intermittently, to London Road a distance of 2.2 miles. It had also turned off Shrub End Road down King Harold Road and then into Prettygate Road, just beyond the farm, a further 0.4 of a mile.

The north west side of the Avenue had been thought of as more desirable because it backed on to fields and a parallel footpath from Plume Avenue to Prettygate Farm. Suddenly in 1957(?), this side was to have more council housing built behind it, so our side, then thought it had the better deal. In an unusually co-operative action, several families on the north west side, clubbed together to build a concrete block wall at the end of their rear gardens, to retain a sense of privacy in the face of this "invasion". I think the wall remains to this day as a modern day take on the many defensive earthworks dating back to pre Roman times in the vicinity. From my small bedroom over the front hall, the new houses blocked my view of the Jumbo Water Tower.



Documents at the Essex Record Office show large amount of building activity in Shrub End Road, Straight Road, Prettygate Road and Chitts Hill and in the newly formed Hastings Close in the year 1937 alone (*map left*). All that linear frontage development was preferred by builders as they had no road costs to bear and the provision of buses made it economically possible. It has to be remembered that in 1938 there were only two million private cars compared to the twenty eight million we have now.

Materials were even shorter in supply for DIY jobs than for builders in that just post war time. Dad made the shed roof from an oil painted canvas firescreen and every time I went in, I looked up at a swan. Building a garage again had to rely on whatever materials came to hand but Dad's rather narrow and short garage, however, still survives. Helping him to build it in about 1947 was Heinrich, a German prisoner of war who, I presume, was housed at the Military Prison in Colchester. In 1946 there were still 400,000 held in Britain contrary to the Geneva convention, working on farms, road works and building sites but they were not allowed to "fraternise" with local people before Christmas 1946. The war had only just ended but my parents recalled being very friendly with him, on the basis that he was not to blame for starting the hostilities. The last German prisoners were repatriated in November 1948.

The Town & Country Planning act of 1948 took away the right of a builder to freely buy any land and build on it. Arguably by restricting land supply for the first time ever has led, with other factors, to the continued real rise of house prices ever since. My old home is now worth about £280,000. The other change to legislation was the Restriction Ribbon Development Act of 1935 but by that time the tentacles of development had spread into the area and were not curtailed. The selling of Council Houses has taken away that sharp social division but at the same time has removed a huge amount of social housing which, amongst other outcomes, has led to our huge Housing Benefit bill.

Tales From The Churchyard - Charles Everitt Page, Solicitor

Charles Everitt Page's grave records the lives of himself, his wife and two of their five children. Another son was cremated and his ashes are in the Columbarium. I had forgotten he had lived in Lexden but then I came across his obituary again in the Standard in 1958, which gives some idea of his life: "Colchester's oldest solicitor and possibly the oldest supporter of Colchester United Football Club, Mr. Charles Everitt Page, died on Monday morning at his home, Lexden View, London Road, Colchester, after a short illness. He was 89." After giving a short account of his legal career, the Standard tells us more colourful things:



"A member of the Colchester United Supporters Club (*badge right*) since it was formed and a "regular" at Layer Road for more than 50 years, Mr. Page seldom missed a match until recently. He was a keen bowls player, too, and played with the old Phoenix Club, the West End Club and more recently with Colchester Brotherhood Club. Another of his interests was whist and he used to travel all over the district to attend whist drives. Mr. Page was a member of the Abbeygate Lodge of Freemasons in Colchester and was for many years a churchwarden at St. Leonard's Church, Lexden, with which he had a long association. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters." That gives us a start. He was the founder of the firm of Page & Ward, solicitors, and a leading light in local business for over sixty years. Freemasonry was a vital part of his legal life, as it was for his long-standing partner, George Crowe Ward.

The Law Society told me he was admitted as a solicitor in July 1892 and his first practising certificate ran from 22nd August 1892. With that information, the firm of Greenwood Page & Ward, his successors, celebrated their centenary in August 1992 and as a partner in the firm I interviewed many old members of staff and put some of their recollections into a leaflet which we published at the time. With the aid of online resources not available 25 years ago, I was able to confirm quickly that (as we had been told) Charles Page was born in 1869 at Manningtree, the son of Charles and Emily Page, indeed likely their only child. In 1881 Charles Page senior was a maltster, living at Mistley Park. Charles junior attended Framlingham College and then served articles with David Mustard, a Manningtree solicitor. Then he qualified as a solicitor and fairly soon established himself in Colchester, first practising on his own and then from 1908 in partnership with George Ward, a partnership that lasted until Ward died in 1952.

Charles Everitt Ward married Edith Marie Bates in Colchester in 1896 and their five children were all baptised at St Leonard's: Charles (1901), Edith (1902), Cyril (1906), Beryl (1909) and Marie in 1914. Sadly Marie died young and was buried in Lexden in 1916. All the other four children married. Three were married at Lexden: Edith, married in 1924 to George Ireland, was 83 at the time of her brother Cyril's death, but I haven't traced her burial. Charles Edward was married in 1935 to Inez Festar and died in 1954; Cyril married Phyllis Dimmock in 1934 and was buried at Lexden in 1985; Beryl married Frederick Dimmock (Phyllis's brother) in 1936 and was also buried with her father's family in 1986. Both Edward and Cyril qualified as solicitors following articles with their father, but Edward established his own practice and his brother Cyril joined him. After Edward's death, Cyril practised with Eric Wicks as Cyril Page & Wicks at the top of North Hill. I remember the office well: the two elderly solicitors each had a large room either side of the main entrance, with a vast table covered with every old file ever worked on, the solicitors working from a little desk in the corner. Dust was everywhere.

The official records show that Page & Ward practised at Cups Chambers in the High Street

and I have a copy of a letter from Charles Page from that address as early as 1904. I have an even earlier business card for 'Mr. Chas E. Page, Solicitor' with an address at 4 St Andrew's Terrace, Chapel Street, Colchester, which Wilf Gant said was his home, while his first office was in Church Street North. Staff remember the firm was at Cups Chambers until the 1920s, when they moved to 34 High Street, (*above*) which was above International Stores, with an entrance from Pelham's Lane. There the firm remained, practising as Page Ward & Daykin from 1946 when Charles Page retired and John Kendel Daykin took over, with Ward still a partner but Charles Page as a consultant. He must have been 76 even then! Wilf Gant, who attended the centenary in 1992, told me that he first started work at Page & Ward on 10th May 1915 as a junior clerk at a wage of three shillings a week. He told me "When I started work my duties were to index the Letter Book each morning and deliver all letters in the town centre by hand. I also had to address the envelopes by hand each evening and post them. I had to keep a Callers Book listing every person who came to the office (in those days we didn't have a telephone). All Bills received the same treatment as letters and I had to press them for copies and index these in a foolscap size Bill Book. We had one typewriter, an Underwood, which was used by the Chief Clerk (Frank Reynolds) and by Cecil Aston, and later, by myself. Mr Reynolds typed Mr Ward's letters and Mr Alston typed Mr Page's. There were many squabbles over the use of it."

In due course Wilf Gant became Mr Page's Personal Assistant "and I engrossed various conveyances, etc. In those days most of the mortgages were obtained from private lenders. One or two were wealthy clients of ours. All the interest on the private loans would be collected on 5th April and 5th October each year. We had to keep a complete record of all mortgages and send out the demands twice a year. Mr Page was Churchwarden at Lexden church and he used to ask me to help him with the Church accounts at Eastertime." Wilf remained in the firm with ever increasing responsibilities, coupled with fire service during the War.

Cyril Meadows worked for the firm for just two years, joining at the age of 14 in 1927 by which time the firm had moved to above International Stores (*right*). (*See library list below*). He described the partners as "Charles E. Page – a gaunt miserly man with pointed goatee beard: his sons C. Edward & Brom were as much known for their personal interests as they were for their professional expertise – and George Crowe Ward – rotund as Page was gaunt. Communication from the General Office to each boss's office was by speaking tube – about 1 inch diameter with a wooden whistle plugged in at each orifice."



His employment ceased sharply when told one evening to deliver a suitcase to Mr Ward's home. He left it until the next day only to discover that the suitcase contained Mr Ward's office clothes while he donned his Freemason's rigout for an evening event and had no office clothes to wear for work the following morning. A salutary lesson, thought Mr Meadows, who went on to many greater things in his subsequent career.

Vic Schofield had a long career with the firm also as a Managing Clerk, joining also as a junior at the age of 14 in 1933. "The Partners there were Charles Everitt Page and

George Crowe Ward, and you could not meet more Dickensian characters than those two. Mr Ward was very short and stout, with a large head which looked bigger because he always wore a Bowler hat. Mr Page was a slightly built gentleman and had a very small grey beard. He was extremely courteous, while his partner was rather inclined the other way!"

He went on "Mr Chas E Page senior was a very likeable man, but very odd. He would not have electricity in his house until his latest years when he was over 70. He went to many funerals and always took his old Gladstone bag with him. He would always wear boots and was proud of them but I wouldn't have been seen dead in the boots he wore. His coat had a velvet collar which went green with age long before he discarded it. He raised his hat to all the ladies and was kind in many ways."

It is interesting how different the two partners were, according to several staff. Charles Page the gentleman from a distant age, George Ward the aggressive litigator – and I can say that some of his letters would have terrified me! But both were caring and supportive to their staff, took them on outings and supported them through both War and Peace.

After they had gone, the firm was led by John Daykin who moved the firm to 70 High Street, (*right*) at the top of East Hill, and by a succession of partners as Greenwood Page & Ward until the firm merged in 1996 to become Fisher Jones Greenwood, with now five offices in Essex and another in Central London. But that's another story.



Chris Graves, email : chris@thegraves.co.uk

Recent additions to LHG Library

- *Essex People 1750-1900 from their diaries, memoirs and letters* A F J Brown
 - *Essex 'full of profitable things'* edited by Kenneth Neale
 - *Steam and the Road to Glory – The Paxman Story* Andrew Phillips
 - *History of the Essex County Hospital 1820-1948* John B Penfold
- *Essex and the Great Revolt of 1381* edited by W H Liddell and R G Wood
- *First Reports – Extracts from the Chelmsford Chronicle 1764-99* Thora Broughton
- *Secrets of the grave – Excavation of Roman church and two cemeteries in Colchester*
- *The Essex Weather Book* Ian Currie, Mark Davison and Bob Ogley
 - *An East Anglian's Life 1913-1990* Cyril Meadows
 - *An Essex and Suffolk Alphabet* Basil Slaughter
 - *Memories of a Bygone Age (Colchester)* Edward Newman
 - *Essex at War* edited by Hervey Benham
 - *Chartism in Essex and Suffolk* A F J Brown

And many more!

With grateful thanks to Chris Graves and the family of Mary Jones

FORTHCOMING EVENTS/SPEAKERS

Forthcoming Events

Tuesday 27th June, 2017 - visit to Lavenham.

A guided walk in the morning around the village followed by a tour of the Guildhall in the afternoon.

Speakers

Wednesday 12th July

History of Colchester Park,
James Smith

Wednesday 13th September

Pie, Mash and Prefabs,
Norman Jacobs



SUMMER 2017 BBQ
Saturday 12th August



**in Tim's & Carol's Garden,
Little Glebe, Spring Lane
12.30pm – 3.00pm**

£5 per member, £7 non-members

**Tickets will be available at our
June & July Meetings**

