

Weston-super-Mare Winter Gardens and Royal Hotel

Some notes on 'Home Ground Field' and its
development

Brian Austin

1/1/2020



Brian Austin would like to thank Raye Green of Worle History Society for her invaluable help getting these notes printed and bound.

AUS

Brian Austin

Weston - super - Mare research.

Some notes on "Home ground field" (Rogers field)
and the development to the
Winter Gardens and Royal Hotel.

The enclosed has been collated from
my research files that include
Overseers and Churchwardens rates & payments,
Land tax, Enclosure 1815, Tithe Computation 1838,
Letters to and from the Town Hall from 1842 on,
local newspapers and parish registers,
deeds, wills, & etc.

ref. date 2020

Some Notes on the “Home Ground Field”

(Later the Winter Gardens Site)

The old village of Weston in the 18th century was controlled by the Pigott lords of the manor. Good quality soil encouraged agriculture, cattle and sheep thrived, and a large number of fishing nets strung around Birnbeck Island were highly productive.

Residents leased their property from the manor and, if you held a residence, it gave you the right to use a specified number of fishing nets and also the rights to “birding layers” that allowed you to trap and shoot birds on the bare hill.

A wall consisting of mud, sand and clay extended from the Axe to Knightstone (the Night stone) and the rounded shape eliminated the spray that we see with the modern wall.

Earlier records of Weston were lost during a Chancery Court case of the 1690^s but a number of useful documents remain available. “A survey of church lands” in 1653 shows 35 families resident and the Exchequer Lay Subsidy (tax) of 1675 listed 53 people.

In 1666 Edward Trobridge paid £155 for a 99 year lease on a large field mostly east of the present High Street and stretching from Waterloo Street to Meadow Street.

In 1681 the then lords of the manor, the Winter family, mortgaged Weston for £4,000 but in 1689 there was “a great inundation of the sea” that did £152 worth of damage causing the Winters to end up in Chancery and the manor being bought (cheap) by the Pigotts.

It appears that by 1675 the Home ground field was held by the family of Brookham and the 1684 marriage between Mary Brookham (or Brookman) and James Jones allowed Jones to inherit the field and his family to hold it throughout the 18th century.

The Jones family

The surname Jones would usually cause a researcher's heart to sink but in this case we are lucky enough to have deeds and parish rates to help guide us through. The reader will be helped by the family tree I enclose with this report. (see FIG – 1)

James Jones served as the Parish Clerk from 1695 to 1701 and held the Home ground field as a farm. The 18th century field ran from the sea front eastward across the present High Street to meet "Trobridges", and from the south on a line with the present St Margaret's Terrace northwards across what became South Parade.

When James died his holding passed to his wife who, in 1718, passed it in trust to her son-in-law Robert Davis to manage the transfer to her son James jnr. This man enhanced the family estates with two useful marriages. In 1717 to Mrs Hester Collins from the family of Richard Tuckey who donated a Poor House to the parish (Carlton Mansions site) and who operated as a barber-surgeon, and secondly in 1738 to Mrs Anna Wakeley.

That lady had two sons who contributed to local history. Dan Wakeley 1729-1823 of Ashcombe farm held that for sixty years and his daughter married Richard Parsley the first major developer of 19th century Weston. Dan's brother, Thomas Wakeley, was killed out riding in 1767 leaving a widow Sarah 1732 – 1823 who became well known locally as the eccentric "Dame Wakeley" in her farm house facing the east end of "Lovers Walk" below Grove Park.

In 1750 James jnr was Overseer and was listed in the rate for two properties.

(a) "for the house being down and"

(b) "for the house he lives in", but he died in 1756 and the estate moved on with the west side of the field going to Thomas Jones (whose family connection is not presently clear) whilst the rest passed to Emanuel Jones, a younger brother of James. At this time the rates suggest the estate is run quietly and efficiently with no obvious changes, but Emanuel seems to have decided to move on handing the estate to his last surviving brother, Richard Jones 1731 -1817.

Richard Jones, advocate of change

In 1758 Richard signed a twenty year lease to the farm that specified “outbuildings, a barton, a barn, and a row of ox houses.” Oxen were the animals mostly used for ploughing in Weston at the time and these ox-houses stood on the site now facing Weston College. The lease cost him £20 per annum and also included “Common of pasture for cattle at hill and moor” along with a requirement that he kept his section of sea wall in good repair.

A detailed survey map of 1768 shows how Richard had extended his holding that now included Tor Field (a large field below the present Cecil Road) and that Thomas Jones maintained a section of the west side of Home Ground (See FIG -2).

In 1778 Richard was able to afford £144 down payment for a ninety-nine year lease of the Right of Fishing for the whole of Weston Bay – a right that ran around the hill to the “Mulpit Stone” opposite the south end of Sand Bay.

Richard was the first of the locals to get that authority and it meant that the Weston fishermen no longer had to go up to Brockley to consult the Pigott family who were Lords of the Manor. The gang of Birnbeck fishermen, who operated from land-based nets affixed to stakes, gradually became known throughout the area and must have lived a healthy life according to their ages when they died. ¹

In 1792 Richard was in his sixties, with four surviving sons and three daughters, but on Whit-Sunday the farmhouse was destroyed in a major fire. Luckily it appears that the family finances were able to carry them through this potential disaster, but the family ceased to be so influential. This was a time when the French Revolution and political instability began to shake things up and the self-contained day to day workings of the parish no longer fitted the reality. This was not helped by the odd goings on of the Pigott family and their running of the manor.

Pigotts

The original squire John Pigott, of that family, built the Grove House c 1693 as an alternative to Brockley Court should he fancy a change of scenery. He died in 1727 but had passed Weston manor to his son John jnr in 1716. The son followed his father as a High Sherriff for Somerset but during a Quarter Sessions at Taunton in 1730 he caught 'gaol fever' and died.

As there were no more Pigotts he bequeathed his estate to his nephew John Biggs of Bath on the proviso that he changed his name to Pigott. This he agreed to but later signatures show that he kept forgetting (i.e. John Bigg Pigott).

This Biggs Pigott 1710 – 1794 married in 1740 and left behind him three adult children, namely John b.1741, Ann and Wadham 1750.

When squire Pigott died in 1794 his heir John had left the country for reasons that remain obscure, Wadham was acting Curate of Weston St. John's church, and the daughter, Ann, had married William Provis, a wealthy merchant of Shepton Mallet, but they had soon separated and she was enjoying life in Bath.

This was when the trouble started!

I've never yet worked out what John Pigott (the heir) was up to but he is said to have gone to France in the 1790^s and certainly died in Calais in 1816. Did he ever come back? Did he notice that war followed a blood spattered revolution? Answers may emerge – but for the moment he left his brother Rev. Wadham Pigott in charge of things and evidence suggests that he was not in charge of events.

At the start of the 19th century Richard Parsley moved to Weston from Kewstoke and formed a business partnership with William Cox of Brockley who had worked for Pigott estate interests previously. These men were fully aware of the development potential in the Weston fields and had noted an increase in the number of people passing through.

Uphill was now a busy port for instance and a colony of gipsies had established themselves by the mouth of the Axe bartering goods with the locals. The village began

to notice gentlemen and ladies turning up in carriages to inspect the flora and fauna and marvel at the 'rural behaviour' of the natives.

John Harse (1787-1874), then working as a wagoner for Capell of Ashcombe, was encouraged to put seats on his wagon and start carrying visitors to and from Bristol.

In 1805 Wadham Pigott became aware that he and his siblings had no heirs to the estate so they asked the manorial solicitor, Sam Baker, to be a trustee so that if the Pigotts died out Weston would come under "Cox and Parsley". That agreement collapsed in 1808 when Mrs Ann Provis, Wadham's sister, announced that she had a teenage daughter nobody had been aware of!

Weston was still a village and very rural. We have two memoirs that describe "The Street" (later High Street) as it was –

"The street was very narrow with just enough room for one cart at a time. There was a ditch on the east side and a hedge opposite with a bank of stones to keep back the earth. It was dirty and muddy with stones laid down one side to form a footpath"

That was Sam Norville, 1777-1856. Then, from Aaron Fisher 1801 -1888 –

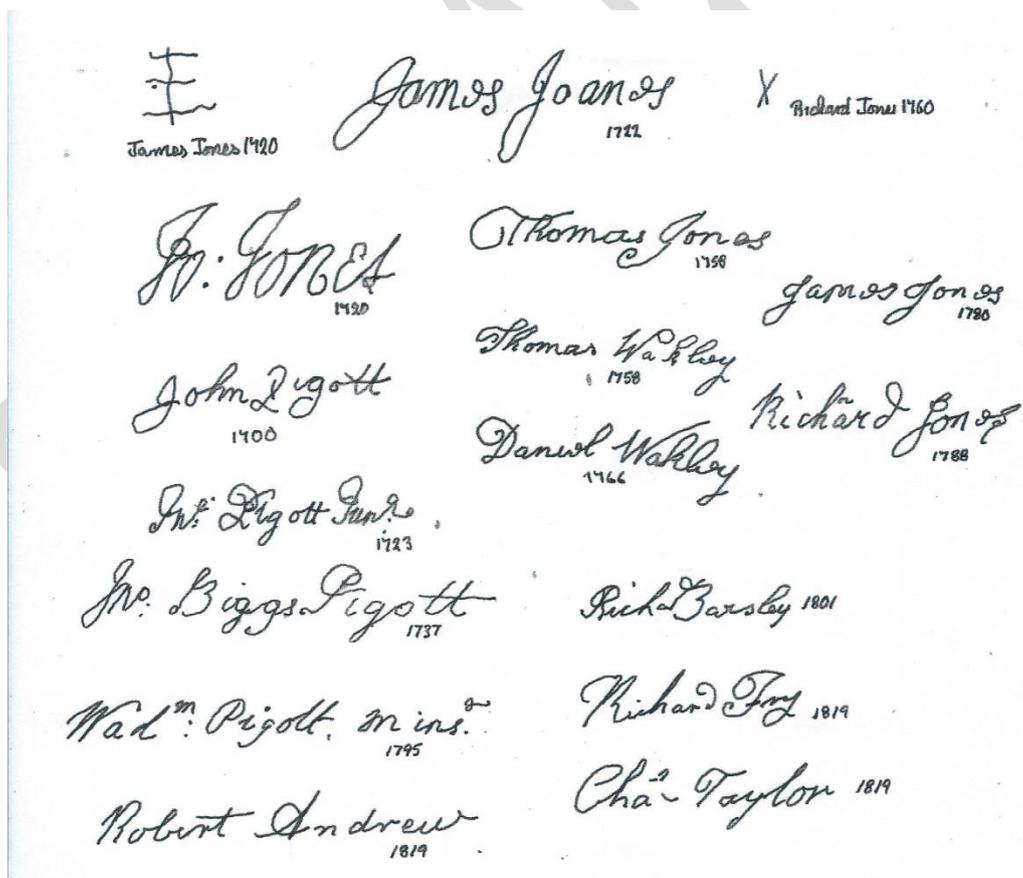
"The street had hedges and ditches on both sides with orchards hanging over it. Geese ran wild in the street back then"

First Steps Forward

Parsley and Cox began to accumulate land and explore potential developments. Cox concentrated on the hill whereas Parsley concentrated on the level ground. At that time land east of the Street was meadow, south of the village was 'The Moor' and the section east of modern drove Road was marsh land. The two men campaigned for an "Inclosure Award" from parliament – an act doing away with the traditional open field system and defining who owned what. Work started on that in 1810 and it was passed in 1815.

By then the partnership, working with solicitor Sam Baker, had gained control of Home Field and came up with a brave but risky plan to build a hotel on the old farm house site. Wadham Pigott had moved into Grove House by 1791 and could hire out the rectory to paying guests and perhaps that planted the idea to place a hotel on a large farm yard with few modern surrounding buildings.

The actual builder of the hotel was Charles Taylor, a local mason credited with being “the first man to pull a pint” in there, and the business was off to a slow start. James Needham took the lease and spent lavishly on furnishing it but was forced to give up in 1811. Next up came John Sawtell who made a far better job of attracting custom and who was increasingly successful until he suddenly dropped dead in 1817. He left a widow, Ann, who famously had to be removed tied to a chair as she didn’t want to go! I must mention that the local gentry took pity on her and funded her to run the first Weston Post Office in Regent Street.



Signatures of major players: 1720 to 1819

Filling in the Spaces

Village Weston was a maze of drainage ditches (known here as 'rhyne') that took surplus water (and sewage) back to the sea. These ditches began to be filled in to create boundary lines for developments. A local fisherman named Richard Muggleworth built himself a boat to the surprise of his compatriots. He explained that (a) the squire couldn't charge him a lease for fishing at sea and (b) he might get people to pay him for a trip round the bay. This concept quickly caught on! All of this was encouraged by Parsley and Cox.

The war against France ended in 1815 and in the relaxing atmosphere John Harse swapped his passenger wagon for a stage-coach going into partnership with William Hill (described in the parish register as "publican and sinner"). Other stage coach businesses began the Bristol run.

Home field began to see columns of children passing by from new private schools, beginning with Henrietta Downman off Regent Street and Parsley seems to have been first to name "the Street" as the "High Street". Then in 1818 William Cox wrote a letter to the "Bristol Mirror" newspaper praising the virtues of Weston for visitors.

From Mister William Cox to the Bristol Mirror 1818

Sir – I am surprised that a village such as Weston-super-Mare, so beautifully situated, so celebrated for the salubrity of the air and with so many local advantages, has not obtained a more general recommendation. Its vicinity should render it of particular interest to Bristol as a watering place, as just three hours will convey a person from the bustle and fatigue of business to the calm enjoyment of quietness and health. The lodging houses are many and though some of them may be out of the first description of fashionable elegance a considerable portion of comfort may be found.

An excellent hotel has lately been fitted up in a style of respectability. There are now two bathing machines on the strand and hot and cold baths now exist for those ladies and gentlemen who may require them. The amusements consist mostly in going out in parties to the Holms or to the welsh coast, in riding or lounging on the beach which is one of the most delightful walks imaginable.

The colour of the water is not so transparent as the more distant bathing places in Devonshire, but the objection is only in the eye. The benefits to the

constitution are equal to that of places of the most celebrated estimation, whilst in picturesque appearance in the rich arrangement of landscape, requisites, mountain and vale, wood, water and rock, in the purity of air and convenience of situation, it is not surpassed by any watering place in the kingdom.

Well that worked!

“South Parade” arrived in 1822 at right angles to the High street where “Waterloo House” formed part of Belle Vue Terrace. (It was demolished much later to create Waterloo Street.) These stood adjacent to “Sea View Place” where a covenant protected their view of the sea. Here lived incomers like Captain Robert Andrew whose circle of friends did not include the working man.

When “gentlemen” arrived it became important to keep Hotel field looking tidy to avoid complaints. In 1834 the west field was a bowling green for instance, but everything changed again in 1841 when the railway arrived and the local population could double during daylight hours (!)

There go all the stage coaches. Here come the sand stalls, buskers, and various bands to play on the sea front and add music to the wind. Now we had our first modern policeman with the arrival of Bobby Hill, a tough and dedicated officer killed by a drunk in the end. Bigger and busier then, and filling up with people who were “not from around ‘ere”.

New Ideas

Wadham Pigott died in 1823 and the manor now devolved through his (alleged) niece who had married Smythe of Long Ashton who was now Lord of the Manor and about to change their name to Smythe-Pigott and begin their new tradition of upsetting the locals. (see FIG -3)

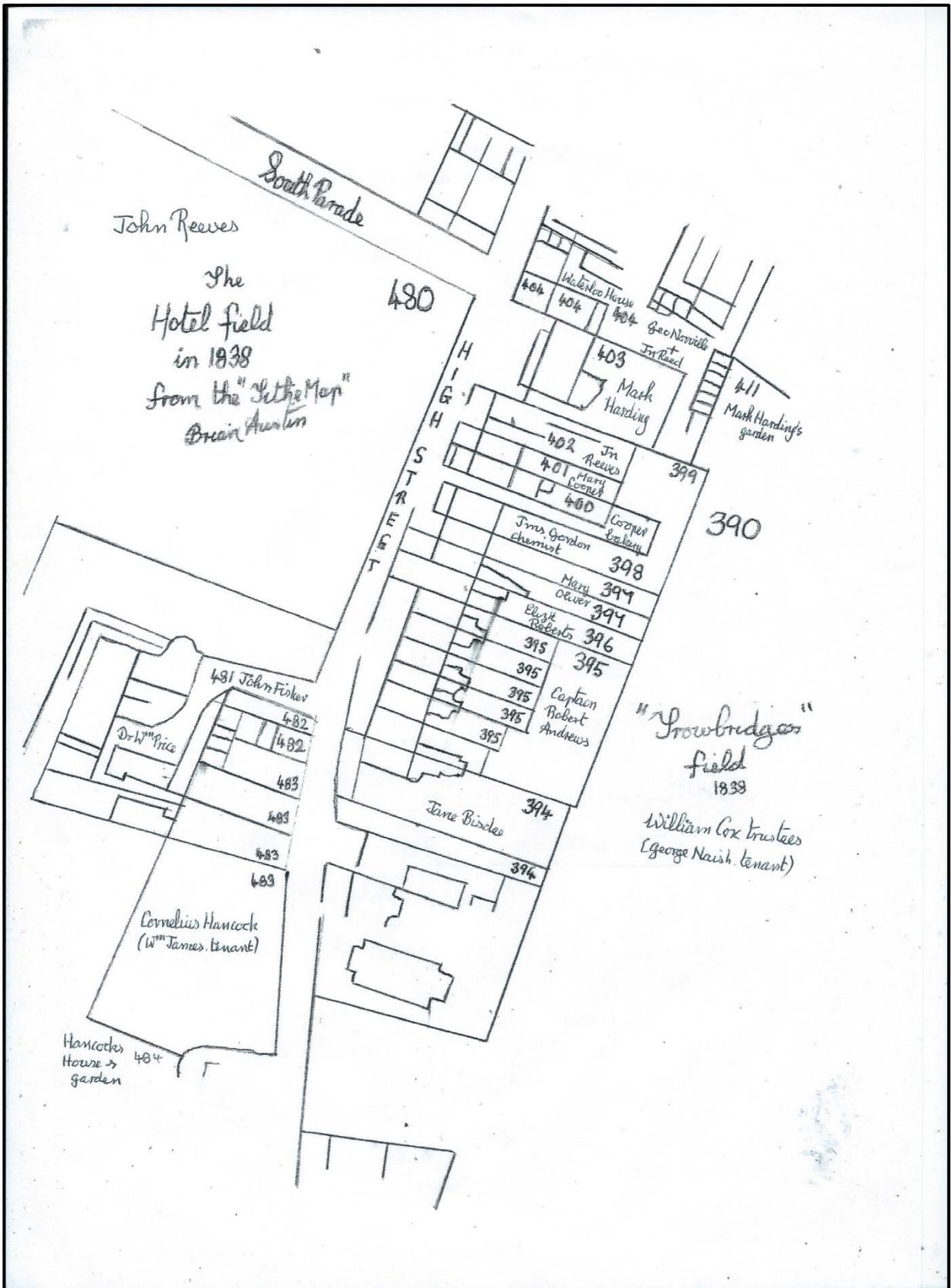
William Cox died in 1831 leaving Richard Parsley to witness the village be designated a town in 1842 before he died in 1846. Weston would now be governed by eighteen “Town Commissioners” with annual elections of six at a time. These gentlemen held strong views and meetings could last seven hours.

In 1845 a gentleman published “a walk around Weston” in September describing our area of interest:

The hotel is now enclosed on two sides with iron railings and the field is used as a pasture. Most of the buildings here have small garden plots skirted with narrow beds of flowers with the tea plant trained over the doorways. In two instances shops now project over the spare ground in front. We see Bell Vue, one of which is Waterloo House, with a green verandah and a lawn in front. Next along are three thatched houses where locals still live. The above section is known as Sea View Place and at right angles to that stands South Parade. This consists of houses of tasteful elegance with petite front gardens trained to grow over the doors or climbing the verandahs. The first of these is now the “Weston Bazaar” with a new shop window. The allotment in front is now displaying an assortment of miniature wagons, carts, horses and implements of agriculture that are greatly in demand by numerous infantile visitors who throng to the sands.

The description notes “Myrtle Cottage” on the corner with its profusion of myrtles and other evergreens. It states that the hotel is noted “for the excellence of its accommodation.” A balcony with four supporting pillars provides a shady alcove on the south side.

A Sketch of the 1898 Tithe Map,
 enumerated and with residents and owners.



The Hotel

When Sawtell died (see page 7) he was followed by Richard Fry who was a gentleman “attracting a better class of person to the hotel”. Fry built Myrtle Cottage on the opposite corner and also opened “The Masons Arms” that became the “Bath Hotel” and then became “The Imperial”. He leased part of the hotel to George Wookey who operated his own Weston - Congresbury - Bristol stagecoach but soon moved over the road.

In 1824 the hotel lease passed to John Reeve (not Reeves) who had been running his own “Reeve’s Hotel” in Bristol since 1806, and in 1834 Reeve purchased the hotel from Parsley for £3,200. He was voted onto the Town Commissioners in 1842 but expelled for non-attendance in 1850, and died in 1852.

In 1834 Reeve had leased the hotel to Thomas Rogers (d. 1881) who bought it outright in 1847 for £4,900. I should note that the field could not have been called “Rogers Field” before he arrived here. The Rogers family were to play a major part in the creation of the Winter Gardens.

Improvements

Richard Fry of Myrtle Cottage was the last survivor of the original influential residents for whom appearance mattered and who wanted Weston to project a “genteel” image. He had rescued some corbel heads from the demolition of old St. John’s Church and incorporated them in the cottage wall. When he died in 1855 the local authority began to favour commerce over ideology and the old “gentlemen’s residences” facing Rogers Field began to become shops.

Thomas Rogers had “rebuilt” the hotel in 1850 and became a leading member of the “Ratepayers Faction”. He was a major influence in the creation of Waterloo Street which involved demolishing three houses to open up a line of sight to the Boulevard. Planning began in 1860 and the road was officially adopted in 1866. Rogers also pushed for investigation of the suspect election May 1860 that caused something of a rumpus. At this time the Commissioners were having difficulty in organising a sewer system and a Mrs Hill, staying at Verandah House, lost two children to fever in 1862.



Eventually Tom Rogers retired to London circa 1878 leaving the hotel business to his son Richard and three daughters. Richard had opened a Wine and Spirit shop next to the hotel (opposite the College) in 1871 as a separate entity.

It was back in 1866 that James Phillips had arrived from Australia and opened a drapery business on the corner of Waterloo Street that eventually expanded as the large "Lance and Lance store. Verandah House, south of Rogers field, existed under Miss Fisher until the site was purchased for a new General Post Office in 1892.

Places of entertainment were opening up and someone remembered how Richard Parsley had once envisaged a "Summer and Winter Garden" where Tesco now stands. The idea was revamped with an added Aquarium in 1876 but the funding failed.

As Rogers Field began to resemble a poorly tended allotment, with vegetable patches and unkempt weeds, the west side became the background to a brand new and impressive sea wall that was championed by Commissioner Sam Harvey who was a great grandson of Richard Jones of the original burnt farm.

Over to the east the “Gardens” scheme emerged again and a Company was created in 1882. This Gardens complex was bounded by the modern Boulevard – Victoria Quadrant – Southside – Albert Quadrant and opened in 1885 with a theatre seating eight hundred, tennis courts and much more. In 1887 it became the “Victoria Hall and Gardens Co.” and later became the “Palace Theatre” then the “Tivoli Cinema” before being demolished by wartime bombs.

For a while this was a great success but developers removed pieces bit by bit until the modern “Victoria Bowling Club” became the last remaining ghost of Christmas past.

Bigger and Better

In 1894 the Town Commissioners made way for a new Urban District Council (the UDC) consisting of three wards of six men each with two of each to be re-elected annually. Weston was getting tired and a bit “stuck in the mud” and the large empty field next to the sea front began to be seen as a nuisance.

On 25th May 1905 the Rogers family formed the “Weston-super-Mare Hotel Ltd” with Kate Rogers as director as agreed by her two sisters. Six people held one share each, namely Edward Cowtan, Francis Joseph, George Ovendon, Albert Warmen and Charles and Henry Rossiter. The document of Incorporation describes

All that parcel of meadow or pasture land once known as “Home Ground” or “West Close” but now “Hotel Field”.

The U.D.C. kept a close eye on the field but failed to come up with any viable ideas. Councillor Ernest MacFarlane began to push for action and wrote a report stating that

“The field is a rough piece of pasture land with vegetable gardens, a shrubbery and a pond, surrounded by a low wall and a fence to the south and east of the hotel. Covenants state that the field can not be developed and it is thus used to grow cabbages and etc for the hotel. It is usually untidy and unkempt and regarded as an eyesore.”

In 1911 the U.D.C. made a plan to lay out the field as “an ornamental public park or winter garden”. The Rogers family were “interested as long as the field was tastefully laid out with no licence for intoxicating drinks”.

MacFarlane and Henry Butt spoke to the Rogers' solicitor who suggested a price of £9000 or £300 per annum, which was too much. Shopkeepers of High Street and South Parade were found to be in favour of development but the ongoing negotiation was sabotaged by the start of the Great War in 1914. The field was utilised as allotments for which the U.D.C. paid the Rogers family £6 a year.

A Note

Henry Butt mentioned above was a major developer and fundraiser for local good causes but never did anything that was not in his own interests personally or as a member of the "ABC Syndicate" (Addicott–Butt–Curtis). A modern tale that he "presented the Winter Gardens to the people of Weston" is not true as he never at any point owned the site. Another "internet" story, that it was the Marconi family who presented it, is a very strange invention.

After the War

Weston felt a lot different after it lost over four hundred men in the war! The U.D.C. brought a case against Henry Butt who had been ripping up local roads with his seven ton steam-roller (licenced as five tones) and eventually Butt lost the case and the town was granted considerable damages against him.

Butt's involvement with the Winter Gardens scheme from now on was all about his working his way back in to the popularity he had previously enjoyed. It was in 1925 when he came up with a typically flamboyant gesture by which he suddenly appeared at the U.D.C. and paid in for:

- a. what he owed from the court case
- b. money to help fund the U.D.C. purchase of Rogers Field
- c. presenting part of the woods that he was going to build on to the U.D.C.
- d. creation of a putting green on the Beach Lawns
- e. a new mayoral chain

In the meantime the U.D.C. had salvaged a 61 meter stone wall with statues from a house in Croydon, along with other collections of stone work including a fountain for the new Rose Garden.

The modern Winter Gardens Pavilion opened in 1927 with an attractive and much appreciated layout behind it. "The Italian Gardens" stood next to High Street with the long stone wall (above) hiding the eighteen hole putting green opposite the "Imperial". A sunken Rose Garden stood to the south, adjacent to St. Margaret's Terrace, (the G.P.O. on its east side) whilst between the above and the Pavilion were two double tennis courts separated by a fish pond. Postcards of this site up to circa 1966 show Weston at its most attractive, but in reality the original concept only lasted until war broke out again in 1939.

Before that happened, the Pavilion (and the Rozel Bandstand by the Marine Lake) featured the Weston Light Orchestra under the charismatic leadership of Mr H. C. Burgess between 1920 and 1937. The opening of the Pavilion was marred by the discovery of an echo as a result of which musicians could hear their music going round in circles. Various remedies nearly worked but 40 years later BBC technicians fixed the problem by altering the inside of the dome. I should mention that in 1990 there was a multi-million pound redevelopment – and they managed to put the echo back!

During the 1930s a local radio enthusiast named William Badman wired up the Pavilion so that the music could be heard on speakers at the Marine Lake and the Rozel Bandstand. All in all, I'm sorry I missed that!

...And then...

The main effect of World War 2 for the site was that bombs destroyed all the buildings in High Street facing the Italian Gardens and chiefly the "Lances" store. Some variety shows were broadcast from the Pavilion and local amateurs put on plays there (despite the echo). One peculiar story emerged later when references were made to a Portuguese man who was recruited by Nazis to spy in England but who became a double agent codenamed "rainbow". Apparently his "cover" for a while was as a pianist in the local Al Lever band who often played at the Pavilion.

On 14th September 1945 a fire destroyed all the instruments and belongings of the visiting "Oscar Rabin Band."

The tennis courts were floodlit in 1951 and in 1956 there was a mighty row when the Council closed the Pavilion "loggias" (outside wings – shelters) to create bar extensions).

Then came the era of the “Teen and Twenty” dances led by the bands of Ken Birch and Ronnie Hancox with the latter’s popularity enhanced by his female singer, Susan Maugham.

For a while in the 1960s they put an organ in the Rose Garden where the organist Lemual Kinsey would play light music, but in 1966 the council decided to rip out the garden hedges while there was a controversy about running a road through on the south side of the hotel.

A fountain was presented to the Italian Gardens in 1970 but it had to be redesigned after a child drowned in it. Later on this fountain became a regular target for College students who liked to fill it with soap suds.

The whole Winter Gardens section was redeveloped in 1990 – 91 when, for instance, the putting green became a car park. I still recall a sense of satisfaction when I heard that the grand ceremonial re-opening of the Winter Gardens was sabotaged when new kitchen technology failed and all present had to be offered a free meal from outside sources!

Postscript

So –

I have lived through the outdated decisions of Weston Borough Council; then the ravages of Avon County Council’s under funding of Woodspring District Council with their mysterious Charter Trustees – all leading to a North Somerset Council/Unitary Authority apparently run by computers.

But –

I can look back at how I once danced with pleasant young ladies in the Pavilion on “Young Dancers” nights, or at being beaten at tennis by another young lady to the amusement of colleagues, or how I could enjoy a leisurely round of putting with friends, and remember how I could do all the above on the same day within the Winter Gardens site.

I shall always remember the greenery and the roses and regret the transformation into a row of concrete slabs.

Many tales could be told of the old days at the Winter Gardens butshould I mention the senior official who asked staff from another site to “bug” the Pavilion with

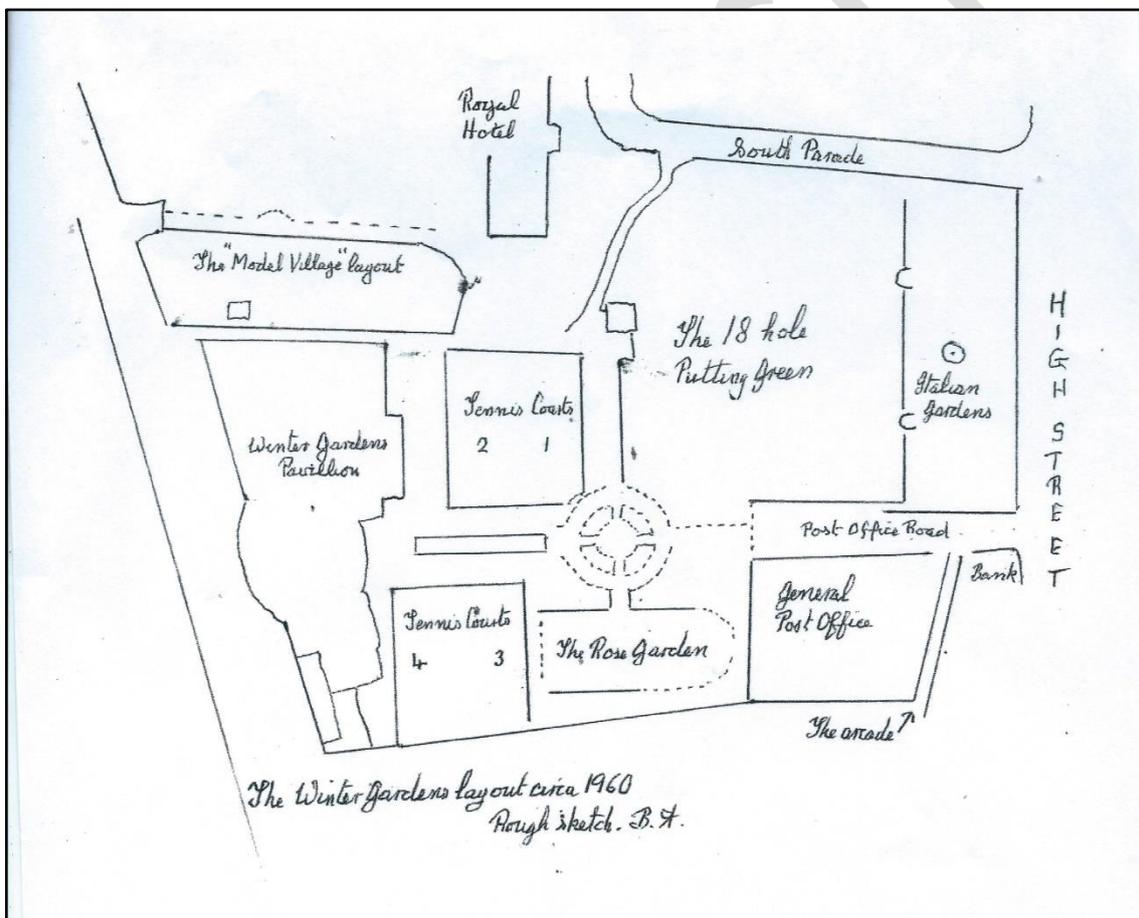
listening devices so that he could “tell what was going on”and what about the electrician who, when going on holiday, was alleged to alter some circuits to sabotage his stand-in?

Ah Well!

Perhaps some stories are best kept stored in one’s head – like that weird story that the Pavilion was sold for one pound so that the Council could save money. Oh come on! That’s just silly!

Brian Austin 2020

Winter Gardens layout c. 1960



Winter Gardens and Home Field Notes

1. The Weston group of fishermen who were well known here comprised:

Francis Collings	d. 1822 age 70	Edmund Light	d.1792 (86)
Tom Collings	d. 1884 age 91	Francis Light	d. 1815 (87)
Isaac Council	d. 1838 age 91 (married 6 times)		
John Gill	d. 1848 age 86	Richard Muggleworth	d. 1826 (87)**
W ^m Gould	d. 1822 age 64	Richard Muggleworth jnr	d.1855 (78)

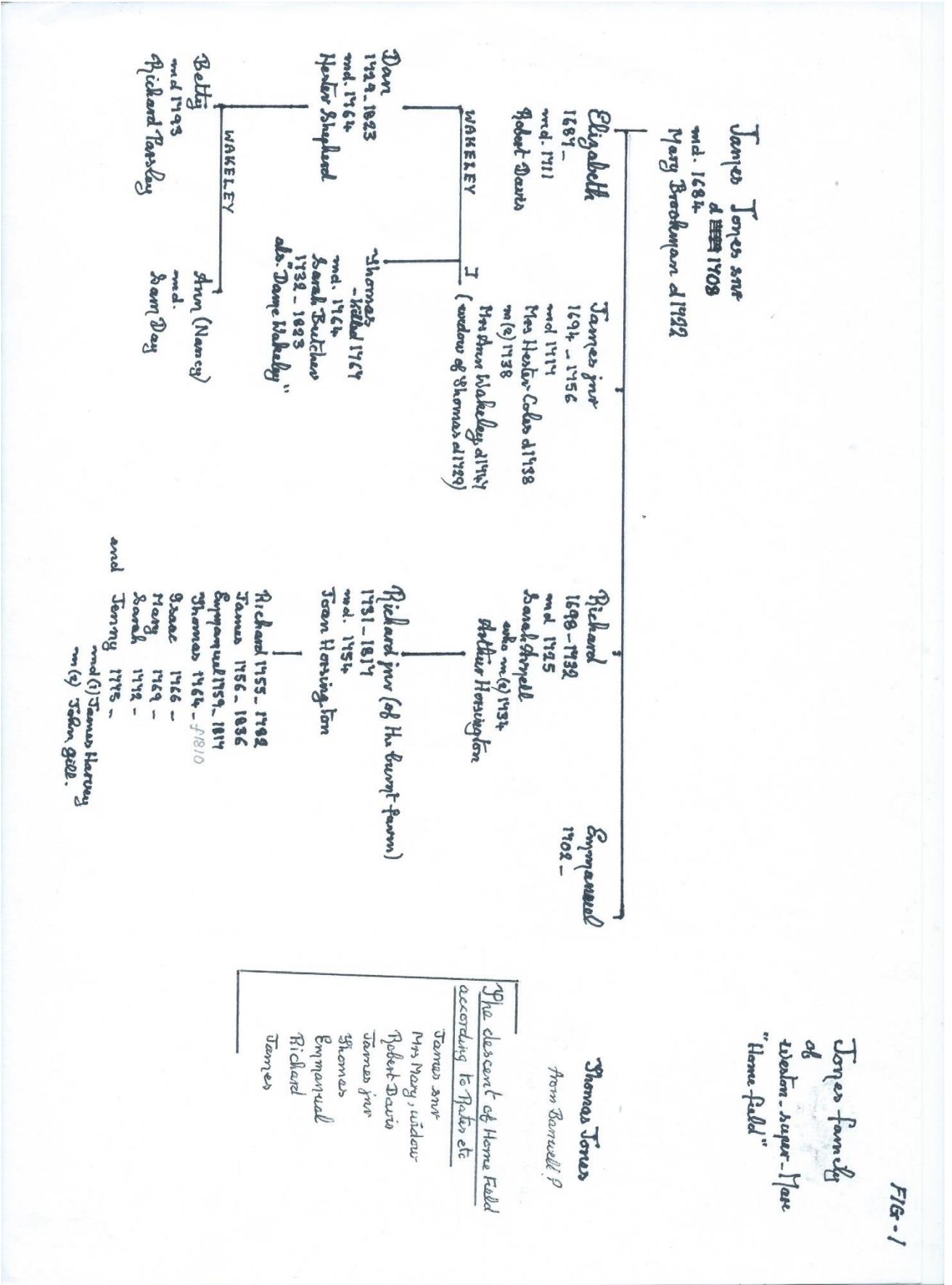
** "Port Admiral of Weston" elected by colleagues down the pub!

2. Population growth

1801 - 133	1841 – 2,103	1881 – 12,884
1811 – 163	1851 – 4,034	1891 - 15,524
1821 - 738	1861 – 8,038	1901 – 19,845
1831 – 1,310	1871 – 10,568	

3. The Weston Bazaar

Was run by Sam Serle as the latest venture in a local career that seems to have involved nearly twenty occupations while resident. Sam eventually "absconded" from the town and turned up next in Australia. He left behind him a wife who was the first local lady to be granted a modern style divorce.



John Regott
1648 - 1727

Florence
1682 - 1745
m. 1710
Anthony Regott
of Bald
1684 - 1752

John
1666 - 1730
m. 1727
Mrs Florence Smythe of Balden Court
1701 - 1767 who m. (2) Tarritt Smythe

John Regott (Father John Regott)
1710 - 1794
m. 1740
Anna Courard
1718 - 1810

John Regott
1741 - 1816
d. in France

Rev. William Regott
1750 - 1823

John Regott m. 1762
1745 - 1813
Mrs Regott
d. 1808

John Regott also from Howell
1790 - 1854

m. 1815 John Hugh Smythe
1792 - 1853
became "John Regott" 1824.
by disance

Rev Hugh Smythe of Long Ashton
by Elizabeth Howell a servant
whom he married in 1820.

Regott of
W.S.M and etc.
Lord of the Manor

FIG-3