



1.4 A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHARLTON HOUSE

Tyntes Place

Adjacent to Wraxall Manor

Owned by the Gorges family since reign of Henry III (of Belmont)

1813 bought by George Seymour for son Rev. Seymour who built new house named Tyntes Place in the Elizabethan style

Subsequent additions were made by Robert Newton of Nailsea

1828 Leased to George Gibbs and wife Harriet

1843 Purchased by William Gibbs (brother to George) and his wife, Blanche

Gibbs Family Business

1788 Anthony Gibbs was an independent merchant

1789 Business went bankrupt

1808 Anthony (Doretha) opened Gibbs and Son – merchant trader

George Henry

William (b. Madrid 1790, educated Blundells) } worked with father

1815 Henry and partner, William in Spain

1815 Anthony died

William developed the family business (initially with Henry)

1818 Gibbs Casson and son in Gibraltar

1820 Trading posts Spain and South America

1832 principal trading house in London of Pacific

1832 Began to diversify with a focus on railways

'Gibbs and Son' and 'Gibbs, Bright and Son' raised finance for Brunel's SW railway.

10 years later trains were running from London to Bristol.

1840 Agents in South America signed 5 years binding contract with Governments – Peru, Chile, Bolivia 'Gibbs and Son' sole trader.

- anxiety amongst William and Henry as Guano had already been imported and failed!

The Company prepared for disaster but the trade depression in 1839, bad harvests in the 1840's, the Irish Potato famine and the repeal of the Corn Laws created a timely need for fertilizer to increase crop yield.

1842 1st shipment, 126,900 tons

Well marketed by clever promotional pamphlet

= immediately huge success – guaranteed success for 5 years

1842 Henry Gibbs died. William sole head of 'Gibbs and Son' for 5 years and thereafter varying level of stock in the firm 50-70%

1842-1875 Income rose meteorically

Annual partners profits £100,000 +

by 1860 1.5 will of own capital in business plus other investments = "richest commoner in the land" (Times)

By 1860's Guano deposits exhausted therefore company expand – copper, bark, tin, silver, wood all over world.

1850 acquired SS Great Britain

Sailed to Australia (Melbourne) until 1876.

Tyntesfield

1843 William and Blanche acquire Tyntes Place

Had been recently re-modelled by Robert Newton of Nailsea

= perfect for growing family of 7 and for the commute to London.

1854 John Gregory Grace (1809-89) – Decorator

Welby Pugin (1812-52) – Gothic Designer

= Tyntesfield refurbished almost entirely – lavishly! Began art collection

William Boxall – began Gibbs portraits.

1860 John Norton – Architect

George Plucknett – Builder (of William Cubitt & Co)

= rebuild of Tyntesfield £70,000 over 5 years. 3000 acres,

twice the size and another storey

2 years to design. 3 years to build

William and Blanche remained in London or Belmont during the rebuild.

Made huge investments in Tyntesfield by also strong faith (Christian) and great philanthropists. Supporters of Tractarian or Oxford movement. Movement argued Church of England not corrupted by Protestant Reformation but rather was true Catholic Church.

Built/refurbished 19 churches including Wraxall and Flax Bourton

Financed Chapel at Keble College Oxford.

Later years, four of William and Blanche's children died.

1872 Arthur Blomfield designed Tyntesfield Chapel. George Plucknett builder.

1875 Shortly after the consecration of the Chapel, William died and was buried in Wraxall Church - cross in nave of Tyntesfield Chapel, monument in Exeter.

Tyntesfield was left to Blanche, not the eldest son Antony.

Blanche continued the philanthropy and completed the Chapel

Henry Woodyer – Architect (installed veranda)

James Plucknett – Furniture Designer

1887 Blanche died, laid to rest Wraxall Church

Anthony Gibbs and Charlton House

Radley the 1855 Oxford

1855 William purchased 16th Century Charlton House, would be Antony's house for 20 years. 1869-1887

1872 Antony and Janet Merivale - 9 children

= Henry Woodyer (Architect)

James Plucknett (Designer)

improved central block and added new south wing

Reflecting Jacobean decoration found elsewhere.

Build Charlton Farm

Gathered further art and furniture, books.

1887 Antony, Janet and family moved to Tyntesfield.

2 months after mother's death began working with Woodyer to improve Tyntesfield.

Change included Billiard Room to house table at Charlton House

"Greatest and most cultivated owner of Tyntesfield"

Continued family philanthropy; rebuilt Wraxall Church, Lancing College, Hall and Library @ Keble College.

1907 Antony died

This policy (or Handbook) was updated on	Signed on behalf of the School/Nursery	Date for next review
<i>07/09/2021</i>	<i>D.Isaachsen</i>	<i>01/09/2023</i>