

Owners and occupiers

	Owner	Occupier
1738	Edward Williams	
1744	Edward Williams	Mrs Leyson
1756	John Roberts I	John Roberts I
1783	John Roberts II	Mrs Roberts
1784 - 1801	Anne Roberts	Anne Roberts
1802 - 1803	John David Roberts	William Salmon I
1803 - 1809	Samuel Salmon	William Salmon I
1809 - 1832	William Salmon I	William Salmon I
1832 - 1845	William Salmon II	Eliza Thomas
1845 - 1896	Stephen and Rosa Spranger, via the Salmon/Spranger Trust [Trustee: William Rees Mogg]	Eliza Thomas
1896 - 1912	John Francis Griffith	William & Nellie Pickard
1912	Evan Thomas Hopkins	
1912 -1974	Mary Anne Jones	William E. Jones [Billy] [West End Garage]
1975 - 1980	Mr & Mrs Michael Eddershaw	
1980 - 2000	Mr & Mrs Ron Chamberlain	Mr & Mrs Ron Chamberlain Johnson's the Jewellers

(see the attached deed)

Note: The occupiers' dates do not always exactly coincide with those of the owners. For precise dates, please consult the text.

The History**1. Edward Williams**

The earliest burgage rentals (1738, #25, and 1744, #26) show Edward Williams as the proprietor of a half-burgage plot.

2. The Roberts Family

John Roberts I was living there on the 29th December 1756 [1].

John Roberts II was born in 1736 and was the son of Ann and John Roberts I. It is assumed that he inherited the house on the death of his father. John II was an apothecary and owned the house [2].

Anne Roberts was the elder sister of John Roberts II. She was born in 1733 and by 1784 [2] had inherited her brother's house where in 1793 she was keeping a shop [4]. At this period, Anne Roberts was paying a Land Tax of 7s. 4d. She appears not to have married because as late as 1800 she was being described clearly as 'spinster' in the tax returns [5]. She died probably in 1800.

John David Roberts was the nephew of Anne Roberts and perhaps the son of John Roberts II. He inherited the house when his aunt died probably in 1800. His address was given as the Parish of Westmoreland, in the county of Cornwall in Jamaica [2]. At this time, the property consisted of a half burgage plot on which stood the house, a stable and a brewhouse.

3. The Salmon Family**3.1. The very early Salmon family**

The Salmons claimed descent from Sir Thomas Salmon who lived at the same time as Richard the Lionheart [1].

Another ancestor was said to be John Salmon, Bishop of Norwich from 1299-1325[1]. At this time King Edward II was in difficulties with the Barons, led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Edward had tried to force Piers Gaveston into a position of control in the Kingdom. In response, Parliament set up the Lords Ordainers, twenty-one Lords and Bishops to control the King and reform Parliament. John Salmon was one of these men, who drew up forty-one Ordinances for the King to accept and in 1312 he headed the team negotiating with the King. In the same year Gaveston was executed. In 1316, John Salmon was again negotiating these Ordinances, trying to reach a settlement between the King and the Earl of Lancaster. In 1320, John Salmon was appointed Chancellor. In 1322, Lancaster led a rebellion, was defeated and beheaded. By this time, the two Despensers were taking control of the nation and John Salmon ceased to be Chancellor in 1322 [2].

3.2. Samuel Salmon

On 24th November 1803, John David Roberts sold the house and lands to Samuel Salmon [3], who not buy the house for his own use and the reason for his purchase is the basis of a strange and complicated story.

Samuel Salmon was a priest in the Church of England. He was born in 1775 and was named after his father who was a doctor in Wickham Market in Suffolk. Samuel went to Ely School and studied at Cambridge University where he obtained his BA in 1798 and his MA in 1802. He was ordained a deacon in Norwich in 1798 and became a priest in 1803. He was curate of Hadleigh in Suffolk in 1803 and later curate of Wetheringsett, Suffolk where he died in 1825 [4].

In 1803 Samuel Salmon bought 56 High Street on behalf of his elder brother William Salmon I.

3.3. William Salmon I

William Salmon I was born in Suffolk in 1762 and had followed his father's profession to be a doctor. On the 16th October 1788, at Pettistree, Suffolk, he married Sarah Cole, daughter of Danny Cole of Sudbury Priory in Suffolk [5]. On Tuesday, 16th March 1790, the couple had a son also called William.

At this period there was also another Suffolk family who could claim a long and distinguished lineage going back to the Nonnan Conquest. This was the Naunton family of Letheringham Abbey [6]. Amongst their ancestors was Robert Naunton who had been a spy in France for the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth's time. In 1618, he was knighted by King James I and made a Secretary of State. Major Robert Naunton was Aide de Camp to King Charles II. In 1758, William Naunton died leaving no children. His widow married again to a Captain Sirrac.

The Nauntons were probably very friendly with the Salmons, perhaps seeing them as another Suffolk family with illustrious forbears. In any case the widow Naunton appointed Dr William Salmon I as the sole trustee of her will.

At her death, the family became embroiled in a terrible dispute over the distribution of her estate. A court action over this lasted from 1764 to 1789. In the end, Lord Justice de Grey made a ruling which seems to have gone down in history as an atrocious piece of law [7].

Probably because he was the sole trustee and because of the cost of the trial, William Salmon I was ruined and probably bankrupt. The family moved to South Wales in 1796. They first lived in Cottrell, which had been the home of the Welsh historian, Rice Merrick in the 16th century. (It is now a golf course).

By 21st July 1802, the family had moved to 56 High Street [8]. Presumably, William Salmon I was either still a bankrupt or felt it was unwise to hold any asset which might be seized. It was for this reason that his brother, Samuel, made the purchase, from John David Roberts, of the house the following year on the 24th November [3].

It is assumed that Dr Salmon moved to Cowbridge to take advantage of the larger population, Cottrell being somewhat isolated for the purpose of running a medical practice. They probably rented the house before Samuel Salmon bought it. The price of £200 paid by Samuel Salmon to John David Roberts was said to be a bargain [9]. But there seems to have been a reason. The next door neighbours, in 1803, were a brother and sister, called Jenkins, who lived there with their maid servant. Miss Jenkins had a terrible reputation, and was described as "eccentric and exceedingly cross-grained". She was always involved in some legal action with other people in Cowbridge.

Things got off to a bad start when the Salmons arrived in 1802. The morning after they moved in, the Salmons woke up to find that the kitchen was in total darkness. The two windows which looked out on to the Jenkins's yard had a large dung heap piled against them.

The Salmons had brought with them three young men who were apprenticed to the doctor. They cleared the dung but also embarked on a campaign of revenge. They loaded medical syringes with what was described as "some not over delicious compound" and kept these ready. When Miss Jenkins was in her garden, the apprentices would squirt her from over the wall.

The medical apprentices would have needed some distractions at that time. The conditions of their employment required that they served their master faithfully, kept his secrets, did not waste his goods, did not commit fornication nor get married, did not play cards or dice, did not frequent taverns and playhouses and were not allowed to be absent without permission. In return Dr Salmon was to provide instruction plus food and lodgings.

Miss Jenkins retaliated by bringing a complaint against Dr Salmon to the Town magistrates. They refused to hear the case as, amongst other things, she swore that the Doctor could transform himself into any shape he pleased and often came into her garden at night in the shape of a hound.

Either this brother or another brother of Miss Jenkins died and left her some property. However, a condition of his will was that if she entered into a law suit with anybody, no matter the reason, she would forfeit her inheritance. After that it seems that the Salmons had a quieter life.

Mrs Cole, the mother of Sarah Salmon had moved to within a few miles of Cowbridge. It was said that she was very fond of her son-in-law. One night, he was awake in bed and his wife was asleep. He felt something pass across the bed and a woman's hand pat his cheek.

He was sure that his mother-in-law had died and going to her home in the morning, he found this to be the case [9].

William I's fortunes must have improved for on the 22nd November 1809 he bought the house from Samuel for £212. 12s. [10].

Another improvement at this time seems to have been the disappearance of the terrible Miss Jenkins.

In the Land Tax returns, between 1803 and 1809, William Salmon was described as both the owner and the occupier. As one of the local doctors he would have been considered as one of the local 'gentry'. The collection of Land tax was supervised by certain of his peers and he probably did not want anyone wondering why he did not own his own house.

It would partly but not entirely explain the entry in the Freeholder's List of 1820, which described William Salmon I as 'he is only the tenant from year to year, although he is rated as the said tenant' [11].

When the Salmons purchased the house it was described as 'a house and stables'. As there seems to have been no rear access, it must be assumed that the horses were brought through the passage way which is still on the west side of the house.

With his increasing prosperity, William I built a stables and coach house in Church Street on the site of the former Slaughter House. This was on the east side of the

street. By 1845, to the east of the stables was a garden belonging to the Cowbridge Arms public house. To the north were the stables of a Mr Bradley [12]

Probably because his son had already retired as a full-time medical man, William Salmon I seems to have taken a partner to form Salmon & Rowlands, Surgeons, around 1822 [13]. Around 1830, his partner was a Dr Davies [14].

William Salmon I died in Cowbridge on 22nd July 1832 and is buried in the nave of Llanfrynach church and is commemorated by a plaque on the wall. He left No 56 to his son.

3.4. William Salmon II

The twelve year old William Salmon II must have found No 56 rather cramped compared to Cottrell when the family had moved in 1802. There was certainly less room to play outside compared to the estate at Cottrell. He went to school in Cowbridge and later became apprenticed to his father. In 1808 he was gaining practical experience in Guy's Hospital as a dresser. On the 7th April 1809, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons [1].

He joined the army as a Military Surgeon and served with the Glamorgan Militia in Swansea. His passions were shooting and travel. It is thought that his first visit to Paris was made in 1814. On 18th June 1815, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. On a private visit Salmon did what a lot of people were doing at the time. He visited the battlefield so soon afterwards that there were still bodies which had not been buried. From there he went to Brussels to both join in the victory celebrations and offer his services to tend the wounded.

At that time the Deere family lived at Penllyn Court, owning a considerable amount of the surrounding countryside. Major Reynold Thomas Deere was the son of James Thomas who had assumed the name of Deere when he inherited these estates from his great-great-uncle, the Reverend John Deere. Major Deere had married Hester Rickards, daughter of the Reverend Robert Rickards of Llantrisant. The marriage had run into trouble and Hester had gone to live with her father in India. She died in Bombay on 6th October 1800, aged thirty six. There were two daughters, Hester and Susan, who had stayed with their father in Penllyn.

On 8th October 1815, Major Deere decided to ride from Penllyn to Swansea. On the way, he fell from his horse and died.

William Salmon II was given the task of going to break the news to the two sisters. He seems to have made a good impression. Just over a year later, on 7th November 1816, he married Hester, the Penllyn heiress, in Llanfrynach Church. He was 26, she was 33. Their honeymoon was spent on the continent, and included another tour of Waterloo. Back home, the local joke was "a salmon has caught a deer".

Despite having been elected a Fellow of the Medical Society of London and made an Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, William chose the life of a country gentleman, retiring from the army and ceasing to practise regularly as a doctor.

William and Hester spent the next twelve years having seven children, four girls and three boys. The birth dates occurred every two years: William III 1817, Thomas 1819, Cordelia 1820, Spencer 1822, Laura 1824, Rosa 1826, Octavia 1828. Dr Salmon occupied himself with the Penllyn estate. Amongst other things, he landscaped the grounds, planting a large number of trees to act as a windbreak. A farmyard pond was converted into an ornamental lake and he even grew vines. He also constructed two wells near the road on the East side of the Court. These proved useful to the local people as they always provided water, even during a drought. They have recently been restored. He converted a room into a laboratory with several scientific instruments. He was also interested in wood turning, using a lathe he designed himself.

Another great passion was the recovery and repair of Llanfrynach church, which stands in isolation between Penllyn and the Cross Inn. The village, it is said, had been

destroyed by Owen Glyndwr. In 1848, thanks to Salmon, the church was reopened for regular services for the first time in nearly one hundred and fifty years [15]. An inscribed silver platen was donated to the church by Hester Salmon on the 1st June 1855 [16].

Although Dr Salmon had given up being a regular doctor, he was still willing to treat the villagers in Penllyn. His eldest son, William, was indentured to him and on qualifying became the third generation of doctors of that name.

Dr Salmon was a Cowbridge magistrate from about 1865 until his death. He also served a term as Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorgan.

For a couple with such medical knowledge and of such considerable means, the Salmons were unlucky with the high mortality rate of their children, normally more associated with less well off families.

On 13th August 1828, their last born, Octavia died still an infant. On 16th December 1829, seven year old Spencer died in Swansea. Both are buried in Llanfrynach. In November 1832, Laura, aged eight, died, as did thirteen year old Clara in May 1834. Both are buried in Eton churchyard. In 1836, Cordelia, aged sixteen died and is buried in the family vault at Wickham Market, Suffolk.

Dr Salmon continued to own No 56 but on the 14th May 1845, he and his wife made the house over 'in Trust' to their daughter Rosa and Stephen Spranger FRCS, with whom she was soon to be married. The Sprangers seem not to have lived in the house but enjoyed the rental.

Salmon suffered the blow of losing both his wife and his eldest son William in 1858, the first in April and the second in November. She is buried inside Llanfrynach church and he with his sister in Suffolk. Another memorial tablet to the family is in the nave of Penllyn church.

Of the two remaining children, Thomas died on the 20th February 1882 and is buried with his sister Cordelia in the vault at Wickham Market. Rosa outlived both her husband and her father. She died on 21st February 1910. She is buried in Havant, Hampshire.

Dr Salmon died on 10th May 1896. He was 107 years old and is thought to have been both the longest living doctor and freemason in the world.

His estate was auctioned at the Bear Hotel, Cowbridge on the 7th June 1898 [17]. It comprised three hundred and twenty two acres, not including the fourteen acres at Penllyn Court.

So 'the boy from No 56', by means of a fortunate marriage, made good, redeeming the position of wealth lost by his father.

Because No 56 was held in Trust, it was not part of the sale at the Bear Hotel.

4. William Rees-Mogg

When William I and Hester Salmon made No 56 over in trust to their daughter Rosa and her future husband Stephen Spranger, they used a solicitor named William Rees-Mogg, who was also to be one of the trustees.

Rees-Mogg worked from his home, Cholwell House. This was in the hamlet of Cameley in Somerset which is reached from what is still a very narrow lane from the village of Temple Cloud situated on the A37, half-way between Bristol and Shepton Mallet. The name of the firm was Rees-Mogg & Davy [1].

Not only was it an extremely remote place from which to run a solicitor's office, but one wonders how William Salmon II came to use this particular firm. One must also remember the tragic experience his father had as a trustee.

A possible clue might be found in the origins of the Rees-Moggs. In the 18th century a John Rees I lived in Wick in Glamorgan. He seems to have been wealthy for in 1773 he leased 103 acres at Monknash from William Dawkin of Kilvrough, in Gower[2]. He married Catherine, the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Leyson of Llangynwyd in Glamorgan.

Their son, John Rees II, was born in Wick and studied at Oxford and became chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland [3]. He was to inherit the extensive landholdings in Wick, Nash and Monk Nash [4].

He married Mary Mogg, one of the three daughters of John Mogg of Cameley, Somerset. They inherited the Mogg family home of Cholwell House and in 1805 changed their name to Rees-Mogg by Royal Licence. It was their son, William, who became the solicitor for the Salmon family and was to follow the family through three generations.

William Rees-Mogg extended his wealth. He was a part owner of several Somerset coal mines, including: Bishop Sutton, Grayfield, Old Grove, Conygre & Lower Congre, Norton Hill, Braysdown, Welton Hill, plus the coal works at Smallcombe, Wellsway and Welton. Some of these were leased from Albert, Prince of Wales as they were Duchy of Cornwall land. William was also part owner of the Coal Canal Navigation Company which linked some of the mines to the Kennet and Avon canal [5].

The great-grandson of William is his namesake Lord Rees-Mogg, the author and journalist, formerly Deputy Editor of 'The Times' and 'The Sunday Times', Deputy Governor of the BBC, etc.

5. The Sprangers

Under the Marriage Settlement set up by her parents in 1845, Rosa Salmon and her husband Stephen Spranger became the owners of No 56. They do not seem to have lived there.

Stephen Spranger was the son of Rear Admiral John William Spranger of Pinner, Middlesex, who died in 1818.

Rosa and Stephen Spranger had eight children who seemed to have been attracted by other places in the world.

William Francis died an infant.

Stephen Arthur lived at Marico in the Transvaal.

Charles Emlyn also lived in Marico and died there in 1879. Robert William lived in Florence, Italy.

Francis Jeffries seemed satisfied with Newcastle.

Rosa Maria married George Pigot Moodie of Cape Town.

However, Leonore Adelaide Hester and Francis Isabella both stayed spinsters and lived in Bournemouth.

Today, couples, who have not allowed enough time, hurrying to the Channel ports to start their holidays and worrying if they will be in time to catch the ferry, sometimes have the added misery of remembering something important which they have forgotten to do before leaving home. In the case of Rosa and Stephen Spranger it seems to have been an answer that they owed to William Rees-Mogg. In a rather hurried letter written in Calais to him in 1852, they explain that they had tried to find alternative trustees for the trust as he had requested. They had asked Nichol-Came and a certain Bush, but as both had declined, could Rees-Mogg carry on as trustee? [1].

We do not know how willingly he agreed to do so, but he seems to have accepted as in 1896 it was he who organised the public auction of No 56. The account he rendered to the Sprangers for doing this still exists [2].

It shows that on the 8th July 1896 he received a deposit of £30 from J.C. Griffith and on the 29th September £270 via Rees & Gwyn. But this for what is described as Lot No 1. Lot No 2 is for a more valuable Cowbridge property which sold for a total of £340. At some time this second, unknown, property had been added to the trust.

Rees-Mogg goes on to explain how this total of £640 was spent.

Railway fare and hotel to Cowbridge	£1. 16. 6.
Ditto to attend sale	£3. 10. 0.
Estate Duty	£25. 12. 10.
Printing of poster by Purnell & Son	13. 6.

David Auctioneer's fee	£5. 0. 0.
David Auctioneer's expenses	£2. 11. 8.
Own fees	£40. 0. 0.
Purchase of Consols [Government Stock]	£560. 15. 6.
	Total £640.

In purchasing the Government Stock, William Rees-Mogg stayed locked in as a trustee.

6. Various tenants including Eliza and Ann Thomas

When William Salmon I died in 1832, William Salmon II was already living at Penllyn Court and therefore No 56 was available for rental as it seems that the family had decided to keep it.

The title apportionment for 1843 does not reveal the name of the occupier of the house. By 1851 it was occupied - temporarily, as the Grammar School was being rebuilt - by Revd WH Beever, the 23-year-old headmaster of the Grammar School, and his mother, together with Henri Bertrand, aged 22, the French teacher, a visitor, three servants, and 13 boarders. These were all boys, aged between 12 and 18, clearly students at Cowbridge School. [1]

Ten years later, Charlotte Denman, an unmarried boarding-house keeper, from Denbighshire, with her sister, niece and one servant, looked after six boarders, again boys aged 12 to 18. This time we can only say that they were probably from Cowbridge School.[2]

It has not been possible to determine the exact date at which the Thomas sisters came to occupy No 56. Eliza Thomas was in No 56 in 1871, together with one lodger [3]; her sister is not recorded with her, though for the two previous censuses they had lived together at No 54. Eliza Thomas was born in 1807, the daughter of Robert and Jane Thomas. Her father was a Horsekeeper [4]. Eliza's sister, Anna Maria, was born in 1822. Neither of the sisters married and they were still living at No 56 in 1891 [5].

There must have been a third sister as in 1861 Eliza and Anna Maria were looking after a nephew called William Joyce, aged three.

Over these years, the two sisters carried out a variety of activities. In the early years they were selling jewellery. Later they branched out into china and glass. Later still they took on the responsibility of being a sub-distributor for the Stamp Office. This was for the sale of Excise Stamps. Each county had a distributor with sub-distributors in the towns. It was said to be a very lucrative business. In those days, many things needed an excise stamp, including newspapers. The 1891 census describes the property as 'the Old Stamp office'.

David Jones of Wallington stayed with the Thomas sisters according to his diaries (ca 1880). Eliza seems to have had social ambitions, because in the 1880 edition of Slater's Directory she has managed to have herself listed in the 'gentry' columns [6]. By 1891 the two sisters are on their own. Eliza seems to have somewhat dominated Anna Maria. In 1881, they had been both registered as 'Boarding House Keeper'. In 1891, Eliza still has the same title, but her sister has been reduced in status to 'Assistant Boarding House Keeper'. Rather strangely, Eliza is described as 'neither employer nor employee' whereas poor Annie is clearly designated 'employed' [5].

By 1896, the Thomas sisters were no longer living at No 56 [7], but it has not been possible to find out what became of them.

7. John Francis Griffith

When Griffith purchased No 56 at the auction organised by Rees-Mogg, it was presumably as an investment as his own address was given as Llansannor Court [1]. Griffith owned the house until 1912 [2].

He was the grandson of the Reverend J.F. Griffith who seems to have enjoyed a local reputation. He was said to be a heavy imbibor of ale at the City Inn and got into

many escapades. He had weak legs and used to carry out most of these on horseback. He was known as 'Little Griffith of Llansannor'.

On a more serious note, it is said that he was a clever engineer. He and his brother were the first people in Glamorgan to install electric light in their home at Llansannor House in 1884 [3].

1901 census - House unoccupied

8. William Pickard

Richard Pickard was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire in 1830. He was married to Catherine, a local girl, born in Cowbridge in 1832. In the 1870's they had a Greengrocer's shop in Cowbridge. There were five children; George, John, William (born 1864), Sarah and Elizabeth [1].

By 1910, William Pickard was living at no 56. He is described as a Commercial Agent [2]. At that time he would have been renting the house from John F Griffith who had acquired it in 1896

William Pickard's wife's name was Nellie and she was born in 1867. They had a daughter, Gwladys Bertha who was born in 1894 but died only twenty years old in 1916. She is buried with her parents in Holy Cross graveyard [3].

William Pickard served as a Town Councillor. A clue to one of his other activities is to be found on his gravestone as written after his name is the word 'Velox'. At around this time, a contributor to the Glamorgan Gazette was writing under the pseudonym of 'Velox'.

The Pickards left No 56 in 1912. They moved to another house in Cowbridge but had moved again by 1925 and were living at no 81 High Street [4].
[For details on William Pickard's activities as a journalist, please see *81 High Street*]

9. Evan Thomas Hopkins

In 1912, John Fraunceis Griffith sold No 56 for £380 to Evan Thomas Hopkins of The Armoury, Eastgate, Cowbridge, who was described as a 'Monumental Mason' [1]. At the time, the house was occupied by William Pickard.

10. William Edwin Jones

William Edward Jones, known as Billy Jones, had been working as a mining engineer in South Africa. He returned in 1909 and set up as a cycle dealer [1], and as a photographer, on the corner of the High Street and Church Street, Cowbridge at No 50 High Street.

In 1912, Mary Anne Jones of the Cross Inn, Llanblethian and wife of William Jones, purchased No 56 from Evan Thomas Hopkins for £380. The Conveyance indicates that the premises were vacant and were in the process of being converted into a Motor Garage [2]. A note added to the entry in PRO; IR58/ 18459 #43 states: 26 Nov 1912, ET Hopkin to Mrs MJ Jones: three storey stone and slate structure, recently converted into garage, formerly contained 1st floor - 4 rooms; 2nd floor - 5 bedrooms and 1 box room; 3rd floor - 3 bedrooms.

The Conveyance also mentions that Jones is a Motor Garage Proprietor. Jones seems to have run his businesses from both addresses. In 1920, he was still at no 50, registered as a cycle dealer although no longer as a photographer [3]. He graduated to selling motor bikes for which he had the BSA and Rudge distribution. He sold accessories plus Vacuum oil and Pratt's spirit.

Billy Jones set up his garage business in No 56 which became the West End Garage. He now handled cars for sale and hire [3].

West End Garage was the second garage to open in Cowbridge. The first one was opened in 1909 by Mr Arthur Evans in the Old Armoury. The third garage which quickly followed Jones's was the largest of them all at what later became the Co-op building. This was owned by Mr A. T. Mills.

*"Oily" Jones's
garage 50s ~
60s*

There was great rivalry between the three garages. Motor cycle races were held starting at the Town Hall and finishing at the top of Primrose Hill. Stewards stopped all traffic at what are now the traffic lights at the top of Eastgate [4].

The business obviously needed additional operating capital for in 1918, Mary Anne mortgaged No 56 to the Midland Bank, then called The London City and Midland Bank, specifically for her husband's account at the bank [5].

In 1922, West End Garage was agent for Austin, Daimler, and Morris-Oxford and was a local Michelin tyre stockist. It had an inspection pit and equipment to recharge accumulators. It was AA approved and was open on Sundays. At that time, its telephone number was Cowbridge 35. There was parking for twelve cars and there were three cars to hire out [6]. Of these, one was a 12hp 'Argyll', another was a 18hp 'V Twin Riley' [4].

Jones would have worked closely with the Bear Hotel which had its garage opposite the hotel at No 60, next door but one to the West End Garage. This building has not changed much in use as it is now the High Street Garage.

Jones's Garage was still there in 1931 [7]. During the 1939 - 45 war, the building was the home of the Fire Brigade.

Another banking document shows that No 56 still belonged to Mary Anne Jones in 1951 [8].

A 'West End Garage', High Street, is also still shown in Chamber's Trades Register 1976, but had been sold off some two years earlier.

12. Eddershaws

The building was purchased by a Mr Manning of Bridgend who had acquired it together with the next door property, now 'Farthings'.

In 1975, Mr & Mrs Michael Eddershaw sought to purchase both properties. By a few days they missed out on doing this and purchased just no 56. They wished to turn it into a furniture shop but this was to be no small task.

The building had been badly neglected for many years and major work was required. The big inspection pits needed filling in; huge amounts of renovation work were needed.

They had a similar business in Swansea which still exists. They left Cowbridge in 1980 and set up their business in St Mary Street, Cardiff. That building was demolished to make way for the Marriott Hotel and the Eddershaws built a new shop in Bessemer Road, Cardiff. This was called Hone & Jones but has recently been re-named 'Eddershaws'.

13. Chamberlains

Ron and Lynfa Chamberlain opened their business at no 56 in September 1980. At first the shop sold furniture but later became specialised in furnishings and decorative items. Some of these are made of china and glass, which is what Eliza Thomas was selling one hundred and sixty years ago.

14. Johnson's

Since 2000, has taken over and sells jewellery and decorative items.

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3. *Alumni Oxoniensis, 1715-1886, Vol III*

4. *Indenture dated 8th March 1808, Somerset Record Office.*

5. *Accounts held at the Somerset Record Office.*

Chapter 5.

1. *Letter dated 1852 held at Somerset Record Office.*

2. *Account of Rees-Mogg & Dary dated October 1896 held at Somerset Record Office.*

Chapter 6.

1. *1851 Cowbridge Census #43.*

2. *1861 Cowbridge Census #150.*

3. *1871 Cowbridge Census.# 167*

4. *Cowbridge Parish Records, Glamorgan Record Office, Cardiff*

5. *1891 Cowbridge Census #39.*

6. *Slater's Directory 1880.*

7. *Indenture dated 29th September 1896, in private hands*

Chapter 7.

1. *Indenture dated 29th September 1896, in private hands.*

2. *Conveyance dated 2nd September 1912, in private hands.*

3. *The Border Vale of Glamorgan, David.l Francis, Stewart Williams, Barry, 1976, pp. 104 & 105.*

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1. *Cowbridge Parish Records, Glamorgan Records Office, Cardiff.*
2. *Western Mail Directory 1912*
3. *Gravestone no 20b, Cowbridge Church graveyard*
4. *1925 Cowbridge Electoral Roll*

Chapter 9:

1. *Conveyance dated 2nd September 1912, in private hands.*

Chapter 10.

1. *Kelly's Directory 1910.*
2. *Conveyance dated 26th November 1912, in private hands.*
3. *Kelly's Directory 1920.*
4. *Chapter by Mr Ralph Bird in Cowbridge & District Remembered, 1900-1950, Cowbridge Record Society, 2002*
5. *Indenture dated 12th May 1918.*
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According to the Spranger/Salmon marriage settlement dated 14th May 1845, the position was :

for No 56;

East side, now [left blank] and formerly Walter Williams,
South side, now [left blank] and formerly Edward Thomas,
West side, now John Thomas and formerly Edward Jenkins,

for a stable and coach house erected by Dr Salmon on the site of the Old Slaughter House in Church Street;

West side, the said Church Street,
East side, a garden behind a public house called the Cowbridge Arms,
South side, the piece of leasehold land hereinafter described,
North side, the stables of Mr Bradley.
