

A Tour of St Philip and St James Church, Hucclecote

Starting by the entrance: **The Font** is not original to the building and is the work of local church architects, Stratton Davis and Yates and dates from around 1965.

A local boy, born in 1886, Harold Stratton Davis was the firm's co-founder and specialised in church architecture and was for a time Diocesan Architect for Gloucestershire. He designed the Congregational Church in Cam, Gloucestershire (1923); Holy Trinity Church, Longlevens, (1933–34); a memorial chapel for Christ Church, Brunswick Road, Gloucester (1950); and the new parish church of Saint Mary in Birdlip, Gloucestershire (1957). He also designed several vicarages and rectories and died in 1969. His son David (1917-2000) was also an architect. He was a partner in his father's practice from September 1935 and continued the practice after his father's death.

The font is not currently being used, the baptism of young children now being done using a small portable bowl.

Churches are traditionally oriented with the altar at the east end for symbolic and theological reasons – the symbolism being that Christ's rising again and which is linked to the sun rising in the east, and the expectation of his Second Coming.

The west end of a church is the traditional place for the font and its location near the entrance signifies that baptism is the way individuals enter the church, both physically and spiritually. And the placing the font at the entrance allows it to be seen by all who enter the church, reminding them of their baptismal vows and their connection to the Christian community.

Windows 1 and 2 White family (left and right of church entrance)

Anna Maria White died March 25 1889, Henry Campbell White died November 20 1875 and Harriet Matilda White died October 17 1873.

The connections are that Anna Maria White and Harriet White were the daughters of Henry Campbell White, who was also the father of vicar Christopher Heath's first wife, who we will learn more about later. At the 1871 census the family were living in Brockfield Villa, Turnpike Road (Hucclecote Road). Harriet (55) and Anna (42) were described as 'gentlewomen' and Henry was a widower. There were five in the household all together, with two young local female servants listed. Henry was then 84 and his daughters were listed as being born in Hemel Hempstead. Henry used to live at Corner Hall there and was a JP and Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire. When Henry died his son Rev Thomas Pritchard White and nephew Arthur White were his executors.

North aisle

The north aisle and arcade were added to the nave in June 1911, and an extra altar was installed at its east end. The new aisle was necessary due to population growth in Hucclecote. Hucclecote's size and character had begun changing from the 1890s as it increasingly became a suburb of Gloucester. Development extended east towards the neighbouring parish of Brockworth and new housing was built along Green Lane and several new roads off the main Hucclecote Road. Between 1891 and 1901 the number of houses in the village increased by nearly 50% to 142, while the population increased to 671. A new electric tramway linking the village with Gloucester in 1904 encouraged further growth, and in 1911 Hucclecote's population was 1,103. Up until the time of the extension the church had held 155. The new aisle added a further 103 seats.

It had been announced earlier in 1911 that the Gloucester Diocese had granted permission for the new aisle and 'if funds permit' to take down the vestry and build a new one and place a communion table at the east end of the new aisle. The cost was estimated to be around

£800. Tenders had been invited by the architect, W Fitzgerald Jones in June 1911 and the new aisle was dedicated by the Bishop on December 21 1911. Following the dedication there was a tea in the neighbouring council school, followed by a music recital. The cost of the project by the time of completion was around £1000. The new vestry had to wait until 1927 to accommodate the by then robed choir.

Window 3 Mr and Mrs F C Newhall (by the kitchenette)

The Newhalls both died in 1972. Frederic Charles was born in 1886 and latterly lived at 130 Hucclecote Road. His wife was Anne Janette Newhall. As a result the church received a legacy of £5,000 which was invested in this memorial window commissioned from the leading painter and stained window craftsman, Edward Payne (1906–1991).

In 1880 (Anne) Janette had been born in Yate and at the 1881 census (as Ann J Hart) she was living with her family at Hall End Farm, Chipping Sodbury. In 1887 Frederic Charles was born to a plumber and painter with staff in Great Budworth, Cheshire. His mother was German. In 1891 and 1901 Janette was living in Bristol and in 1901 Frederic was at grammar school. They married in 1910 in Calne, Wiltshire and in 1911 were living at 15 Staplehall Road Northfield Worcestershire when Janette was described as a dairyman and dealer. No occupation was given for Frederic. No children have been traced.

Between around 1915 and 1924 they were living at Robinswood Hill Farm, Gloucester. But in 1927 there is the first reference to Frederic as being an estate agent in Hucclecote, living and working at 'Rosslyn' which may be what is now 130 Hucclecote Road. In 1972 on April 19 Frederic died at 130 Hucclecote Road followed in the October by Janette who by then was living at Charnwood House, 49 Barnwood Road.

Edward Payne was born in Birmingham into a family closely associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement and the teachings of William Morris. His father was the stained glass creator Henry Payne, and his mother, Edith was a watercolourist. He studied at Royal College of Art between 1924 and 1927 and then returned to Gloucestershire to help his father with glass commissions. Examples of his work are held by the Imperial War Museum and Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, but are best seen in Gloucestershire churches, including Randwick, Box, Edge and Minchinhampton, where he died, as well as St Philip and St James. His daughter is Caroline Swash, also a stained glass window specialist who has a window in Gloucester Cathedral.

The theme of the window is 'Advent' and moving upwards the panes show:

1. The Advent candle is lit
2. Adam and Eve and Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil
3. The Annunciation of Mary, the mother of Jesus
4. John the Baptist and the prophet Isaiah
5. The Nativity of Jesus and the shepherds

We will see another Edward Payne window later in the tour.

Window 4 Mona Francis Heath

Mona Heath was Hucclecote vicar, Christopher Heath's second wife who died in 1886. She was born in 1848 in Douglas, Isle of Man, the eldest daughter of St. George H. Stock, formerly of the 2nd (Queen's) Royals, of Kilbride, Co. Mayo, and 51 Tavistock Crescent, London. Christopher and Mona had married in 1878 at All Saints', Kensington Park, London, and with him she had five children, but died giving birth to the fifth. Helena, Christopher's eldest daughter by his first wife gave up her budding classical music career (she had left Hucclecote and enrolled at the Royal Academy of Music in 1882) and came back to live

permanently with him after Mona's death because her by now elderly father was struggling to look after his large young family even with the help of live in servants. This window is now in its third position in the church. It started out on the south side and was moved to the north side when a new pipe organ was installed in 1904, and then moved again when the north aisle was built.

Window 5 Christopher Heath

Christopher Heath MA (Jesus College Cambridge) was the Hucclecote vicar from 1868 to 1900. Born in Chippenham in 1817, he matriculated at Queens' College, Cambridge in 1835, and the following year migrated to Jesus College gaining his BA in 1839. At this point he travelled out to Jamaica, where he was ordained Deacon in 1840, and was licensed Curate of St James', Jamaica. He returned home to be ordained Priest at Winchester in 1841, and was a curate in St Helier, Jersey between 1847 and 1868. Initially he was curate of the Town Church in St Helier Jersey, and then was appointed Perpetual Curate of St Mark's, St Helier in 1847 staying there until 1868 when he swapped jobs with Richard Handcock (the Hucclecote vicar between 1861 and 1868) due to the latter's ill health.

On the 1871 census Christopher and his first wife, (Eleanor Gratiana – whose memorial window we'll see later) are listed as living with two local young female servants (their daughter, Helena, was staying with friends on the Isle of Wight at the time of the census, and their son, Christopher was living and working as a barrister in London. Altogether his family included, daughters born in 1848 (Helena), 1879 (Frances), 1880 (Lettice) 1881 (Letitia), 1885 (Annie) and 1886 (Dorothy). And sons, Christopher and George. Christopher was born in 1845 and George 1882. In the 1881 census Christopher and Mona are living with the eldest three daughters and two servants. In 1891 he is living with his eldest daughter and his five younger children, and four servants, an elderly boarder and two visitors. *Early Rising*, a fictionalised account of life in the vicar's family in the 1880s and 1890s, based on the memoirs of Lettice, by her own daughter, Joan Clarke, who was a skilful (and commercially) published writer gives a good indication of what life was like for the Heath family at this time. It was published by Jonathan Cape in 1974.

When he was first vicar, the vicarage (now divided into 88 and 90 Hucclecote Road and no longer the vicarage) was a small holding, with dairies and pigsties. He demolished the dairy and the other outbuildings and added a study and extra bedrooms in 1884.

Christopher retired as Vicar in 1900, and died in Cheltenham in 1909. This window was donated by his eldest daughter, Helena, at the time of the building of the new aisle. It was designed to complement the existing Heath windows.

A talented musician, published composer, award winning artist and published writer, Helena crops up several times in her own right in the local press. In October 1881 she is reported as 'presiding on the pianoforte' during a parish concert in the schoolroom. And in April 1890 she sang solo and played a piano solo in a grandly titled Hucclecote Philharmonic Society concert also held in the school room. In May 1891 she reported that on a trip to Colorado with her brother she had been looking for 'sketchable bits' when she was surrounded by menacing looking cows who she apparently calmed by singing them the *Soldiers Chorus* from Gounod's opera *Faust*. In the census return of 1891 she reported that she was 'living on own means.'

Memorial 1 Elizabeth Alice Morgan and Patricia Margaret Lee

On 4th September 1952 a party of 35 teenagers from the church youth club went on a day trip to Porthcawl, a familiar trip for them. But that day only 33 returned. The two girls were drowned in the area of the Black Rocks. The party had arrived in Porthcawl shortly before lunch, and the first the vicar knew about the tragedy was when he arrived at about 3.30pm and members of the group informed him that two girls had failed to return for their clothes. He was also informed that about 15 members of the party had spotted a sign saying that it

was only safe to swim in the middle of the bay, had done so but had still been swept by the current to the Black Rocks. One of the boys later reported that after being in the water for a short while he noticed he was gradually being carried towards the Rocks. He was about to leave the water when some of the girls shouted that they were in difficulties. All the boys in the group, about sixteen altogether, were able to swim so they went to the aid of the girls. However at that time nothing was seen or heard of the two dead girls. The body of Elizabeth was found by a member of the public two hours after the tragedy, and that of Patricia a further four hours later.

Memorial 2 Leslie Herbert

Leslie Herbert was the son of a general draper who in 1901 lived in The Cedars, 1 Church Lane, the large house formerly on the corner of Hucclecote Road, with his parents, two sisters and 3 servants. In 1911 the house is listed as being The Cedars, Larkhay and his father was now a master draper and house furnisher. His older sister was listed as an art student and he had gained another sister (born 1902). There were now just two living in servants.

His parents were Mr and Mrs Edmund Herbert. Leslie was a Trooper (a private soldier in a cavalry or armoured unit). He had attended Crypt School in Gloucester and before enlisting in August 1914 was associated with his father and uncle in the business of Herbert & Sons, Northgate Street. He originally joined the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Yeomanry) with which unit he trained, but was prevented from accompanying the regiment on active service owing to influenza and heart strain. He was recommended for a commission, but being anxious to obtain a period of service in the field he volunteered for active service, and proceeded to France in September 1916, being attached to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The deceased was with the machine gun section, and his officer in breaking the sad news to the bereaved parents stated he was one of his most reliable men.

Window 6 John Bertram Sisson

John Sisson of Leckford, Conway Road died 25 June 1955 in the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Southgate Street. In 1926 he had married Doris Emma Fowles, a farmer's daughter then living in Painswick, who died aged 97 in 1991 in Guild House, Gloucester.

In the Vestry meeting minutes of 19th July 1971 it was stated that a new window would be installed in memory of the late Mr Sissons and would be placed in the side chapel west of a figure of 'St George.' Mrs Sissons was to pay the full cost. The design, another by Edward Payne, was based on 12th chapter of the book of Revelation and was installed in 1971.

Window 7 Frank Moxon Stout (portrayed as St George)

Frank Moxon Stout was born at South Hamlet, Gloucester, on 21st February 1877, the son of William Stout and Emma (née Adcock). His father, William, who was born in Brentford, Middlesex, was director of an Iron and Hardware Company, and ran an ironmonger's shop in Westgate Street, Gloucester; he was also a leading amateur oarsman, who won the Diamond Challenge Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta and the Wingfield Sculls on the Tideway in 1868, two of the top single sculling events in the UK.

Frank grew up in Barnwood, Gloucester. At the time of the 1881 Census the family was living at 46 Barnwood Road. His father was 39 and his mother, Emma, who was from Manchester originally, was 31. As well as Frank there were four other young children, and the household was completed by three live in servants; a cook, a housemaid and a governess. Frank went on to be educated at Crypt Grammar School, where he played association football before going on to play for Wickwar and Gloucester City, for whom he made 51 appearances and scored five goals between 1893-95.

However, at the age of 18, Frank, and his brother, Percy, who was 2 years older, switched to rugby for the 1895-96 season. Frank played a few games at wing forward for Old Cryptians, before joining the Gloucester Club, and he soon started to make a name for himself in the handling game, going on to play for Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England and Great Britain (later to be known as the British Lions).

During the war, Frank initially enlisted in the Artists Rifle Corps but on 7th September 1914 he obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Reserve, and was transferred to the 20th Hussars and landed in France in April 1915. He was promoted to Lieutenant in August 1918 with seniority from 6th July 1916, and served as the battalion's Machine Gun Officer. Frank was awarded the Military Cross on 15th March 1916, for which the citation in the London Gazette read: "For conspicuous gallantry and resource. When he heard of an enemy working party in the vicinity, he took a corporal [George Tester] and light machine-gun down a sap, mounted the corporal on his back to enable the latter to fire over the parapet, and opened fire. Later, mounted on the corporal's back, Lieutenant Stout opened fire, although by this time they had been discovered. Next morning fourteen dead enemy were counted and more must have been wounded".

In April 1917 Frank was badly wounded three times and although contemporary newspaper reports assured the readers that the wounds were 'slight', they affected him for the remainder of his life. At the end of hostilities Frank was transferred back to the 20th Hussars from the Machine Gun Corps and promoted to Captain. His battalion formed part of the Cavalry Corps of Sir Henry Rawlinson's Fourth Army which was tasked with the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead, but he remained an invalid for the rest of his life, and died on 30th May 1926, aged 49, at Storrington, Sussex. At Probate his home was listed as Temperley, Hucclecote.

Permission to install the window was given to Mrs Elizabeth Prebble, Charles Prebble's second wife, in November 1926 and was designed by James Eadie Reid (1868-1928) who was from Forfar, Angus. We will come across the Prebble family again later. Reid had started working as a commercial artist and illustrator in Dundee by the time he was 20, before undertaking art training in Edinburgh. He then travelled to London to work with Henry Holiday, and joined C. R. Ashbee's Guild of Handicraft from 1890 to 1891. From there he became the pupil and assistant of William Blake Richmond, working with him on a number of commissions including the mosaics of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

At the turn of the century he was working as a tutor at Cheltenham Ladies' College, possibly thanks to the stained glass and mural work he was doing with Richmond at All Saints', Pittville, in the town. His work can be found in several locations in and around Gloucester, Cheltenham and Bishop's Cleeve.

Around 1900 he started working with The Gateshead Stained Glass Company, being their chief designer between 1900 and 1908, and remaining involved as a shareholder, director and designer, until the business closed in 1926.

One of his most important commissions was for the fifteen history windows (1916 – c.1927) in the cloister at Worcester Cathedral, telling the history of the church in Britain from the earliest times until the end of the Middle Ages. A further six history windows were added after Eadie Reid's death cut short his commission. Five are by A. J. Davies of the Bromsgrove Guild (1933-50), and one designed by Ernest Waldron West and made by Camm & Co., (1956-57).

Last Supper plaque

In the 1920s it was discovered that the original communion table was faulty and riddled with woodworm. It was therefore replaced by a new oak one. The old one, repaired and reduced in size, was replaced at the vacant space at the east end of the new north aisle and was

fittingly furnished for use with a picture of the Lord's Supper at the back and an oak communion rail placed in position.

Baptistry and church refurbishment

As can be seen in the old photographs the appearance of interior of the church has changed over the years. The baptistry was installed at the same time as a major refurbishment project in 1998. The vicar at that time was Paul Kenchington. He had arrived with his young family, in 1989 and within a short time attendance at the church had grown to around 250 each week. In 1993 the church was able to buy the adjoining centre, and former school, from the County Council who latterly had been using it as a training centre. Soon after there was a long-term plan to adapt the church interior and create a new light and airy worship area, suitable for everyone to be involved in the worship and to give space for music, dance and drama. In October 1996 a gift day for the work was held, after lengthy consultation with the congregation, and £45,000 was raised in one day enabling plans to be drawn up. Work started in 1998, and while they were under way the church used Hillview School for services. Much of the new furniture was made by Alan Preece, still a member of the church today.

Window 8 St James (Prebble)

Originally from East Hendred in Oxfordshire, in his retirement Charles Prebble lived in Temperley, 112 Hucclecote Road. A civil engineer, he spent a good deal of his career based overseas spending extended periods in Russia, Austria and other places. He and his two wives (his first one, Lucy, died in 1883 and he married the second, Elizabeth, in 1884) had 10 children between them, six born while they were living in Russia. During his retirement Charles was for 25 years on the General Committee of the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary. His funeral on May 17 1919 was taken by the Vicar, Rev Thomas Jesson. He left £73, 618 13s 11d in his will and directed that each of his several live in servants should receive £2 for each year of service to him.

Memorials 3 and 4 east window

Helen Johnston wife of Colonel George Johnston died at sea on passage from India August 18 1852 and Harriet wife of Dr William Barker MacEgan MD (medical doctor) killed at Jhansi, India June 8 1857.

Harriet MacEgan was caught up in the violence associated with the Indian Mutiny in June 1857. Jhansi State was a Maratha-ruled princely state in Bundelkhand. When the Raja of Jhansi died without a biological male heir in 1853, it was annexed to the British Raj by the Governor-General of India under the doctrine of lapse. His widow Rani Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi, protested against the denial of rights of their adopted son. When fighting broke out, Jhansi quickly became a centre of the rebellion. A small group of Company officials and their families, including the MacEgans, took refuge in Jhansi Fort, and the Rani negotiated their evacuation. However, when they left the fort, they were massacred by the rebels over whom the Rani had no control; the British suspected the Rani of complicity, despite her repeated denials. Dr William MacEgan was with the 14th Irregular Cavalry.

Frances Bradshaw, widow of Rev Joseph Bradshaw. In a newspaper report she is reported to have died December 22 1856, in Chosen House, Hucclecote, the widow of Rev Joseph Bradshaw of Holbrooke, Derbyshire. They had married in 1805, and Joseph had died in post as Rector of Wilmslow in 1819. But more importantly for the church, she was the mother of the original donor of the church in 1849 - 1850. Also a clergyman, her son had inherited a large fortune from an uncle and took a great interest in restoring churches, and his gift to Hucclecote encouraged other donors, among them being the Dowager Queen Adelaide who gave £10. It is believed the widowed Mrs Bradshaw had been Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and it is through this connection the gift was made. The east windows were installed in the summer of 1860 in her memory. They were designed by William Warrington of London and represent 'the Crucifixion, Burial, and Resurrection, of our Saviour.' William Warrington,

(1796–1869), was an English maker of stained-glass windows. His firm, operating from 1832 to 1875, was one of the earliest of the English Medieval revival and served clients such as Norwich, Gloucester and Peterborough Cathedrals.

Window 9 St Philip

This window, though not credited as such, was presented by John Holborow in 1920 in memory of his sister Mary. At the time the two of them were living together in Chisbury House, Green Lane, but back in 1911 they were living at The Edge, near Painswick on private means with a single servant. They were the children of wealthy local farmers. When Mary died a spinster on January 6th 1918 her effects went to John. When John died in 1924, he was still living in the house in Green Lane. The inscription on the window was to have been 'In memory of Mary A Holborow, died January 6th 1918 aged 78 years.'

Memorial 5 Murray-Browne

This memorial was the product of a petition by Wilfrid Murray-Browne, the eldest and only surviving son of Rev Charles Chapman Murray-Browne. He was then living at 64 Pembridge Villas, Notting Hill Gate, London.

Rev Murray-Browne had already had a substantial clerical career before he was appointed rector of St Philip and St James in 1900 at the age of 60. Nevertheless he made such a positive impression that when he tried to retire as he approached 70 his request was turned down and he died in post in September 1917 aged 77.

He was born in Standish in 1840, the son of Rev Thomas Murray Browne (the surname wasn't then hyphenated) who as Rural Dean of Gloucestershire had laid the foundation stone of this church in 1850. He later went to University College, Oxford and was awarded an MA. Between 1864 and 1867 he was Curate of Cirencester and Minchinhampton. Following that he was Rector of Iffley, and held two other livings (to St Paul's Balsall Heath, Birmingham and Exton) before coming to Hucclecote. He had nine children in total, three boys and six girls.

In April 1901 the church played host to his daughter, Constance's, wedding to Sidney How and there followed a large report up in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, under the heading of 'Fashionable wedding at Hucclecote.' The service was performed by the bride's father assisted by two other ordained members of the family. After a description of the bride's outfit it reported that she was attended by ten bridesmaids, including four of her sisters. The service was fully choral with a specially trained choir and the organ was played by the cathedral organist, Herbert Brewer. 'The route to the church ... had been prettily decorated with flags by the kind thoughtfulness of Mr Conway Jones of Blenheim House, Hucclecote.'

Another large press report appeared when Murray-Browne died in in September 1917. At the time he was staying with one of his two unmarried daughters in Harrogate ('for the benefit of his health') when he unexpectedly suffered a heart attack and died peacefully. The report pointed out that 'it is not too much to say that his seventeen years faithful ministry has left its mark upon a parish which in many respects is a model of Church work. Year in and year out Mr Murray-Browne had gone amongst his people, caring for their wants, ministering to their needs, both temporal and spiritual and quietly but untiringly performing all these duties which belong to the sympathetic parish priest. How thoroughly he had won the warm affections of his people was shown when some five or six years ago, owing to advancing age he was desirous of resigning the living, the parishioners signed a memorial requesting him to continue his ministry, and after consultation with the Bishop he yielded to their wishes, and to the gratification of all concerned went on with the work he had done so well.

But it was during his later ministry at Hucclecote that Mr Murray-Browne received the heaviest blow of his life. In December 1912 his wife died. How keenly he felt her loss none will ever know. In all his work and indeed in all that he did, she was ever his devoted helper

and counsellor, and bravely as he bore his grief he was never quite the same again. Then in the summer of last year he lost his two beloved sons ... The calm courage with which these sorrows were met was a lofty and inspiring example of Christian fortitude and great as was his own trouble the Vicar was as tender and solicitous as ever in his ministrations to others, whilst at church and in the conduct of the various parochial organisations he was ever at his post, though obviously on occasion his strength was scarcely equal to the demands made upon it. After the death of his wife he was assisted in the parish work by his daughter, Miss Murray-Browne, who shares in a large measure her mother's admirable gifts. It should be added that during Mr Murray-Browne's incumbency, an entirely new roof was constructed and a new north aisle added to the parish church of Hucclecote rendered necessary by the increased population. Few men have been privileged to lead a fuller and more useful life than the late vicar of Hucclecote, and few have had a richer reward in the honour, reverence and affection of those amongst whom he ministered ... '

Window 10 Faith

No information traced as yet.

Window 11 Eleanor Gratiana Heath

Eleanor Gratiana Heath (nee White) was the first wife of Rev Christopher Heath, the vicar of Hucclecote between 1868 and 1900. Born 1813 in Hemel Hempstead as Eleanor Gratiana White, she died in Paris March 26 1876. In that year Christopher had accepted a temporary appointment at the Anglican Episcopal Embassy at Paris and Eleanor died very shortly after their arrival there. He immediately moved back to England and St Philip and St James church. She and Christopher had married at St Helier in 1844 and produced two children, Helena (b 1848) and Christopher (b 1845).

Memorial 6 Orde and Granville Murray-Browne

Orde and Granville Murray-Browne were the sons of Reverend Charles Murray-Browne. Orde was born in 1888 and was a pupil of Oakham School from 1899 to 1904. He emigrated to Canada in 1908, sailing from Liverpool to Halifax, and became a storekeeper in Vernon. He enrolled to serve with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and enlisted with the 14th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Royal Montreal Regiment) on 28 July 1915. He died on 12 June 1916 aged 27. He has no known grave and is remembered on Panel 24 of the Menin Gate in Ypres, and on the war memorial in the chapel at Oakham School.

Orde's brother Granville was a Lieutenant Commander on board HMS Indefatigable who was killed in the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 aged 32, his ship being sunk with all hands by the Von der Trann. Granville Murray-Browne, born on 5th May 1885, was admitted to King Edward's School in January 1898 as a Foundation Scholar. At School, Granville held his own academically, but there is no mention of his other activities, probably because he left after only one year at a particularly young age to join the Royal Navy. The 1901 Census reveals that Granville, aged 15, was a Naval Cadet at Dartmouth. In 1902, he became a Midshipman, serving first on HMS Hogue and from 1904 on HMS Kent. He became a Sub-Lieutenant in 1905, and after studying at Portsmouth he joined HMS Dragon in 1906. By December 1907, Granville had reached the rank of Lieutenant, and joined HMS Victorious the following year. From 1909, he commanded TB106 (tender to HMS Vivid at Devonport), and, from December 1909, TB055 (tender to HMS Hood at Queenstown). The 1911 Census reveals that Granville was living on King's Terrace, Queenstown, Cork, while serving on HMS Achilles, and in June 1913 he was stationed aboard HMS Indefatigable as a Lieutenant Commander. He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, and he left his estate of £99 to his brother, Wilfred.