

# The Early Years of Waterloo-ville 1810-1910 and A History of the Forest of Bere



London Road. The entrance into the Hulbert Road can be seen to the near right with the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway approaching the village centre. This is an example of a post card produced by CHT Marshall and has a date stamp of 1905 on the back.

Steve Jones

Special Edition to Celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the  
Battle of Waterloo – 18 June 1815



£6



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May 2015

Edited by Ralph Cousins

# A History of the Forest of Bere

To begin with the origin of the Forest of Bere we must travel back around 30,000 years to the final stages of the fourth Ice Age when the Northern Ice Cap stretched far to the south engulfing what is now Germany, Switzerland and Southern Russia. The ice sheets did not quite reach Bere itself but the area would have been dominated by frozen tundra and the climate of South Hampshire would have been akin to what we know as the Arctic.

Sometime after 20000 BC the gradual thaw was becoming more apparent and once the ice sheets had retreated from the British Isles vegetation slowly spread across southern England, with the area that became the Forest of Bere becoming completely covered in trees, with birch the dominant species followed by oak, lime, beech and elm. This can be said for most of Britain except for the colder harsher area of the north. The type of forest found in any one area depended on the type of soil and the underlying geology. Locally the low lying land between Portsdown Hill and the South Downs is mostly London Clay which after the great thaw was dominated by oak whilst the downs themselves of lighter soils supported trees like lime and elm.

Certainly by 8000 BC Mesolithic man was occupying parts of southern England and evidence of occupation can be found close by at Leigh Park when excavations were carried out there in 1970 at Wakefords Copse. Further excavations and discoveries in the area suggest that occupation was evident by the time of the Neolithic period when some form of farming and agriculture was taking place. Because of the nature of the woodland it was becoming exploited for its animals and grazing land and these earlier inhabitants settled mainly on the Downs where the lighter soil was more easily cleared of trees.

Occupation and clearing of the forest for agriculture was carried on during the Bronze Age, especially to the south, closer to the coastal zone, where there is evidence of metal-working and more advance cultivation techniques.

Certainly, what the local area had to its advantage was the supply of water which fell on the Downs and permeated the chalk and travelled under the clay of the Hampshire Basin before surfacing in a line of around 30 springs between Bedhampton and Havant. Other springs have their origin closer to Waterlooville with the Hermitage Stream rising in Queens Enclosure and notably at Purbrook where the Pur Brook rises close to Purbrook Heath. Other springs are now hidden from view and are piped.

With the arrival of the Romans some form of administration was carried out within the forest, although the Romans to an extent adopted the existing tribal arrangements which appeared to have been in the hands of two tribes; the western part of the forest being within the land of the Belgae and the eastern area was part of the land of the Regni, the most populous of the many tribes of southern Britain. During the Roman period

settlements and military sites were linked by a network of roads, the local area crossed by a road from Chichester to Bitterne via Wickham with portions of Roman roads still visible in Bedhampton and by tree lines in Purbrook and Purbrook Heath Road on its way to Southwick and Wickham.

The Romans certainly left their mark locally with small villas and farmsteads being discovered in the forest and on the periphery of the forest, notably at Crookhorn and at Wakefords Copse, where a farmstead and notable finds were found in 1970. Others at Warblington, Langstone and Maize Coppice Farm have also shown signs of Roman occupation. Throughout the forest in general high status Roman sites, possibly relating to Roman hunting estates, have been discovered, precursors of the royal hunting forest which was later established from the Norman period.

After the Roman Empire gave up control of Britain in the 5th-century AD the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, mainly from Germany, took control of the country with mostly the Jutes taking control of the area associated with the forest, although, evidence suggests that the existing peoples were not driven out or destroyed. The forest at this time was still a remote area with pockets of occupation here and there, interestingly the Saxon monk and historian Bede, writing in the 8th-century AD described the wooded land of the 'Meonwara', around the Meon Valley, a century earlier, as among the last in England to be converted to Christianity. This suggests that the area was still quite remote and probably not considered politically significant.

By the Saxon period the majority of both the Downland and the Coastal settlements had been made; most can be identified in the Domesday Book with others such as Farlington appearing after the Norman invasion. It was during this period that the local population began managing the forest landscape in an organised manner. Also at this period that the word 'Bere' is first introduced in the name of the forest. According to Richard Coates, an authority on Hampshire place names, Bere is definitely derived from '**Bær**', 'swine pasture'.

It was also around this time that the land was organised into a series of commons, each one serving several communities of one Saxon Estate Locally one example is Blendworth Common, and within it Hazleton Common, which still survives, as do remnants of other former commons. The commons would provide grazing for animals, trees provided timber for building and grasses could be used as roofing material as well as for making baskets.

This system of commoning worked because it meant the sharing of the land's resources over a very large area which enabled it to support many people. This management with its extensive grazing over a very large area brought with it wildlife that could adapt to coppice woods, open wood pasture, meadows and heathlands.

## The Normans and the Royal Forest of Bere

In the years after the Norman Conquest in 1066 the Forest of Bere was established as one of the Royal Forests of Hampshire, one of many across England. Interestingly, proportionally more were in Hampshire, close to the capital at that time, Winchester. The Norman kings were extremely keen on hunting. Large areas of heathland, marshes, farmland and villages were annexed to allow Norman them to hunt deer and other wild beasts including boar. We do not know which Norman king annexed the land for their forest of Portchester/Bere but it had certainly happened by the early 12th century.

The word 'Forest' had nothing to do with trees; translated from the Latin word 'foris' its meaning is 'outside', originally referring to the new legal definition of a landscape. A forest as established by the Normans differed from the rest of the country, not by reason of the amount of timber that grew there, but because in that area the Law of the Forest, and not the Law of England, prevailed and it stayed under Forest Law for the next 800 years.

The commoners were not forgotten under the new laws but restrictions were placed upon them especially concerning the deer who had exclusive rights to roam, and no man had the right to fence them out of their property or hunt them themselves, this being the preserve of the Crown. This can be borne out by the saying that the Norman Kings preferred the deer to their own relations. The 'protected animals' were of two kinds, the 'Beasts of the Chase', that is the members of the deer family, and the 'Beasts of the Warren', the rabbits, hares and lesser sporting fry.

There were also restrictions on the rights to harvest timber, which previously had been granted to local people, commoners and tenants under common law. This would certainly be the case in later years when timber from the forest was used extensively for ship building. It was not all bad news for the local population as within the Forests in general, and the Forest of Bere in particular there could be many separate rights and franchises which allowed ordinary individuals to exercise on their own lands, within the Forest or without, prerogatives normally reserved for the Crown. In this district there are a great many examples of this, and the lands which actually belonged to the Crown in the Forest of Bere appear to have been a relatively small proportion of the whole, when due regard has been made for all the rights in the forest enjoyed by various subjects.

At the time of the Conquest both Hugh de Port, who held Bedhampton, and Roger de Montgomery, of Warblington and Chalton, had the right to hunt in Bere; to safeguard their interests they built a number of guardhouses, miniature castles, one of these is Rowlands Castle, another is at Motleys Copse in Idsworth, a third on the road to Southwick, on the north of Portsdown Hill, and a fourth in Southwick Park.

To protect the Crown's interests new teams of keepers and under-keepers under a Warden appointed by the Crown were employed with up to 60 employed at one time. Within this administration the Forest was given legal boundaries and a perambulation would occasionally take place around the boundaries, noting any encroachment into the Forest. The Forest also had its own court of Verderers, instituted in 1306, who enforced the Forest Law, and it contained many and varied separate rights and franchises, which made it of far less importance to the Crown but punishment was often severe for poachers in the forest.

There were two forests in Hampshire with the "Bere" appellation. Bere Ashley, stretched from Kings Sombourn to Southampton, lying between the rivers Test and Itchen. The Forest of East or South Bere, also known as Bere Portchester, stretched from the river Meon to the boundary of Bedhampton Park to the south and was initially administered from Portchester Castle. It was divided into two Walks, the West Walk and the East Walk. Bere Portchester was surrounded by Chases. Historians differ on the extent of the forest but the 'Royal Forest' appears to have encompassed only a limited area of the wood pasture to the north of Portsmouth, Waltham and Havant Chases. Together with the surrounding commons they were probably identical to the core of the forest but have seen significantly different management history since the 12th century. Most historians agree that the forest as a whole set its eastern boundary close to the Sussex border as maps from the late 18th century seem to testify.

The district to the west was known as Waltham Chase and held by Royal Licence by the Bishop of Winchester who had the right to free chase. Similarly he held Havant Chase (Thicket) to the east. These were run along the same lines as the Royal Forest, but were not under Forest Law. The Bishop also held Hambledon chase as part of the forest.

Bedhampton Park seems to have been exempt from Forest Law from an early date. The difference between a park and a chase was that a chase was 'open' whilst a park was enclosed by a pale (fence).

Forest law was administered at two levels. The day to day activities were governed by the Swanimote Court. This court could fine individuals for minor transgressions such as woodland enclosure, illegal felling of timber and underwood and pannage abuse. These were held at regular dates during the year. More serious offences, such the killing of deer, were referred to the Forest Eyre which was held much more infrequently.

The Swanimote Courts for Bere Portchester were held alternately at Creech Lodge and West Lodge until 1768, when no further Courts were held.

Being a Royal Forest Henry II was amongst other Kings who hunted in Bere Forest, staying at Rowlands Castle to do so. Charles I stayed at Southwick House to hunt in the Forest of Bere in 1628, being the last recorded monarch to hunt in the Forest. By this period hunting appears to have run its course with timber production more important

and other forests being more suitable for hunting. Documentary evidence suggests that the Forest of Bere was probably one of the worst managed forests in England and crime also played its part there. The London Road from Portsmouth, which now passes through Waterlooville, was the only route through the Forest of Bere from the coast to the South Downs. It was a rough muddy track and notorious for highwaymen.

The London Road that passes today through Waterlooville was the main route through the Forest from the coast to the South Downs, most local traffic probably followed the ancient British and Roman track-way north from Havant through Rowlands Castle and the Lavant Valley to Buriton and Petersfield. It was only after Portsmouth became an important naval port in the reign of Henry VIII that a more direct route between there and the capital was felt to be necessary. The route through the forest was fraught with danger and Samuel Pepys, then Clerk to the Navy Board, thought it advisable in April 1662 to hire a countryman to guide them to Havant to avoid going through the forest because there were still perils for the traveller. Pepys was travelling to Portsmouth, spending two days on the journey, and sleeping at Guildford. His diary for the 23 April 1662 records:

*Up early, and to Petersfield; and thence got a countryman to guide us by Havant, to avoid going through the Forest; but he carried us much out of our way.*

Another writer, the cartographer John Ogilby, warned travellers from London to Portsmouth in 1698 to only take the middle road from Horndean through the forest. Gangs of poachers and highwaymen were prevalent within the Forest with a gang known as the 'Waltham Blacks' the most notorious who were notorious for stealing and killing the Crown's deer and stealing from wealthier men of the neighbourhood, a latter day Robin Hood. They were renowned for blacking their faces, hence the name of the Waltham Blacks but in 1723 they went too far and killed the Bishop of Winchester's keeper on Waltham Chase. On 4 December 1723 seven of the gang were executed by hanging at Tyburn for murder and stealing deer. At the same time a new parliamentary Act was introduced called the Waltham Black Act and the following made many more offences capital crimes:

*After the first day of June, 1723, any person appearing in any forest, chase, park, etc., or in any highroad, open heath, common or down, with offensive weapons, and having his face blacked, or otherwise disguised, or unlawfully and wilfully hunting, wounding, killing or stealing any red or fallow deer, or unlawfully robbing any warren, etc., or stealing any fish out of any river or pond, or (whether armed or disguised or not) breaking down the head or mound of any fishpond, whereby the fish may be lost or destroyed; or unlawfully and maliciously killing, maiming or wounding any cattle, or cutting down or otherwise destroying any trees planted in any avenue, or growing in any garden, orchard or plantation, for ornament, shelter or profit; or setting fire to any house, barn or outhouse, hovel, cock-mow or stack of corn, straw, hay or wood; or*

*maliciously shooting at any person in any dwelling-house or other place; or knowingly sending any letter without any name, or signed with a fictitious name, demanding money, venison or other valuable thing, or forcibly rescuing any person being in custody for any of the offences before mentioned, or procuring any person by gift, or promise of money, or other reward, to join in any such unlawful act, or concealing or succouring such offenders when, by Order of Council, etc., required to surrender, shall suffer death.*

Another example of the above law was recorded in the *Morning Post and Gazetteer* for 5 August 1802 when at Winchester Assizes:

*James Cooper, tried on a charge of having stolen a two yearling heifer from the Forest of Bere, William Cooper, son of the above mentioned prisoner, for sheep stealing - both were capitally convicted and left for execution.*

The Black Act was one of the worst pieces of legislation ever enacted. It extended the use of capital punishment to trivial offences and represented a totally unwarranted abuse of power.

With its proximity to the coast, and especially with the dockyard at Portsmouth and ports on the Solent, timber for ship building was in great demand from the forest. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 19th century wood, mainly oak, was used as the main component in the production of ships for the mercantile and Royal Navy. During the 18th century and into the 19th century Britain seemed to be continually at war and vessels were built particularly at Portsmouth but also at Hamble and further along the coast at Buckler's Hard. As ships got bigger more timber was needed in the manufacture of the ships with HMS *Victory*, Nelson's flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar, a good example of the larger ships produced.

To offset the impact timber production was having on the forest plantations were being created as early as the 17th century as it has been suggested. The stealing of timber within the forest was punishable by death. The loss of ancient woodland from shipbuilding did have an effect on the forest as did the enclosure for farming which certainly changed the character of the landscape. One example of the timber produced is the sale of bark, residue of the timber felled for the navy and also trees felled for sale, as advertised in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 8 May 1809:

Bere Forest, Hants.

*By order of the Right Honourable Lord Glenbervie, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, etc.*

Oak Bark

*TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr Limpus, at the Golden Lion, Southwick, on Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1809, at four in the afternoon, in four Lots, the Bark of 98 trees felled*

*for the Navy; also the Bark of 360 trees, felled for sale; and also the Bark of 3,985 Flitterans (Tillers), felled for thinning; all standing at the Pole in the Forest of Bere, in the County of Southampton.*

*The Particulars of the Lots, and Conditions of Sale, will be distributed previous to the Day of the Sale, or may be had of the Auctioneer, and at the Place of Sale; also of Mr Thomas Payne, Keeper at Wickham Walk, and Mr John Geary, Keeper at Creech Walk, in Bere Forest.*

*John Dudgeon, Deputy Surveyor, Bere Forest, 3 May 1809.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 8 May 1809*

Oak bark was a valuable source of tannin used by the leather industry.

Several of the roads which entered the forest had a gate where they passed through and although it is over 200 years since the forest was disafforested several of these gates are still mentioned on maps, and more can be found in the surviving historical records, especially pre-1800 maps, as well as in place names themselves. Locally recorded are Forest Gate, Hoe Gate, Denmead Gate, Eastland Gate, South of Lovedean and Horndean Gate which it has been suggested gave its name to the modern settlement. Other gates included Bondfields Gate, which used to stand at the south-west corner of Havant Thicket, Whichers Gate, which again led into Havant Thicket, and various gates in the Parishes of Blendworth and Catherington. It is even been suggested that there was also at one time a gate at Wheat (Wait) Lane End. Most of the gates were placed where the drovers' roads met the commons, where they also served to keep the deer within the forest.

## The Portsmouth to Sheet Turnpike Road

In 1710 it was recorded that the 'highway' between Portsmouth and Petersfield was impassable for *nine months of the year* with the road being no more than a muddy track it was decided through an Act of Parliament to create the Portsmouth Sheet Turnpike Trust. Because of the rapidly growing importance of Portsmouth as a Naval Port in 1710 a Turnpike Trust to be responsible for the repair of the road between Portsmouth and Sheet Bridge, on the outskirts of Petersfield, was constituted.

Prior to the setting up of the Turnpike Trust it was the responsibility of the relevant parishes which the road passed through to repair their roads. The parishes through which the Portsmouth Road ran on its way from Cosham to Petersfield were sparsely inhabited. In addition the area of the Forest of Bere was outside the organisation of the parish and deemed extra parochial and within its limits there was no one either responsible for or prepared to undertake the upkeep of any road whatsoever. The road through the forest which passed what would become Waterlooville to Horndean was reported to be very unfit and dangerous.

The Trust was run by Commissioners or Trustees, many were landowners, JPs, Members of Parliament or local town officials whose status was more honorary than civic minded. The first meeting was held at Petersfield on 7 June 1711 at the Green Dragon Inn; the second meeting was held at the Two Blue Posts at the Point at Portsmouth. Alternate meetings were held in Portsmouth and Petersfield, one such on 14 February 1714 met at the Vine Tavern in Portsmouth to discuss the state of the ruinous and dangerous road close to Wait Lane End.



The Portsmouth to Sheet Turnpike Road, 1801.

The Commissioners, meeting at the Vine Tavern, Portsmouth, did order as followeth:

*That the surveyors of the said Highways do (as soon as the season will permit) amend the Road through Purbeck (Purbrook) Heath and Waight (Wait) Lane (being part of the said Highways) the same Road being very Ruinous and Dangerous to Her Majesties Subjects passing and repassing with Horses Carts and Carriages through the same. Adjourned to Wednesday, April next, by 10 a.m. at the Green Dragon, Petersfield.*

Another meeting, held 13 years later on 11 January 1727, more or less stated that the same stretch of road leading from Wait Lane End to Horndean needed repairing:

*The Commissioners, meeting at the house, known by the name of the Two Blue Posts on the Point, Portsmouth did order as follows that Michael Atkins Surveyor of the said Highway next Portsmouth do as soon as the weather permits, proceed to repair the most Broken and Dangerous parts of the Highway leading through the forest from Wait Land End to Horndean.*

The road from Portsmouth to Sheet (north of Petersfield) was one of the first in the country to be run by a turnpike trust, maintaining the road with money collected from tolls, initial charges on the local turnpike included:

*For every horse One Penny; For every Stage or Coach drawn by four or more horses One Shilling; For every Coach drawn by one or two horses Sixpence; For every Waggon with four wheels drawn by five or more horses One Shilling; For every other Cart or Waggon Sixpence; For every score of oxen or cattle Ten Pence; For every score of sheep or lambs Five pence; For every score of hogs Five pence.*

The only full time officials of the Turnpike Trust were the two collectors. One of these was stationed at each of the gates which were built at either end of the turnpiked road, one at Sheet and the other at first on Portsbridge, then later in Cosham High Street. With the gates being so far apart it was obvious that many people cheated the turnpike of its rightful dues. In the 1770s the road must have been in a better state of repair as the Royal Mail which started from the Two Blue Posts Tavern on the Point, left at 2 p.m. daily, and reached London at 6 a.m. the next day. Some 15 years later the celebrated 'Flying Machine' left the King's Arms Inn at 10 p.m. and took somewhat over twelve hours. It left Portsmouth on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returned from London on alternate nights.

By 1805 there were a number of Portsmouth to London coaches and the journey time had been cut to between nine and ten hours. The traveller could take his choice from the Royal Mail, the Nelson from the George Inn, the Hero from the Two Blue Posts Inn and the Regulator from the Fountain Inn. After 1815 the coaches would have stopped at the Heroes of Waterloo Inn to change horses and perhaps partake of refreshment.

At some time in the late 18th or early 19th centuries two extra gates were set up on the turnpike locally; one was at Horndean and the other at Purbrook. But by the 1840s the Turnpike was in decline with the railways taking over the Royal Mail and also taking business away from the coaches. By the 1860s the road was mainly being used by farmers and carters moving their waggons. After 160 years in 1871 the Portsdown and Sheet Turnpike Trust was finally wound up.

## Disafforestation, Enclosure and the end of the Royal Forest

With its record for mismanagement it was surprising that the Forest of Bere was one of the last Royal Forests in England to be broken up. A Royal Commission appointed *to enquire into the state and condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown* produced between 1787 and 1792 seventeen reports with the report on the Forest of Bere published in 1792. It recommended the removal of Forest Law and that the Crown consolidates and encloses its land in the Forest of Bere and keep the enlarged holding as a nursery for trees. This recommendation made by the Commissioners believed the disafforestation of Bere would enable the Crown to receive more land on the periphery of the forest and create new plantations for timber. By about 1800 the forest measured 16,000 acres with 10,000 acres as 'Open Forest'.

In 1810, a parliamentary bill was passed to enclose the land of the forest and the Act provided the legal means of enclosure which rescinded tenancies and common rights on Crown lands. It also compensated dozens of forest users and thus legally taking the forest outside of the Forest Law and into that of Statute and Common Law. It is estimated that 8,000 acres were enclosed and ended up in private ownership. The forest was taken out of Forest Law finally in 1812 and much of it was sold off to compensate for the expense of its enclosure. On 26 June 1810 the Commissioners appointed to oversee the enclosure gave: *Notice, that we shall hold our first Meeting for carrying the said Act into execution.* A meeting was set for 23 July 1810 at the Golden Lion Inn at Southwick which appears to have been the regular location for the many meetings that took place:

### Bere Forest Inclosure

*WE the undersigned, being the Commissioners appointed by an Act of Parliament lately passed, instituted An Act for disafforesting the Forest of South, otherwise East Bere, in the County of Southampton, and for inclosing the Open Commonable Lands within the said Forest, do hereby give Notice, that we shall hold our first Meeting for carrying the said Act into execution, on Monday, the 23rd day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the house of George Sharpley, known by the sign of the Golden Lion, in the village of Southwick, in the said County, at which Meeting a Banker will be appointed on the said twenty third day of July, at two o'clock of the same day, agreeable to the directions of the Act of Parliament of the forty first year of his present Majesty, instituted An Act for Consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually inserted*

*in Acts of Inclosure, and for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required on the passing of such Acts. Dated the twenty sixth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord 1810.*

*Thomas Bainbridge, William Pearce, George Barnes.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 6 July 1810*

On 25 September 1810, the Commissioners held another meeting at the Golden Lion Inn at Southwick *for the purpose of Receiving Claims for Right of Common in the said Forest* as an advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* duly recorded:

#### Bere Forest Enclosure

*We, the Commissioners of the said Enclosure, do hereby give Notice, that we intend to meet on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at the Golden Lion Inn, in Southwick, in the County of Southampton, for the purpose of receiving Claims for Right of Common upon the said Forest. At which meeting the Proprietors of Houses and Lands are desired to deliver their respective Claims to such Right of Common upon the said Forest. Given under our hands, this twenty-fifth day of July, 1810.*

*Thomas Bainbridge, William Pearce, George Barnes,*

*N.B. A printed form for making such Claims may be had of Mr Thomas Cole, at Southwick; Mr Plummer, at Farlington; or Mr Gunner, at Waltham.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 27 August 1810*

The apportionment of the land was balanced towards the landowners and many of the poorer folk were left with nothing, no longer having legal rights of common. Tenants received land in proportion to which they had previously had rights of common but the larger landowners, who already held a great deal of land, came out of it very well. For example, Thomas Thistlewaite of Southwick Park received 517 acres, more than 10% of enclosed land. Locally, this helped in the formation of some larger estates, for example, at Stakes Hill, the home of the Hulbert family; at Oaklands, later the home of General Sir Charles Napier; and Hart Plain, the home of William Friend and the Friend family for many years. All these estates benefited from the enclosure with grand houses and parks being formed in the years following the Act. But not everyone was happy with the disafforestation and enclosure as one indignant writer to the *Morning Chronicle* on 21 May 1810 lamented:

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

*Sir,*

*A private Bill has been sometime before the House for disafforesting the Forest of Bere, in the County of Southampton. From the purpose of the Bill is to be gathered, that the Forest was heretofore of great value from the timber and underwood thereon, that it is contiguous to His Majesty's Dock Yard at Portsmouth and that the disafforesting*

*proposed, is with a view to promote the interest of individuals at the expense of the public. The Forest of right to the Crown, and it is contested that a part of it is in His Majesty's possession. It is believed that encroachment for want of due care and protection, have from time to time, have been made on the royal property; that the Bill in question is to give the coup de grace, and at same time legalize former dismemberment.*

*Surely, we ought to preserve our forests and secure our boasted oaks; plant young ones where the axe has left a vacant spot, and watch over the whole with more than common vigilance and care, as the growing strength of our country.*

*But here is an attempt to deprive us of the means of self-preservation, and this too will be called a precedent.*

OLD NOLL *The Morning Chronicle*, 21 May 1810

Soon after the Act for Enclosure the Commissioners set about selling off land in the forest, one example of 20 November 1810 shows 76 acres of freehold forest *adjoining the Turnpike Road, leading from Portsmouth to London, near Purbrook:*

*Bere Forest Enclosure Situation for Villas, and Extra Parochial TO be SOLD by AUCTION, before the Commissioners, on Tuesday, the twentieth of November, 1810, at the Golden Lion,, in Southwick, at two o'clock, in Seven Lots, - Seventy-six Acres of Freehold Forest Land, adjoining the Turnpike Road leading from Portsmouth to London, near Purbrook, in the county of Southampton, commanding extensive and beautiful Views of the surrounding Country, diversified with Hill and Dale, interspersed with fine Oak Timber, and comprising a variety of Sylvan Scenery; the whole selected as the most eligible part of the Forest for elegant Villas, and being extra parochial (free from Land Tax, Tythes, and Parish Rates), possesses singular advantages as Building Ground.*

*Hampshire Telegraph*, 19 November 1810

Further work was carried out by the Commissioners in respect to the changes within the forest, setting the boundaries and selling off allotments of the forest, the area which certainly resulted in the settlement and formation of what would become Waterlooville. The character of the forest changed dramatically after enclosure, deer, the staple of a good hunting forest, were forced out. Fences protecting the young trees planted for timber were added to stop the deer from feeding on the new trees and pounds were set up to capture any wandering or free livestock. The whole emphasis of the forest turned from its previous existence of a Royal Forest for the hunting of deer to a more manageable forest for the production of timber. One other aspect that changed the character of the forest was the roads, some were previously mere tracks through the forest but they became to a certain degree more regimented. The Commissioners recorded in the *Hampshire Telegraph* on 23 September 1811 that:

*We give Notice that we have set out and appointed the following public Carriage Roads and Highways through and over the said Forest, of the width of 30 feet.*

The major effect on the local area was the Hambledon Road, beginning at Barn Green Lane and leading south eastward along the present gravel road to the Portsmouth Turnpike Road and to Stakes Hill. This actually created the crossroads that the settlement of what became Waterlooville originated from just a couple of years later. Previous to this the road from Stakes Hill came out further west of the crossroads close to Wheat (Wait) End Farm. Along with the Hambledon Road seven other roads were either created or updated in the East Walk including Purbrook East Common Road which began at Crookhorn Lane and five roads in the Denmead area and Bedhampton.

### Bere Forest Enclosure

*We, the Commissioners of the above Enclosure, do hereby give Notice, that we intend to meet on Tuesday the 20th day of August next, at the Golden Lion Inn, at Southwick, in the county of Southampton, for the purpose of inquiring into the Boundaries of the Forest, adjoining the Waste Lands or Commons, in the several Manors of Soberton, Hambledon, Catherington, Blendworth, Farlington, Soouthwick, West Borehunt, and Wickham, and of ascertaining, setting out, fixing, and determining the same.*

*Dated the 28th day of June 1811.*

*Thomas Bainbridge, William Pearce, George Barnes.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 15 July 1811*

### The Walks and Life after Enclosure

The forest was divided into two Walks, an area that a team of keepers and under keepers could walk around. Each walk was further divided into holdings called pulieus, some owned by the Crown and some by private landowners. The entire West Walk originally stretched from the River Meon up to the west of Denmead. It was mainly wood pasture, heathland and coppiced woodland and specifically managed for the hunting of deer. Today it is the largest remaining fragment of the forest measuring 350 hectares. Its Verderer's Court was located at West Lodge, now a private residence, in the middle of West Walk and would have been concerned with poaching and encroachment into the forest by local people and farmers. There are several oak plantations surviving within West Walk that were planted during the Napoleonic Wars for timber for shipbuilding. The Forestry Commission still makes use of this timber.

The area of the forest associated with the Waterlooville area is the East Walk stretching from the west of Denmead to the east of Waterlooville towards Havant Thicket and Rowlands Castle. Large stretches of woodland of the former Walk survives locally, namely at Queen's Enclosure, Park Wood, and portions of Hurstwood and Outhurst Wood, and also around the Denmead area. The East Walk was more associated with timber production, although hunting was still carried on here.

Creech Wood, close to Denmead, is a mixture of heathland and trees of mostly conifer with some areas of old broadleaves. Today it is managed by the Forestry Commission and the timber is harvested for furniture, chip and pulp. During the Second World War the woods were used to provide cover for allied troops massing for the D-Day invasion of Europe. Also the headquarters for the Allied Forces were located here. After D-Day, a Prisoner of War Camp was built in the woods to the south of Bunkers Hill. The footings for the huts can still be seen today.

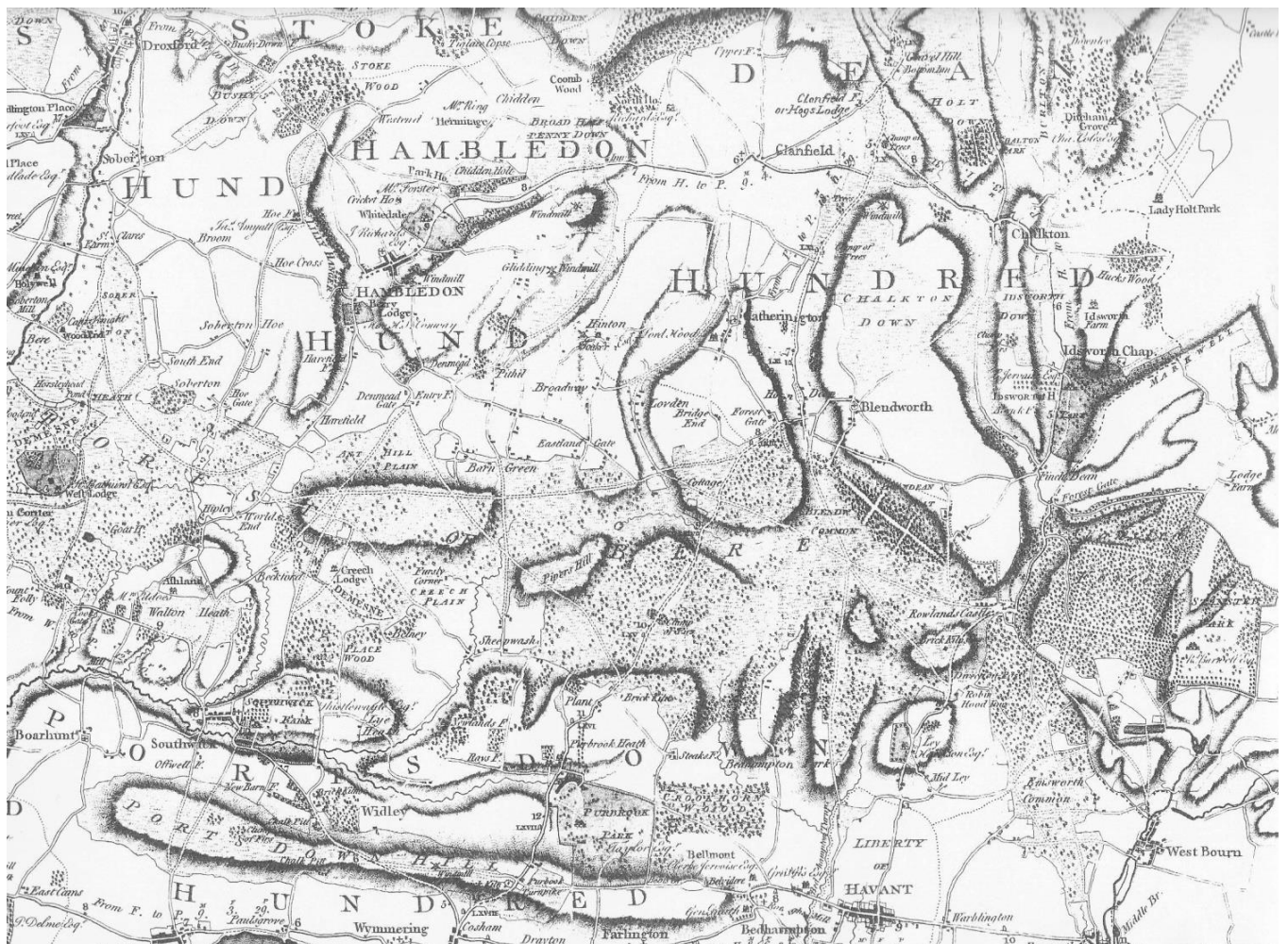
Close to the town of Waterlooville evidence of the old forest still survives, Queen's Enclosure and Park Wood both formerly part of the East Walk still survive as woodlands. The Queen's Enclosure, one of the largest surviving woods in the forest, once known as Bulls Lodge Woods, was one of the better woods for timber. The wood would have been enclosed, hence the name Queen's Enclosure, and even today is dominated by large oak trees and several ancient yews. Because of the nature of the wood it would have had its own staff and lodge and Bulls Lodge, situated on the edge of the wood still survives today. Like Creech Wood Queen's Enclosure provided cover for the troops massing before D-Day and played its small part in the war effort.

Park Wood, situated almost opposite Queen's Enclosure, was after the Enclosure Act acquired by William Friend who acquired between 1812 and 1814 a large parcel of land bordering onto the London Road. It was William Friend who established the Hart Plain Estate and within the wood constructed a walled garden, which remnants still remain. In 1910 the western part of Park Wood was acquired by Dr FE Beddow and he built a house within the wood. He gradually bought the rest of wood in three lots and it is this wood that is still enjoyed by many people today.

Interestingly, it is said by the Forestry Commission, who have administered what is left of the forest since 1919, that there are more trees in the remains of the forest now than there were when it was a Royal Forest. The Forest of Bere was one of the forests passed to the Forestry Commission upon its establishment in 1919. Today's fragmented Forest of Bere is a mere shadow of its former self and when the Forestry Commission took over the forest there were only 1,450 acres of woodland, compared to the 16,000 prior to enclosure. Since it has been in the hands of the Forestry Commission the forest has been extended through purchase and leasing until it now covers over 3,500 acres.



The Forest of Bere, 1791



Greenwood's Map of Hampshire, 1826, showing the eastern portion of the Forest of Bere



Entrance to the Queen's Enclosure. *Photograph by Stuart Buchan*



Bulls Lodge, the former home of the Keeper of Queen's Enclosure



# The Early Years of Waterlooville, 1810-1910

After the enclosure and disafforestation of the Forest of Bere, coupled with the new road from Hambledon to Stakes Hill forming a crossroads on the London Road, the catalyst was set for dramatic change in this once quiet and almost deserted area. The only buildings that were close by were situated on the western side of the crossroads, namely along the London Road at Wheat Lane End and were Wheat Lane End Farm, a brickyard, and a terrace of labourers cottages. Further to the north, situated close to where the Asda Superstore now stands, stood the Farlington Parish Workhouse, close to the edge of the Farlington parish boundary.

After the enclosure of the forest, due to the Act of 1810, the Crown moved quickly to get a return and defray the costly expense of enclosure. One example of this we have seen previously from an advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 19 November 1810, another from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 29 January 1813 advertised 304 acres of freehold forest for sale on 10 March 1813 at the Ship & Bell, at Horndean. A further sale of 30 March 1813 at the Ship & Bell Inn, was advertised in the *Morning Chronicle*:

## Bere Forest Inclosure

*We the Commissioners of the above Inclosure, do hereby give Notice, that we intend to sell by Auction, at the Ship & Bell Inn, at Horndean, in the County of Southampton, on Tuesday the 3 March next, 291 acres of Freehold Forest Land, in 25 Lots, situate on the East and West Walks of Bere Forest.*

*The Morning Chronicle, 15 February 1813*

The land around the crossroads was soon put up for sale in allotments; the north-eastern quadrant being sold off in larger portions with the southern sections sold off in smaller portions.

So who were the main purchasers of the allotments? Thomas Fitzherbert, who bought two allotments of over 11 acres which fronted onto both the London Road and Hambledon Road, was a very interesting character. Described as a wealthy farmer he held Stubbington Lodge and Farm on Portsea Island on lease from Thomas Thistlewaite of Southwick Park from 1780 until his death in January 1822 aged 75. He started life at the age of 12 *measuring coals to the labourers in the dockyard at Portsmouth at thirteen pence a bushel* and later took an active part during the general election of 1774 in Portsmouth on behalf of the Admiralty candidates, which drew the attention of Lord Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty. who honoured him with his patronage. Between 1775 and 1782 he obtained contracts for supplying waggons for the army in America, ironwork for gun-carriages, musket stocks, small-arms and gunpowder, and for the hire of horses employed on the fortifications at Portsmouth. At the general election of 1780 he was elected for the seat of Arundel and held it until 1790.

James Smith, who bought the next allotment measuring just over eight acres, was described as a *gentleman of Baffins Farm, Portsea*. He was probably related to George Smith who farmed 226 acres at Baffins Farm in 1798 and later from 1808 until 1839. No further information can be found regarding this gentleman. The next in line was William Ellis Snr, an auctioneer and estate agent of Lion Terrace, Portsea, who acquired the fourth and sixth allotments fronting onto London Road. Following on the next allotments were one acquired by James White of Purbrook, an allotment of 11 acres, and then came an allotment for building a chapel in the forest. The Enclosure Commissioners had been required to set aside 10 acres of land, the rents of which had to be invested and applied towards the cost of a church or chapel.

The advantage these purchasers had was that the land was extra parochial, in other words it was not affiliated to any parish and was free of land tax, tythes and parish rates. In the case of Thomas Fitzherbert, and probably the other purchasers, this was a chance of land speculation, buying and selling at a profit. Further along Hambledon Road William Friend acquired substantial land which was subsequently incorporated into the Hart Plain Estate.

The allotments in both the western and southern quadrants within the Parish of Farlington went largely to Charles William Taylor, who had inherited the Purbrook Park Estate at the time of his father Peter's death in 1777. Peter Taylor built a classically-styled villa at Purbrook, completed in 1770, which Charles William Taylor, after inheriting the estate, let to a succession of tenants. In 1800 he commissioned the architect John Nash to design a new home at Hollycombe, near Liphook. Although now resident at Hollycombe House, Taylor was still selling off remnants of his estate in Farlington and Purbrook as late as 1810. He sold Drayton Farm for £24,000, Wheatlane End Farm for £6,580. It would appear that Taylor acquired the allotted land, which abutted onto Wheat Lane End Farm on south-western quadrant for a quick sale. It may have been the case to add to the extent of Wheat Lane End Farm for a better sale.

The eastern quadrant was divided into much smaller plots and this was certainly the case on the south-eastern side of Stakes Hill Road.

#### Bere Forest Inclosure

*WE, the COMMISSIONERS of the said Inclosure, do hereby give Notice, that the Proprietors, and Persons whose Claims have been allowed, may, if they think fit, send a request, in writing, as to the situation of their intended Allotments, on Bere Forest, to Mr Geary, at Southwick, at any time previous to the 20th of April next. Given under our hands, this 26th day of February, 1812.*

*Thomas Bainbridge, William Pearce, George Barnes.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 9 March 1812*

What do we know of the first inhabitants of the new settlement? Legend has it that apart from the new inn, built on the crossroads, four houses were first occupied by James Smith, James Paul, Col. George Gauntlett and a Dr William Powell. This is first mentioned in an article recorded in the *Hampshire Telegraph* in January 1883 when an 'old Portsmouth native' was writing to a contemporary on the history of Waterlooville.

Certainly James Smith acquired land at the time of the sale of the allotments in 1810 and the Gauntlett family had a connection with Brambles Farm. Dr William Powell would appear to have been the first medical man in the new community and at the time of his death on 24 May 1837 he was praised and *much respected for his professional medical attention to his poor neighbours The deceased will be remembered by his Military friends as serving on the Medical Staff nearly the whole of the Peninsular War.* What is interesting is the fact that after Dr Powell's death his residence known as Waterloo Villa was put up to let. The fact the building was known as Waterloo Villa and the fact he served during the Peninsular Wars adds further evidence to the Waterloo connection. Unfortunately whether they were the first occupiers cannot be substantiated but they certainly were some of the first inhabitants of the new community and their background adds credence to the story that they may have been the first occupiers. But what we do know for sure is that an inn was built on the north-eastern quadrant of the crossroads sometime between February 1814 and April 1816.

In February 1814 Thomas Fitzherbert sold his corner allotment of land of three acres to Charles Matthews, a Portsea Brewer, who subsequently built the inn on the plot of land. We get our first mention of the inn and its name the 'Heroes of Waterloo Inn' from a sales advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* on 1 April 1816 when a Wheeler and Smith's shop, situated near Purbrook, was offered for sale:

#### HANTS

*To be Sold by AUCTION by Mr. King, on Tuesday, April 9th, 1816, at the HEROES of WATERLOO INN, Wheat Lane End, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon – A firm brick built and sashed DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, together with a Wheeler's and Smith's shop adjoining. The whole in front about 130 feet, situate near the pleasant village of Purbrook, adjoining the main road from Portsmouth to London, and now in the occupation of the Proprietor, Mrs Martha Rustall, who will give immediate possession.*

*For further particulars, enquire on the Premises; or to the Auctioneers, Emsworth.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 1 April 1816*

It was Matthews who quickly built the first inn in the locality – The Heroes of Waterloo. Legends have grown up over the naming of the new inn; there is no doubt that it was built around the period of the great battle at Waterloo and certainly takes its name from that. Suggestions have even been put forward that troops rested here on their return from the

battle and suggested that the new inn be named after them. It certainly makes for an interesting story but it is probably nearer to the truth that the inn was named after the battle itself, for the victory would have been celebrated all over the country at this time. Every year, on the eighteenth of June, a gala and dinner was celebrated at the inn to commemorate the great victory at the Battle of Waterloo under the Duke of Wellington.

The first landlord of the inn was James Anderson, a tenant of Charles Matthews, who kept the inn until his death in 1821 when his wife took over the tenancy of the inn until her retirement in 1834. In 1831, Charles Matthews sold off his brewing assets, including his brewery and malthouse in Portsea, as well as several inns, including the Heroes of Waterloo. It was acquired by George Augustus Fielding of the Buckland Brewery in Portsea who unfortunately went bankrupt in 1836.

The new inn quickly established itself as a centre, not just as a coaching stop, but also as a diverse meeting place for the Hambledon Hunt and the Church Commissioners and local inhabitants in their quest for the erection of a church or chapel nearby. As well as this it was used for auction sales of local property, timber, land etc.



Forest of Bere Enclosure Map 1812-14. Plan of the East Walk of the Forest of Bere in the County of Southampton as divided by an Act of Parliament in the year 1815. *Hampshire Record Office Q23/2/11*

During the remaining years of the decade and into 1820s land was being sold for development and slowly more building was beginning to take place. The *Hampshire Telegraph* was still advertising land for sale in the vicinity of the crossroads. Examples of

this can be found on the 23 May 1814 when *fifty seven acres of Freehold Land, in one enclosure, situate between Wheat Lane End and Mead End, adjoining the Hambledon Road* was sold.

#### Wheat Lane End, Hants.

*A desirable piece of BUILDING LAND, SITUATE AT Wheat Lane End, nearly opposite the Heroes of Waterloo, and fronting the London and Portsmouth Road, containing one acre, two rods, more or less, customary measure. This lot is extra parochial. The whole of the above property is now in the occupation of Mr Hill, the proprietor, and in the highest state of cultivation.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 16 December 1822*

As the many advertisements show the area was generally known as Wheat Lane End at this time, taking its name from the district south and west of the crossroads, a name still commemorated by Wait Lane End Farm. There have been many alternative spellings down the ages, including Whateland End, Waitland End, and Wheatland End. A considerable amount of speculation has existed as to why the place has been so named, and what is the origin. The earliest reference to it appears to be a document in the Hampshire Record Office, which dates from 1690. In this occurs the phrase *the road from Cosham to the Forest of Bere, commonly called Wayte Lane*. Wayte Lane End would be where the lane ended and the Forest Gate stood. The Waytes were the family which up to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I owned land in Denmead and Cosham. It would appear that for convenience the name of Wheat Lane End was used in the earliest days of settlement after the enclosure encompassed the new community although the parish boundary passed through the centre of the crossroads. Later of course the name of the Waterloo Inn would be used for the new community.

Into the 1820s and 1830s slow but steady pace was taking place and the new settlement was taking shape into a self-contained community. The *Hampshire Telegraph*, a mine of information for the local historian, advertised further property for sale and with these sales particulars we get an idea of not only of the people living in this new community themselves but also the type of building or businesses that were now springing up:

#### WHEAT-LANE END, HANTS.

*FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, - ALL THAT Messuage or Dwelling House, Butcher's Shop, Outhouses and Garden or Ground, thereto belonging, now in the occupation of Mr Richard Loveder; and also, all those, the Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's shops nearly adjoining, now in the several occupations of Messrs Miles and Botford. The whole of the premises stand on and contain a quarter of an acre of land or more, are Freehold and situate at Wheat Lane End, on the left hand side of the Turnpike Road leading to Horndean, near the Heroes of Waterloo, in a pleasant respectable neighbourhood which*

*is daily increasing, and offers a good opportunity for Investment of Money where a return of Interest more than five percent is desired*

*For a view of the Premises apply to Mr Richard Loveder, and to treat for the purchase, to Mr John Batchelor, Cosham.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 21 November 1825*



Wheat Lane End, with St George's Church in the background, 1841. *Painting by RHC Ubsdell*



Wait Lane End (Mill Hill), 1910 looking towards the village of Waterlooville

The above advertisement is helpful on two fronts, it tells us that by 1825 the community had a butcher's shop under proprietor Richard Loveder and the Blacksmith and Wheelwrights shops were probably the same two which were advertised for sale at the Heroes of Waterloo Inn on 1 April 1816.

## St George's Church – The Beginning

As already mentioned the Enclosure Commissioners had been required to set aside ten acres of land, the rents of which had to be invested and applied towards the costs of building a church or chapel. The nearest churches to the new community were at Widley, Catherington, Farlington, Bedhampton, or Blendworth, some distance away. In 1828 seven leading citizens of the area petitioned for a church to be built, namely: John Spice Hulbert of Stakes Hill, Dr George Henry Jones of Barn Green, Daniel Grigg Hewett of Closewood, Purbrook, William Friend of Hart Plain, William Taylor of Oaklands, William Gauntlett of Brambles Farm and Charles Matthews, proprietor of the Heroes of Waterloo Inn. In their petition they stated that they:

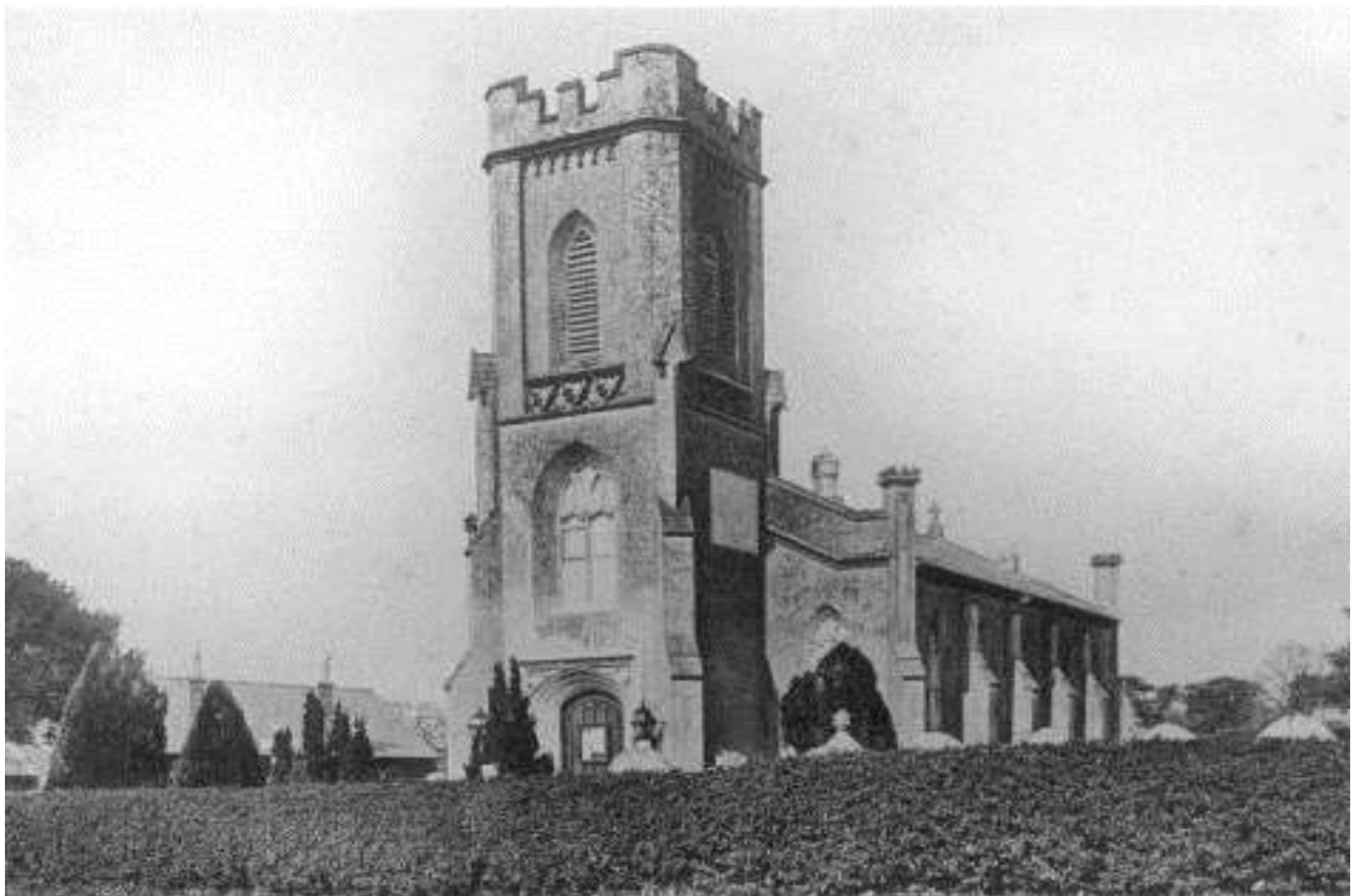
*Were residing in those parts of the said late Forest of Bere which are extra parochial and on the borders of several parishes, Hambledon, Catherington, Southwick, Farlington, Wymering, Widley, Blendworth and Bedhampton in the County of Southampton in the Dioceses of Winchester.*

*In these parts of the late Forest called Wheat Lane End, Stakes Hill, Barngreen, Stakes Hill, Hanmore (Anmore), Pipers Hill, Cow Plain, and the village of Purbrook and adjoining neighbourhood comprising a space of about 2 miles in each direction from the centre..... contains a population of 1,100 now critically destitute of any church or chapel for religious worship according to the form of the Established Church.*

On 18 November 1828 at the Heroes of Waterloo Inn a committee under the chairmanship of Rev. Edward Tew Richards, Rector of Farlington was formed to raise funds. An application for a grant from the Incorporated Society was applied for and voluntary subscriptions requested. On 13 July 1829 the foundation stone of the new church was laid by Mrs Thistlewaite, wife of Thomas Thistlewaite of Southwick Park, and it was estimated that around 2,000 people witnessed the event. On 10 September 1830 Thomas Thistlewaite donated more land for the sum of five shillings and a rent of one peppercorn a year. Most of this land was to be used for a cemetery. Some of the main contributors to the fund included the Bishop of Winchester who gave £100, the Commissioners of Woods and Fields £100, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College £100 and the Society for Rebuilding and Repairing Churches £350. Personal contributors included John Spice Hulbert who gave £100, William Friend £50, William Taylor £50, Rev. Edward Tew Richards, Rector of Farlington, £50, Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke-Jervoise, Rector of Blendworth,



St George's Church, 1841. *Painting by RHC Ubsdell*



St George's Church, 1910. *Photograph by CHT Marshall*

and Chalton £50, Sir Thomas Thistlewaite £50, John Billet £30, John Ring £30 and William Gauntlett £30.

On 26 January 1831 St George's Church was consecrated by the Vicar General, the Rev. William Dealtry DD and the Bishop of Winchester preached to the new congregation. The church was built to designs of Thomas Ellis Owen, more celebrated for his series of villas and fine houses in Southsea, and built at a cost of between £1,400 and £1,500. The *Hampshire Telegraph* described the church as: *this elegant Gothic edifice capable of holding 650 persons.*

The first vicar of the new church was Martin Boswell MA, previously curate at Petersfield. He remained curate-in-charge for 21 years and was related to James Boswell, the 18th-century diarist and biographer of Dr Johnson. The first baptism recorded in the parish records for St George's was that of Elizabeth Stacey, daughter of George and Sarah Stacey on 8 January 1832. There was only one other baptism that year. The first burial was of Thomas Lord, aged three, on 8 September 1831.

Into the 1830s we get a clearer view of what was happening in this new community. The Heroes of Waterloo Inn, the focal point of the new settlement, had quickly established itself as a coaching inn almost half way between Petersfield and Portsmouth, a convenient place to stop to change horses or refresh with an inviting drink. By 1835 there were 16 coaches running between Portsmouth and London and the inn had room for 24 horses. Charles Matthews, who built the inn, sold off his assets in 1831 to George Augustus Fielding of the Buckland Brewery, Portsea, who unfortunately soon went bankrupt. We do get quite a good description of the inn from the sale particulars of July 1836 when the inn was acquired by Messrs John and William Rudge:

*All that FREEHOLD INN called 'THE HEROES OF WATERLOO', most advantageously situate at Waterloo Ville, near Purbrook, seven miles from Portsmouth, on the London Road, comprising on the ground floor, parlour, bar room, large assembly room, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, and other conveniences; on the first floor, two sitting rooms, seven bed-rooms, and a water closet; in the rear there is a well accustomed tap. The yard contains stabling for 24 horses, coach-house etc.; also a large PADDOCK OF LAND, at the side and in the rear of the premises, the whole being about one acre. The premises have been erected within a very short period, and considerable additions and improvements have been made within the last two years, and the whole have recently undergone complete repair. The land is extra-parochial, free from land tax, tithes, and parish rates, and is situated at one of the most delightful and improving spots in Hampshire. The buildings in the neighbourhood are rapidly increasing, so that in a short time there will be a large population. From the extent of land belonging to the Inn, any improvements which might be considered advisable, may be accomplished with the greatest facility,*

*and such parts of the land as may not be required for that purpose, will command a very high price for building.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 4 July 1836*

As the above sale particulars record the inn is:

*Situated at one of the most delightful and improving spots in Hampshire. The buildings in the neighbourhood are rapidly increasing, so that in a short time there will be a large population.*

This was certainly the case, the community was expanding and in no little thanks to the passing traffic passing through the new village.

It is during the 1830s that we first get the name of Waterloo and Waterloo Ville, other than Wheat Lane End as the name of the new community. Waterloo is first recorded in the parish registers in January 1832 at the baptism of Elizabeth Stacey and in an official notice dated 28 May 1832 we get *The Extra- Parochial Proprietors of the Waterloo Vil*. In a sales particular of 17 September 1832 we get the first mention of Waterloo Vill with an advertisement for a house to be let on the London Road. In August 1834, the community was described as *Waterloo Ville extra parochial* but for the most part the name of Waterloo was applied to the community in this period. In general terms the name of the new village was becoming known as either Waterloo or Waterloo-Ville. Both the definitions appeared acceptable.

*TO LET – A HOUSE, adapted for a Sportsman or small family, situated at that pleasant spot, Waterloo Vill, on the London road, seven miles from Portsmouth, with a coach house, two-stall stable, walled in yard, and piggery, a large stocked garden, and twelve statute acres of good LAND adjoining, free from Tithe or Parochial Taxes. – The London, Oxford and Reading coaches pass by the door. – For particulars, enquire at the Waterloo Inn, or (if by letter, post-paid) of Wm. Gauntlet Esq., the Brambles, near Purbrook, Hants.*

Advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 17 September 1832 showing the community as Waterloo Vill.

It is during this period that several large estates are being formed on the periphery of the new community, especially close to the Stakes area, south of Waterloo. In Waterloo itself larger cottages and small villas were being built along the London Road, many for sale with the advertisements in the press singing the praises of *the much admired and truly picturesque village of Waterloo* or the *much admired and healthy village of Waterloo*.

It would appear that the village was a good attraction for a military man to temporarily make his home during 1830s onwards, many renting a house while stationed at Portsmouth. For example Admiral William Butterfield, who had a naval career spanning 61 years and fought under Lord Howe at his famous battle at the 'Glorious 1st of June', occupied Waterloo Villa after the death of Dr Powell in 1837. Another officer who lived in

the village during the 1830s was Captain Charles Henry Paget RN, who had the terrible misfortune in May 1839 to lose his only son George Portland Paget at the age of two. Tragedy struck further in the same year when his wife Eliza, age 24, died at Waterloo in September 1839. Lt. Augustus Arabin RN, promoted lieutenant in July 1815, died at his home Woodlands Cottage in Waterloo in October 1839 *after a long painful illness, endured with characteristic fortitude*. Other naval officers too took up residence in Waterloo as it was convenient enough for them to travel to Portsmouth and also live in a relatively peaceful neighbourhood.

Three examples for properties for sale during the 1830s can be found in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 2 September 1833 and 27 March 1837, the former residence of Dr William Powell and Admiral Butterfield, and 27 August 1838 all giving a good description of the houses of the village at that period:

*TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr King, on Monday the 9th of September, 1833, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Leopard Inn, Purbrook (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which notice will be given), in one Lot. – Two excellent modern Freehold Villas, so constructed as to form one capital residence, without any material expense, and built with the very best materials; each Villa consists of good cellar 17ft by 12ft 6in. on the ground floor capital drawing room 17ft by 14ft and 9ft 2in. high, with back parlour 13ft by 11ft, good kitchen and scullery, handsome geometrical staircase, with three good airy bedchambers 8ft high with water closet and servants bedrooms over the kitchen, with garden in the rear.*

*The above premises admeasure in front 60ft and in depth 193ft or thereabouts, most pleasantly situate at the improving WATERLOO-VILLE, near the church, on the high road between Portsmouth and London, seven miles from the former, and 62 from the latter place.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 2 September 1833*

#### Desirable Cottage Residence

*TO be LET on term of 3,5, or 7 years, - A very genteel Cottage Residence called Waterloo Villa, situate near Purbrook, Hants. 8 miles from Portsmouth, on the London Road. The house comprises a dining room 17ft by 14ft, a principal and small parlour or study, with kitchen, good underground cellars and offices; there are four bedrooms and water closet; a back kitchen with requisites for baking and brewing, and laundry over; a chaise-house and two stalled stable, piggery etc., and garden ground; together with about 3 acres of Pasture Land (or more if required), rendering it a very desirable and compact Residence at moderate rental.*

*The situation is remarkably pleasant, in its improving and healthy district, with good roads and communication to the different towns and surrounding neighbourhood.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 27 March 1837*

WATERLOO, HANTS.

*TO be SOLD by AUCTION, about the middle of October (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), – A Freehold COTTAGE RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated on the London Road, seven miles from Portsmouth, which has been considerably augmented and improved by its present Proprietor; containing six bed-rooms, two parlours, two kitchens, scullery, pantry, closet, etc. with wood and coal house, and great supply of excellent water, orchard, Garden well stocked with choice fruit trees. The Pleasure Ground tastefully laid out, and thickly planted with flowering and evergreen trees and shrubs. The whole containing two acres.*

*Apply personally for particulars to Mr Wild, on the Premises.*

*Furniture may be taken at valuation if required.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 27 August 1838*

The Farlington Tithe Award, dated 1838, is another invaluable record as it gives the list of owners and occupiers of the land close to the crossroads, but this of course only gives details of the land in Farlington parish. The following list is of the occupiers of the properties within the Farlington parish. As the award shows the neighbourhood is a self-contained entity, with traders such as bakers, grocers, butchers, tailors and shoemakers providing for the local residents. This of course shows only those on the Farlington parish side of the community, other traders, shops etc., along with further larger residences, were situated further along London Road on the extra parochial area of the village:

Corner of London Road & Hambledon Road

Heroes of Waterloo Inn – John Harris (Landlord)

London Road (north side towards Wheat Lane End):

Grocer's Shop – Edward Yeulett

Farm – Thomas Drewett

General Dealer & Baker – William Kennett

Butcher Richard Loveder

Baker – Jane Gard

Brickyard – William Bellingham

Stakes Hill Road (east side)

Shoemaker – Isaac Hayward

Tailor – Samuel Fox

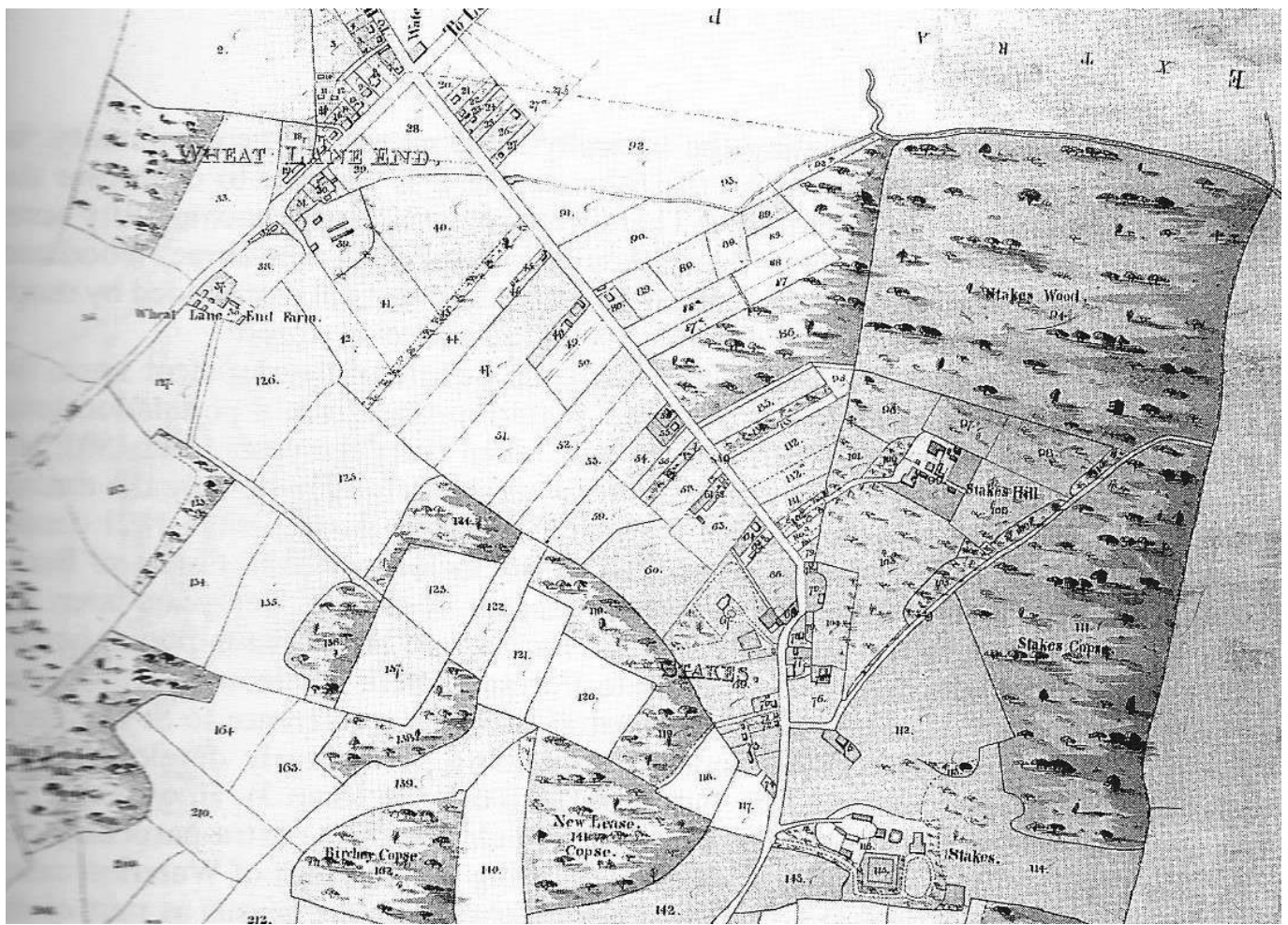
General Dealer – John Brazier

Farmer – John Hayward

London Road (south side towards Wheat Lane End)

Brickyard – John Spice Hulbert (owner)

Blacksmith – Henry Greest



Farlington Parish Tithe Map and Award, 1838. *Hampshire Record Office 21M65/F7/89/1-2*

Following on from the Farlington Tithe Award the 1841 census give us a more complete picture of who was living here at that time including population figures for not just Waterloo but for Stakes and Wheat Lane End. Broken down, the figures show that the extra-parochial area of Waterloo contains a population of 175 with Wheat Lane End 180 and Stakes 409. The total for the three distinct areas totals 499. The census figures of course can be misleading as the area west of the crossroads is given in the Farlington parish census so a true figure of the new village of Waterloo is still quite confusing. The 1841 census is an important exercise for the local historian as it gives, for the first time, names and ages of the people living in a particular area. Previous to this the census from 1801 to 1831 only gave a population figure.

What the 1841 census does give us is a sense of who was living at this new community; 54 agricultural labourers are recorded along with 54 female domestic servants, 16 male domestic servants, two charwomen, three laundresses, a domestic nurse and a housekeeper. Waterloo also had ten people who were financially independent as opposed to fourteen in Stakes and four in Wheat Lane End. It would also appear that Wheat Lane End was more dominated by people in trade as opposed to Stakes which attracted people with wealth but Waterloo appeared to have a mixture of both. The overall view is one of a

rural community as many of those recorded are agricultural labourers, probably with a high majority working on the farms of the larger estates.

City or Borough of Extra Parochial of Waterloo Enumeration Schedule.  
Parish or Township of \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building under Construction	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in same County, or Foreign Birth
Extra Parochial	1		Edward Gifford	40		Grocer	✓	g
			Beatrice do	40		Wife		g
			Henry W do	15				g
			Rich E do	14				g
			James A do	12				g
			George A do	9				g
			Elizabeth Denton	15	W			g
			John Rogall	20		Wife		g
do	1		Joseph Harris	50		Town Keeper	✓	g
			William do	50		Wife		g
			William do	20				g
			Catherine do	15				g
			Emma do	15				g
			Mary A do	10				g
			Ann Drake	15	W			g
			Edward Ford	50		Baker	✓	g
			James Craik	30		Cartier	✓	g
			Henry Mow	21		P. Boy	✓	g
			George Pellam	20		Lodger	✓	g
			William do	25				x
do	1		George Roberts	25		Yeoman	✓	g
			Robert do	50		Wife		g
			John do	15				g
			John Gony	50		Wife		g
			Maria do	40				g
TOTAL in Page 1	4			16	10			10

City or Borough of Extra Parochial of Waterloo Enumeration Schedule.  
Parish or Township of \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building under Construction	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in same County, or Foreign Birth
Extra Parochial			Charlotte Lamb	25	W			g
			John Debbins	55		ag. Lab	✓	g
			Joseph do	14				g
			John do	9				g
			James do	5				g
			Elizabeth do wife	50				g
			Mary do	15				g
			Miriam do	11				g
			Elizabeth do	7				g
do	1		John Hopkins	40		ag. Lab	✓	g
			Lizzy do wife	35				g
			Henry do	10				g
			James T do	2				g
			Mary do	5				g
do	1		Elizabeth Lewis	35	W			g
			Mary do	13				g
			Elizabeth do	10				g
			Arthur do	20				g
			Thomas Crook	20	W			g
do	1		William Crook	55		ag. Lab	✓	g
			Martha do wife	60				g
do	1		Charles Jones	30				g
			Thomas Jones	30				g
			Elizabeth Jones	20	W			g
			Alexander Williams	20		ag. Lab	✓	g
TOTAL in Page 2	5			16	10			10

The first two pages of the 1841 Census for the Extra Parochial of Waterloo. Joseph Harris, age 50 described as an innkeeper of the Heroes of Waterloo Inn can be seen recorded. The quite large number of agricultural labourers still indicates the rural nature of the community.

The 1840s almost carried on where the 1830s left off with more development within the Waterloo area of the neighbourhood, advertisements again in the *Hampshire Telegraph* advertised property for sale or to let. At one particular sale of household furniture on 29 June 1840 the sale included a superior portable brass camp bedstead that was purchased at St Helena, with other effects, belonging to the late Napoleon Bonaparte. One wonders who the buyer or seller were!

### TO BAKERS, GROCERS & OTHERS

*TO be peremptorily SOLD by AUCTION, BY Mr Gauntlett, at the Heroes of Waterloo Inn, Waterloo, Hants, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1841, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot (by direction of the Mortgagees, under a Power of Sale), - All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, with the Shop, Bakehouse, Out-houses, and Appurtanances thereunto belonging, situate at Waterloo, now in the occupation of*

*William Kennett, where he has for several years carried on the business of Baker and Grocer.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 8 March 1841*

Waterloo Ville, Near Purbrook, HANTS.

*TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, – A very desirable Freehold and Extra Parochial Estate, situate as above, and in the London Turnpike Road. It comprises a Dwelling House with eight rooms and a kitchen or wash-house, with Coach-house and two-stall Stable, and two statute Acres of Land' Also a Cottage with six rooms, and an Orchard of about half an acre.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 3 February 1849*

## The Large Estates



*Stakes Hill Lodge. Painting by Hesketh Hubbard, 1946*

During the first 30 years or more of the development of the village the area saw the formation of quite a few larger estates spring up close to the centre of Waterloo. Stakes, which seemed to have become a more affluent area saw the build-up of two large estates, namely Stakes Hill Lodge and Oaklands, and a third Rockville, the home of the Livingstone-Learmonth family, would be built later.

Stakes Hill Lodge came into being due to John Spice Hulbert, a naval agent and secretary to high ranking naval officers. In around 1820 Hulbert acquired Stakes Hill Cottage and Stakes Hill Coppice for £1,200 and subsequently built his own estate, Stakes Hill Lodge. John Spice Hulbert also owned land closer to the centre of Waterloo at Wheat Lane End where he owned a brick yard as can be seen on the Farlington Tithe Map of 1838. John Spice Hulbert died in 1844 and the estate passed to his son George Alexander Hulbert,

known as the 'Squire' who certainly left his mark on Waterlooville. He built the Model Farm, adjacent to Stakes Hill Lodge and the flint built labourers cottages which still remain on Stakes Hill Road. He was also responsible for the building of Hulbert Road, initially built to quicken the journey to Havant and Havant Station. At the time of his death in 1894 the estate measured 221 acres.

What is interesting about the Stakes Hill Lodge Estate is that it stayed within the same family throughout the history of the estate. In 1972 the estate was broken up and most of the land was sold off. Fire destroyed the derelict house in June 1973 and the area is now taken up by a housing estate around the Frenstaple Road and Springwood Avenue area.

Another large estate at Stakes was the Oaklands Estate, again built around 1820, this time by William Taylor. The estate originates from a farm called Great Stakes Farm, situated in the Forest of Bere at a point of:

*A 'funnel' where the owner could gain easy access to common grazing in the forest and to Purbrook for the pure water, and to Farlington for the salt marshes.*

In 1811 the owner Thomas Cozens advertised the farm for letting and it was described as:

*TO be LET for the term of 7, 14 or 21 years and entered on immediately. All that truly desirable and compact farm called or known by the name of Great Stakes Farm, situate in the Parish of Farlington in the county of Southampton, now in the occupation of Mr Thomas Cozens, the Proprietor, consisting of a good Farm House, Garden, Cottages, Barns, Stables and various other out-buildings with the customary Acres of excellent Arable, Meadow, Pasture and Wood Ground in a high state of cultivation, in a fine sporting country with good roads to the same, and in a respectable neighbourhood.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 1 July 1811*

Eventually in 1819 it was acquired by William Taylor and his partner John Atkin Hickley and around 1820 the house was built for Taylor's own use. Initially the new house was known as Stakes House, as it appears on the 1838 Tithe Map for Farlington Parish, with the house facing south and with a walled kitchen garden and a sunken garden feature. The farmyard is adjacent to the house and the access to it appears to be in the same place as the original farm. At some time after this the estate became known as Parkfield and it was under this name that it was acquired by General Sir Charles James Napier in 1850 from the executors of William Taylor. General Sir Charles paid £9,500 including 101 acres of arable land and Stakes Coppice and Johnsons Coppice of 42 acres.

General Sir Charles Napier, who found fame in India as the British Army's Commander-in-Chief was notable for conquering Sindh and the famous saying *We have Sind* has been attributed to him. Unfortunately General Sir Charles never lived too long to enjoy his estate as he died at what was then known as Oaklands in August 1853. The Napier family continued to live on at Oaklands until 1908 when the Estate was bought by the Williams

family, formerly of nearby Morelands, at Crookhorn. Major General Charles Ingouville Williams, the youngest of the three brothers of General Sir John William Collman Williams of Morelands, made Oaklands his home until his death in 1916. Major General Williams was the highest ranking army officer to die on active service during the Great War.



Oaklands, circa 1910

The Williams family remained at Oaklands until it was acquired by the Sisters of the Convent of the Cross in 1946 and eventually the house, which still survives, was transformed into Oaklands Catholic School and Sixth Form College.

In the extra parochial area of Waterloo two other estates were formed after enclosure, Hart Plain and Highfield Lodge. The Hart Plain Estate and particularly the house were built by Thomas Cozens, a local farmer and landowner who held other land in the neighbourhood and acquired large portions of land after the sale of the Enclosure Act in 1812. The estate became associated with William Friend who acquired the estate in December 1823 and it remained with the Friend family until the death of Ann Friend in 1899. In February 1817 Cozens put the estate, measuring 180 acres, up for sale and we get the first description of the house and Estate:

*TO be SOLD by Private Contract, – a most valuable Freehold Estate; consisting of 180 Acres, in a ring fence, of excellent Meadow and Pasture Land, with a good dwelling house, to which is attached and detached, suitable and convenient offices. The house, which has recently been built, is well calculated for the residence of a genteel family, or a sportsman, being situate in the centre of the Hambledon Hunt, and is a distant from Portsmouth eight miles, and from Hambledon four miles.*

*On the Estate there is a Mineral Spring, the properties of which are considered valuable. Immediate possession may be had, for further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Cozens, the Proprietor, on the premises.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 3 February 1817*

It is unclear who acquired the Estate at this time but in July 1821 the estate was again put on the market for sale and the sales particulars in *The Times* described the Estate in quite enticing terms as:

Hart Plain, Near Purbrook

*By Mr Wildey at the Heroes of Waterloo Inn, near Purbrook, on Friday June 22 at 1 precisely unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which Notice will be given.*

*A truly valuable Freehold Estate, called Hart Plain, situate within a mile of the London and Portsmouth Turnpike Road, 4 miles from Hambledon, 6 from Havant, and 7 from Portsmouth, comprising a modern newly erected brick and sashed dwelling house, built of the best materials, and may be rendered at a small expense, a delightful cottage residence, in a fine sporting country. The house contains two good parlours, dining room, and six cheerful and airy bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, dairy, and detached wash-house, and measures in front 69 ft, and in depth 30 ft. It has suitable offices, an enclosed garden well stocked with choice young fruit trees, just in prime bearing, an excellent brick stabled stable, and other convenient agricultural outhouses surrounded by 180 customary acres, nearly the whole of rich meadow and pasture land, in a complete ring fence, tastefully enclosed, and interspersed with vigorous extensive plantations, and commanding delightful views of landscape scenery. The above Estate is Let for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas last, determinable at the end of the first seven years, to a respectable tenant at £300 per annum, and is a most desirable property for investment of capital. It is also truly eligible either for a sporting situation or a grazier, being in the centre of the hunts of the Hampshire, Hambledon, and Colonel Wyndham's fox-hounds and from the level of the land a most excellent 3-miles flat race course or training ground may be formed. The situation for a grazier stands unrivalled, being within a few miles of several of the best fairs and markets for consumption in England.*

*The Times, 16 July 1821*

In December 1825, the Estate was once again put on the market for sale and was acquired at this sale by William Friend, the sales particulars, this time in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, was a little less speculative with no mention of a race course! William Friend himself had acquired land at the time of the Enclosure and must have added this to his new estate after acquiring it. In 1828 William Friend was one of the seven petitioners who were behind the movement to establish a church in the new neighbourhood. He died at Hart Plain on 29 September 1836 aged 85, sadly four days after his wife Elizabeth. His obituary in the local press described him as:

*A gentleman of the greatest worth in every relation of life; in business judicious and honourable; in society, open, generous, and affable; to his intimate friends strongly and unchangeably attached; as a Christian, his faith was of the most firm and practical nature. By his own exertions and conduct through life, (while he liberally assisted others*

*less fortunate), he acquired for himself a handsome property; it is understood that his beautiful estate of Hart Plain comes to his nephew and heir, Mr William Friend, of Bury St Edmund's.*



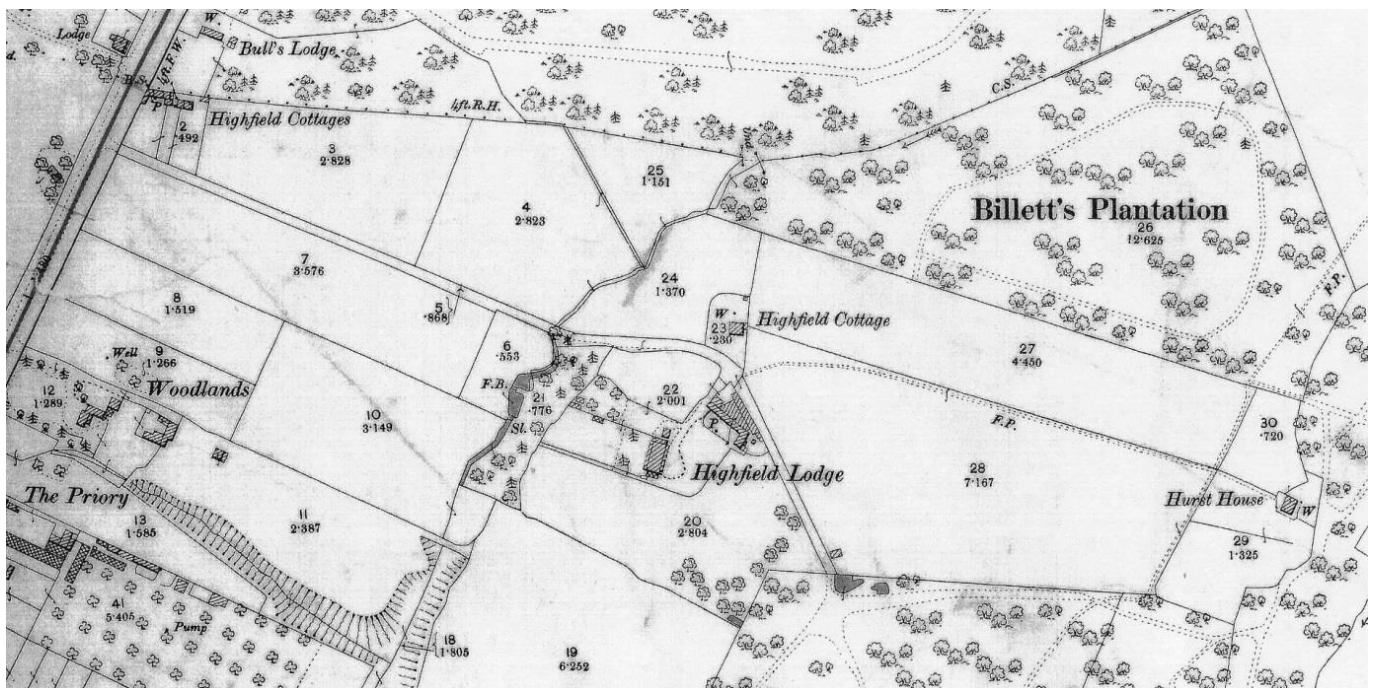
Hart Plain House circa 1900

By 1838 William Friend (nephew) had enlarged his landholding to over 400 acres, forming an even larger Estate. The estate included his residence, Hart Plain House, arable and pasture land, and woodland, including Park Wood, formerly part of the Forest of Bere. William Friend died aged 73 on the 6 May 1876 and the estate was left in the hands of his wife Ann who lived at the house until her death on 7 September 1899 aged 92. In October 1899 the household furniture and live and dead stock of the farm were sold and in the following May of 1900 portions of the Estate were sold off. Finally, in 1910, the remainder of the estate, totalling 504 acres, was sold off in 19 freehold building plots with the house eventually being demolished and the land forming part of the Hart Plain Housing Estate.

Highfield Lodge takes its name from a former forest lodge that stood on the site of what would become the new house. There appear to have been medieval fishponds on the tributary of the Hermitage Stream at this point which suggests that the original lodge had a Medieval origin. It would appear the new house and estate were the creation of John Billett, another subscriber in the movement to establish a church in the neighbourhood. The estate of Highfield Lodge and Farm was situated on the eastern side of the London Road, south of the Queen's Enclosure. John Billett is first recorded at Highfield in 1833

but it is believed he lived and farmed here a while before this date. He died at Highfield Lodge in his 94th year in January 1861 and in March of that year all his live and dead farming stock was sold off including *five very superior young well-bred cows in calf, three prime heifers with calf at heels, three fat hogs and a vast array of farming equipment*. Later in the year the household furniture was also sold. Following on from John Billett Highfield Lodge was the residence of the Rev, Benjamin Curtis, the Vicar of Portsea. Later residents included the Livingstone-Learmonth family, more associated with Rockville and Catherington House. Interestingly, the 1850 census records a Miller, Walter Fennell at the Mill House at Highfield.

In the early 1960s the house and farm disappeared replaced with the Highfield Estate, one of many housing developments that were carried out during this period. The name of John Billett remains, apart from a plantation which once bordered onto the Queen's Enclosure, Billett Avenue, further along London Road towards the town centre, also bears his name.



Ordnance Survey Map, 1897 showing the extent of the Highfield Lodge Estate

The 1850s and 1860s saw steady growth in the community, more houses were being built along the London Road and this added with the increase of more shops and traders saw the village becoming an attractive place to live. The census for 1851 saw the rise in agricultural labourers to 62 with female domestic servants to 40 and laundresses to 12. This would indicate the rise of wealthier residents and this is borne out by the number of larger villa style houses being built in the village. The increase of agricultural labourers still shows that the neighbourhood was still relatively rural with a number of farms spread out around the village and of course the growth of the larger estates continued. The population figures for 1851 are: Waterloo 195, Wait Lane End (estimated) 205,

Stakes 127, giving a total of 508, interestingly only nine more than the previous census population of 1841.



Highfield Cottages which one stood at the entrance to the Highfield Lodge Estate on the London Road, photographed circa 1910. The cottages were originally stables used by the Portsmouth to London coach traffic.

Looking at the census for 1851 the Stakes (Hill) Road area close to the crossroads have for example: James Restall, Baker and Grocer, living with his family and a domestic servant; James Fogwill, House Proprietor, along with his family and domestic servant; Samuel Harvey, Painter and Glazier; Joseph Lewis, Clerk at the Bank of England; Isaac Hayward, Shoemaker; William Blake, Police Constable; Samuel Silvester, Carpenter and Joiner and Isaac Hayward, Dealer and Farmer of 26 acres, living with his family and a domestic servant. Also recorded are numerous agricultural labourers, grooms, woodmen etc giving a little snap shot of life at this time. Interestingly it also shows that traders and shopkeepers are able to employ domestic staff in their houses.

For the rest of Waterloo the census records the mix of shopkeepers and tradesmen such as bricklayers, eight in total, including the brothers Edward and John Edwards, then an apprentice of 17, who later played a large part in building a significant part of the village, carpenters and joiners, and the usual blacksmiths such a Henry Greest and his son William who are recorded at the Belle Alliance beerhouse at the corner of Chapel Lane. Also recorded are gentlemen of independent means, along with a Professor of Music, Elizabeth Dudley.

What the above shows us is that a second inn or beerhouse was established in the village by this time, the Belle Alliance, kept by Henry Greest who had been a master blacksmith in the neighbourhood for some time. This short lived beerhouse took its name from a place a short distance from the battlefield of Waterloo – La Belle Alliance – and where Napoleon

Bonaparte had his headquarters shortly before the battle, adding to the Waterloo theme for the village. It would appear that Greest worked from the smithy behind the premises as well as retailing beer from the beerhouse. Like a number of beerhouses of the period, the subsequent publicans of the La Belle Alliance also had other occupations, namely grocer's and carpenters. The last innkeeper before the closure and demolition of the inn in May-June 1886 was William Gulliver, who also carried on a wheelwright's business at the rear of the premises.

In May 1852 Joseph Harris, the landlord of the Heroes of Waterloo Inn, at this time known as the Waterloo Inn and Posting House started an omnibus business to take people to and fro to Portsmouth from the inn. As the advertisement mentions the omnibus would seem to depart the Waterloo Inn at 9 p.m. and return at 4 a.m. which does appear to be odd hours of service:

#### WATERLOO AND PORTSMOUTH OMNIBUS.

*Joseph Harris begs to inform the Public, that on Monday next, the 3rd of May, he will commence running daily, leaving the Waterloo Inn at half past 9 p.m. and returning from the Fountain Hotel, Portsmouth, at 4 o'clock precisely.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 1 May 1852*

In 1855 the *Post Office Directory of Hampshire* recorded the village as Waterlooville (with Stakes) and went onto record that the village is:

*An extra parochial village, 3 miles from the Cosham station of the South Western railway, 93 from London, 4 south-west from Havant, 7 from Portsmouth, in Portsdown Hundred and diocese of Winchester. The population in 1851 was 195. The living is a perpetual curacy, value about £80 per annum, in the alternate presentation of the Bishop of the diocese and St Mary's College, Winchester; the Rev. TB Macnamara, MA, is the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St George, is a new structure in the early English style, with a small square tower with one bell. The independents have a chapel.*

The directory records both the Gentry and Traders of the town and it is as follows:

#### Gentry

John Hatton Annesley, Morelands.  
Rev. Martin Boswell M.A.  
Bull John.  
Henry Ford.  
Mr. Frost, Sydenham Villa.  
Mrs Ann Hulbert, Stakes Hill Lodge.  
Lady Napier, Oaklands.  
Thomas Newland, Stakes Road.  
Mrs Elizabeth Powell.

John Billett, Highfield.  
Capt. Charles Brown R.N.  
Benjamin Elliott.  
William Friend, Hart Plain House.  
Charles Groves.  
Rev. Thomas B. Macnamara MA  
John Moore Napier.  
Henry Pafford.  
Mrs Rennie.

Andrew Ross MD.  
George William Welsh.

Capt. Smith RN.  
Peter White.

### Traders

Charles Allen, Tailor.  
James Dillaway, Boys School.  
George Edwards, Beer Retailer.  
William Ford, Plumber & Glazier.  
James Gardiner, Carrier.  
Henry Greest, Blacksmith & Beer  
Retailer.  
Joseph Hale, Shopkeeper, Stakes Road.  
  
Samuel Harvey, Plumber, Stakes Road.  
  
John Hayward, Farmer, Stakes Road.  
Thomas Martin, Blacksmith.  
James Restall, Grocer & Baker.  
Alfred Silvester, Carpenter &  
Wheelwright.  
William Tupper, Grocer & Baker.  
George Webb, Lodging House.  
J. Whiting, Bricklayer.

William Billingham, Brickmaker.  
William Dwyer, Boot & Shoemaker.  
John Ford, Plumber & Glazier & Draper.  
Mrs Jane Gard, Shopkeeper.  
Mark Gosling, Farmer, Crookhorn Farm.  
Miss Guy, Girls School.  
  
Joseph Harris, Waterloo Commercial  
Inn.  
Isaac Hayward, Bootmaker & Lodging  
House.  
Henry Jarman, Gardener.  
Isaac Norris, Beer Retailer.  
Andrew Ross, Physician.  
Frederick Stallard, Saddler.  
  
Peter Warren, Beer Retailer, Stakes Rd.  
Mrs Mary Webb, Milliner.  
William Yeulet, Grocer & Postmaster.

### The Inns

As already mentioned the first inn was the first building at the new settlement was the Heroes of Waterloo Inn. By the 1830s the inn had established itself as a coaching inn, conveniently situated between Petersfield and Portsmouth with sixteen coaches passing daily from afar as London and Oxford. In 1836 the inn was acquired by John and William Rudge after the bankruptcy of George Augustus Bridger Fielding and the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 4 July 1836 give us a good description of the inn at this time:

*All that FREEHOLD INN called "THE HEROES OF WATERLOO," most advantageously situate at Waterloo Ville, near Purbrook, seven miles from Portsmouth, on the London Road, comprising on the ground floor, parlour, bar room, large assembly room, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, and other conveniences; on the first floor, two sitting rooms, seven bed-rooms, and a water closet; in the rear there is a well accustomed tap. The yard contains stabling for 24 horses, coach-house etc.; also a large PADDOCK OF LAND, at the side and in the rear of the premises, the whole being about one acre. The premises have been erected within a very short period, and considerable additions and improvements*

*have been made within the last two years, and the whole have recently undergone complete repair. The land is extra-parochial, free from land tax, tithes, and parish rates, and is situated at one of the most delightful and improving spots in Hampshire. The buildings in the neighbourhood are rapidly increasing, so that in a short time there will be a large population. From the extent of land belonging to the Inn, any improvements which might be considered advisable, may be accomplished with the greatest facility, and such parts of the land as may not be required for that purpose, will command a very high price for building.*

In March 1860 the inn was acquired by the Horndean Brewers of George Gale & Co. and added to their ever growing list of public houses. By 1890 the old inn was obviously deemed either too ramshackle or in need of modernisation and a new inn was built on the site known as the 'Waterloo Hotel', although it did still bear the name of the original inn and went under the sign of the 'Heroes of Waterloo'. This new modern inn or hotel was built by Waterlooville builder John Edwards, who rightfully, but modestly, admitted he built a large part of the village. The new building was described in May 1890 as:

*The new hotel is constructed, not only to meet the requirements of day trip from Portsmouth and elsewhere, but to provide accommodation for those who wish separate suites of rooms during the summer months. On the ground floor addition to the bar there are cheerful and commodious coffee rooms, while the upper storeys contain drawing rooms, private sitting rooms and seventeen bedrooms. Delicious views are obtained from some of these bedrooms. The bedrooms have already become popular, and are in demand among visitors, who are enchanted with the views, and equally appreciate the excellent sanitary arrangements of the house and the kindly care and forethought of Mr and Mrs Savage, who preside over the hotel. There is one large dining room in the house capable of dining 150 people. Other improvements are in prospect. There will soon be a lawn and garden at the north end of the house, which will add greatly to its beauty. The stable yard is well known to being equal to any emergency, and county.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 31 May 1890*

The new hotel, though still known by everyone as the 'Heroes', became the headquarters for the local omnibuses that ran from Cosham, and later the stable would be used as Waterlooville Bus Depot for the horse drawn buses. Later still it was used by Wadhams, who eventually would use part of the outbuildings at the rear of the hotel as workshops. The Waterlooville Fire Brigade kept their appliances at the rear of the hotel.

In the early 1960s, the owners of the Hotel, George Gale & Co. decided to move the 'Heroes' to a new site, about 100 yards further to the east of London Road. The new site was purchased from Dr Duncan Cooper and the third Heroes of Waterloo was built, pulling its first pint in 1966.

During the 1850s and early 1860s four other inns or beer houses sprang up in Waterloo and Stakes, always a good sign of a growing population and village. The *Post Office Directory of Hampshire* for 1855 records five beer retailers, including the Waterloo Inn in Waterlooville. This also includes the Belle Alliance beerhouse established by Henry Greest, a blacksmith who kept a smithy behind the premises with his son Henry. Also on the list is Peter Warren who kept the Fox and Hounds beerhouse at Stakes. As regarding the other two, Isaac Norris and George Edwards, it is possible that there was another beerhouse at Stakes at this time and the other may have been the Bricklayers Arms in Stakes (Hill) Road, close to the crossroads.



One of the earliest photographs of the new Waterloo Inn. The photograph is dated around 1900 prior to the coming of the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway coming through the Waterlooville.



The Waterloo (Heroes) Hotel, circa 1960



The Waterloo Hotel, 1905, crowds waiting to board transport for the nearby Hambledon Races

The Belle Alliance was a short lived beerhouse which closed in 1886 and the site was acquired by Waterlooville landowner George Lancaster JP of Melton House, London Road. After demolition Lancaster built, for the sum of £2,000 a larger property naming it the Queen's Hotel, built by John Edwards & Son. At the opening of the new hotel one major obstacle was that the new premises were not licensed due to an oversight in applying for an alcohol licence and the new venture started life as the Queen's Temperance Hotel. Mr Lancaster stated in his appeal for a new licence that:

*Emphatically deny that it was ever intended to use the place as a Temperance Hotel. Mr. Lancaster's object in carrying out the alterations was to erect a building worthy of the place, and though he had never intended that the beer license should lapse, the house would be patronised by a different class of persons to those who formerly frequented La Belle Alliance.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 1 October 1887*



The Queen's Hotel, 1920

In around 1898 the hotel was acquired by Richard Scott, who would also later keep the Wellington Inn next door. During the Second World War the property was taken over by the Admiralty but sadly this fine building was demolished in the 1960s when the town went through a programme of modernisation and redevelopment.

The Bricklayer's Arms was situated close to the crossroads on the eastern side of Stakes (Hill) Road and was for over 40 years under the guidance of George Webb, variously described as a farmer, beer retailer and brewer. Webb acquired the beerhouse in 1859 but it is probable that the beerhouse was recorded earlier on a directory of Waterlooville for 1855. It is certain that Webb brewed his own beer for the Bricklayer's Arms, either at the rear of the premises or at his farm at Wheat Lane End. Webb also opened up his premises as a lodging house, one of two in the village at this time. The public house itself was of no great size, certainly one of the smallest in the neighbourhood. The building disappeared around 1980 when the area close to the crossroads was re-developed.

The small hamlet of Stakes certainly had one public house but may have had another. The Fox and Hounds is first recorded on the census for 1851 with Selina Purcell recorded as a beerhouse keeper. In the later part of the 19th century and into the 20th century the Fox and Hounds became a favourite old country pub for day trippers and visitors alike. In 1936 the old public house was demolished and a new one built to the rear of the old one.



The Fox and Hounds, Stakes, circa 1900

The Wellington Inn, the only public house to survive in its original state, opened as an inn in around 1861. It was built for the sum of £1,000 at the junction of London Road and Chapel Lane by its first owner and landlord Samuel Jonathan Silvester, a member of a well-known local family. The first recorded notice on the Wellington Inn is from Coronation Day of June 1862 when an advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* records:

*Samuel Silvester begs to inform his Friends and the Public in General that Parties visiting the neighbourhood on this occasion will find ample Accommodation at the Wellington Inn, where Refreshments of the best quality may be had.*

In September 1863 Silvester was granted licence to sell spirits at the inn, this was in respect of the growing population of the village and he boasted at the time that:

*For many years there had been but one licensed house in Waterloo, and since then Waterloo had increased very much, both in size and subsequently in population, and the demand for accommodation had been increased, so much so in fact, had found it necessary to increase his house accommodation and had erected commodious stabling and a coach house besides he had six bedrooms which were all available for lodgers. Recently, too, the master of the hounds had taken up residence there, and this also increased the number of visitors and called for increased provisions for their accommodation.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 5 September 1863*

In August 1871 the inn was put up for sale and we get a description of the property at this time:

The Wellington Inn, Waterloo.

*A well accustomed and substantially erected Licensed House, containing capital public accommodation, with large yard at side containing capital stabling with loft over, good range of lock-up coach-houses with carpenter's workshop over etc. Range of stabling and*

*coach-houses in the rear, with loft over and stores over. Now Let to Messrs Henty of Chichester.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 29 July 1871*

In 1902 the inn was acquired by Richard Scott, who also owned the Queen's Hotel. To the left of the inn stood the Wellington Club Room and Billiard Salon, now part of the main public house and in front of this, hanging from a pole, was a fine inn sign of the Duke of Wellington sitting astride his horse. Further along, past the Wellington Club, stood a terrace of cottages known as Wellington Terrace, probably built at the same time as Samuel Silvester built the inn.

The 1850s saw the continuation of the rise of the village of Waterlooville and on the 20 May 1856 the village saw the opening of the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel in Chapel Lane but it is believed that nonconformists were worshipping in the village before this date. The chapel remained a place of worship until a new chapel, designed in the Italianate style, was opened in 1884 fronting onto the London Road. The foundation stone of the new church was laid on 2 July 1884 and the church was built at a cost of £2,000 and designed by Portsmouth architect George Rake and built by John Croad of Portsmouth. The cost was funded jointly by James Lancaster of Portsmouth and his son George Snow Lancaster of Melton House, Waterlooville.



Print of the original Baptist Chapel

In 1847 the village had its own postal service with William Yeulett, who had the grocer's shop on the west side of the crossroads, being postmaster. In 1856 a vicarage was built, in what is now Rowlands Avenue, for the considerable sum of £958 by Purbrook builder Alfred Clear, the Rev. Thomas Macnamara, who had replaced the Rev. Martin Boswell in December 1852, being the first vicar to reside in the parish. Two years later in 1858 Waterlooville was designated an Anglican parish of 652 acres within the see of Winchester and in October of that year the first marriage ceremony took place at the church between Samuel Vinson, a grocer of Gosport and a Miss Cora Gray. Advertisements were still being placed in the local press during this period highlighting property for sale or let and even land primed for redevelopment. One example of this period is from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 18 July 1857:

*TO be LET UNFURNISHED for two years and a half, with or without 14 acres of Meadow Land. – A VILLA RESIDENCE situated at Waterlooville, containing five bedrooms, two sitting rooms, the usual offices, dairy, stable, coach-house, Gardener's Cottage, farm-yard, an excellent orchard, and well stocked kitchen Garden.*

*Apply by Letter, post-paid to B.B., Post Office, Waterlooville, near Portsmouth.*



The Old Vicarage, Rowlands Avenue

The population figures for the 1861 census shows a steady rise in the number of people living at Waterlooville, Wheat Lane End and Stakes. Broken down the figures record: Waterloo, 243; Wheat Lane End, 269 (estimate); Stakes, 147, giving a total of 658.

On 21 June 1862 the village experienced a ghastly murder of a gypsy woman on the London Road, close to the Highfield Estate. The murder was carried out by Ned Lee on his heavily pregnant wife Eliza Colt Lee, the cause being jealousy. The report of the murder was carried by newspapers nationally and the *Huddersfield Chronicle* in its edition of 28 June 1862 gave a detailed account of which follows:

#### Frightful Murder at Waterloo.

*A most barbarous murder was perpetrated on Saturday morning, half a mile from the quiet village of Waterloo. Waterloo is situated seven miles from Portsmouth, and is a rural retreat, chiefly consisting of villa residences. The murder was committed at a place called Billett's Stables, about half a mile on the Horndean Road. The murderer is a young gypsy, named Ned (Edward) Lee, aged twenty-six years, well built, and by no means repulsive looking. The victim is his wife, Eliza Colt Lee, a tall handsome young gypsy woman aged twenty-four. The murderer travelled from town to town in a living van, commonly used by gipsies. This vehicle and dwelling had been stopping in the yard adjoining the Wellington Tavern, kept by Mr Silvester of Waterloo; and on Friday night the prisoner asked Mrs Silvester to take his wife some wine and water, remarking that she would take nothing from him, and they appeared to be on unfriendly terms, as Lee imputed to his wife improper conduct with another man, while at Ascot races, where they had kept an entertainment similar to that known as an "Aunt Sally". The wife denied the imputation, and repeatedly told Mrs Silvester that he had no grounds for his suspicions. The unfortunate victim was in an advanced state of pregnancy. This morning about 9 o'clock, Lee and his wife left the Waterloo Inn, where they had remained a short time, being on en-route to Odiham, accompanied by a little boy named Wyatt, their nephew. In about half an hour after their departure news reached the village that Lee had barbarously murdered his wife on the road. Police Constable Rody Deegan of the Hampshire Constabulary immediately went after the van, and discovered that the report was too true, for lying on the grass, about four hundred yards from the van was Lee, who on seeing the police officer, exclaimed "I am glad you have come for I have cut my wife's throat. He also said, "She slept with another man, I am sure, the first night at Ascot". Deegan went towards the van, and perceived a track of blood for about fifteen yards along the road. On coming up to the vehicle, he perceived the deceased lying under the horse's heels. One hoof was on her long, dishevelled, and jet black hair, while the other rested upon her arm. Her throat presented a horrible spectacle, being cut from ear to ear, and she appeared to be quite dead. Prisoner said, "Have you found the razor I did it with?" to which question the constable replied, "Yes; I found it four or five yards from the van, on the road." Prisoner than said "I did it to die." The body was placed in a cart belonging to Mr Silvester, and removed to a shed at the rear of the Waterloo Inn, to which place the van was also removed.*

Another newspaper report stated that:

*The gipsies in the neighbourhood were in a state of great excitement and were profuse in their anathemas on the murder. Great Excitement prevails in Havant and the districts contiguous to Waterlooville.*

An inquest was held on the following Monday evening at the Waterloo Inn before Edward Hoskins, the County Coroner. Lee was committed to Winchester Gaol to await his trial at the ensuing Assizes, on the charge of 'Wilful Murder'. The body of Eliza Colt Lee was interred on the same Monday evening, on the 23 June, at St George's Church by the Rev. William Lush and many gipsies were present and appeared greatly affected. Ned Lee escaped the hangman and at his trial at Winchester Assizes the jury pronounced him unfit to stand trial and he was removed from Winchester Gaol to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, near Salisbury. At his trial it was stated that:

*In appearance Lee is much altered, and his mind appears as much, if not more deranged than ever. We understand that unless some great and decided change for the better takes place, his life will be of short duration.*

He died four months later at Fisherton in October 1862, and as a report stated at the time of his death he *refused to take any nourishment and pined away*. A sad end to a very sad case.

During the late 1850s and into the 1860s sport was beginning to feature in the village life. In August 1858 the first mention is reported of a Waterloo Cricket team when they played their near neighbours Stakes. On 18 September 1862 the *Hampshire Telegraph* actually carried a match report and score card of a match played at Waterlooville between the Waterloo team and a team from Portsea Island:

#### Portsea Island Amateurs v. Waterloo.

*The return match of cricket between the above clubs took place at Waterloo on Monday last. Andrews and Fuller represented the Portsea club at the wickets to the bowling of Lock and Webb, who bowled well throughout the match, Fuller was bowled off his leg for 11 runs got with good play, Andrews and Poat then gave the fielders some work, both being at the wicket for two hours, Andrews leg before wicket, 29, Poat, c. by Barde, 46. Penny got 4 runs, the remaining wickets falling very quickly, the total score was 90. The Waterloo club appeared at the wickets, to the bowling of Reed and Fuller. It will be seen that the bowling was too good for the batters, for they were all out for 50, the only double figures obtained were Lock and Sparshott. The Waterloo players followed their innings to the bowling of Andrews and Reed, and the slow bowling of the former lowered three wickets in one over. They were all out in 31 runs. The Portsea Amateurs winning in one innings and 18 runs to spare.*

*The Waterloo team playing that day were: Lock, Webb, Baigent, Anderson, Frost, Sparshott, Kent, Barde, Garnett, Restall, White.*

An annual event that proved very popular was the races known as the Hambledon Hunt Steeple Chases. Originally the races were held on Soberton Down but from around 1859 until 1869 the races were held more locally at the park of William Friend's Estate at Hart Plain. An example of this can be seen from April 1863 when a series of races were held there, as it would appear most successfully:

#### Hambledon Hunt Steeple Chases.

*This annual event came off Tuesday last, in Mr Friend's park in Waterloo. This season the character of the meeting appeared to have undergone a considerable change for the better, as the arrangements were more complete than hitherto, and the spectators of a very different class from those who usually attended some years since. Many of the gentry resident in the county put in an appearance this year, and the meeting seems to be rising in importance each season. There was a good attendance by the military from the surrounding districts, and on no previous occasion have the sports been brought to such a successful termination. As regards numbers Tuesday's meeting was far superior to any former one, and from about nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon one continuous stream of pleasure seekers poured into the park, and made for the course. The roads from Portsmouth, Fareham, Chichester, Stakes and Hambledon, not excepting Winchester and Southampton, were more or less crowded by equestrians, pedestrians, and vehicles of every description.*

The Ordnance Survey map of 1865, the first of a series of maps produced by the Ordnance Survey shows the village of Waterloo as a thriving community, the church of St George can be seen clearly along Hambledon Road as can larger villas and houses along the southern part of the London Road. The overall effect the map gives is one of a rural community of open fields to the north and south of the village towards Stakes and Denmead. To the south east large tracts of woodland still remained.

In March 1864 proposals were put forward to open a railway line from Havant through Hambledon to Droxford where it would cross the Petersfield and Bishop Waltham line, twelve miles in length at cost of £110,000. The proposals were put forward in a Bill in the House of Commons and on 6 March 1862 the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr Ford, put forward his case for the project, stating:

*As a Portsmouth man, I say the projected line would be advantageous to Portsmouth. At present it takes 1½ hours to get to Hambledon. Portsdown Hill is a great obstacle. The other way would be to go to Havant by rail, and hire a carriage. This would cost as much as £1. Large numbers of persons take lodgings and villas at Waterloo, a station on the line and between that and Hambledon would be needed. An omnibus goes five times a week from Portsmouth to Waterloo.*

Another witness stated that:

*This shows that the district is suffering from the want of that accommodation in travelling which has so much benefitted from it. The present road from Havant to Waterloo is very circuitous.*

The outcome of the proposals went against those for the project and the line never came into being. It was not the last time a railway line was proposed for the area for in October 1894 a new proposal was for a line from Portsmouth to Basingstoke, via Waterlooville, Meonstoke, and Alton, into a branch from a point near Meonstoke, to join the Didcot and Newbury Railway at Winchester. Unfortunately this scheme was rejected by Portsmouth Town Council.

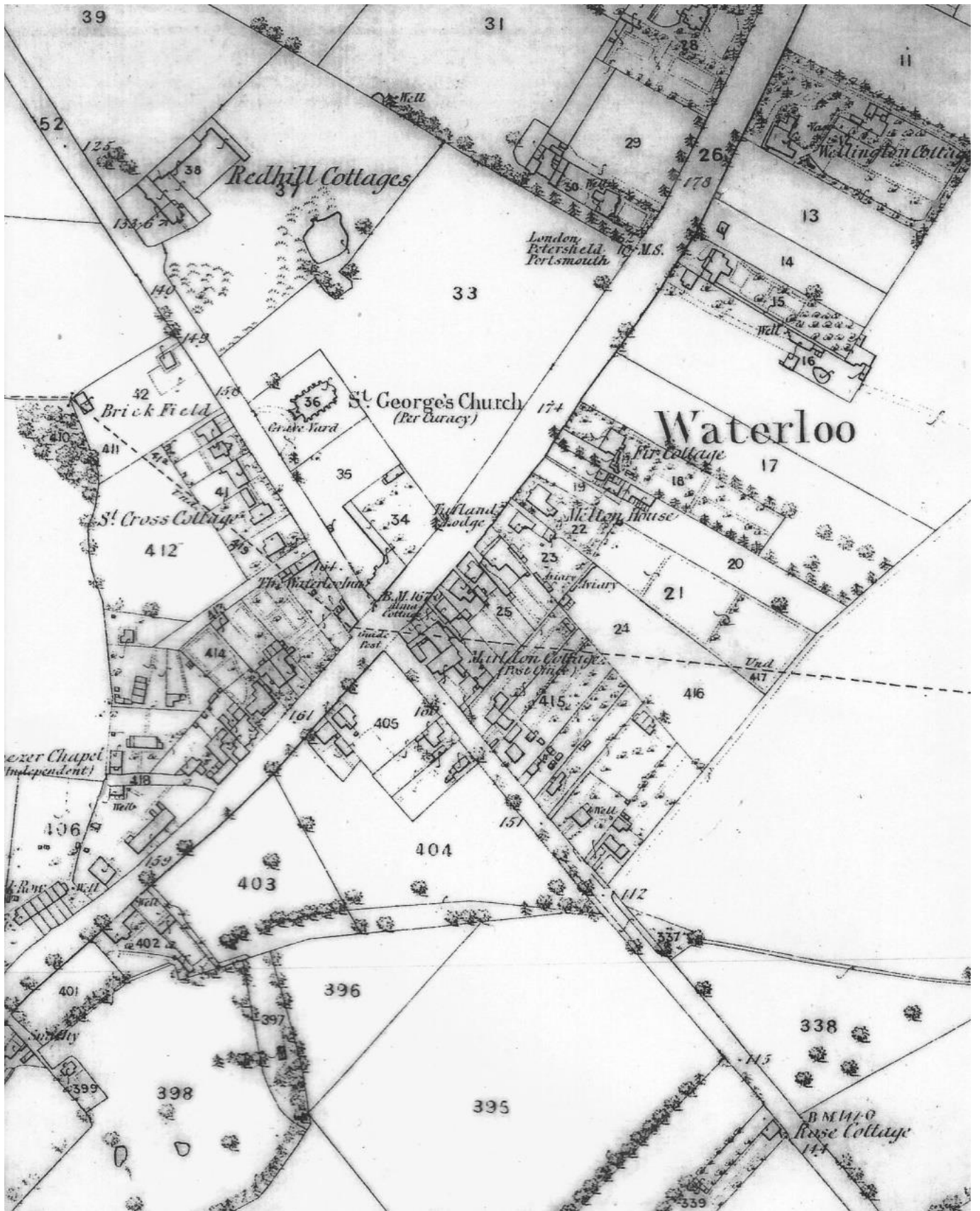
A railway through the village would certainly have opened up the village to more travellers and possibly the rate of growth of development would have quickened even faster. During this time and into the 1870s more villa residences were being built along London Road to cater for those who wanted to rent a property for a time or for those who saw Waterlooville as a pleasant place to settle. The Waterloo Inn, still the heart of the community, did their bit to entice the day trippers from Portsmouth and other outlying districts to visit the village as an advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 25 June 1864 rightly observes, although with a tinge of sadness:

Waterloo Inn, Waterloo Ville.

*Mrs Hall, in returning thanks to her kind friends for the liberal patronage she has received since the death of her husband, begs to announce that she has now completed many alterations which it was the intention of her husband to have carried out had he been spared. The Pleasure Grounds are so laid out that visitors from towns will find an agreeable place of recreation. The skittle alley, quoit ground and excellent swings are in the first order, and the beauty of the neighbourhood is unsurpassed. She more particularly will feel favoured by a visit of her friends to celebrate Her Majesty's Coronation Day, on the 28 inst., and she feels confident that those who favour her with a visit at any time will have no fault to complain of either quality or price of whatever they require.*

On 19 October 1868 a public meeting was held to discuss the building of a Sunday School and after tenders were accepted it was agreed that John Edwards would build the school, the first of many buildings associated with the Edwards name in Waterlooville. The school officially opened on 10 March 1869 and was duly reported in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:

*The day had been preceded by very tempestuous weather and a keen North East wind accompanied by occasional snow. This, however, cleared away by noon and a steady breeze which followed kept the many coloured flags fluttering as well as to add a keen zest to the appetites of the youngsters who assembled to celebrate this auspicious event. The printed programme for the day drew together a highly respectable congregation.*



First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of Waterlooville, circa 1865

## Education in Waterlooville

With an expanding population the need became apparent for a school for the community and a School Board was established in 1876 for the united districts of Waterloo and Farlington, with Catherington as a contributory parish under the chairmanship of the Rev, James Horsburgh, the vicar of Waterlooville. Prior to opening a new National School in Stakes Hill Road in 1880 for 160 children at a cost of about £2,500, the School Board rented the old village school in the village. It is unclear when the first village school opened in the village.

Of course this was not the start of education in Waterlooville, from the 1830s, and maybe earlier, private schools were starting to open up in the village. For example one of the earliest was the establishment run by Miss Lucas in the village as an advertisement of 9 March 1835 shows:

### Waterloo Ville Establishment.

*Miss Lucas begs to return her acknowledgements to her Friends for the encouragement she has experienced since she has been a candidate for their favours, and solicits a continuance of their support.*

*Terms:- Board and Education, in English Grammar, Geography, History, and useful and ornamental needle-work, for 15/- per annum, including washing.*

*There are Vacancies for a parlour Boarder, and an articulated pupil.*

By 1855 other schools were established in the village, a directory for 1855 records Miss Guy's Girls School and James Dillaway's Boys School. These schools of course catered for the more-well off of the neighbourhood. At around this time Edward Frost, who had moved to the village from Portsea, opened up a Boys' School in Sydenham House, on London Road. As an advertisement in the local press stated this was suitable for boys wishing to join the armed forces or the professions:

### Sydenham House Boarding School, Conducted by Mr Edward Frost.

*To Parents and Guardians who are unacquainted with the Establishment, Mr Frost begs to observe that the Course of Instruction is Liberal and comprehensive, and adapted for Young Gentleman designed either for the Navy, the Army, the Learned Professions, the Public Offices, or Mercantile Engagements. The locality is known to be one of the most healthful in England; and the premises possesses every requisite for the exercise and safety of Young Persons.*

*The Duties of the School will be resumed on Thursday, the 17th January 1856.*

Edward Frost died in January 1881 and Sydenham House was sold soon after his death, but his school had closed around 1870. After his death Sydenham House became the Portsmouth and South Hants Girls Industrial School under the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, Admiral AP Ryder, General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Rt. Hon. Lord Mount Temple and Lord Henry Scott MP, with Miss ML Miller as first superintendent. The school opened on 21 July 1881 and was licensed for 36 girls. The first Industrial Schools were permitted by statute in 1857 for *the better training of vagrant children*. In the case of Sydenham House female pupils were only admitted on the say so of the justices of the County.

This was not the only Industrial School in the locality, for in 1869 the Purbrook Industrial School for boys opened at Stakes. It was built at the sole cost of John Deverell of Purbrook Park and stood in its own grounds of six acres. It had accommodation for seventy boys, although the average number was sixty, who besides being taught the ordinary branches of education, were instructed in industrial pursuits such as carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring etc. A chapel had also been erected in the garden by John Deverell, and a license by the Bishop of Winchester was granted. The staff included a Superintendent, Matron, trade instructors and the boys were taught various trades including: tailoring, breadmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, animal husbandry and farming. The school remained under the control of the Deverell family until 1912 when the school along with 17 acres was given over to Hampshire County Council.

In a directory for Waterlooville of 1878 Mrs Zoe Grey is found keeping a 'Ladies Day School', while Alfred Ogg is keeping a 'Boys Day School.' Mrs Jane Ogg, the wife of Alfred, is described as National Schoolmistress, presumably at the village school.

At the time of the 1871 census the population of the village was: Waterloo, 283; Wait Lane End, 425 (estimate); Stakes, 204 giving an overall total of 912 a leap of over 250 people from the previous census. As the community continued to grow the census reflects this as it records more agricultural labourers and especially domestic servants as the trend for staff in the larger residences increased. With numerous farms surrounding Waterlooville, such as Brambles, Plant, Stakes, Old Park Farms the rise of agricultural labourers reached seventy. Domestic servants also saw a rise with 62 female servants being employed along with 20 laundresses, eight cooks, six domestic nurses and six housekeepers. The male domestic staff saw a rise of 22 gardeners, six coachmen, eight grooms and two butlers, all employed in the larger establishments.

Also at this time saw the rise of building along Hambledon Road, opposite St George's Church, with the development around Swiss and Portland Roads. Many houses here were homes to the many agricultural labourers recorded on the census. More building was still being carried out during this period especially along the undeveloped London Road

towards Horndean, an example being for a gentleman's residence being recorded in the local press:

Waterlooville, Hants. Valuable Building Land.

*King & King are in receipt of instructions to sell by Auction, at the Wellington Inn, Waterloo, on Friday 17th 1868, at two for three o'clock punctually, - A very excellent parcel of Building Land, prettily timbered, and well suitable for the erection of a Gentleman's Residence, having a frontage of 108 feet and a depth of 288 feet or thereabouts, and pleasantly situated in this favourite village.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 11 January 1868*



Henry Wadham's Draper's Shop, circa 1910

The 1871 census saw for the first time the name of Wadham recorded, a name that would in time become synonymous with the town of Waterlooville. In 1868 Charles Henry Wadham, originally from the Isle of Wight, established a draper's shop at Victoria House, London Road, in conjunction with his partner Edwin Stent. Charles was later joined at Waterlooville by his two brothers Henry who would become an assistant at the drapery store and George, who ran a carrier service to Portsmouth. By the 1890s Charles Wadham had also added to the draper and outfitters business the business of boot and shoemaking, milliner, dressmaker, tricycle agent, funeral furnisher and also agent for the Brunswick

Steam Dying and Carpet Beating Company, almost an attempt to take over the commercial world of Waterlooville single handed. Charles Wadham died in 1906 and the business was taken over by Henry and three of his five sons who carried on the drapery business. However, the two other sons, John Harold Wadham and Wilfred Charles Wadham were to bring even more success with the Wadham name as they first established a thriving bicycle business and later a motor company that made the Wadham name famous, but more of that later.

In March 1871 Waterlooville saw the last living link with the Peninsular War and the Waterloo connection. On the 10 March 1871, William Crook, late of the 40th Regiment, died at Waterlooville at the advanced age of 89 years. He had seen much service in the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded at the siege of Badajoz under the Duke of Wellington in March-April 1812, from the effects of which after many years he finally died. He was buried at St George's Church, Waterlooville.

#### Kelly's Directory for Waterlooville & Stakes, 1875.

Col. Carmichael, Rosebank.	Mr Chawner, Stakes Hill Cottage.
Mr Culmer, Palm Tree Cottage.	Rev. Benjamin Curtis, Highfield.
Rev. John Eyre, Incumbent.	Captain Fawkes, Hopfield.
William Friend, Hart Plain House.	Edward Frost, Sydenham House.
William Garnet, Laurel Villa.	Admiral Hastings, Morelands.
Mr Heath, Mount Villa.	Mrs Ann Hulbert, Stakes Hill Lodge.
Oliver George Hunter, Hurst Lodge.	George Jeram.
George Leo.	Lady Napier, Oaklands.
Mrs Padwick.	Edward Palmer.
Mr Perry, Wellington Villa.	Mrs Pooley, Belle Villa.
Captain Rea, Oak Grove.	William Silverlock, Taunton Villa.
Robert Taylor, Woodlands.	Dr. Richard Wellings.
Peter White, Melton House,	

#### Commercial.

Charles Ayling, Brambles Farm.	Mrs Elizabeth Bedbrook, Shopkeeper.
William Borrow, Grocer.	Duke Brothers, Farmers.
Mary Edwards, Milliner.	John Edwards, Builder.
John Ford, Plumber (Stakes).	Henry Foster, Waterloo Inn.
Edward Frost, Boarding School.	George Gilbert, Chemist.
Henry Greest, Blacksmith.	Miss Guy, Ladies Seminary.
Samuel Harvey, Plumber (Stakes). John	Isaac Hayward, Shoemaker.
Hayward, Farmer.	Thomas Martin, Blacksmith.
William Miles, Blacksmith.	William Naylor, Grocer.
Henry Palmer, Butcher.	John Pyle, Bootmaker.

James Restall, Grocer & Baker.

Samuel J. Silvester, Wellington Inn.

Charles Stapley, Beer Retailer.

George Webb, Beer Retailer & Brewer.

Richard Westbrook, Butcher.

Alfred Silvester, Carpenter.

Frederick Stallard, Saddler.

Charles Warren, Beer Retailer.

Richard Wellings, Surgeon.

Samuel White, Baker & Grocer.

What the above directory tells us is the names of some of the larger houses in the town, such as Melton House, Woodlands, Wellington Villa and Sydenham House and also the names of the people that lived there. The commercial list records that there were three blacksmiths in the village, four grocers, one milliner and a chemist, George Gilbert and John Edwards as a builder, with the village well sufficiently catered for commercially. The directory also records that:

*Letters, via Cosham, are despatched at 9.55 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. Money orders are issued and paid here, and Post Office Savings Bank. Letters arrive at 7 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. James Restall, postmaster.*



George Blackman & Son, Village Stores, London Road, circa 1905. The shop stood on the corner of London Road and Stakes Road and was opened in 1878. George Blackman ran the family's grocer shop in Purbrook and his son Alfred George ran the shop at Waterlooville.

The building still stands and is probably the oldest remaining in Waterlooville.



Portland Road, opposite St George's Church, 1906. Swiss Cottage, the building on the right, was the Citizens Advice Bureau and the road now leads to the Asda Superstore car park.



Bury (Berry cottage) Cottage. First described as Bury Cottage in a sales particular for May 1840 when it was described as a 'neat and modern and well manufactured house'. It was demolished to make way for the new Post Office.

## The Growth of the Villas and Larger Houses

During the latter half of the 19th-century Waterlooville saw the rise of larger houses within the village itself and on the fringes of the village at Stakes, although not to the extent of the mansions at Oaklands, Stakes Hill or Hart Plain. Examples of these can still be seen, although many unfortunately have disappeared over the years.

One that still survives is Hopfield House situated in Maralyn Avenue off of Stakes Hill Road, which takes its name as it implies from an area where hops were grown, presumably for beer manufacture. In February 1860 three acres of land at Stakes Hill called the 'Hop Garden' were put up for auction as valuable building land, almost certainly the land where Hopfield House was built.

The house itself was built in around 1875 by Colonel Edward Fawkes and it was owned by a succession of Fawkes family members until 1912 when it was acquired by Captain Norman Playfair and renamed the Grange. In 1939 until 1945 the house was occupied as the Royal Marines Ophanage and in 1945 the house was converted into apartments and the grounds were later used for development. The building has reverted back to its original name of Hopfield House but what is unusual about the building is that it is reputedly haunted, some say by Colonel Fawkes himself. It is mentioned in several books written on ghosts in Hampshire.



Hopfield House, 1987

Rockville, an estate that was situated on the west side of Stakes (Hill) Road between the estates of Stakes Hill and Oaklands owes its origin to a house known as Rosebank, formerly the home of the first vicar of St George's Church the Rev. Martin Boswell. It was

built by the Rev. Boswell in 1836 and in June 1848 it was put up for sale by the Rev. Boswell and at this time we get a good description of the property:

### Hampshire, A Very Desirable Freehold Family Residence

*TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, with early possession, Rosebank, near the villages of Purbrook and Waterloo, within eight miles of Portsmouth, three and a half of Havant (where there is a station on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway), and three and a half from Cosham (where a station is about to be formed on a line connected with the London and South Western Railway). It is a genteel, commodious, and substantial family dwelling-house, erected by the proprietor about twelve years since, to which are attached suitable offices, productive kitchen garden, a delightful pleasure ground, and orchard, and a small meadow and grove, the whole containing about four and a half acres. The water is abundant and excellent, the air pure and bracing, the situation high and dry, and the surrounding landscape varied and beautiful.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 10 June 1848*

In fact the property was not sold by the Rev. Boswell until 1860 when Captain William Henry Poulett, later 6th Earl Poulett, acquired the property. Lord Poulett was the third son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Poulett, second son of the fourth Earl Poulett and he inherited the title in 1864. He was heavily involved in steeplechasing as a racehorse owner whose cerise and blue colours were most famed for being carried to victory twice in the Grand National in 1868 and 1871 by The Lamb. He was also involved in racing locally being a patron and Steward of the Hambledon Hunt Steeplechase races and Master of the Hambledon Hounds.

In 1870 a Colonel Carmichael, an infantry officer on half pay, acquired the property.

It was probably around this time that the house went under a redevelopment and the house was enlarged to a fine looking mansion as later photographs show. In 1876 the estate was acquired by Captain Alexander Gordon, formerly of the Indian Navy. Upon the purchase of the estate in November 1876 Captain Gordon put up for sale at the premises: eight good glasshouses, a small gasometer, a six horse-power oscillating steam engine, building materials and several thousand bricks and slates, no doubt from the work carried out on redevelopment of the estate. It was Captain Gordon who changed the name of the estate to Rockville, a name associated with his family and especially another Alexander Gordon who became Lord Rockville.

In 1883 Captain Gordon left Rockville for his native Scotland where he died the following year. The new occupiers of the estate were Sommerville Livingstone-Learmonth and his family, who also had a connection with other estates locally such as Highfield House, Waterlooville and also Catherington House and Cadlington House at Blendworth. Later owners included Richard Vernon Stokes and Portsmouth's wartime mayor Sir Denis

Daley. The house was destroyed by fire during its demolition in July 1962. The area the estate covered was developed into modern housing in the 1960s.



Rockville, circa 1910. The original 'cottage' can be seen to the left of the photograph.

In the village itself large villa style houses had been springing up along the London Road, some still standing on the road leading to Cowplain. The directories record many, for example Kelly's Directory for 1875 records houses with the names of Taunton Villa, Mount Villa, Wellington Villa, Woodlands, Sydenham House and Melton House. If we look at this small list we know that Sydenham House has been a boarding school and Woodlands, situated along London Road close to the Highfield Estate became a small holding and later a nursery. If we take Melton House as an example it is first recorded in a directory of 1855 with Peter White living there. In April 1868 we get a good description of the property when it was put up for letting:

Waterloo Ville, Hants.

*TO be LET, - Furnished or Unfurnished, with immediate possession, "Melton House," containing 13 rooms, including handsome dining room, drawing room, breakfast parlour, kitchens, lofty bedrooms, and the usual domestic offices; also excellent stabling, with coach-house. This delightful residence stands on two and a half acres of land, the greater part of which is laid out in lawn, flower and fruit gardens.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 18 April 1868*

The above advertisement, apart from a good description of a quite substantial house, records that it stood within two and a half acres of land. The house stood quite close to the London Road and was situated where the shopping precinct and library now stand. It can be seen clearly on the first edition 25 inch map of 1865 for Waterlooville standing in a

row of larger houses set in their own grounds and in a photograph of the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway of about 1910 as the tram passes through the town centre.



Farlington Tithe Map, 1838, showing Rosebank (Rockville) close to the curve of Stakes (Hill) Road on the west side. Stakes Hill Lodge and Oaklands (Stakes) can also be seen.



The No. 5 Tram of the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway can be seen passing through London Road, Waterloo-ville, circa 1910. The last house on the left of the photograph is Melton House.

In around 1880 Melton House became the home of George Snow Lancaster JP who was responsible for building quite a few properties in Waterloo-ville and it has been said owed forty properties in the neighbourhood. As a staunch Baptist he was responsible, along with his father, for building the new Baptist Church on London Road in 1884 and also the Queen's Hotel, also on London Road. Every year at Melton House he opened his gardens to hold garden fêtes in aid of the Baptist Church. Into the twentieth century the house became the home of Vice-Admiral Oliver Elles Leggett CB who died in 1946. It is unclear at what date it was demolished but it would appear it was still standing in the 1950s.

By the time of the 1881 census the population of the village had evened out with the overall population figure, including Wheat Lane End and Stakes, of 833, a total of around eighty less than the previous census. The 1880s saw a hive of activity in the village, starting with the building and opening of the Hulbert Road which ran from London Road, close to the village centre to Bedhampton. This new road was privately funded by George Hulbert of Stakes Hill Lodge with the idea of reaching Havant a lot sooner than going on the winding route through Crookhorn to Bedhampton. Workmen constructing the road lived in rough huts along the roadside during construction. Before the official opening, Waterloo-ville's policeman Charles Olding took a prisoner along the road to Havant and was spotted by George Hulbert who angrily said: *You, Olding, you of all people*. He then

went home and wrote a letter of complaint to the Chief Constable. The following week PC Olding was summoned to Police Headquarters in Winchester and severely reprimanded. The road was adopted by the Havant Rural Board on 28 March 1881.

In 1880 the Victoria Hall, situated on the north side of Stakes Hill Road opened, originally built for concerts and entertainment, and this was followed by the Waterloo Reading Room, built by John Edwards & Son for £184 8s. 8d. In December 1882 a Telegraph Office opened in the village and in the same year oil lamps were installed in the village, thanks to the generosity of George Snow Lancaster.

In August 1883 a Cottagers' Flower Show was held in the village, the first of what would become an annual event. The *Hampshire Telegraph* duly recorded this happy event:

#### Waterlooville

*Cottagers' Flower Show, - A cottagers' show of vegetables, flowers, and plants was held in this place on Tuesday last, and was opened by the Rev. J. Horsburgh, the Vicar. The display of the kinds of vegetables used for culinary purposes was very creditable to the cottage horticulture of the village; the potatoes it would be exceedingly difficult to surpass. In connection with the show, which was held in a tent lent by Mrs Deverell, was a stall of useful articles, prepared by the Waterlooville working party, under the supervision of Miss Breach. The prizes were distributed before a large audience by the Vicar. The proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the working party, which is designed to aid the charitable societies of the village. Mr Smith, hardener to Mr Learmonth at Stakes, acted as judge, and in charge of the stalls were Mesdames Marshall, Restall, Woollens, and Nash, with Misses Mitchell, Lancaster, Kitching, Marshall, and Collier.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 18 August 1883*

On 2 July 1884 the foundation stone was laid for the new Baptist Church in the village by who was becoming Waterlooville's chief benefactor, George Snow Lancaster. The cost of the building of the new church amounted to £2,000 which was funded entirely by George Lancaster and his father James. The building itself, arguably Waterlooville's finest building, was designed by George Rake in the Italianate style and was built by the firm of John Croad of Portsmouth. The church officially opened on 30 May 1885.

The church was demolished in 1967 for redevelopment of London Road and Waterlooville sadly lost one of its most striking buildings. It had even survived an incendiary bomb which fell on it in 1939 causing little damage. A new modern Baptist Church was built further along London Road towards Cowplain.



Waterlooville Baptist Church, London Road, 1910. *Photograph by CHT Marshall*

In February 1885 it was proposed to bring a gas supply to Waterlooville. The Portsea Island Gas Light Company had powers by their Acts of Parliament to lay their mains to Waterlooville, thus not needing a Gas Works in the village. Along with Portsmouth Water Works supplying piped water into the village it saw the start of public services being diverted into the village.

On 24 February 1885 Aaron Taylor, a former grocer and baker of Wait (Wheat) Lane Cottages died at Waterlooville age 89. This sad death would have gone unnoticed but for the *Hampshire Telegraph* recording his death in rather derogatory terms as the following testifies:

#### Death of A Miser at Waterlooville

*Aaron Taylor, a man of eccentric character died on Tuesday at nearly ninety years of age. The villagers relate many illustrations of his penurious habits. He lived alone in a desolate looking house at the entrance of the village from Portsmouth, his clothing was of the plainest possible description, and it is said he spent only a few shillings weekly on his own sustenance. It is stated that he has left behind him £20,000, a long strip of land in the main road having belonged to him. He died as he lived, as if rumour may be trusted, no benevolent institution is likely to benefit by his last testament.*

The above article, although rather humorous in its tone, brought a sharp reply by one of his nieces with a letter being printed in the paper on 14 March 1885 in which she described her uncle *as an honest but poor man*:

#### The Death of a Miser

*Sir, - My attention has been attracted to a paragraph which appeared in the recent issue of the Hampshire Telegraph under the above sensational heading. I cannot suppose your readers will take much interest in so remote and unaggressive a member of society, but as you have thought fit to make his name the subject of a newspaper notice, I am sure you will not deny me a small space in your columns. I am advised that Mr Aaron Taylor of Waterlooville has died almost a pauper, an enviable position in my estimation, as compared with that most degraded type of humanity, a miser. No one can deprecate more fully than myself the unhappy mode of existence he thought fit to assume, therefore I am not defending that, but the cause of justice alone. You have permitted a report which could not other than most objectionable to surviving relatives.- a report which is utterly incorrect, founded on so unreliable a source as that of village gossip - this sufficiently vulgar in itself, but it becomes something more when published in a local paper. Mr Taylor in early life became a cynic, which will doubtless account for the evidence of wasted opportunities and even eccentricity, but this seems scarcely sufficient to render his name liable to notoriety which has been accorded it. I consider his proclivities to have been, they were at least more harmless than in the case of those who lead a luxurious life, which the pockets of others have to disburse. Therefore, as he died an honest, though poor man, I have the satisfaction of subscribing myself:*

*ONE OF HIS NIECES.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 14 March 1885*

You would have thought that this letter to the Editor of the *Hampshire Telegraph* would have been the end of the matter but on 18 April 1885 the newspaper reported a sale at the Waterloo Inn of property of Aaron Taylor which included *a block of freehold houses, comprising the residence, a double fronted cottage of six rooms, and two three roomed cottages on the east side of London Road* which brought £470; Highfield Cottage, Waterlooville, of eight rooms, £140 together with various land at Waterlooville and Finchdean which sold for the total sum of £1,080. So he was not quite the pauper his niece was led to believe.

In October 1885 saw the arrival in Waterlooville of six nuns from Bartestree, Hereford, The Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity on the invitation of Bishop Virtue, the first Bishop of Portsmouth. They moved into two houses namely the Laurels and Fair Oaks, where they resided for several years and also purchased 20 acres of land. In 1886 a temporary chapel was opened, using part of the former stable of the Laurels and partly new walls and also a laundry was opened in the outbuildings and coach-house of the

Laurels for work for the women and girls that were taken in between the ages of 16 and 30.

The laundry was the principal means of income and by 1887 60 women and girls were resident, mostly from Portsmouth. In 1889 a double-storey block built dormitory was built for the woman by John Edwards of Waterloo, with the laundry on the ground floor a dormitory for 100 women above. This was followed in 1894 by St Michael's Convent, money having been left to the nuns for that purpose some years previous. In 1902, thanks to the generosity of the father of one of the Sisters further additions were made to the laundry and to bring it more up to date.



Waterloo Laundry, 1910. Believed to be formerly the Farlington Workhouse

In 1886 another laundry opened in Waterloo, in Swiss Road, on the former Farlington Parish Workhouse site which is now the site of the Asda Superstore. It is believed that the actual building used was the former workhouse itself. It was initially run by Thomas Nichols and his wife Elizabeth.

By 1891 the population had reached 1,105 made up of 436 at Waterloo; 564 at Wait Lane End; Stakes 187, a significant rise from the previous census. The new decade started with the building of a new Waterloo Hotel, completed in May 1890, on the site of the old Heroes of Waterloo Inn, built by John Edwards.

## John Edwards, Builder of Waterlooville



John Edwards & Staff, 1912. John Edwards is seated in the centre of the front row holding a dog.

One man who certainly left his mark on Waterlooville was John Edwards, as many a building in Waterlooville from the late 19th century onwards were built by his company. Born in 1834, the son of James Edwards of Catherington, he is first recorded as an apprentice bricklayer age seventeen in the census of 1851 at the residence of his brother George in Waterlooville who himself is described as a bricklayer. By 1860 John Edwards had established his own building firm and his company were responsible, among many others, for building: The Queen's Hotel (1887); Waterloo Inn (1890); Enlargement to Stakes Hill Lodge (1894); Installed Street Lighting in town (from 1897); Wadham Bros Workshop in Stakes Hill Road (1905); St George's Church Hall & Sunday School (1912). The office of the company was at Berry Cottage on the corner of Swiss Road and London Road. The building was later demolished to make way for the Post Office. John Edwards died in 1927 at the advanced age of 94 but the company carried on under the direction of a further three generations of the family.

The village was still ever expanding with advertisements in the local press for building land for sale along the London Road towards Cowplain. For example in May 1894, 10 acres of land adjoining Sydenham House was put up for sale along with:

*The Valuable Plot of Building Land situate in the main road, Waterlooville, adjoining Wellington House School, having a frontage of 75 feet, with a depth of 200 feet or thereabouts to a new road.*

Around this time roads were starting to be built off of the main London Road, one of the first being Jubilee Road. It is a fair assumption that Jubilee Road takes its name from the Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 and the road came into being at this time.

Kelly's Directory of Waterlooville, 1895

George Ashdown, Purbeck House	Thomas Baker, The Lawns
Henry Bailey, Beaumont House	Mrs Barmby, Lyndhurst Villas
Miss Barnes, Victoria House	George Bevis, The Priory
Mrs Bilson	William Borrow
Richard Bryant, Palmtree House	Rev. James Brown (Catholic)
Mrs Campbell, Lyndhurst Villas	Mrs Carter
Major-General Charles Catty	Miss Charlesworth, The Limes
Joseph Church, Laurel Cottage	Thomas Cripps, Mount Villa
William Diment, Ashley Cottage	Com. Charles Elliott RN, Glenholme
Col. George Fawkes, Hopfield	Mrs Ann Friend, Hart Plain House
Mrs Guy, Eccleston House	William Hawkes
Miss Haynes, Hurst Lodge	John Hoggett, Cranleigh
Mrs Horn, Jubilee Road	John Henville Hulbert, Stakes Hill Lodge
Alexander Hurst, Stanley Villa	Mrs Irish, Fern Cottage
William Kent, Stakes Hill Road	George Snow Lancaster, Melton House
Mr Livingstone-Learmonth, Highfield Lodge	Mrs Livingstone-Learmonth, Rockville
Mrs Long, Lauderdale	William Lowe, Jubilee Road
Miss Luxton	Rev. Charles McComas, The Vicarage
William Miles, Jubilee Road	Mrs Moore, The Firs
William Morey	Gen. William Craig E. Napier, Oaklands
Jonas Nash, Lyndhurst Villas	James Newcombe, Freshfield
James Patterson, Jubilee Road	Mrs Pharoah, Southfield
David Reed, Jubilee Road	William Sadler, Gordon House
Miss Shepherd, Holmwood	Rev. Charles Thomas, Watford House
H.J. Veysey, Oak Lodge	Mrs Wares, Swiss Cottage
Charles Wadham, Lyman House	Edward Webb, Tufland Lodge
John Webb, The Shrubbery	Francis White, Waverley House
Mrs Wilson, Lyndhurst Villas	Mrs Woollens, Flint House

## Commercial

Wlm Avery, Queen's Temperance Hotel	Thomas Baker, Surgeon
James Banting, Tailor	David Batchelor, Gardener
George Blackman, Grocer & Seedsman	Albert Blake, Coachbuilder
William Borrow, Brick & Tile Maker	Thomas Carter, Chemist & Stationer
Charles Collier, Builder (Stakes)	Charles Colville, Lodging House (Stakes)
Henry Coyde, Apartments	William Crockford, Carrier
Curtis Brothers, Farmers, Plant Farm	John Edwards, Builder
William Edwards, Saddler	Walter Feben, Watch Maker
William Godwin, Shoe & Boot Maker	William Gulliver, Wheelwright
Mrs Zoe Guy, Girls School	William Hall, Timber Merchant
Charles Halloway, Beer Retailer	William Hawkes & Sons, Fly Proprietors
Jabas Hughes, Waterloo Hotel	Mrs Annie Hunt, Butcher
Mrs Eileen Knowlton, Lodging House	Alfred Levett, Boot Maker (Jubilee Road)
George Long, Butcher	Charles Miles, Blacksmith
George Miles, Coffee Tavern	William Miles, Blacksmith & Shopkeeper
John Newnham, Shoe Maker	Mrs Ann Ogg, Girls' School
Wlm Pennekett, Grocer & Wine Merchant	Osmar & Wadham, Drapers
Charles Redman, Greengrocer	James Restall, Grocer & Post Office
St. Kilda's College for Sons of Gentlemen	St. Michael's Convent
Frederick Silvester, Builder & Undertaker	Joseph Simms, Hairdresser
Herbert Sly, Wellington Inn	Mrs Harriet Smith, Shopkeeper
James Smith, Coal & Wood Distributor	Richard Smith, farmer (Brambles Farm)
Davis Taylor, Fox & Hounds (Stakes)	Charles Wadham, Draper & Cycle Agent
Edward Webb, Plumber	George Webb, Farmer & Brewer
Samuel Webb, Baker & Grocer	Charles Whiting, Builder
James Whiting, Bricklayer	

What the 1895 directory for Waterlooville gives us is firstly a good record of the people who were living in the village at this time including military men of the calibre of General William Craig Emillius Napier of Oaklands. He was the son of General Sir George Napier, the brother of General Sir Charles James Napier of Oaklands. General William Napier became in 1875 the Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Another army officer, Major General Charles Catty, became the Commanding Officer of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry 46th Regiment in 1868. As a captain he distinguished himself during the Kaffir Wars, in the organisation and command of a corp of European riflemen who became known as 'Catty's Rifles' which did good and gallant service during the fighting portion of the campaign. He was twice severely wounded. He retired from the army on full pay in May 1876. It would appear that he took a house in Waterlooville for a short period as his main residence was at Elm Grove in Southsea.

Secondly, the commercial index records that there were three grocers in the village, two butchers, four builders, three shoe or boot makers and various other tradesmen. Looking at certain other professions it shows that there was a chemist in the village, namely Thomas Walmsley Carter, the second chemist to be recorded in the village. It is believed that he invented a potion known as *Camphodone* which he described in newspaper advertisements as a *New Discovery which gives immediate relief to rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, tooth ache and pains in the limbs*. He also stated that he was the sole proprietor and distributor of this product. It is unclear if this 'cure all' product actually worked.

Also included are two lodging house keepers, and Henry Coyde who presumably rented out apartments – a good indication that Waterlooville was still a fine place to visit and stay as various gazetteers and directories testify. Also recorded is George Miles at his Coffee Tavern, another favourite place to visit for both travellers and locals.

As we have seen earlier Waterlooville was also a good place to set up a school, from the 1830s, if not earlier, schools were known in the village. By the mid-1890s the Board School was very much established for children of village and had an average attendance of 147 children. Both the Industrial Schools for Boys and the separate one for Girls were still going strong but it was the various private schools that sprung up enticing the more wealthy to send their offspring to Waterlooville. Around this time three schools are recorded, St Kilda's College for Sons of Gentlemen under the principal Herbert Maunders, Normandy House School, with the slogan: 'Modern Practical Education' and Wellington House School for Boys, which was established some time earlier under the principal Rev. H Kitching which boasted of 'sound individual tuition', cricket field and healthy bracing climate and prepared pupils for Local and Professional Preliminary Examinations and University Matriculations.

On 27 May 1895 a devastating fire hit the village when William Pennekett's grocer's shop caught fire causing severe damage not only to his property but the properties adjoining as the following report in the *Hampshire Telegraph* recorded:

#### Fire at Waterlooville – Shop and House Destroyed

*A serious fire, which resulted in several thousands of pounds' worth of damage occurred on Tuesday night at Waterlooville, near Portsmouth.*

*It appears that shortly before eleven o'clock one of the men in the employ of Mr Pennekett, baker and grocer, heard a cracking and falling of slates. He immediately investigated the matter, and found that the back portion of the premises was on fire. Mr Pennekett Senr and his son were away, but Mrs Pennekett and her child were in bed. They were aroused, and made a hurried exit into the street. The fire appeared to be of considerable extent, and the whole village soon turned out, everyone being thoroughly alarmed. There are no fire appliances in the village, though a fire engine of some sort has been long felt to be a necessity. Mr Restall, therefore, undertook to go to Havant on a*

bicycle, and did so, giving the alarm to the brigade, which at once turned out. He occupied a considerable time accomplishing his journey, owing to the bad stony state of the roads. A second messenger followed in a trap and took back the captain of the brigade, Mr Stent, with a hose, which was at once attached to a hydrant, a good supply of water being thus delivered on to the fire

The flames had spread rapidly, and had taken a good hold of the back of Mr Pennekett's premises and extended to the adjoining buildings. The whole of the people of the village watched the progress of the flames with anxiety. Mr Wadham, who lives in the Exchange, next door to Pennekett's, got his family into the street but was reassured on finding that wind blew away from his shop. Mrs Pennekett and child were taken in by Mr Wadham and given shelter. It was not very long before the shop of Mr Long, butcher, which adjoins Pennekett's, was ablaze, and the dwelling house of Mrs Carter also caught light.

### Sad Domestic Losses

The Havant Fire Brigade arrived shortly before twelve o'clock, and at once got to work. Their efforts prevented the fire spreading, but it looked so likely that other houses would catch that several people moved their portable goods into the street. The roof of Mr Pennekett's shop gradually burst through and collapsed, and when the fire was finally got under, after two hours hard work, three buildings involved were completely burnt out, almost every article of stock at Mr Pennekett's was destroyed, but the books and cash-box were saved. Mrs Long lost absolutely everything, including every article of her wardrobe except the dressing gown in which she escaped into the street, and had to be supplied with clothing by the neighbours. In the shop only a lamb chop was left. Not even the vestige of a chair or table was to be found.

The property belongs to Mr GS Lancaster J.P., and is insured. At present the exact cause of its outbreak is unknown, but it is supposed that some straw was ignited by wood ashes.

*Hampshire Telegraph*, 1 June 1895

If Waterlooville had had its own fire brigade the outcome could have been so much different what with awaiting for the fire brigade to arrive from Havant so much vital time was lost. In 1898 the village did get its own brigade and by 1910 it consisted of a captain and eight men, with the appliances kept at the rear of the Waterloo Hotel. A further announcement occurred in the *Hampshire Telegraph* a week later, placed by Mr and Mrs Long giving thanks to the people of the village for their kindness and sympathy:

*Mr and Mrs Long, Butcher of Waterlooville and Havant wish publicly to tender their sincere thanks to any and all of the inhabitants for their kindness and sympathy to them and their family; and in helping to extinguish the lamentable fire which occurred at their place, by which they were also placed in such jeopardy of their lives.*

*Hampshire Telegraph*, 8 June 1895

The next month, in July, a fire broke out at Redhill Farm, at the back of St George's Church, again with the Havant Fire Brigade in attendance. No further information is known of the extent of the fire. On Boxing Day 1899 a fire occurred at St Kilda's College and the newly formed Waterlooville Volunteer Brigade were called out and *rendered efficient service in promptly extinguishing the flames, which, when the alarm was raised, seemed likely to assume serious proportions.* Remarkably the captain of the Brigade was Mr WT Pennekett, the same William Pennekett whose shop was destroyed by fire four years earlier.

The 1890s also saw new pavements laid with over 150 yards completed in 1896 in Wait Lane End. This was followed by 50 yards more in 1899 and over 160 yards on the west side of Hambledon Road. The actual main road through the village was still made up of chalk and flint as one of Herbert Marshall's earliest photographs of Waterlooville shows.



Looking north from close to the Queens Hotel towards the crossroads before the tramway was built in 1902. The white shop on the left was to become, in 1901, the studio of Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall, photographer. This photograph is dated circa 1899.

What the above photograph also shows is the horse drawn omnibus which ran every hour from Cosham to the Waterloo Hotel, where they had their stables. The omnibuses were operated by Alfred W White and later by White's Provincial Tramway Company, presumably still under the control of Alfred White. It is believed the service ran mostly in the summer months for both residents and visitors to the village.

With more visitors coming to Waterlooville some of the larger houses in the village were being put for letting and through these advertisements we get a good description of some of the houses in the village. An example of this can be seen in an advertisement for The Firs in August 1895:

### Waterlooville

*To Let, Unfurnished, "The Firs", detached, situate in the main road. Contains hall, dining, drawing, and two sitting rooms, kitchen, scullery, conservatory, five bedrooms, box room, w.c., bathroom (h.&c.), flower and kitchen gardens, tennis lawn, coach-house and stabling for two horses, large paddock. Rent £72 per annum. Would be let furnished if taken for 12 months. Apply Jonas Nash, Waterlooville.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 17 August 1895*

On 2 March 1897 a new Reading Room opened in the village, admitting the public at 1 penny a week, built by John Edwards & Son for the total sum of £184 18s. 8d. Also in the same year John Edwards started to put street lighting in the village with oil lamps supplied by Havant Rural District Council, with the first one in front of Charles Wadham's shop at the crossroads.



London Road, circa 1900. The Queen's Hotel can be seen to the left with a street lamp to the right of the photograph.

Not all visitors who came to Waterlooville who were *attracted by the well-known purity of the air* or those who required *a more bracing atmosphere* benefited health wise from their stay as the following unfortunate gentleman did in September 1897:

## Struggle With A Maniac – Terrible Scenes At Waterlooville

*A desperate struggle occurred a few nights ago on the Hambledon-road, Waterlooville. For some months past a gentleman of independent means had occupied apartments at a private house, having gone to Waterlooville for the benefit of his health. Owing to a sudden outbreak of insanity a doctor was called in to see him, and the service of a man were obtained to watch over him during the night. Shortly after midnight the patient became violent, and assaulted a young woman who was staying in the house, dragging her by the hair around the room and out on the lawn. The attendant who went to her assistance, was also assaulted, and received a running kick in the stomach. He closed with the lunatic and after a struggle, the latter became quieter. At 4.30 a.m. he again attacked the attendant, and another struggle ensued. The lunatic then made his escape from the house but was overtaken on the Hambledon road. They again had a tussle which lasted for a considerable time, during which some of the whiskers of the attendant were torn from his face. Eventually the attendant got the upper hand of the maniac, who was taken indoors. The village constable then arrived, but in the meantime the lunatic had secured himself in the bedroom and locked the door. Then he had another attack of frenzy, and smashing the bedroom window, commenced to throw the contents of the room on to the lawn below. Eventually his condition became so serious that, on the advice of the doctor, he was removed to the Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 2 October 1897*

Unfortunately we do not know the name of the gentleman or the house he was staying at, but we can assume that the doctor was Dr Thomas Baker who lived close by at the Lawn in London Road. The police constable was Fred Appleton, the village bobby.

The annual flower show of the Waterlooville, Farlington and Purbrook Floral and Horticultural Society was going from strength to strength and the last show of the 19th century, held on 16 August 1899, was regarded as the finest one yet and was officially opened by Lady Fitzwygram of Leigh Park. As the following article reports it took place between the villages of Waterlooville and Purbrook. Later the Waterlooville Flower Show would be held over two days in August on the cricket field in Hulbert Road.

## Horticultural Show – Great Success at Waterlooville

*The Committee of the Waterlooville, Farlington and Purbrook Floral and Horticultural Society could not possibly have selected a more favourable afternoon for their annual exhibition, which took place between Waterlooville and Purbrook on Wednesday. The Society is to be congratulated on the success of the show, which far exceeded in excellence and extent any previous exhibition. Prior to the opening, a luncheon was served, the President (Mr J.H. Hulbert) presiding. Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr Hulbert said he was pleased to be able to announce an increase in the membership and*

*exhibitors, and he hoped that the increase would still continue. There had been during the year an improvement in the status of the Society in general.*

*The health of the judges – Mr C. Penfold, gardener to General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart., and Mr A. Payne, gardener to Sir Henry de Bathe, Wood End, Chichester – was drunk, and in acknowledging the compliment Mr Payne congratulated the Society on the excellence of the show. It was, he said, the best show they ever had. The cottagers' class, which should be encouraged, was very credible.*

*Lady Fitzwygram, who was accompanied by Sir Frederick, opened the exhibition. Lady Fitzwygram was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Kitty Palmer, and a vote of thanks for opening the show was carried with acclamation.*

*Plenty of amusement was provided in the grounds during the afternoon, an excellent programme of sports being arranged. Selections were rendered by the Industrial School Band. The steam whirligig and swings was freely patronised. After dark the place was illuminated by electricity, which gave the latecomers an opportunity of seeing the show.*

*There were about 70 classes in the schedule, 55 exhibitors, and 323 entries, an increase on its number last year. The arrangements which gave great satisfaction were managed by the Committee, Messrs. W. Salt, W. Covell, E. Francis, G. Hunt, C. Miles, G. Miles, H.S. Fielder, W. Francis, and T. Stone, who had valuable assistance from the Secretary, Mr W.J. Over, and the Treasurers, Messrs G. Webb and W.A. Hall.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 19 August 1899*

As we entered into the new century the country was at war, the second Boer War which was sparked off by the Jameson raid in 1899 had a small effect on the village. As with any war, be it far away overseas, the population liked to be kept in touch with what was going on. As the Victorian age transformed into the Edwardian age jingoism and patriotism still held sway in the country and the villagers of Waterlooville were no different from the rest of the country. The whole country celebrated the Relief of Ladysmith in February 1900 but for Waterlooville it celebrated the return of one of its own who was wounded at the siege at Ladysmith, Lieut. Francis Livingstone-Learmonth of Rockville.

#### *Relief of Ladysmith – How Waterlooville Will Celebrate It.*

*Waterlooville is, we understand, already making active preparations to celebrate the relief of Ladysmith. Mr Maunders is organising a public demonstration of rejoicing, to be held on the evening of the day that the relief of Ladysmith is officially announced. Purbrook Industrial School band and the Waterlooville Fire Brigade are to participate in a procession which will mark through the village to a meadow where a monster bonfire will be lighted and fireworks set off. Some two or three dozen of the village boys will also march in the procession carrying torches and flags. The proceedings will commence and close with the playing of the National Anthem. The meadow gate will be thrown open to the public, and all will be made welcome.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 17 February 1900*

## Waterloo En Fête – Return of A Ladysmith Hero

*Lieut. F. Livingstone-Learmonth, of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith and Roberts' Horse at Pretoria, who was wounded at both places and afterwards invalided home, was met at Cosham Station by the Waterloo section of the 3rd Hants Cycle Corps, which escorted him to the entrance of Waterlooville, where a great procession was awaiting him. The horses were taken from the carriage, ropes were attached, and 100 willing hands drew him through Waterloo and Stakes to his residence. The procession comprised, in the order given, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hants Cycle Corps, Oddfellows in regalia, the Fire Brigade, Purbrook School boys with their band, a number of lady cyclists with their bicycles decorated in honour of the occasion, and a body of mounted men with effigies of Kruger and Steyn as prisoners. About a thousand persons were present, and Lieutenant Livingstone-Learmonth met with a right hearty British welcome. On the procession passing the school the school band played "see the conquering hero come," and the children gave three hearty cheers.*

*On the arrival at Mr Livingstone-Learmonth's house the procession formed up and was addressed by the hero from the war. In the evening a torchlight procession was formed in similar order and marched by the same route to a meadow, where a huge bonfire was lighted and a grand display of fireworks was given. Bands were in attendance, and added much to the enjoyment of the evening.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 15 September 1900*

This was not the last link with Waterlooville and the Boer War and even with Ladysmith, for one of the heroes of Ladysmith's later resided in Waterlooville and died in the town on 24 December 1935. This was Lieut. James Edward Ignatius Masterson VC, who served during the whole of the Boer war and was awarded a Victoria Cross for gallantry during the defence of Ladysmith. Masterson was born 20 July 1862 in Ireland and enlisted into the Royal Irish Fusiliers becoming a career soldier. He later served in Egypt with the regiment where he was decorated before being commissioned into the 2nd Devonshire Regiment in 1891. With this regiment he served in Burma and on the North West Frontier of India where again he was decorated. He served during the Boer War and was present at the Battle of Elandslaagte and at the actions of Reitfontein and Lombards Kop, and at the defence of Ladysmith, including the action at Waggon Hill. During this campaign he was wounded, and was mentioned in despatches three times and received the Brevet of Major (a warrant giving a commissioned officer a higher rank title as a reward for gallantry or meritorious conduct), the Queen's Medal with two clasps and the Victoria Cross. The *London Gazette*, dated 4 June 1901, reported his act of gallantry and bravery at Waggon Hill on 6 January 1900, during the siege of Ladysmith:

*James Masterson, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion The Devonshire Regiment. Date of Act of Bravery, 6 January 1900. During the action at Waggon Hill, on the 6th January 1900, Lieutenant Masterson commanded, with the greatest gallantry and dash, one of the*

*three companies of his regiment which charged a ridge held by the enemy, and captured their position. The companies were then exposed to a most heavy and galling fire from the right and left front. Lieutenant Masterson undertook to give a message to the Imperial Light Horse, who were holding a ridge some hundred yards behind, to fire to the left front and endeavour to check the enemy's fire. In taking this message he crossed an open space of a hundred yards which was swept by a most heavy cross-fire, and, although badly wounded in both thighs, managed to crawl in and deliver his message before falling exhausted into the Imperial Light Horse trench. His unselfish heroism was undoubtedly the means of saving lives.*

*London Gazette, 4 June 1901*

In 1911 he was promoted Major into the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment and in 1912 he was placed on the retired list on full pay. At the outbreak of the Great War he re-joined the army as Deputy Director of Railway Transport before finally retiring in 1915. At some stage he retired to Waterlooville where his interest was golf, probably at the Waterlooville Golf Club. He died in Waterlooville on 24 December 1935 and is buried alongside his sister in the cemetery in Hulbert Road, Waterlooville. A tablet was placed in Exeter Cathedral in his memory.



Major James Edward Ignatious Masterson VC and his grave in Hulbert Road Cemetery. His home was at The Firs, London Road.

The 1901 census gives a total population of the civil parish of Waterlooville as 609, this is not including the areas which came under the former Parish of Farlington. Properties along the London Road towards Cowplain came under Catherington Rural District Council. In reality the village was still divided, Waterloo came under the umbrella of Catherington Rural District Council, which was administered from Horndean, and not

Farlington, or even Havant as part of the village that once came under Farlington now did. In 1895 the two Unions of Havant and Catherington became separate Rural District Councils and it became rather difficult to organise such combined activities as lighting and drainage. In the 1900s there were two separate small sewage plants to deal with this one not very large village simply because of this incident of planning.

With the turn of the new century Waterloo was still described as a small village, with all the amenities a village needed to be self sufficient. In the centre of the village there were two hotels, the Waterloo Hotel and the Queen's Hotel, along with a public house close to the crossroads in Stakes Hill Road called the Bricklayer's Arms and at Stakes the Fox and Hounds public house. Various shops supplying the customer with almost every thing they needed were also established along with horse driven transport to take the locals and visitors to and from the village.

Sport still played a large part in the recreation of the village, cricket was played in a field off of Hulbert Road and by the turn of the century Waterloo Cricket Club was well established as was a bowls club and a rifle club among many other sports and past-times played. A description of the cricket club in *Williams Guide to Some of the Beauty Spots on the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway*, of 1910 stated that it is:

*A well-known institution, the the ground lies in the midst of beautiful surroundings, and comprises an ornamental enclosure, and well built pavilion: a series of high-class matches are organised for the season, and the play generally is of a superior class.*

In 1901 a football club was formed in the village under the presidency of Major Edward Dalton Fawkes, the son of George Fawkes of Hopfield House. The first captain was Richard Pyle and the team played their first match at the cricket ground in Hulbert Road against the boys of St Kilda's College. It has been said that Mr Maunders, the principal of the school supplied the ball and goalposts. It appears that the club played on all the empty spaces around Waterloo before settling in the recreation ground in the 1920s. Of course Waterloo Football Club went onto great success as they still are after amalgamating with Havant Town to become Havant & Waterloo Football Club. In 1907 Waterloo Golf Club was formed, creating a course of 52 acres to the rear of what is now Padnell Road and the Hazleton Estate. The course was opened in the spring of 1908 with Mr Wellesgrove as the first professional and Percy Long as the first captain.

Recreation wise the village had:

*A well fitted reading room possessing besides a library, a bagatelle table and other means of recreation, at the rear of these remises is situated a well patronised Rifle Club of nearly 100 members.*

Photographs of the period also show a Choral Society established in 1902 and the Hambledon Hunt meeting regularly at Waterlooville many of whose members, no doubt, were residents of the village.

### Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall

One man who is owed a great deal of gratitude to is Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall, a Waterlooville photographer who photographed the life of the village over many years. Without his wonderful collection of photographs, of not only Waterlooville, but the greater neighbourhood, we would be much poorer for it. CHT Marshall, known as Herbert Marshall was born in London in 1879 and moved to a little cottage at Stakes Hill in 1891 along with his widowed mother Louisa and brother and sister. His mother became the sub-postmistress of the small hamlet at Stakes. At the age of 14 he left the village board School and was apprenticed to Richard Gurnell, a chemist in London Road where he stayed until the age of 22 when he started out on his own as a photographer next door to the Queen's Hotel and Gurnell's chemist shop.



Stakes Hill, 1910. The building on the right was the sub-post office run by Louisa Marshall. Herbert Marshall lived in the cottage next door after his marriage.

Apart from making a living as a photographer Marshall also had a sideline in selling photographic accessories and was one of the early pioneers of celluloid film and a series of photographs of the construction of the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway were produced in this way. It was his portrait work which was his main occupation at his studio as well as weddings but it was his views of Waterlooville, which were turned into

post cards, he is most famously known for locally. His earliest photographs of the village date from about 1899 and show the village before the coming of the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway. In 1937 he moved to new premises at 250 London Road, the building of which still survives and was for many years known as Focus Sounds. Herbert Marshall died in 1957.



CHT (Herbert) Marshall, 1908

In January 1902 construction began on the building of the track of the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway, which would substantially help Waterlooville's growth even further and open the area even more to visitors to visit the village. The light railway had been mooted for years and even proposals for it to run to Portsmouth had been suggested but it was finally proposed to run the line from Cosham through Purbrook and Waterlooville to terminate at Horndean. In May 1900 in an article on the sale of the Hart Plain Estate the writer of the article laments the delay in construction of the light railway but states that *it will be a success beyond question* and the *urgent neccessity that exists for light railway communication between Portsmouth and its suburbs*:

### The Light Railway Scheme

*It is hardly for us to say that the owners of the Hart Plain Estate at Waterlooville were a little premature on placing the land upon the market for building purposes, but the sale on Wednesday served the useful purpose of once more drawing the attention to the urgent neccessity that exists for light railway communication between Portsmouth and its suburbs. There is no more favourite resort for the towns people than the district around Waterlooville, but owing to the difficulty in reaching it hundreds have perforce to seek recreation elsewhere. The delay in the construction of the proposed Cosham and Horndean Light Railway is no doubt due to the failure of the Portsmouth Corporation and the Tramways Company to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of their differences, but not a day should be lost by the proprietors of the light railway in starting operations when the way is clear. That it will be successful is beyond question, and before many years are out the salubrious district on the northern side of Portsdown Hill will be peopled by Portsmouth residents.*

*Hampshire Telegraph, 26 May 1900*

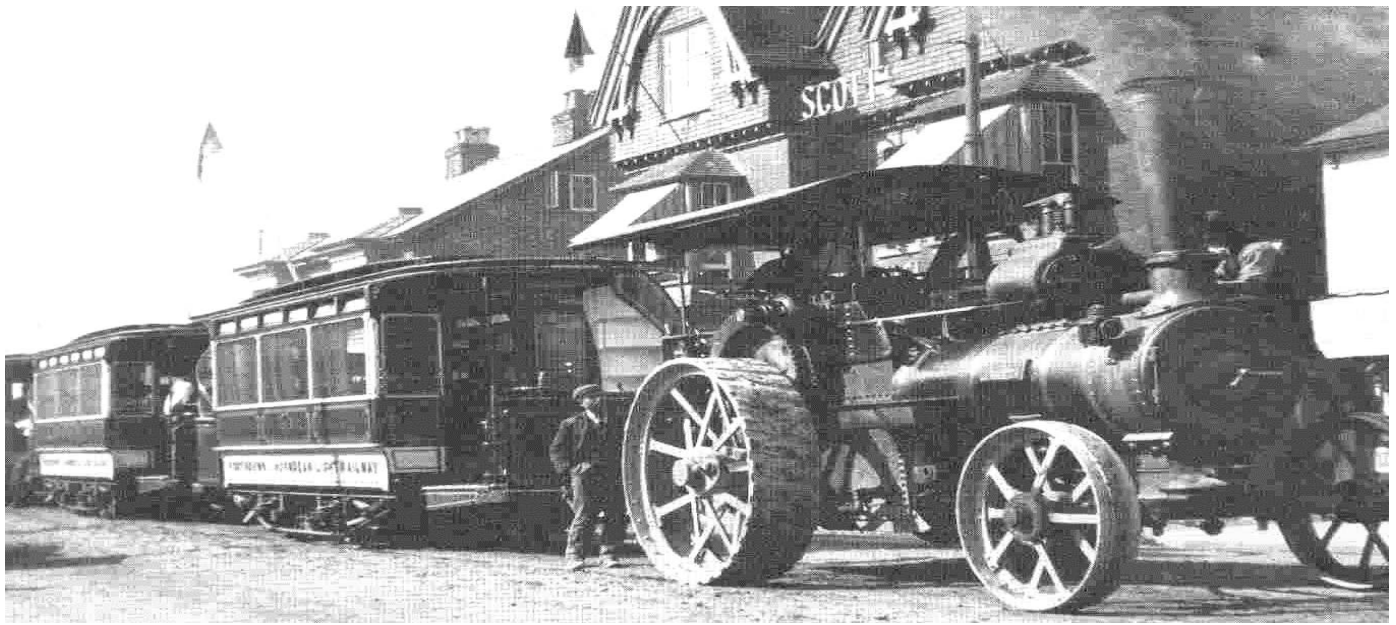
On 3 March 1903 the line was officially opened with a ten minute service being maintained in the late spring, summer and autumn. The light railway ran until 3 October 1934 when it was bought out by the Southdown Bus Company.



Construction of the Portsdown Light Railway, 1902



Workmen laying the track for the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway, 1902. Richard Scott can be seen standing in the doorway of the Wellington Inn



A traction engine towing the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway tram cars to the Cowplain Depot passing the Queen's Hotel, 1902



Post card produced of the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway Tram, circa 1905

In 1903 a drainage scheme was put into place and as a report in the local press stated:

*Another important step is about to be taken to still popularise Waterlooville, the healthy little suburb of the borough by the adoption of a system of drainage for the district.*

This work was carried out by Catherington Rural District Council, the sanitary authority for the area. The following year, in 1904, gas lighting was installed in the village and in the same year electricity was installed in Melton House, the first property in the village to have this utility. All this modernisation was followed in 1905 of a call office by the National Telephone Company.

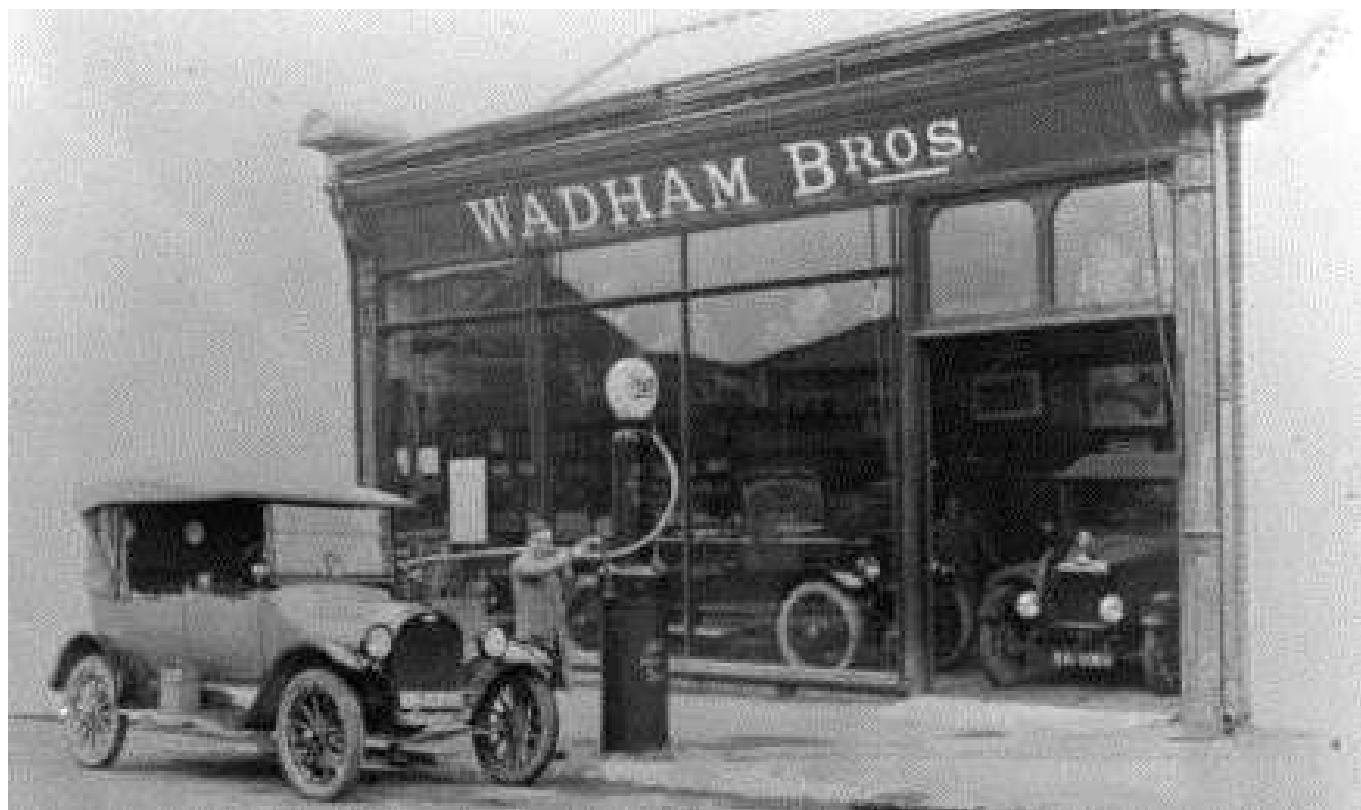
Wadham Brothers, Motor, Cycle & Coach Builders – The first Ten Years  
John Harold & Wilfred Charles Wadham

If one name is synonymously linked with Waterlooville commercially it is Wadham Brothers, who over many years employed many men from the Waterlooville area. As already mentioned Charles Wadham established a drapery business in the village around

1870, but it was his two nephews, John Harold and Wilfred Charles Wadham, who went on to make the name of Wadham famous.

John Harold Wadham, known as Harold, was twenty in 1901 when, with the help of his father Henry, who supplied the capital, set up a business selling, repairing and hiring out bicycles. He even built his own model, the 'Waterloo', which became a favourite racing cycle. After about five years he progressed to motor cars, with the business of maintaining and distributing cars. In January 1905 John Edwards & Son built him a workshop in Stakes Hill Road for £19 15s. 3d. from where his motor business began. The workshop did not remain for long because in 1907 a fire, started by Harold after lighting a match too close to a petrol bath, destroyed most of the workshop but he did manage to get the car outside but two cars and two dozen bicycles were destroyed. In 1908 Edwards built another workshop behind the Waterloo (Heroes) Hotel in Hambledon Road. A showroom was also opened in London Road, again built by Edwards in London Road.

In 1905 Harold had been joined by his younger brother Wilfred and the firm of Wadham Brothers was born. The new partnership worked well with Harold providing the technical know-how and Wilfred providing a good brain for commerce. The business went from strength to strength to strength and just as Harold's advice was eagerly sought by car enthusiasts, so his support was widely canvassed by manufacturers who looked to him to give their products the seal of approval in the locality. The company never looked back trading as a successful company for over 90 years.



Wadham Bros. Showroom, London Road, 1909. The hand cranked petrol pump was the first in Waterlooville.



The fire of Hall's Timber Mill, June 1906

In June 1906 a fire destroyed the windmill of timber merchant William Alfred Hall of Mill Hill on the edge of the village. Hall who lived in Portland Road in the village had previously moved his business to the Mill Hill where he ran a steam mill producing timber. The fire which destroyed the timber frame of the upper portion of the mill did not have too much of effect on his business as he was able to extend his timber business and traded for many more years. As for the windmill itself not too much information can be found, although it is recorded on a map of 1865 as Purbrook Wind Mill..

On 13 October 1910 St George's, Waterlooville, was constituted an ecclesiastical parish, formed out of the extra parochial parish of Waterloo, with the addition of the Hart Plain Estate in Catherington civil parish.

Waterlooville at this period was described as:

*A very modern and up to date village, the residence of many influential Portsmouth people ... The shops also will bear comparison with those in much larger towns ... and everything may be obtained at town prices and of standard quality.*

This description was taken from William's Guide, 1910 which also went on to say that it was:

*A very healthy locality with country villas (Stakes) ... and no better summer evening's stroll could be had from Waterlooville.*

So as we reach the end of 1910 the above descriptions show that the village was in a fine condition, a good place to live and visit, and as one historian remarked *clearly a delightful place.*

## A Traveller's View of Waterlooville

Charles Harper writing in his book in 1895 *The Portsmouth Road and Its Tributaries Today and in Days of Old*, was not too enamoured with either Waterlooville or its name. Travelling from Horndean he passes through Waterlooville on his way to Portsmouth describing the village as:

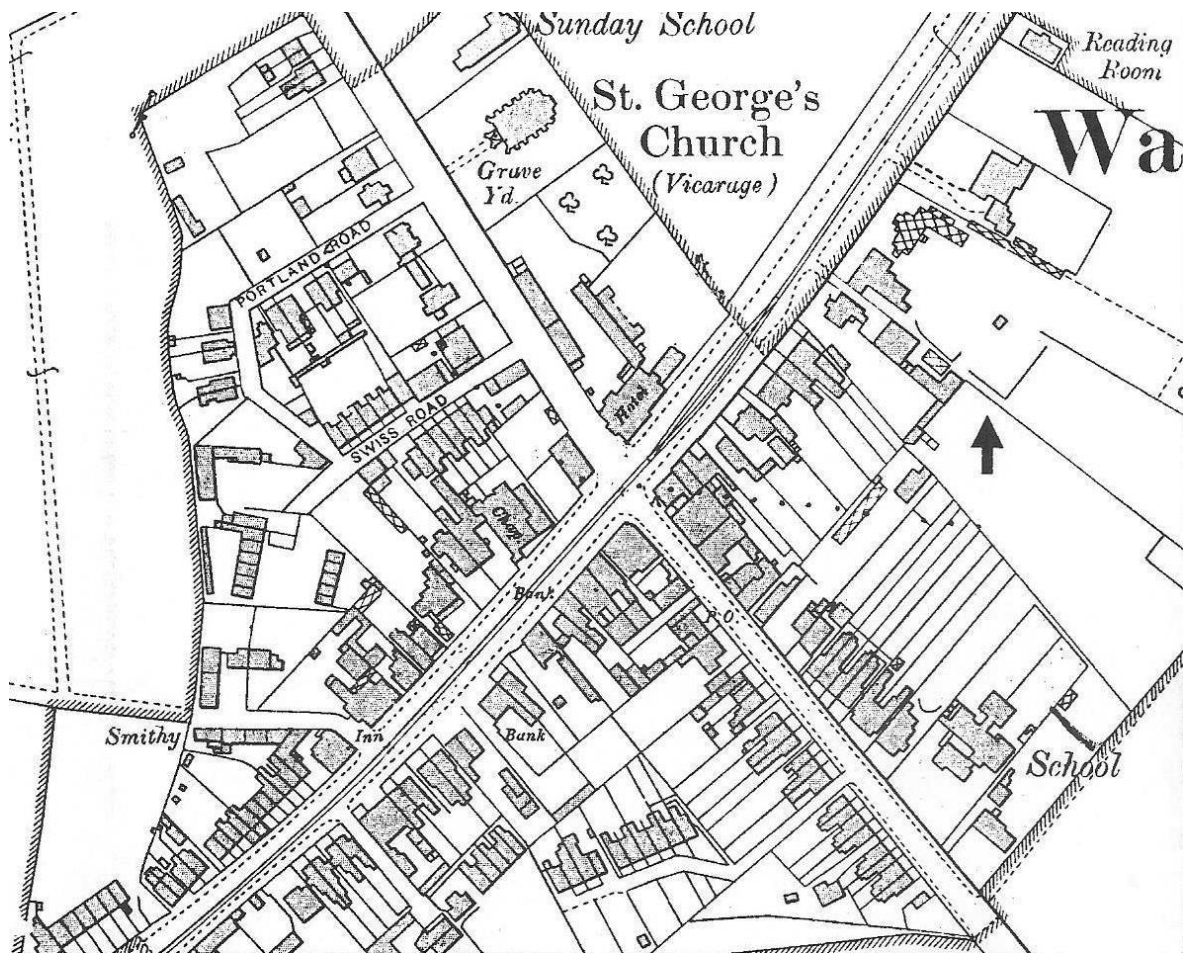
*Presently the road becomes suburban, and the beautiful glades of the old Forest of Bere, that have fringed the highway from Horndean, suddenly gives place to rows of trim villas and recent shops. The highway, but just now as lonely as most of the old coach-roads are usually become in these days of steam and railways, is alive with wagons and tradesman's carts, and neatly kept footpaths are bordered with lamp-posts, furnished with oil lamps.*

*This is the entirely modern neighbourhood of Waterlooville, a settlement nearly a mile in length, bordering the Portsmouth Road, and wearing not so much the appearance of an English village as that of some mushroom township in the hurried clearings of an American forest. The inns, past and present, of Waterlooville, have all been named allusively: the 'Waterloo Hotel', the 'Wellington Inn', the 'Belle Alliance'.*

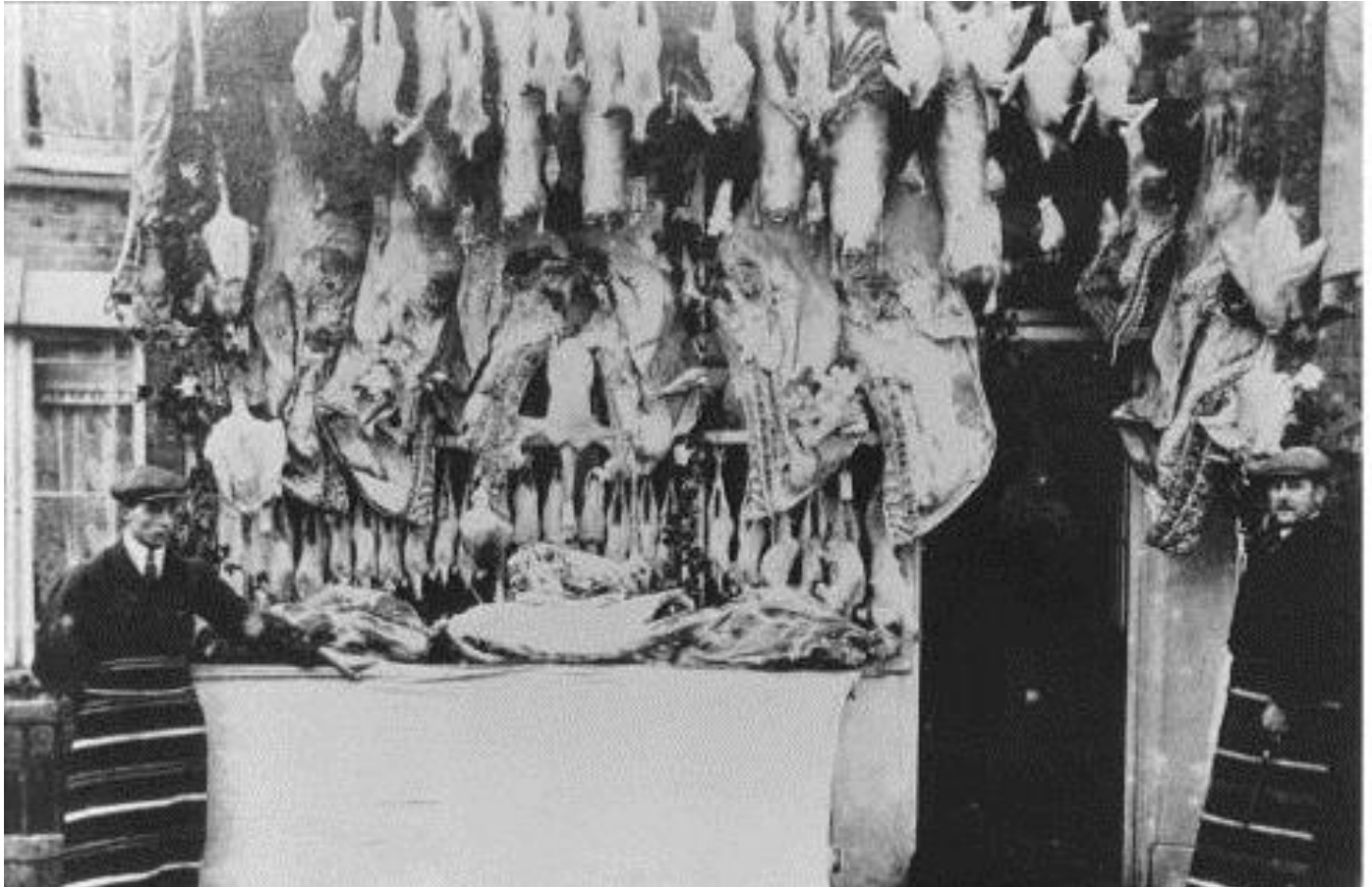
*Waterlooville, as its ugly name would imply, is modern, but with a modernity much more recent than Wellington's great victory. The name indeed, was only bestowed upon the parish in 1858, and is a dreadful example of that want of originality in recent place-names, seen both here and in America. Why some descriptive title, such as our Anglo-Saxon forebears gave to their settlements, could not have been conferred upon the place, is difficult to understand. Certainly 'Waterlooville is at once cumbrous and unmeaning, as here applied.*

*The history of Waterlooville is soon told. It was originally a portion of the Forest of Bere, and its site was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests early in the present century. A tavern erected shortly afterwards was named 'The Heroes of Waterloo', and became subsequently the halting place for the coaches on this, the first stage out of Portsmouth and the last from London. Around the tavern sprang up four houses, and this settlement, some seven or eight miles from Portsmouth, was called Waterloo until 1830, when a rage for building having set in, resulting in a church and some suburban villas, the 'ville' was tacked on to the already unmeaning and sufficiently absurd name.*

Charles G. Harper, 1895



Waterlooville, 1909



Martin's Butcher's Shop, Stakes Hill Road, 1910



The Hambledon Hunt at the crossroads of Stakes Hill Road and London Road, circa 1904, ready to hunt the local area. To the right of the photograph stands the Bricklayers Arms Inn proclaiming: 'Webbs Ales'.



Jubilee Road circa 1910



A church parade approaching the crossroads from the Purbrook direction led by the Waterlooville Volunteer Fire Brigade, circa 1910



London Road, circa 1910. The row of three storey buildings on the right still remain.



Stakes Hill Road, looking up towards Waterlooville, circa 1910

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