

No. 12 September 2010

AUTUMN PROGRAMME

Memories of Beaulieu School

Introduced by Anthony Norris

Friday October 15th

Beaulieu Village Hall

6.30 p.m.

This evening will commence with a short history of Beaulieu School and following refreshments old staff and pupils from the school will be invited to share some of their experiences.

D-Day in Beaulieu

Friday November 19th

Introduced by

Gill Hawkins

Jane Rowland

Beaulieu Village Hall

6.30 p.m.

The evening will be one of reminiscences and eyewitness accounts of the preparations and activity in and around Beaulieu in June 1944 as D-Day approached. If you have a good story to tell please call Gill on 01590 611143 or

jr.hawkins@tiscali.co.uk

HILLTOP HOUSE

On 30 April the Society met at Hilltop House by kind invitation of Rosemary and Brett Johnson who met some 130 members with a specially erected marquee, drinks and a beautiful Spring garden.

Brett and Rosemary related to the Society the results of their researches on the history of the house. There was a farm on the site, then called Shireburne, in 1205.

The name is mentioned in the original charter from King John to the Cistercians in respect of their monastery at Beaulieu. Importantly, Shireburn was the source of the water which would supply the monastery and the village of Beaulieu for centuries to come. The Monks Well survives and was until 1890 part of the land attached to Shireburn.

Evidence had been found of a succession of tenants from the late 15th Century until modern times. At the Dissolution of the monasteries, the property was bought by Thomas Wriothesley. By 1615 the house had been enlarged and now included a hall, parlour, milk house, buttery, kitchen, malt loft, gallery etc. The gallery was unusual and was among the first to be built in Beaulieu. Further enlargement took place by 1670 when it is possible to deduce that the farm was involved in the making of cheese and butter, the rearing of sheep for meat and wool and the brewing of ale.

For unknown reasons, by 1694 the name of the house had changed to Hilltop Farm. There is no space here to record all the Johnsons' detailed research but in 1865, when Lord Henry Scott inherited the estate, he decided to change Hilltop Farm into a gentleman's residence. A whole new wing was added and many other changes made. In 1953 Brian Hubbard, manager of the Estate, moved to the house and undertook considerable modernisation. When he died in 1979 his widow was able to buy the freehold. So for the first time since 1205 the house was in private ownership. The Johnsons acquired the property in 1993, added a conservatory and modernised the kitchen.

Following the above presentation members toured the house in groups, a process again beautifully organised by Brett and Rosemary.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN 18TH CENTURY SHIPYARD.

On 14 May, for its last meeting of the 2009/2010 season, the Society met at Buckler's Hard. After coffee and tea kindly provided by the cafe, two groups of members visited the site of the excavations, conducted by Dr. Jonathan Adams, head of archaeology at the University of Southampton. We then moved to the conference room of the Master Builder's Hotel where Dr. Adams addressed the Society on the above subject.

He explained that the excavations were part of an archaeological project covering the Beaulieu River as a whole. Buckler's Hard was virtually unique as a former shipyard which had not been built over. It seemed likely that the Beaulieu River had been the focus of shipbuilding for centuries. Tracing the development of shipbuilding since medieval times, he observed that by the 17th century the status of shipwright had grown; he was familiar with mathematics and the classics; he had started to produce drawings for ships.

Ships had become increasingly important for the power of the state. To compete in trade and warfare they needed to be built on an industrial scale. The Royal Navy could not build enough so they began to contract out the work to private yards like Buckler's Hard.

When Dr Adams had begun his excavations in the 1990's some original features of the old yard such as a footing for a capstan were discernible. As mud was cleared away from the pier between the slipways, his team began to find timber. More and more of the shipway structure was found, especially the major timbers on which stood the ship under construction. The team also discovered wedges, tree nails, timber-dogs, copper sheathing, pottery, a clay pipe of the early 19th century and a large number of broken wine bottles, perhaps the remains of launching ceremonies.

Compared to other private shipyards, Buckler's Hard had a distinct importance. During the period 1690 to 1815 more ships were built there than at any other private yard. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars the Navy ceased to need private yards. Hence the demise of Buckler's Hard.

Surveys at the site would continue and it was possible that there would be further excavations. Southampton University would shortly publish a volume on the "Archaeology of Buckler's Hard", co-edited by Dr. Adams.

By common consent the evening was a particularly memorable one due to the quality of the speaker and his presentation.

HENRY ADAMS — SHIPBUILDER

A short biography

Henry Adams was born in Deptford in 1713, the son of a shipwright Anthony Adams. Like his father before him, Henry entered into a shipwright's career at the royal dockyard at Deptford, starting as an apprentice to the then first Foreman of the Yard, Benjamin Slade, in 1726. As an apprentice, Adams began at a daily rate of is 2d, rising to 2s 1d per day at the end of his apprenticeship in 1734. He then served a further ten years in the royal dockyard at Deptford before accepting the position of overseer at Buckler's Hard. The practice of the appointment of overseers for naval contracts in the merchants' yard began not later than 1692; the overseers were paid by the Admiralty, and they were sent to supervise a particular contract, at the end of which the overseer would resume his duties at the royal dockyard from which he had been seconded.

Opposite: Henry Adams (1713 — 1805)

The decision to go to Buckler's Hard must have been a difficult one. Presumably Henry Adams was motivated by ambition. He was 31, unmarried, and had served the dockyard for eighteen years where both his father and his brother, another Anthony, were shipwrights. So Henry had to leave his family, his friends, his place of birth, and the secure routine of the dockyard. Buckler's Hard, an obscure hamlet on the Beaulieu River, would have been a journey into the unknown. But, after two years, with valuable experience gained, Adams could return to Deptford with a greater chance of promotion. He was not to know that, when he left his native Deptford, he was migrating to a place where he was to remain until his death in 1805.



Adams' decision to remain at Buckler's Hard was almost certainly influenced by his marriage, on 8th May 1747, to Elizabeth Smith. The ceremony took place at Brockenhurst and the parish register describes Adams as 'of Deptford' and his bride as the daughter of 'Mr Smith of ye Parish of Bewley'.

While Henry Adams flourished as a shipbuilder, his private life was not without sorrow. The burial records show that on November 26th 1753, Ann Adams 'daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Adams was buried'. Then, in May 1757, his wife gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, who died six months later, and then two years later, died herself.

There were no surviving children of the marriage, and on November 13th 1760, Henry Adams married again. His second wife was Anne Warner, daughter of the Steward of the Manor of Beaulieu, and the sister of John Warner who succeeded his father in that

office. Henry Adams, then 47, took a young bride of 22, who was to be the mother of eight children, seven of whom survived to adulthood.

The year 1761 saw their first born, a daughter Martha, who was baptised on 31st August, but died in March 1762. Two years later though, his life was enriched by the birth of a son, baptised as Henry on 31st October 1764. Henry junior went to Wadham College, Oxford, took Holy Orders and was later vicar of Beaulieu, being curate or minister from 1790 until his death in 1839. In 1765 Henry senior's father, Anthony retired from the Deptford dockyard, aged 77, after 63 years as a shipwright there. He came to Buckler's Hard old and wizened with a crippled left arm, to spend the rest of his days with his son until his death in 1773.

In February 1766, Ann Adams gave birth to a second son, named Balthazar, an unusual forename common in the family of Mrs Adams' mother Mrs Warner, who was a Burman, a Dutch family who came to England in the 17th Century. In November 1767, a third child, Edward, was born. Balthazar and Edward were later apprenticed to their father, and eventually inherited the shipyard. Three sons were followed by twins Lucy and John, born November 1770, and two more daughters, Mary Ann, January 1774 and Elizabeth, April 1777. Henry Adams was 63 when his final child was born.

During his time at Buckler's, Hard Henry Adams maintained a connection with Deptford as a partner of the Adams, Barnard and Company. This ended acrimoniously with a court case in 1792 which Adams lost. This meant that his family were entirely dependent on the success of Buckler's Hard.

From that year, Henry Adams left the day-to-day running of the business to his sons, though he remained in financial control and played a full part in the general administration.

So, the running of the shipyard and the timber business devolved on Balthazar and Edward Adams. Balthazar (Salty) married Anne Maria de Burgh, the illegitimate daughter of Lord Clanricarde at Beaulieu on 7th March 1793, and on 24th October 1799, Edward married Mary Welch of Southampton. The two brothers had been trained a working shipwrights under their father, and contracts signed after 1793 were in the name of 'B and E Adams'.

As to the other children, Henry, junior became 'perpetual curate' at Beaulieu until 1834, when on the Rev. Hand's death he became Minister. The youngest son John, who suffered periods of epilepsy, became a lawyer and transacted much of the legal business for the firm. On September 16th 1790 daughter Lucy married Charles Pocock of Sowley Farm and who ran the Sowley Iron Works. They were married at Beaulieu Church by her brother Henry. Mary and Elizabeth remained unmarried.

Fortunately, old Henry Adams did not live to see the downfall of the firm which he had created. Although he had left the running of the business to his sons from 1793, he continued an active life almost to the end of his days in 1805. He played a part in the affairs of the local community. For example, when in 1799, the Lymington Agricultural Society was founded at the behest of the newly created Board of Agriculture, Henry Adams was an original subscriber and a founder member. In addition to regular visits to the Pococks at Sowley, or to Southampton, when he was more than 90 years of age he

travelled to Ipswich with his wife to visit friends, and went to London in the same year. A year before his death he had a tooth extracted!

Although no longer directing shipyard operations, he had a semi-circular room built at the Master Builder's Hotel, now known as the 'Adams Room' from which he spied on the work in progress, using a telescope to aid his failing sight.

When he saw something of which he disapproved, his servants hoisted a number pennant and rang a bell, as the Summons Bell. Each workman had his own number, and man thus summoned had to come to house, climb up a rope ladder to the window, where he was told by the master shipwright how to do the job properly.



*The Adams Room
1907*

known
the
the
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At his death, Henry Adams was able to leave his family ably provided for. Balthazar and Edward had the shipyard; Henry was a clergyman; John was a lawyer. His sons and his widow inherited investments and property, while his two unmarried daughters Mary Ann and Elizabeth received £2,000 each.

Henry Adams was buried at Beaulieu Church on 3rd November 1805. His wife Ann was buried, also at Beaulieu Church, on May 5th 1827 aged 89. There is a brass plaque in memory of both on the floor of the chancel, close to the communion rail. I believe it was once attached to the wall but, when it fell off, was fixed to the floor. Where they are actually buried within the churchyard, I do not know.

His obituary in a local newspaper read:

'On Friday 26th (October) died, at the advanced age of 92, Henry Adams, Esq. of Buckler's Hard... universally respected and beloved by all who knew him, and sincerely lamented by his surviving relatives, to whom his memory will be ever dear. It pleased God to bless him with the full intellectual faculties to the day of his death. He was a man of most amiable disposition; mild, open, and affable in his deportment, humane, friendly, and social in his intercourse with the world. During a long life, the strictest principle of rectitude governed all his actions, and he supported the real character of a good member of society with uniform fidelity. He was a good and pious Christian, a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a sincere and faithful friend.'

The man who had courageously migrated from Deptford, was laid to rest a short distance from the Beaulieu River which he had grown to love.

[References: *Buckler's Hard — a rural shipbuilding centre* by A.J. Holland]

FILMING AT BEAULIEU (2)

Continuing Captain Widnell's recollections in his book 'What I Remembered'...

Mr Blackton however determined to try his luck once more in Beaulieu, this time with an historic film, namely 'The Virgin Queen', starring no less a person than Lady Diana Manners, or Cooper, as she had recently become. The filming took part later in 1922.

This was a distinctly venturesome affair, and Mr Blackton rented Palace House from Lord and Lady Montagu. Lady Montagu (later Mrs Pleydell-Bouverie) recorded in her diary that Mr Blackton took over Palace House on the first anniversary of the birthday of their daughter Anne (now Lady Chichester), October 6th, when she, Lord Montagu and the baby were at The House on the Shore. The remainder of the company, except Lady Diana and young Sir Guy Laking, were put up at the Montagu Arms, which up until then had never had such a full house.

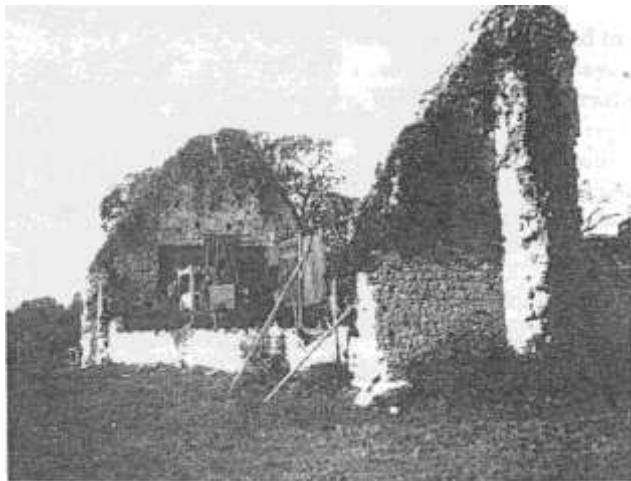
The step which Lady Diana and Sir Guy had taken in renting, furnished, Hill Top House from us, was looked on askance by the company generally, though in view of the somewhat crowded sate of the Montagu Arms, they could hardly be blamed for seeking extra comfort.

In addition to Lady Diana and young Laking, I do not think that there was anyone of outstanding notoriety except Miss Nell St. John Montague (who, of course, had earlier appeared in *The Gipsy Cavalier*), 'the society clairvoyante' as she was shown on her professional cards, a remarkable figure and very well known in certain London circles. Her principal duty within the Company was the supervision and welfare of the young ladies in the cast.

In private life Miss Montague, as her official title suggests, was a clairvoyante with a wide circle of notable friends and clients. As one might expect, Miss Montague played up to the part, dressing in a rather arresting manner, and kept a monkey. Later Miss Montague was to die in a bomb attack in London, a fate which I have heard she predicted and which I do not disbelieve.

Opposite:

**The bedroom
erected in the
Winepress**



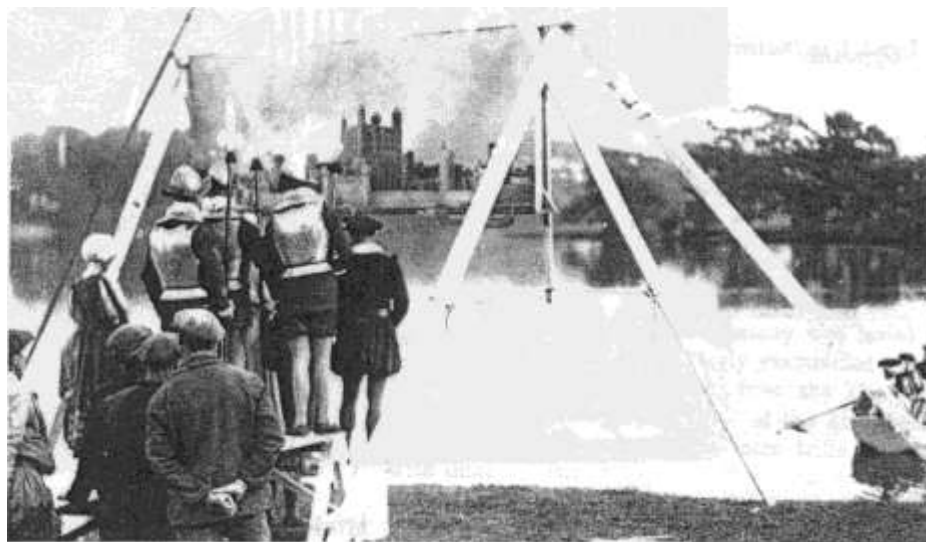
The Manor Office had been given the task of securing all the extras, and put in charge of producing the props other than theatrical costumes. The Office had, amongst its instructions, been give the task of obtaining by a certain defined date, twenty four horses with long manes and tails, and also two mules which, with World War 1 remounts still in the not too distant past, were still obtainable. All these the great Mr. Fred Norris managed to secure without much difficulty, and Mr. Fred Frampton of Home Farm agreed to stable them at, I think, 6/8d, per head per day.

The night before the filming began we had to order the extras from the Ministry of Labour at Lymington and arrange for their transport. Then there was the constructional work, the scene of the fire in the winepress I remember well took a great deal of working out, for I was told to arrange for a floor which would 'collapse on demand'.

Many interesting photographs of the filming were taken. An ingenious shot was that taken by the Green, with Parson's Mead House beyond on the left. This photograph, below, shows a 'mock-up' of the Tower of London was seen across the Thames. The boat actually on the Beaulieu River appeared on the screen as if rowing from the shore towards the Tower.



The next photograph shows an alternative view of the scene from the bank, and how the Tower of London was to be made the background.



During the course of production Mr. Blackton would run the film through during the evenings in the Parish Hall i.e. the old 'Boys School' as the older folk would refer to it. [Now again, part of the school - Ed.]

The company was on good terms with Mr. Blackton, but how much they really respected him I am not sure, for he was not a very good businessman as the following little story will explain.

The reader will recall that I mentioned the Manor Office had been commissioned to produce the horses and the mules for the cavalry scene, by a certain date. One day, after the film had been in the making for nearly a month or more, Mr. Blackton said rather sharply to me - "When are you going to get the horses and two mules?" to this I replied, - "They have been here up at the Home Farm ever since the date that you said you required them". "What!" he explained, "Good Heavens, all that time? We must have the cavalry scene tomorrow", and so they did, and on the next day they took the shot in the Cloister of two mules carrying a litter.

Unfortunately after the cavalry scene had been taken, the order was given to return all the hired animals. This was done, but the photographs of the mules did not come out well enough, and Mr. Blackton wanted them back again, but unfortunately they had been sold, so a makeshift had to be found. So we had to use my grey Spanish donkey 'Anda' and a little white pony which dear old Mr. Lee of Godfreys Farm used to draw his milk float.

Opposite:



Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Minstrel's Gallery

Opposite:



The company in the cloisters, walking towards the Domus.

Second row from left are extras, Miss Godfrey (from Hydes Close) and Mrs Limby (of Hill Top House, then Palace House).

I do not know what success the film achieved but, unfortunately, no copies of the film seem to have been preserved.

Historians will well know that the English Civil War was fought from 1642 — 1648 between Charles I and the Parliament. On being defeated by Oliver Cromwell, Charles I was executed on January 30th 1649.

I have recently uncovered a book by E. King entitled 'Old Times Revisited' and dated 1879. An interesting page is reproduced below.

Appendix—258

Twenty pounds in money, then received of him, amountes in the whole to One Hundred Pounds, which were employed in the troope of Captaine Francis St. Barbe, for the service of the Parliam^t, and for which he is to have the publick faith.

John Ewer,
Richard Wallop.

This cutting seems to show the collection of subscriptions to pay for the English Civil War. One wonders why Margery Gregory, a widow, was required to pay more than everyone else.

The summary way in which money was levied for the use of the Houses, is strikingly exemplified by the following draught of an Order from the Hampshire Committee. The "ship-money" of the king, which excited such an outcry, was a mere trifle compared with this:

The name Mr Robert Wroth appears as Treasurer in the Town of Southampton. On 16th July 1674, Henry Cusse, the Minister at Beaulieu from 1666 — 1683 married 'the widdow Grace Wroth' in Beaulieu Church. Although there is no definite evidence it seems quite likely she was the widow of Robert Wroth and that Mr Cusse, being in indifferent health, married again at the age of 60 when he wanted someone to look after him.

Forasmuch as you have not hithertoe, in a measure p^oportionable to your estate, contributed towards raising of moneys, plate, horse, and armes, for the defense of the King* and Parliament, according to the severall Ordinances made by both Houses of Parliament in that behalfe, We, whose names are hereunder written, and authorized hereunto, doe thinke fit that you should send, to the purposes aforesayd, the summe of ———. And we do by these p^osents require you to pay the saide summe of ——— to Mr Robert Wroth, Treasurer, in the Towne of Southampton, upon the ——— of instant October, for wh: you shall have a lawfull acquittance.

Dated at Southampton, the viiith of October, 1643.

John Pitman.

and the heavy sums levied are shown below. Why Beaulieu was thus marked out, does not appear:

A Note of Names for Subscription, 1644.

BEXLEY.

Margery Gregory, widow,	40 <i>l</i> .
Elizabeth Michell	20 <i>l</i> .
Cristopher Pfisher, of Gynnes	20 <i>l</i> .
William Warren, of Salter's Hill	10 <i>l</i> .
Thomas Harfield, of Sowley	20 <i>l</i> .
James Winfreys, of Iron Workes	20 <i>l</i> .
Edward Lewis, of Otterwood (offered 40 <i>s</i> .)	
Symon Warren	10 <i>l</i> .
John Rolfe	15 <i>l</i> .
Andrew Rolfe ... (offered oates, wood, &c.)	20 <i>l</i> .

* By an ingenious fiction, "the man, Charles Stuart," was supposed to be making war against the lawful government, i.e. the King and the Parliament.

Beaulieu Abbey has received an interesting gift through the kindness of Mrs Ashmead, to whom we are most grateful. This is a beautiful christening robe, given by Rev. Powles to Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead on the occasion of the christening of their son; the robe was already then a hundred years old. It will be kept in the care of Miss Burden, to whom applications may be made, and can in future be used at the christening of any Beaulieu baby. [*New Forest Magazine July 1963*]

One wonders where it is now — anyone know? - Ed.

THE TRIPTYCH

At a Vestry meeting in April 1908, the Vicar, Rev Powles, announced that a triptych would shortly be placed above the altar in memory of the late Lord Montagu [Lord Henry], the subjects being 'The Crucifixion', 'The Nativity' and 'The Resurrection'.

In the event this was replaced by one subject, 'The Descent from the Cross'

The Hampshire Independent of April 17th 1909 carries the following: 'The triptych, painted by Mr Charles Sykes, and given by Lord Montagu in memory of his father, the late Lord Montagu, was sufficiently advanced to be placed in position for Good Friday, and the completion of the subject 'The Descent from the Cross' will be proceeded with shortly.'

The Beaulieu Record, as always, gives a much detailed description, and it is included below.

Easter Tuesday, April 13th 1909, saw the same three members of the Vestry in attendance, who elected the same churchwardens, and as far as one can make out proved that the deficit had been reduced to £4. 8. 11. At the very bottom of the page, however, there is an entry in Mr. Powles' hand which gives the impression of somewhat reluctant gratitude, for it reads 'A painting of ye Descent from ye Cross was gratefully accepted from Lord Montagu.'



This painting which was to remain in position above the altar for the next thirty years, was a triptych by Charles Sykes of *The Bystander*, who was also the artist who executed so many beautiful illustrations of aircraft and graceful motor cars for Lord Montagu's paper *The Car Illustrated*.

It was Charles Sykes too who designed the Rolls Royce mascot, 'The Flying Lady'. All this being so, one can understand Mr. Powles' first reaction to a picture from a commercial artist might have been a decided 'No'. The picture was nevertheless extremely well executed and made a fitting and arresting emblem to take the place of a stained-glass window which on account of the giant buttress it is not possible to provide. The Sykes triptych did faithful service until the changes wrought in 1939 by the Rev. C.G. Pearson, when it was taken down and, through lack of proper storage space became so dilapidated that in the nineteen-sixties it was with deep regret honourably committed to the flames.'



TUDOR AND STUART ROADS AND BRIDGES

In 1555 the Highways Act made *every* parish responsible for the upkeep of its roads. Two 'surveyors of the highway', sometimes called 'way wardens', were elected to assess every adult according to his station: landholders were to provide horses and carts, and the landless man his labour, 'statute labour'. There was much overlapping of jurisdiction, involving manorial courts, vestry meetings, town officials and Quarter sessions.

Statute labour could be commuted. There was no provision for a rate (this came later in 1654) but the power to exact fines raised some money: the Beaulieu Court Rolls show, for example that George Tatershall, Gent. of Bargery and Park was fined 40s (for each farm) for having failed to provide horse and cart and to mend the highway. In 1597, Edward Clifford Gent. was fined £3 for the same failure.

The exemption from bridge works died with the dissolution of the Abbey and there then ensued some disputes between the lord of the manor, the parish and tenant over Hartford Bridge. In 1597 it was reported as 'in decay' ¹³ and to be repaired by Nicholas

Oke for the lord of the manor. When next mentioned in 1617 the court put the duty on the inhabitants. There was no definite settlement of responsibility, for it was next ordered, in 1657, that Hartford farm should repair it. The gates of the manor roads appear to have been the responsibility of one or other of the adjoining tenants.

With visitors such as Charles II who was an occasional visitor to Beaulieu it is perhaps not surprising that bridges were mended to make them fit for his riding in 1665.*

The Way Wardens and Overseers of the Highway for Beaulieu are listed from 1650, when it was Nicholas Rolfe until 1674, when it was Richard Markes.

[References: Alan Bartlett — 'Beaulieu in Tudor and Stuart Times'. *
Cal. Treasury Books Vol. 1, 1660-67]

The triptych described earlier was replaced by...

A Walk around Beaulieu Church (8)

Martin Travers'"Reliefs'.

In 1940, Rev. Powles' successor, Rev. Cyril Pearson, proposed significant changes to the church, and the chancel in particular. The organ was to be removed from the chancel and placed at the north-west corner of the church. In addition to a new Altar, the triptych was to be removed and replaced by a bas-relief of the Virgin and Child similar to the one in Romsey Abbey, the work of Martin Travers.

The Holy Dove above the Virgin and Child was a gift in 1944 by Lady Armstrong.

High above the plaque is the outline in the wall of a square opening, filled in with brick. This wall was covered in plaster until 1961 when the plaster was removed in order to dry out the wall, and it was only then that the opening was revealed; the purpose for which it was made and the date when this roughly executed work was done is unknown, but possibly it was when the giant buttress was built in 1743.



WHAT A LOAD OF RUBBISH!

I am grateful to the late Ken Bickell, who wrote most of the articles for the Beaulieu News in the early 1990s. In the March 1990 edition he recalls hearing from an old Beaulieu person on how rubbish was disposed of before the weekly collections we now expect.

" In the early days Ernest Renyard, from Rye Hill, came around in his donkey cart collecting from all the large houses and the Montagu Arms, taking the rubbish to a dump in Dock Lane, in the corner as you turn up to The Studio. After Dock House there were only two houses in Dock Lane, i.e. Oxleys where Lady Armstrong lived and the Spearbed. Colonel Bayldon lived there. How different it is today.

Most of us had to bury our rubbish in the garden, which was the accepted thing to do, so the Village always looked reasonably tidy. Ernest Renyard was a great character to be seen at weekends and evenings, but during the week he was carter on the Estate. He also did odd jobs around Beaulieu, including some for Miss Dorothy Burden and her sister, when they lived at the Mill House."

Myrtle Russell, Ernie Renyard's daughter, was able to add to the discussion. She says "We lived at Rye Hill where I was born. He worked for the Misses Jane and Clara Burden. They lived at, and ran Beaulieu Mill, and delivered meal to the local farmers as far away as Fawley in large wagons. Miss Jane ran the Mill and Miss Clara looked after the house and the maids. My father worked in the fields and haymaking in the summer. It was only when Miss Jane died and Miss Clara gave up the Mill and moved to the High Street, that her niece Miss Dot Burden came to Beaulieu as her companion.

It was then that my father went to work on the Beaulieu Estate for the present Lord Montagu's father, where he carried timber from the woods with a horse and cart. To the best of my knowledge, it was when my father left the Miss Burdens' employment that he collected the rubbish with his donkey and cart. He emptied the rubbish in the dump near The Studio in Dock Lane initially, but when this was covered in, he had to take it to a dump in the Brickyard Lane, and going up Bunkers Hill, he used to fix a rope to the cart and put the rope over his shoulder to help the donkey pull the load up the hill."

Mr. Fred Norris tells me that the gas station was in Dock Lane and when it closed down the gasometer was removed and the hole left was used to deposit the rubbish. Incidentally, Ernest was quite versatile as he used to cut hair (including members of the Norris family)!

THE BEAULIEU HISTORY SOCIETY

Officers and Committee:

John Coles [Chairman], Gill Hawkins [Secretary], Anthony Norris [Publicity & Newsletter editor], Emma Page [Treasurer], Rosemary Johnson [Events Secretary], Ralph Montagu, and Ann Coles.

A HORRIBLE SENTENCE.

The *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of July 23, 1781, reports the trial of Mr. Delamottee for high treason, the counts charging him with compassing the death of the King, and with overtacts of a treasonable connection with the French Court to destroy the naval power of this country. He was tried before Mr. Justice Buller, who, on the prisoner being found guilty, pronounced sentence "that he should be drawn to the place of execution on a hurdle, and there be hanged by the neck *but not until he was dead*; that his bowels should be taken out and burnt before his face; that his head should be severed from his body, and his body divided into four parts, his head and quarters to be at His Majesty's disposal."

[*The Hampshire Independent*, August 29, 1891.]

20 YEARS AGO

Twenty years ago saw the death of Miss Dorothy Burden at the age of 103. Residents of Beaulieu in the latter part of the 1900s will remember Dot. Burden and in her memory I include below the Obituary written by Mr. Fred Norris for '*The Beaulieu News*' of June 1990.

"OUR DEAR MISS BURDEN"

by Fred Norris

With the passing of Miss Dorothy Burden, Beaulieu has lost one of its most respected and much loved residents.

Born at Bank House, Beaulieu on July 25th 1886 she was baptised in the Abbey Church, August 22nd 1886 the last child to be baptised by the Reverend Stenning before he left Beaulieu.

Her father was the local Veterinary Surgeon, having a practice in the Forest area. She was educated at Miss Bank's School, Lyminster; unfortunately her mother died in 1902, her father in 1907, when she was just 16 years old. In 1908 she went to Kent to look after her cousin who died in 1930. Miss Burden then returned to Beaulieu to live with her aunt, Miss Clara Burden.

Miss Dorothy Burden was the grand-daughter of Mr. James Burden who took over the mill in 1861; after his death her two aunts, Miss Jane and Miss Clara leased the mill until 1922 when they moved to Warner's House in Beaulieu High Street. After the death of Miss Jane, Miss Dorothy Burden came to care and live with her ageing aunt. She

continued to live at Warner's House after the death of Miss Clara. Miss Burden's kindness and strength was steeped in the love of Beaulieu.

Her great grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Tarver were tenants of Park Farm, Beaulieu. The Tarver family arrived in 1840; one can see that she had a great relationship with Beaulieu and the farming community.

Having been working in the Church when Beaulieu was a parish peculiar qualified her to be appointed to the first Beaulieu Church Council in 1939. She remained a member all her life until she left Beaulieu in 1981 when she was appointed an Honorary Member until her death. She was a great servant to the church.

While serving on the Church Council, with two others, she disagreed with the then Vicar's plan of a mixed choir to allow ladies to sit in the chancel. Another of her outstanding acts was to save the Church Warden's account books, dating from 1702 - 1838 from being thrown away by one of the Beaulieu vicars. She could remember as a child the enthusiasm shown by the village concerning the present organ, rebuilt in 1893 at a cost of £300.

Miss Burden took a great interest in what went on about her, seen readily in her love of Beaulieu, the joy and hard work shown in her beloved Church and the friendship of the Montagu family. Her great interest extended to the Estate, its farms and woodlands, wanting to know what changes took place and all the latest enterprises. She would often recall how she attended the first Point-to-Point Race at Boldre Wood in the Forest, arranged by rider Lord Lucas. It was Boxing Day, the rain poured, and she went in her pony and trap.

It was a great joy to her when her brother Stanley came to visit. He left Beaulieu before the First World War at the age of 16 and returned at the age of 70 for the first time. His life had been spent farming on the Canadian prairies. Stan was a great horseman who had wonderful stories to tell.

Her great love for the Abbey Church and her devotion to its welfare took up a great deal of her leisure time. She had a great affection for the Vestments and their correct use. Always sewing, repairing and laundering the linen, taking care of the Altar frontal, maintaining the candles — all these duties she executed with great love.

History was made in the Abbey Church on her 100th birthday when she received Holy Communion on the Sunday afternoon, followed by a tea party at Warner's House.

Miss Burden lived for Beaulieu, a lady of great strength and courage, determination and kindness. There was always a welcome for the visitor; you could say an open house as her front door was never locked. She had a very astute mind and was blessed with a wonderful memory. A visit to her was most refreshing, even towards the end of her life. She was most interesting, practical and courageous, never complaining about her lot. She was most grateful for everything that was done for her and never grumbled about her weakness of disability (she became completely blind).

Indeed a gracious lady we all loved.

The photograph below shows Miss Burden together with other Beaulieu people who had prominent roles in the Beaulieu Church in the second half of the last century. It was taken at Mrs Wilby's home, Clobb Gorse, though I am not sure of the date (I suspect the 1960s).

From left to right...

Mrs Eva Clinker

Mr Frank Drake

Mrs Wilby

Mrs Alice

Betteridge

Miss Dot Burden

Miss Ena Crouch

Mrs Eileen Lappin



As a young server I remember Eva Clinker, Frank Drake, Alice 'Dod' Betteridge, Ena Crouch and Eileen Lappin as members of the Beaulieu Choir.

Eva Clinker was wife of the Beaulieu village policeman and, after moving to Dibden Purlieu, still sung in the choir. She died in June 1984 and the *June 1985* edition of *Beaulieu, Exbury and East Boldre News* records that she left a substantial legacy to Church funds.

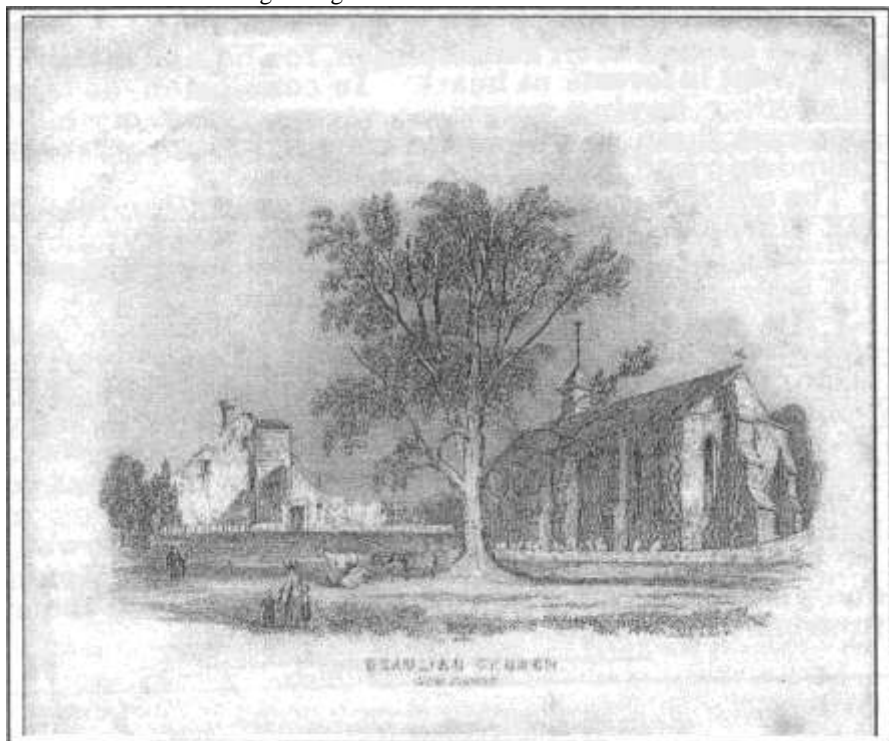
The *March 1985* edition of *Beaulieu, Exbury and East Boldre News* reports the death of Alice 'Dori' Betteridge at Southampton General Hospital on February *8th* 1985, just a few days before her 95th birthday. 'Dod' was a member of Beaulieu Choir for more than 30 years, although she also lived at Dibden Purlieu.

If you have any comments or contributions for subsequent newsletters please contact Anthony Norris at tonynorris314@btinternet.com or at The Malt House, High Street, Beaulieu, Hampshire, S042 7YA. The next newsletter will be distributed in early 2011.

BEAULIEU, MAY 26.
BEAULIEU MANOR.—Lord Henry Scott, M.P., has authorised his agent, Mr. E. Oubitt, to grant an allowance of 10 per cent. from the rents of his lordship's farm tenants throughout the estate for two years, viz., 1880 and 1881. This is in addition to 10 per cent. granted at Lady-day, 1879, besides a postponement of the rents due at Michaelmas last. To tenants of pasture lands only his lordship authorises an abatement of 10 per cent. on their past half-year's rents, in recognition of the unreasonable summer of 1879.

[From the Hampshire Advertiser May 26th 1880]

An engraving of Beaulieu Church dated 1838.



Notice the spire, the absence of the Abbey ruins to the west of the church, and the position of the graves. Plenty of artistic licence!

BEAULIEU, Nov. 13.

**PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO
LORD MONTAGU.**

On Friday evening (last week) a congratulatory address to Lord Montagu, in commemoration of his elevation to the peerage, as Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, was presented to his lordship in the Boys' Schoolroom. The meeting was well attended, and was a good representative gathering.

Mr. STEVENS made the presentation, and spoke of the great pleasure he felt in having been called upon to present the address, and concluded by wishing his lordship many years in which to enjoy the newly-conferred honour.

Lord MONTAGU, in reply, sincerely thanked the subscribers for their kindness and good wishes. He hoped that during the many years he had lived among them he had earned their good opinion, for he had always had their best interests at heart. In conclusion, he trusted that after having passed so many years of his life amongst them very happily, he might hope for their friendship and good will in the future.

The address, beautifully designed and illuminated by Mr. Clarke, High-street, Southampton, was as follows:—

“To the Right Honourable Henry John, Baron
Montagu of Beaulieu.

“We, the undersigned Tenants of Beaulieu Manor and other inhabitants of Beaulieu and neighbourhood, desire to offer to your Lordship our hearty congratulations on the high honour that has been conferred on you by Her Majesty the Queen, by reviving in your favour the Barony of Montagu. We earnestly trust that your Lordship may long be spared to us, and that you may have full enjoyment of the dignity so well bestowed.

“We would also wish to congratulate Lady Montagu and your sons and daughter, and to offer them the expression of our sincere esteem and regard.”

[From The Hampshire Advertiser November 13th 1886]

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