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ISSUE No. 10

# GOSPORT RECORDS



BURNEY'S ROYAL ACADEMY ON  
CLARENCE SQUARE - See page 21

PRICE 25p



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Issue No. 10

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(Editor)

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## Foreword

History is essentially concerned with the interpretation of facts — it is a personal view of events, their causes and consequences, and their effects on the lives and livelihoods of all sectors of the community. History reflects the inter-dependence of Man and his environment, placing his achievement in their true context. Met, so often, these past events and ways of life seem too remote, too different and unreal for us to understand them. It is only through active contact with the material evidence of our past that they can become a reality, and this is the importance of Museums.

A Museum can no longer remain a collection within a building. The information it holds is too important. It must become "a service based upon a collection" interpreting it for, and involving the community as far as is possible, giving an outlet for people's genuine concern for their Town.

1975/76 will see the opening of Gosport Museum's first Local History Gallery, and with this the expansion of other facilities, some of which have already been established — a children's club, more volunteer activities, and "Trails" through the Town, the Parks and on the Sea-shore. In all these, the interest and enthusiasm of the Town will be fostered.

This edition of "Gosport Records" contains much that will interest and amuse. In conjunction with the Museum, the Gosport Historic Records and Museum Society, through its activities, is sustaining public awareness of Gosport's unique history. In doing this it must surely deserve the active support and enthusiasm of all who care for their Town.

K. B. CALLOW



# Appreciation of H. T. Rogers Esq., O.B.E.

"He was a Freeman whom the truth makes free." This was said of a man who received an honour in September 1970 and who served our ratepayers for twenty-eight years.

I met Trevor Rogers first many many years ago when I paid a weekly visit to his father's shop with our family's grocery book when I always had a farthing bun for my trouble. A grand man, full of joys for his own Borough's improvement, though deep yet clear; though gentle yet not dull, strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full.

His years with the Home Guard during the war showed his command of men; he served the Country well. His remarks about how well they would fight the enemy always finished with "they put hell into me !" His lively sense of humour in Council meetings prompted him to make the latter part of the above remark to me about some members of the Council !

We can say that his love of Rugby showed his sporting regard for many pitches in the Borough.

As a Mayor his judgment would be relied upon by both parties.

He was the prime mover in bringing the Gosport Museum Society into being at a meeting chaired by the then Mayor (Alderman R. Kirkin) on 29th September 1970, when one hundred people were present. Alderman Rogers proposed "That a Gosport Historic Records and Museum Society be established in the Borough". A working party was formed consisting of: Alderman H. T. Rogers, Dr. L. F. W. White, Councillor Dr. H. J. Taylor, Councillor G. J. Hewitt and Mr. P. E. Miles.

He was the first editor of "Gosport Records" from 1970 to March 1973 and was responsible for the first six issues as well as contributing a number of articles.

His unexpected death on 23rd of October 1974 was a great loss to his native town. He leaves a fine example of public service for future Councillors to emulate.

C. B. OSBORN



# Ghosts of Gosport

By the late H. T. Rogers

Ever since I told the story of Isaac Carter, who back in 1778 recounted how he saw a "monstrosity" in Kings Arms Passage, I have been asked if I know of any other authentic ghost stories suitable for Hallowe'en. According to Isaac it happened after he had cut down a woman suicide who had hanged herself. It was sitting between her left breast and shoulder and was "much like a human being sitting on its haunch it seemed tall enough to lounge its right arm on the head of its victim and the left on its knee. Its colour was not jet black but dun; its eyes not preposterously large, and in appearance as the sun eclipsed; or seen through a dense mist, like blood".

I stress the word authentic as most of my stories are mere hearsay. I had a dear old friend who was one of the first to join the Local Defence Volunteers in the early days of the last war. On duty one night in a cemetery watching for possible parachute landings, he and I were relieved by the Sergeant and told to take a rest. Sitting himself on a grave my old friend proceeded to munch his sandwiches and, none too happy about his surroundings, I heard him talking to himself. Addressing the tombstone he tried to read the inscription. "I am sorry William", I heard him say. "I wouldn't sit on anybody's grave unless I'd been ordered by the Sergeant." Just then a horse, quietly grazing in the field next to him, stuck its head over the wall and neighed in his ear. I have since thought that the old boy must have been the original Corporal Jones in the T.V. series "Dad's Army" with his "don't panic". The sandwiches went up in the air and he took off at speed for the main gate, ever after refusing to go near the cemetery and always implicitly believing in the supernatural. In fact, he became quite an authority and would afterwards talk for hours in the local pubs about his "true" experience.

A Bank Manager once told me, and who can dispute such an authority, that he used to go fishing late at night at Stokes Bay. Sitting on one of the temporary piers used to embark troops for 'D' Day he said that he often heard the tramp of marching feet at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Mind you, he always carried with him a flask of rum to keep out the cold, but being a Bank Manager I hesitate to connect this with his story.

Then there was the hell-fire teetotal preacher who told his congregation at the Emmanuel Chapel back in the 1880's about a certain evil man who lived in Harbour Row. Unable to sleep because of his sins he had taken to drink and was knocking back a bottle of gin each night before falling into a drunken stupor. One evening



when in his cups he told his friends that sometimes in the middle of the night he saw the Devil who taunted him about his past.

"Watch out", said one of his mates, "it's probably your soul which you lost years ago."

"Whatever it is", snarled the man, "I'll strangle it if it comes again." The very next day he was found dead on the floor, throttled, with his hands around his own throat.

And what are we to make of the curious happenings in King Street about the end of the last century ? It appears that a carpenter came to work at Camper and Nicholsons, and looking around for somewhere to live, he and his wife were surprised to be offered a house in King Street at a very low rent. The landlord told them that the place had a sinister reputation and was supposed to be haunted. They both laughed and said they were lucky to secure such a good home. For some time they noticed nothing extraordinary except the sounds of children playing late at night sometimes happily and sometimes squabbling. They both worked all day, going out early and getting home late, and so they assumed that the children belonged to a neighbour, but thought it strange they never saw them and that they were allowed up so late.

One Christmas Eve they came home laden with parcels and presents for their relatives, all wrapped up in gay Christmas wrappings. As all their own children were married the presents were for grown-ups except for one small doll which they had purchased for their one grandchild. On entering the hall of the house they were greeted by a tremendous babble of children's voices which suddenly changed to howls of rage. Some unseen force like a rushing wind swept through the house and icy fingers snatched the parcels from their paralysed hands and dashed them to the floor.

Terrified, they spent the night at the Crown Hotel, and on Christmas Day the husband went back with some friends to remove the furniture. The parcels still lay broken to pieces on the floor, all except one - the little fragile china doll was unscratched.

The house stood empty for some years and today the Masonic Hall stands on the site, but my informant swore that the tale was true. I was so intrigued that I made some research but all I could find was about a hundred years earlier a woman baby farmer had been sentenced and hanged in Gosport, and THAT SHE HAD LIVED IN KING STREET, drowning the bodies in the harbour nearby. If only I could have proved that it was the same house what a story it would have made - "The Kelpies of King Street" ! If you doubt my tale you can always try walking down King Street carrying a parcel on Christmas Eve.

In 1720 a song was published entitled "The Gosport Tragedy" which told of a young damsel who was seduced by a ship's carpenter, who led her to a lonely wood and destroyed her. William, the carpenter, achieved his evil aim under promise of marriage, but



finding his sweetheart pregnant took her out one night to the woods near Rowner. There, having dug a shallow grave, he took a knife and as the song says:

"He pierced her fair breast, whence the blood it did flow,  
And into the grave her fair body did throw".

William then took ship to get as far away from Gosport as possible, but one of the crew on going into the ship's hold one night was amazed to behold a beautiful damsel with a child in her arms. On going forward to speak to her she disappeared. The Captain called the crew together and told them what had happened and William, struck with remorse, confessed to the crime. That night he went mad and died, and when the ship returned to Gosport a search was made and the body was found. The last verse of the song tells:

"In Gosport's green church-yard her ashes now lie,  
And we hope that her soul is with God in the sky;  
Then let this sad tale be a warning to all,  
Who dare a poor innocent maid to enthrall".

It's only fair to say that a search of the burial register at Holy Trinity Church makes no mention of the story.



THE CROWN HOTEL - NORTH STREET



# The GOSPORT Tragedy : Or, The Perjured Ship-Carpenter.

*Tune, PEGGY's gone over Sea.*



IN Gosport of late there a damsel did dwell,  
For wit and for beauty did many excel ;  
A young man did court her to be his dear,  
And he by his trade was a ship-carpenter.

He said, Oh ! dear Molly, if you will agree,  
And will consent to marry me ;  
My love you will ease me of sorrow and care,  
If you will but wed a ship-carpenter.

With blushes more charming than roses in June.  
She answer'd sweet William, To wed I'm too young.  
Young men are so fickle I see very plain,  
If a maid is not coy they will her disdain.

They flatter and swear their charms they adore,  
When gain'd their consent, they care for no more ;  
The handsomest creature that ever was born,  
When man has enjoy'd, he will hold in scorn.

My charming Molly what makes you say so ?  
Thy beauty's the haven to which I would go.  
So into that country I chance for to steer  
There will cast anchor, and stay with my dear

+ I ne'er shall be cloy'd with the charms of one love,  
+ My love is as true as the turtle-dove ;  
+ And all I crave is to wed with my dear,  
+ And when thou art mine no danger I fear.

+ The life of a virgin, sweet William, I prize,  
+ For marriage brings sorrows and troubles likewise ;  
+ I am loath to venture, and therefore forbear  
+ For I will not wed a ship-carpenter.

+ For in the time of war to the sea you must go,  
+ And leave wife and children in sorrow and woe ?  
+ The seas they are perilous, therefore forbear,  
+ For I will not wed with a ship-carpenter.

+ But yet all in vain, she his suit did deny,  
+ Though he still did press her to make her comply ;  
+ At length with his cunning he did her betray,  
+ And to lewd desire he led her away.

+ But when with child this young woman were,  
+ The tidings she instantly sent to her dear ;  
+ And by the good Heaven he swore to be true.  
+ Saying, I will wed no other but you.



They pass'd on till at length we hear,  
 The king wants sailors, to see he repairs,  
 Which grieved the damsel unto the heart.  
 To think she so soon with a lover must part.  
 She said, my dear William 'ere thou go'st to sea,  
 Remember the vows that thou madest to me;  
 But if you forsake me I never shall rest,  
 Oh! why dost thou leave me with sorrow oppress'd?  
 Then with kind embraces to her he did say,  
 I'll wed thee, dear Molly, 'ere I go away;  
 And if to-morrow to me thou dost come,  
 A licence I'll buy, and it shall be done.  
 So with kind embraces he parted that night,  
 She went to meet him in the morning light;  
 He said dear charmer thou must go with me,  
 Before we are wedded, a friend to see.  
 He led her through valleys and groves so deep,  
 At length this maiden began to weep;  
 Saying, William, I fancy thou lead'st me astray,  
 On purpose my innocent life to betray.  
 He said that is true, and none you can save,  
 For I all this night have been digging a grave;  
 Poor innocent soul, when he heard him say so,  
 Her eyes like a fountain began to flow.  
 O perjur'd creature, the worst of all men,  
 Heavens reward thee when I'm dead and gone:  
 O pity the infant, and spare my life,  
 Let me go distress'd if I'm not thy wife.  
 Her hands white as lillies in sorrow she wrung,  
 Beseeching for mercy, saying, what have I done  
 To you my dear William, what makes you severe?  
 For to murder one that loves you so dear.  
 And said here's no time disputing to stand,  
 And instantly taking the knife in his hand;  
 He pierc'd her body till the blood it did flow,  
 Then into the grave her body did throw.  
 He cover'd her body, then home he did run,  
 Leaving none but birds her death to mourn;  
 On board the Bedford he enter'd straitway,  
 Which lay at Portsmouth out bound for the sea.  
 For carpenter's mate he was enter'd we hear,  
 Fitted for his voyage away he did steer;  
 But as in his cabin one night he did lie,  
 The voice of his sweetheart he heard to cry.  
 O perjur'd villain, awake now and hear,  
 The voice of your love, that lov'd you so dear;  
 This ship out of Portsmouth never shall go,  
 Till I am revenged for this overthrow.

She afterward vanish'd with shrieks and cries,  
 Flashes of lightning did dart from her eyes,  
 Which put the ships crew into great fear,  
 None saw the ghost, but the voice they did hear.  
 Charles Stuart, a man of courage so bold,  
 One night was going into the Hold:  
 A beautiful creature to him did appear,  
 And she in her arms had a daughter most fair.  
 The charms of this so glorious a face,  
 Being merry in drink, he goes to embrace:  
 But to his surprize it vanish'd away,  
 So he went to the captain without more delay.  
 And told him the story, which when he did hear.  
 The captain said, some of my men I do fear  
 Have done some murder, and if it be so,  
 Our ship in great danger to the sea must go.  
 One at a time then his merry men all,  
 Into his cabin he did strait call;  
 And said, my lads the news I do hear  
 Doth much surprize me with sorrow and fear.  
 This ghost which appear'd in the dead of the night  
 Which all my seaman so sadly did fright;  
 I fear has been wrong'd by some of my crew,  
 And therefore the person I fain would know.  
 Then William affrighted did tremble with fear,  
 And began by the powers above to swear;  
 He nothing at all of the matter did know,  
 But as from the captain he went to go.  
 Unto his surprize his true love did see,  
 With that he immediately fell on his knee:  
 And said, here's my true love, where shall I run?  
 O save me, or else I am surely undone.  
 Now he the murder confessed out of hand,  
 And said, before me my Molly doth stand,  
 Sweet injur'd ghost thy pardon I crave.  
 And soon I will seek thee in the silent grave.  
 No one but this wretch did see this sad sight,  
 Then raving distracted he dy'd in the night:  
 As soon as her parents these tydings did hear  
 They sought for the body of their daughter dear.  
 Near a place call'd Southampton in a valley deep  
 The body was found, while many did weep  
 At the fall of the damsel and her daughter dear,  
 In Gosport church they bury'd her there.  
 I hope that this may be a warning to all,  
 Young men how innocent maids they enthrall:  
 Young men be constant and true to your love,  
 Then a blessing indeed will attend you above.

Printed and Sold at the Printing-Office in Bow Church-Yard, London. ft



# The First Hampshire Printers

By G. H. Williams

In 1891 F. A. Edwards wrote an article, in the Hampshire Field Club proceedings, on Early Hampshire Printers (1). He stated that the earliest printing house in Hampshire was in Gosport. What follows is based on his article and on further information which has come to light and which strengthens Gosport's claim. It should be borne in mind that most of the work of the early printers has been completely lost, and we have to piece together what scraps of information about them are available. Even so, it is remarkable that there is no clear record of printing in Hampshire for over two centuries after Caxton started at Westminster in the 1470s.

There is in the British Museum a book entitled "The English Rogue or Witty Extravagant; Described in the Life of Meriton Latroon". The title-page and its reverse are inscribed "Gosport: Printed by J. Phillpott near the Blue Bell, in Middle-street. Licensed and Entred according to Order Jan 27th. 1689". (Incidentally, Phillpott's address is given at the end as "at the Upper-End of Middle-street, in Gosport". This suggests that the Bell public house at 19 High Street, demolished in 1973, or its predecessors had been there for about 300 years - see Gosport Records No. 6 pp. 7 & 11.)

THE  
**English Rogue.**  
OR  
**Witty Extravagant;**  
Described in the LIFE of  
**MERITON LATROON.**  
CONTAINING  
The Description of his Birth and Parentage:  
His Early Waggeries, and more Mature Villanies:  
The Hardships and Punishments he endured; The  
many Policies and Stratagems he invented to  
support himself; and the various Discoveries of  
Cheats and Rogueries made by him: His many  
Escapes from Danger; and the frequent Troubles  
and Pressures of Mind he lay under, for his wicked  
Exploits: His many witty Expressions and  
Observations of Things and Matters: His amorous  
Discourses and Entertainment. And, in  
fine, His various Fortunes and Misfortunes thro  
the whole Course of his Life: With the Eminent  
Cheats and Attitudes of either Sex, laid open,  
as a Warning to all Persons to shun the  
Mischiefs that attend an evil Course of Life, &c.

In Five Parts.

The Fourth Edition, with large Additions, further  
completing the whole History of his Life.

**GOSPORT: Printed by J. Phillpott**  
near the Blue Bell, in Middle-street.

**BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by James  
Phillpott, at the Upper-End of Middle-  
street, in Gosport.**

*Christian Directions for Holy Living and Dying.* Being  
the Young Man's Last Warning: With Prayers  
for Morning, Noon, and Night, for every Day in  
the Week. To which is added Prayers suited to their  
several Occasions. Twenty fours. Price 6d.

*Ruffet's Seven Sermons.* Price 1s.

*Wit and Mirth Improv'd: Or the Country Gentle  
man's Compleat Academy of Complements.* Price 1s.

The whole Life, Birth, and Parentage of the *Port*  
*mouth Jilt*, with the *English Rogue*; or *Witty Extra*  
*vagant*: Both Bound in one Volume. Price 1s.

The Most Famous History of the Invincible *Peri*  
*cles of Greece*. Containing his many strange and  
wonderful Adventures that befall him. &c. Price 1s.

*Robin Hood's Garlands*, with the *History* Bound  
up. Price 1s.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**His is to give Notice to all Persons, That *James  
Phillpott* Printer, living at the Upper End of *Middle*  
*street*, in *Gosport*: Printeth all Sorts of Books,  
Bills, Bonds, and Indentures, Funeral Tickets, To  
bacco Paper, or any other Matters of Printing.

Likewise he Sells all Sorts of Bibles, Common  
Prayer Books, Testaments, Psalters, Books of Divini  
ty, History, Husbandry, Cookery, Physics, Arithme  
tick, Astrology, Poetry, Rariety, Spelling Books,  
Catechisms, Primmers, Horn Books, and all Sorts of  
Penny Books and Ballads. Sealing Wax course and  
fine, Wafers, large Slates in Frames or without, Slate  
Books, Slate Pens, Table Books, Quills, Pens, Ink  
horns, Writing Books, (by Wholesale or Retail). Shop  
Books, Pocket Books, Cyphering Books, and all sorts  
of Maps and Pictures in fine Colours or without:  
All sold Cheaper by methan any one else.

He likewise keeps most of the Fairs in *Hampshire*,  
where any Person may be Furnished with any sorts of  
Books or Pictures, and buys all sorts of old Books

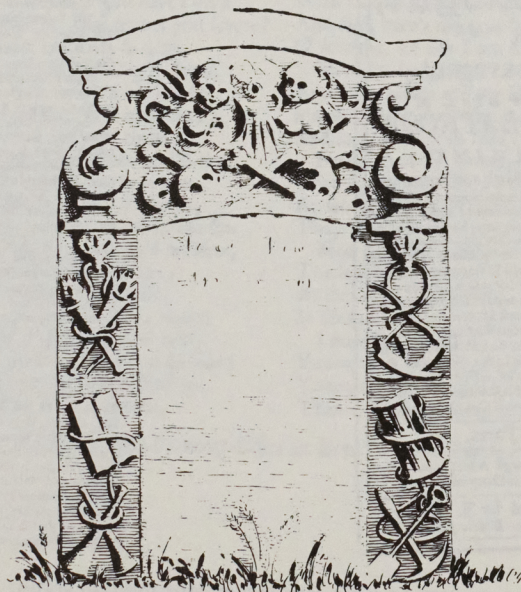
TITLE PAGE AND LAST PAGE OF "THE ENGLISH ROGUE"



The book itself is a literary curiosity. It describes the villainies of a certain Meriton Latroon and is in the form of an autobiography, but was certainly not written by anyone of that name. Part 1, of which the first version was suppressed by the censor, was written by Richard Head, who was drowned while crossing to the Isle of Wight in about 1686; it was partly based on his own life. Parts 2, 3 and 4, of mixed authorship, followed. The 1689 Gosport edition comprises an abridged edition of Parts 1 to 4 and a new Part 5 in which the villain repents (2).

Of particular interest is the last page. There is an advertisement saying that James Phillpott prints books and other requirements; sells a wide range of books, stationery and pictures; trades at most of the fairs in Hampshire; and buys old books. Above is a list of six remarkably varied "Books Printed for, and Sold by James Phillpott". The fact that they were printed "for" him (perhaps in London), whereas *The English Rogue* was printed "by" him, casts slight doubt on the statement in the advertisement below that he "Printeth all Sorts of Books".

In 1708 some churchwardens' accounts were printed in Gosport; no details are available, but probably James Phillpott was the printer. In 1710 there was published a farce by E. Waller entitled "A Trip to Portsmouth, or the Wife's election" inscribed "Gosport: Printed and Sold by James Philpott, in Middle Street"; Portsmouth City Library have an 1822 reprint. In 1721/2 a sermon preached near Winchester by Rev. Thomas Brereton was printed in Gosport, probably by the same firm.





There is in Alverstoke churchyard a headstone (B.94) which is remarkable in two respects. Firstly the carved symbols of death and resurrection, which on other headstones in the churchyard are grouped at the top, are here distributed at the two sides also. At the top are cherubs, trumpets, clouds, a skull (or skulls) and cross-bones; on the left are torches, a book and trumpets; on the right are scythes, an hour-glass, spade and pickaxe. Quite a collection !

Secondly, this is one of the only two monuments in the churchyard whose inscription (in so far as it is legible and excepting numerals) is wholly in Latin. Part is too eroded to read, but the following is fairly clear in favourable lighting:

Iacobus Philpot  
Typographus  
Per deum confidens  
Obiit Septembris die duo decimo  
A.D. 1730  
Aetatis sua 49.

This may be translated "James Philpot, Printer, trusting in God, died 12 September A.D. 1730 in the 49th year of his age", or "in the year of his age 49"; the grammar of the last line is obscure. This Philpot was too young to have published a book in 1689, but may well have been a son of the original James.

The use of the Latin in the 18th century suggests that the deceased was a Roman Catholic. There had been a prominent Hampshire Roman Catholic family of Philpot, from whom he may have been descended (3).

The Gosport Manorial Court records (4) may be quoted here. James Philpot attended in April 1722, but is noted as absent on other occasions in 1721 to 1725. In April 1731 it was recorded that he had died and that his son Isaac Philpot was his heir. In 1735 James Isaac Philpot attended.

The Alverstoke burial register, curiously enough, records the burial on 19 September 1730 of John Philpot. Perhaps the deceased had the baptismal name of John and the trade name of James. Parish registers also show that Mary, daughter of Isaac James and Mary Philpot, was baptised in Holy Trinity, Gosport, in December 1735 and buried at Alverstoke in February 1735/6.

The death of John Philpot did not mark the end of the firm. Southampton University Library have a book entitled "The Beeriad: or Progress of Drink. An Heroic Poem, in two Cantos. By a Gentleman in the Navy. Gosport: Printed by J. Philpot, 1736". It looks as if three generations of the family printed here.

The Beeriad, with 82 pages, has some interesting features. It was written "with a View of putting the Vice of Drunkenness into as despicable and ridiculous a light as possible". Some well-known Gosport surnames appear in the list of subscribers financing it. The second canto is "a Description of a Ram Feast, held annually in a particular small District of Hampshire". Actually it is a des-





*In the Name of God Amen, I*

being in Bodily health and of Sound and disposing Mind and Memory, and considering the Perrils and Dangers of the Seas, and other uncertainties of this Transitory Life, (do for avoiding controversies after my decease) make publish and declare this my Last Will and Testament in manner following: (that is to say) First I recomend my Soul to God that gave it, and my Body I commit to the Earth or Sea as it shall please God to Order, and as for, and concerning all my Wordly Estate, I Give, Bequeath and Dispose thereof as followeth; that is to say

Wages Summ and Summs of Money, Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels and Estate, whatsoever as shall be any ways due, owing or belonging unto me at the time of my Decease; I do Give, Devise and Bequeath the same in

And I do hereby Nominate and Appoint

Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other Wills, Testaments and Deeds of Gift by me at any Time heretofore made: And I do ordain and Ratify these presents, to stand and be for and as my only Last Will and Testament: In Witness whereof to this my said Will, I have set my Hand and Seal, the Day of Anno Dom. 17  
and in the Year of the Reign of his Majesty King GEORGE the Second

over Great Britain &c.

*Signed, Sealed, Publish'd and  
Delivered in the Presence of*

GOSPORT: Printed by J. PHILPOT.

WILL FORM - HAMPSHIRE RECORDS OFFICE COPYRIGHT RESERVED



cription of a large and disorderly procession which assembles at Gosport Market House; the latter is stated to have a statue of George I at one end (see the picture at Gosport Records No. 1 p.4) and a cucking-stool (for ducking gossips) at the other. The procession goes out through the fortifications; it stops for drinks at The Fountain at Spring Garden, again outside Porton Hospital, where the patients join in, and yet again at the Five Elms at "An'swell" (presumably somewhere near Ann's Hill); it finishes at The Crooked Billet at "Bridgmary", where the feast is held by those who were not too drunk to complete the journey.

Hampshire Record Office have an interesting will form, printed at Gosport by J. Philpot during the period 1727-1738 (5). Under the Royal Arms of George II, it begins: "In the Name of God, Amen..... considering the Perrils and Dangers of the Seas, and other uncertainties of this Transitory Life, .....I recommend my Soul to God that gave it, and my Body I commit to the Earth or Sea as it shall please God to Order, and as for, and concerning all my Worldly Estate, ....."

Reverting to our history of printers, we pass from Gosport to Winchester. In 1724 Samuel Negus compiled a list of printing houses in England, including 28 outside London and Westminster; the only ones in Hampshire which he listed were at Gosport and Winchester. This is the first clear evidence of printing at Winchester. In 1725 James Isaac Philpott gave 2ls. to use the trade of a printer and bookseller in Winchester. In 1732 a sermon was printed by Isaac Philpot, in the High Street, Winchester.

While it is impossible to sort out Isaac Philpot, James Isaac Philpot, Isaac James Philpot and J. Philpot, it at any rate seems that the first Winchester printer whose name is known came from the family already established as printers in Gosport.

#### SOURCES

- (1) Hants Field Club, Vol. II, pp. 110-124.
- (2) Dict. Nat. Biog., Head
- (3) Catholic Record Soc. XLIII, Hampshire Registers II, 1949, p. 87; Hampshire Notes & Queries V, 1890, pp. 8-12.
- (4) Hampshire Record Office, Bishoprick 159, 609 and 415, 813.
- (5) Will of Samuel Bavis of Alverstoke, proved 1740, Winchester Consistory Court Reproduction from "The English Rogue" by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.  
Drawing of tombstone by Rear Adm. R. W. Paffard, C.B., C.B.E



Know all Men by these presents That I Patience Beavis —  
 Widow and named <sup>the</sup> Executrix in the Last Will and Testament of my  
 late Husband Samuel Beavis Smith and Garrison late of the parish  
 of Altonstoke in the County of ~~Hants~~ <sup>Hants</sup> Have Renounced Relinquished &  
 Refused and by these presents Do renounce relinquish and Refuse to  
 take upon me the Burthen and Execution of the said Last Will and Testament  
 of my said late Husband Samuel Beavis deceased And do hereby desire  
 that Administration with the Will annexed of the said deceased may  
 be granted & committed unto Stephen Galford of Gosport aforesaid  
 Merchant his Principal Creditor And that this my Renunciation  
 may have its due Effect I do hereby authorize & empower Thomas  
 Hamon and Thomas Ambler Doctors of the Consistory Court of the  
 said Bishop of Winchester or either of them or any other Doctor  
 to appear and Exhibit this my Proxy and Renunciation in the  
 said Court and pray the same may be admitted accordingly In  
 Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this  
 Twenty eighth day of March One thousand seven hundred &  
 Forty

Given  
 under my Hand  
 and Seal



Sealed and delivered in the  
 presence of us Henry first day  
 of August



# Gosport County Grammar School

By John R. Capper

"How can we cover the country with good schools?" This question opened the Education Bill introduced to Parliament in 1870 by William Edward Forster, Vice-President of the Council in Gladstone's first Ministry. "Our object is to complete the present voluntary system, to fill up gaps, sparing the public money where it can be done without, procuring as much as we rightly can the assistance of parents, and welcoming as much as we rightly can the cooperation and aid of those benevolent men who desire to assist their neighbours." Then in 1889 the Technical Instruction Act gave power to Councils of Counties and Boroughs to supply or aid in supplying technical and manual instruction, and for this purpose to levy a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound.

In consequence of this national legislation the closing decades of the nineteenth century saw exciting developments in the realm of state education. In 1891 Gosport Technical School was opened at 47 Stoke Road. Afternoon and evening classes were held in woodwork and cookery. Subsequently many other subjects became available. In 1894 a seven year lease was taken on premises known as Star Chambers in the High Street. At a rent of £40 a year the school had the use of all the second floor and a room in the rear of the premises over the sale room.

As this lease was drawing to its close, work was beginning on the new building on the site of the old ramparts in Walpole Road. It was needed to house the growing number of students and also a public library (Gosport Records No. 9 "The Early Years of Gosport Library" : C. J. Washington). Now known as the Gosport and Alverstoke Technical School it was opened for 31 pupils in January 1902. Two years later it had become the Gosport and Alverstoke Secondary School, reflecting the 1902 Education Act which transferred the functions of Higher Education to the County Council. Its general object was "to provide a sound education on modern lines for boys and girls above the age of ten years as will fit them for an Industrial, Commercial or Professional Career". The curriculum was designed with special reference to the industries and needs of the locality, and attention was paid to boys wishing to prepare for the various examinations for apprenticeship to trades in H.M. Dockyards. The girls devoted part of their time to subjects of domestic economy and also biology, botany and hygiene.

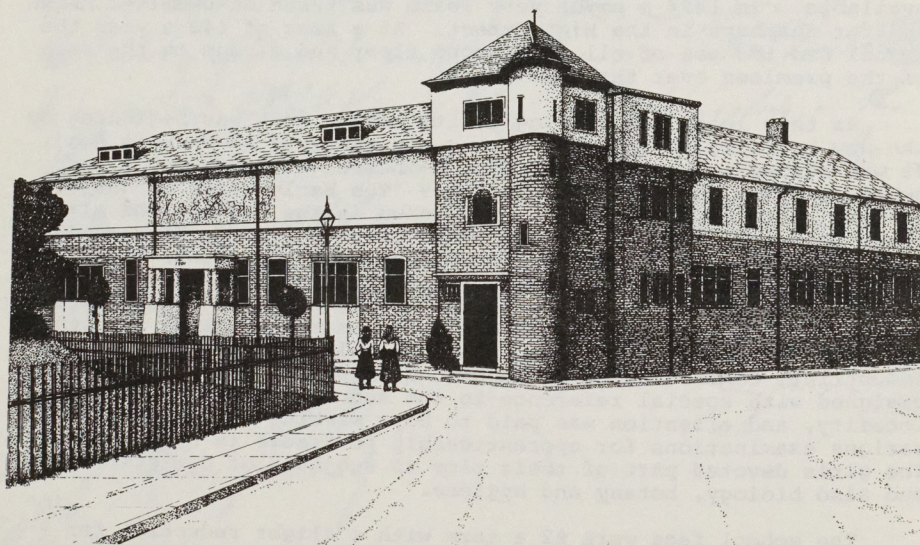
The school fees were £2 a term with a slight reduction for pupils who had achieved a satisfactory standard at another elementary school. Leslie C. Keating, B.A. (Cantab), was the first Head-



master, a position he retained for thirty-five years. He received a yearly stipend of £100 plus a capitation payment of between £1 and £3 for every pupil in the school. His third annual report indicates that there were 55 boys and 42 girls at the school, and because of insufficient space others had been refused places. The report of the Board of Education Inspectors commented that English continued to be well taught, there was a marked improvement in French, mathematics reached only a fair level, good work had been done in chemistry and physics, while the girls were making satisfactory progress in hygiene.

Four more Inspectors from the Board of Education visited the school for two days in November 1908. Their nineteen page report was pungent and helpful. "The standard of Latin is so deplorably low that, if there were no reason to anticipate markedly better results in the near future, its total omission from the curriculum of the School would seem imperative. No form as a whole possesses even a tolerably accurate knowledge of the little ground it is supposed to have covered." With regard to mathematics, many of the third formers did not know how to form figures properly, or how to place them in proper positions when working sums. But "the organisation, discipline and tone of the School and its efficiency are generally satisfactory".

By this time four new classrooms had been added to the building and a pleasant hall, designated "Room for Drill". The school possessed no playing field and no playground suitable for organised games. The Inspectors noted that many of the girls were not well



OLD SCHOOL LIBRARY





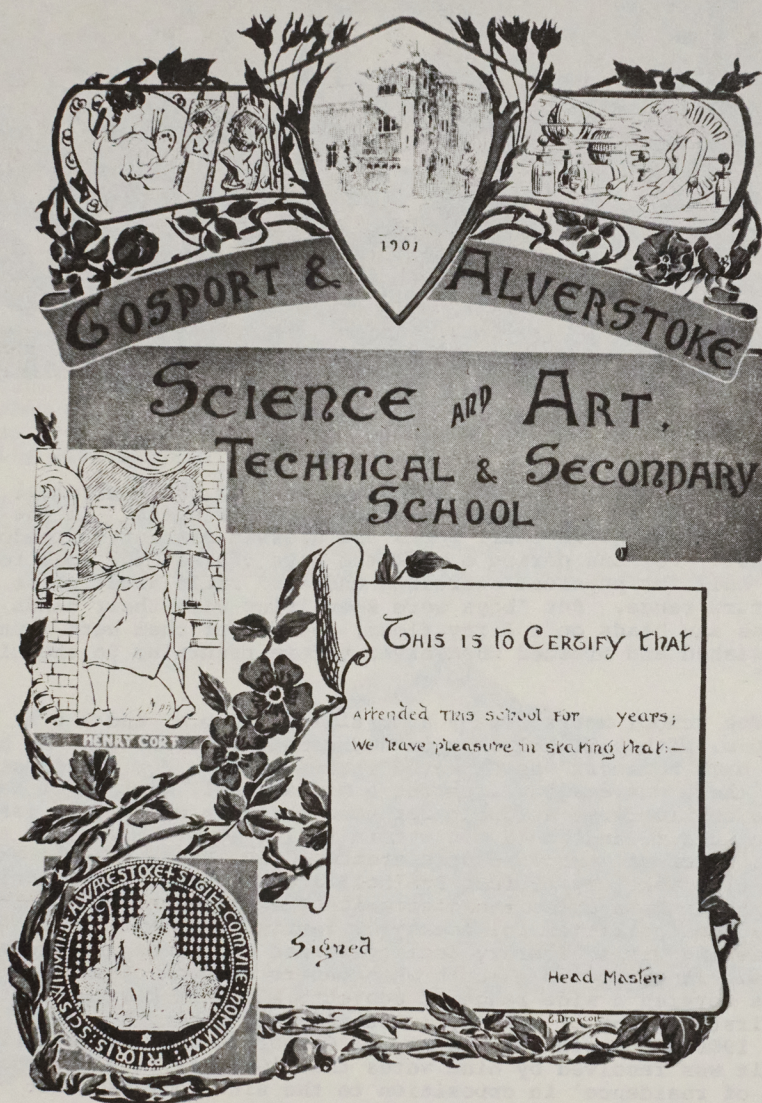
HEADMASTER, MR. L. C. KEATING, M.A. AND STAFF 1913

developed physically, hence attention paid to their physical training could not be considered adequate to their needs. In the case of many of the girls their boots and dresses prevented freedom of movement. For one period a week the boys crossed the road to the drill hall for physical exercises and also rifle shooting at a miniature range. But "boys were seen lying with their hands, clothes and heads on a dirty floor; and few of them were found to have washed and brushed themselves before returning to the classrooms".

The school hours were 9 a.m. till 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m. with half holidays on Wednesday and Saturday. An hour and a half homework was expected each evening. For the first ten years there was no provision for a midday meal, which must have been a considerable hardship for some children who had to leave home at 8 a.m. and would not return till 5.30 p.m. In 1910 a school lunch was provided at sixpence a day. Some out-of-school activities were organised. Football and cricket clubs languished owing to absence of suitable ground. The girls had a bicycle club but had no facilities for hockey or tennis. There was, however, a flourishing Girls' Literary Society formed by former and present pupils. It met twice a month when papers written by staff and pupils covered a wide range of subjects and were keenly debated. The first meeting of the Boys' Literary and Debating Society in March 1906 discussed the history of Gosport and local celebrities when it was resolved by nine votes that 'Gosport is a desirable place of residence' in opposition to the six who voted that 'Gosport is a most desirable place of residence'.

One interesting feature of the school was the provision made for pupil teacher training. They attended on five half days during the week, and specially adapted subjects provided for them included





SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE AS ISSUED IN 1905



drawing, physiography, mathematics and geography. It was then required that candidates for the office of pupil teacher in an elementary school should have been ordinary students for at least two years previous to their attaining the age of sixteen, and then continue such part-time instruction for another two years. In 1903 there was the surprisingly large number of 41 receiving such instruction drawn almost entirely from the Gosport and Fareham area. In the same year there were 180 students attending evening classes in a wide variety of scientific, artistic, commercial and practical subjects. About a third of them achieved success in national examinations.

By 1908 there was a total of 11 teachers (including the Headmaster) in the day school, of whom three were part-time. In the seven classes there were 134 pupils, mainly drawn from the children of the professional class, merchants, manufacturers, retail traders and farmers. Eighty percent of them had come from public elementary schools, the rest from small private schools. In 1916 there were 188 pupils, in 1918 270 and in 1920 the number had risen to 332 - a reflection of raising the school leaving age to 14 after the first World War.

The people of Gosport were justly proud of their first secondary school and some still remember that first generation of teachers: Leslie Keating, the Headmaster, Miss Hughes the senior mistress, Ernest Draycott the art master, H. F. Dent the mathematician, S. H. Barker the English master, H. E. Evans the scientist, and Norton Palmer who gave instruction in manual training. They helped shape the destiny of the school and made it a living force in the life of the Borough. By 1921 there was a staff of 22, and the school was recognised by the Board of Education as providing an advanced course in "Modern Studies" intended for pupils between the ages of 16 and 18 who had matriculated and intended to proceed to an Arts Degree at University.

It continued to grow in esteem and in numbers. The Headmaster from 1937 to 1969 was Mr. A. Walker, M.Sc., and he had to cope with the difficulties of evacuation to Eastleigh Northend Senior School between 1939 and 1944. On its return to Gosport the numbers had dwindled to 200 but they rapidly rose again. Accommodation was a recurrent problem. Classes were held at the former St. Matthew's School, Clarence School, Stone Lane and from September 1949 at Bay House. It always had problems of nomenclature, and after its early clumsy titles was successively known as Gosport County School and then Gosport County Grammar School. New school buildings were opened at the Bay House site by Sir John Wolfenden in 1958. With justification he declared it to be "one of the most glorious buildings in England" but reminded those present that though neither staff and pupils, nor the building, can make a school by themselves, the best of both produces a school to be proud of. On 1st September



1972 Gosport County Grammar School amalgamated with Privett County Secondary School in order to provide for comprehensive education and is now known as Bay House School. Thus just over a century after the 1870 Education Act this school fulfils the intentions of the nineteenth century educationalists and politicians with a further vision which they could never have imagined.



BAY HOUSE

#### SOURCES

Early reports of the Board of Education Inspectors and of the Headmaster; the yearly prospectus of the School; minutes of literary and debating society; school magazines; local press reports.



PROSPECTUS  
OF  
THE ROYAL ACADEMY,  
GOSPORT.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

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This School was established in the year 1791, by the late Dr. W. Burney, and was for many years honoured by the immediate patronage of his late Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth; His Royal Highness the much lamented Prince Consort was also its Patron. The Plan of Education is liberal and comprehensive, great attention is paid to the study of Modern Languages, of which there are two Professors.

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The School Room and Class Rooms are large and convenient; there is a select Library; an extensive Play-ground, and a Field. The strictest attention is paid to the domestic treatment of the Pupils, and every arrangement is made to promote their health and comfort.

The Vacations are Six Weeks at Midsummer, the same at Christmas, commencing about the 16th of June, and the 16th of December, during which, when special preparation is required for an examination, the charge is Three Guineas a week.

The Young Gentlemen on joining the Academy are to bring not less than Two Suits of Clothes, a Great Coat, Ten Shirts, Four Night Shirts, Eight pairs of Cotton and Six pairs of Worsted Stockings, Three pairs of Boots or Shoes, Six Pocket-handkerchiefs, Six Towels, and a set of Combs and Brushes, a Silver Fork and Spoon, all plainly marked. They are allowed Sixpence weekly for pocket-money, until they are Twelve Years of Age, when (with the sanction of their Friends) they can have a Shilling.

It is particularly requested that the Pupils return to School as punctually as possible at the termination of each Vacation; also, that they should not join with a larger sum of money than *One Guinea*.

The Accounts are made up at Midsummer and Christmas, and are expected to be discharged in the course of the Vacation, or when the Young Gentlemen return to School.

N.B.—A Quarter's Notice, or payment, is required on removing a Pupil, unless to the Military Colleges, or into the Navy or Army.

\* \* Gentlemen are thoroughly prepared for all the competitive Examinations, for direct Commissions in the Army; they also go with many advantages from this Establishment into the Royal Navy, and are expeditiously qualified for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, for Woolwich, for the Royal Marines, for the Civil Service, and the Steam and Mercantile Marine Service.

\* \* Pupils joining for Special Preparation, after having received their nominations to the Navy or Marines, are charged Ten Guineas a Month.



# Rectors of Alverstoke

Text by G. H. Williams

Sketches by Rear-Admiral R. W. Paffard

In the days when preferment in the Church often depended on the influence which a clergyman could exercise in high quarters, to be Rector of Alverstoke seems to have been considered a very desirable appointment. At any rate there was a series of Rectors of upper-class families. The size of the former Rectory opposite the Church gives an indication of the style in which some of them lived. Some were clergy of great distinction; five are the subject of articles in the Dictionary of National Biography (1). But some seem to have been more concerned with the cash than with the cure of souls and not even to have lived in Alverstoke.

The family arms of the Rectors described below (except C.A. North) are illustrated here. The colours are indicated by the conventional hatching: vertical lines for red, horizontal for blue, diagonal for green, dotted for gold, plain for silver.

William Kingsmill (1541-?1543). He was Prior of St. Swithun's Monastery from 1536 till its dissolution by Henry VIII in 1539. In 1540 he became the first Dean of Winchester. He remained Dean till 1549 (2), being in addition Rector of Alverstoke for part of the time. The three objects depicted are mill-rinds, a pun on his name. (A mill-rind is the iron securing an upper millstone to its axle).

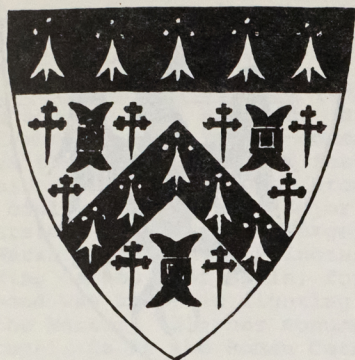
Charles Monckton (1715-1740). His great uncle, Sir Philip Monckton, was an ancestor of Lt. Gen. Robert Monckton, after whom Fort Monckton was named. Before coming here Charles Monckton had been Headmaster of Liskeard Grammar School. In his time the church was largely rebuilt. He was buried in the chancel. His son was curate of Holy Trinity. The birds are martlets, heraldic martins represented without feet.

Nicholas Tindal (1740-1774). A historian, he became Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital in 1738 and Rector of Alverstoke and of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, in 1740. He sold land to the Alverstoke churchwardens to enable them to extend the churchyard on its west side.

John Sturges (1774-1807). His father and grandfather were church dignitaries and an uncle and great uncle were bishops. He became Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester in 1759 at the age of about 23. Even so, he received the appointment to Alverstoke only after a Dr. Beattie had declined it "on account of his time of life and his Scotch accent" (3). While Rector, John Sturges became also Sub-Dean of Winchester. In his time the churchyard was extended to its present Green Road frontage and then onto what is now the Parish Centre site.

Thomas Garnier (1807-1809). He was son of George Charles Garnier of Rookesbury, the mansion north east of Wickham which is now a school. One of his aunts married the third Earl of Albemarle. In 1798 he was Captain Commandant of a defence force raised at Wickham by his father. He was Rector of Bishopstoke from 1807 to 1868 and Dean of Winchester from 1840 to 1872. He was an eminent botanist, and planted at Bishopstoke Rectory a botanical garden which became well known.

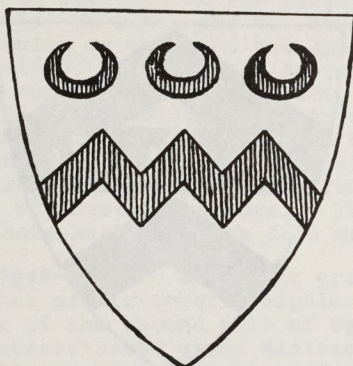




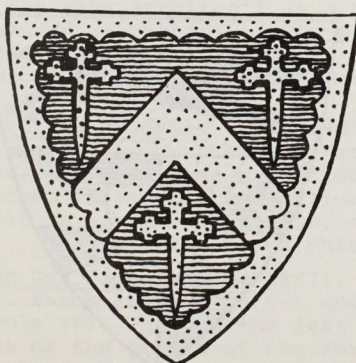
KINGSMILL



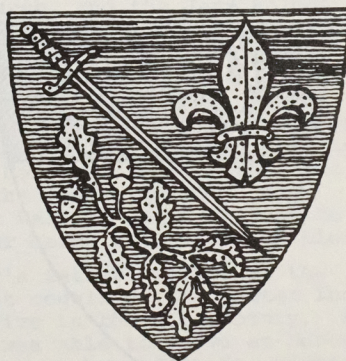
MONCKTON



TINDAL

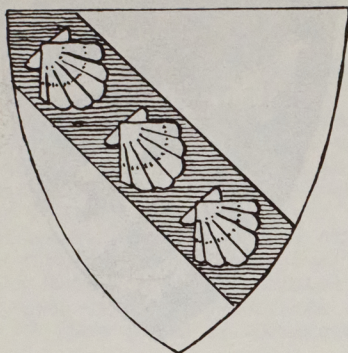


STURGES



GARNIER

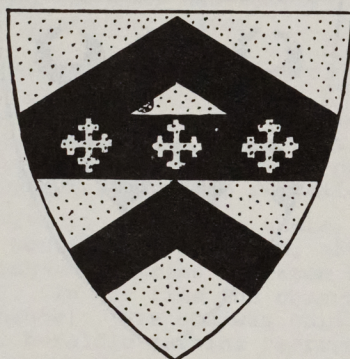




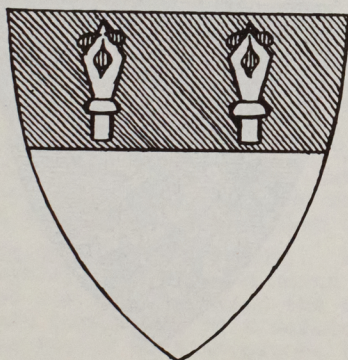
BARNARD



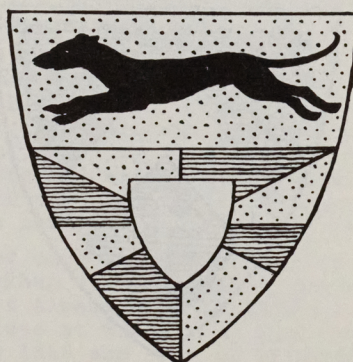
WILBERFORCE



WALPOLE



BRODRICK



LANDON



Prebendary Charles Augustus North (1809-1825), half-nephew of Lord North the Prime Minister, is described, and his arms are shown, in Gosport Records No. 8.

Prebendary Edward Barnard (1825-1840). His father was Provost of Eton and Canon of Windsor. His wife was a bishop's niece. He went to Cambridge as a fellow-commoner (an undergraduate of a privileged class then in existence); instead of taking a Cambridge degree he received a Lambeth degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Before his ordination he was a Major in the Yeomanry (4). In his time at Alverstoake the nave was largely rebuilt. In 1834 he let the Rectory to Maria Francisca, a Princess of Portugal whose husband claimed to be King Carlos V of Spain, for three months' residence while her husband was in Spain fighting for the throne. A month later she died in the Rectory (5); her monument, with the Royal Arms of Spain and of Portugal, is in the Roman Catholic Church in High Street, Gosport.

Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce (1840-1846). He was son of William Wilberforce, MP, the campaigner against slavery. When he came here he was already Archdeacon of Surrey. He was largely responsible for the building of St. Matthew's, Gosport, and St. Thomas's, Elson, but St. Mark's, Anglesey, was built in spite of his opposition. He became Dean of Westminster in 1845, but remained Rector until he became Bishop of Oxford a few months later. As Bishop of Oxford and later of Winchester he was one of the leading churchmen of his time. By instigating reforms in Church government and the building of churches and schools, by founding colleges and by promoting missionary societies he left a permanent mark on the Church. There is an elaborate monument to him in Winchester Cathedral. The black eagle on his shield is supposed to have beak and legs in a natural colour.

Canon Thomas Walpole (1846-1881). His great grandfather, the first Lord Walpole, was brother of Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister. His mother was daughter of the second Earl of Egmont and sister of Spencer Perceval, the assassinated Prime Minister. His brother was Home Secretary. His wife was granddaughter of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. In his time at Alverstoake the chancel and the east bay of the nave of the present church were built, Christ Church was built (by the same architect) as a daughter church, and the Jane Holmes Almshouse was rebuilt. The present nave of Alverstoake Church was completed as a memorial to him. He was Chairman of the Local Board, the predecessor of the Borough Council; Walpole Road was named after him.

Canon Alan Brodrick (1888-1901). His father was the seventh Viscount Midleton. His brother was Warden of Merton College, Oxford. He left Alverstoake to become Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, but returned to lay the foundation stone of the tower in 1904. The pulpit is a memorial to him, and Brodrick Hall in Clayhall Road to his wife. The objects on the shield are spear heads with drops of blood.

Canon Guy Landon (1907-1947). His mother's father was son of the first Baron Arden of Arden and was a first cousin of the Rector Thomas Walpole (6). He was the last Rector to live in the old Rectory. In spite of the strain of two World Wars he was able to serve as Rector till he died at the age of 81. His ashes were buried in St. Mark's Churchyard. The furnishings of the side chapel and the clock on the War Memorial Hospital are memorials to him.



## SOURCES

The writer has placed in the Hampshire Record Office (20M60/PZ19) a description of the arms with the heraldic and genealogical sources. Many original sources for dates of Rectors are noted in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS 39959 ff. 179-195. Other sources are J. Foster, Alumni Oxonienses, Gosport Records (1 p.9, 2 p.23 & 8 pp.6 & 21) and the following. (1) DNB, Samuel Speed, Anthony Allsop, Tindal, Garnier and Wilberforce. (2) A. B. Emden, Biographical Register of Univ. of Oxford, 1501-40. (3) Historical MSS Commn., 15th Report, Appendix, Part I, 1896, p.211. (4) J. A. Venn, Alumni Cantabrigienses. (5) Hampshire Telegraph, 4 Aug. & 8 & 22 Sept. 1834. (6) Burke's Peerage, 1865, Egmont.

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The Gosport Beach (Song)  
The Alverstoke Mounting Blocks

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Building of St George's Barracks  
Caroline of Gosport (Song)  
Corn Mills of God's Port  
The Parish of St Matthew, Gosport

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Bogue, Rev. David	III,10; VI,5	Deacon, George	VIII,18; IX,16
Bostock, Peter	VI,4	de Crespigny, Sir William	I,7
Brandon, William	IV,15	de Gomme, Sir Bernard	V,19,21
Brickwood's Ltd.	VI,9	de Londonia, Andrew	IV,4
Bridewell	IX,9	de Rohan, Benjamin	IX,3
Brodrick' Canon A	IX,27; X,25	Diggle, Mr.	VI,26
Broomfield, Arthur	II,12	Dill, T.R.	IV,8
Brown, John	V,13-16	Dingle, Margaret	IX,24
Brown's Yard	VI,5	Doubleday, J.	IV,4
Browne Dr. Thomas	II,15	Douglas, Adm. Sir Charles	III,5
Brune family	V,5	Driffield, Lt. Col.	VII,22
Brunel H.M.	III,19	Drummer's Walk	IV,12
I.K.	III,18	Dummer, Edmund	IX,5
Buckingham, Cecil	VI,15-16	Eales, A	VII,18
Bulbey, Capt. John	VII,10	Eastwood family	IV,14
Burney's Academy	IV,16 X,21	Edmunds Robert	IV,14
Burney, Rev. Edward	I,15	Edward VII	I,15
Burnham Place	VI,5	Edwards, F. A.	X,9
Bursledon Bridge	IX,22	Eisenhower, Gen. D.	IX,3
Burton, Decimus	I,14	Eldridge, Henry	IX,12
Bury Hall	VII 14-18	Elles, Col.	II,15
Bury House	III,13	Embling, Capt. A.	I,15
Butler, James	V 25	Emmanuel Chappel	X,4



"Endeavour" Yachts	VII,25,26	Jellicoe, Samuel	VIII,9
Evans, Harry	VI,13	Jerram, Lt. Cdr. C.	II,20
Evans, Capt. J.	VII,25	Jewers, A.J.	VIII,4
		Jones, David	III,11
Fairhall, John	VI,27		
Farmer, Michael	VII,25	Kealy, Dr. J. R.	IX 24,25
Farnham Castle	IV,5	Keating, Leslie	X, 15
Field, Adm.	IV,8	Kent, Benjamin	III,21
Fife, William	VII,23	Kent, Rev. E.C.A.	VIII,24
Floating Bridge	V,20	Kickergill	VI,23
Forbes, Robert	III,7	King Street	X,5
Forrest, Rev. L. G.	VIII,26	Kingsmill, Capt. William	VII,10
Forster, William	X,15	Kingsmill, Rev. William	X,22
Forton Lodge	VIII 24		
Froude family	III,18-23		
Fry, Derek	VIII,24		
		Lamplough, Dr. W. H.	II,16
Garner, Canon Thomas	VIII,7; X,22	Landon, Cannon Guy	X,25
Gibbons, Albert and George	VIII,25	Langtry, W.H.	VIII,8
Gilkicker	V,27; VI,23	Lapthorne, John	IX,16
Gilmore, John	IX,12	Latroon, Meriton	X 9
Glandfield and Lawrence	VI,14	Le Breton Farm	II,10-12
Gold, Rev. H	VIII,24	Lee, Jesse F.	IV, 5,9
Golightly, John and Mary	VII,21	Leek Sarah	VII,19
Gomer	V,27	Leland	IV,14
Goodeve's Brewery	VI,7	Library, Public	IX,24-29
Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.C.	IV,7	Lind, James	VI,23
Gosport Beach (Song)	IV,25	Lipton, Sir Thomas	VII,23
Gosport Tragedy (Song)	X,7	Livingstone, David	III,11
Graham, Sir James	I,14	London Missionary Society	III,10-11
Grange Farm	V 4,5	Louis Phillipe	IV,11
Grant, Rev. R.	I,22	Lucas Brothers	VIII,10
Grant, Thomas	IV,11; VIII,19	Lydenis Bulwark	VII,9
Gregson, John	VII,18		
Griffin, Rev. John	III,11	Madden, Sir Frederick	IV,4
Grove House	III,16	Mair, Lt. Col.	IX,10
		Market Hall	I,4
Handel, G. F.	V,22	Market House	I,8
Harbour Row	X 4	Marshall, Sir Samuel	III,13
Harlem Place	VI,5	Mason, Capt. John	IX,3
Haselrig	V,19	Mason, Thomas	VII,5
Haslar Bridge	I,8; IX 21-23	Masonic Lodges	VI,6
Cemetery	II,25	McKinley, Adm. George	V,5
Golf Club	II,13	Mead, Charles	III,11
Hospital	I,5; VI,4	Melbourne Lord	IX,10
Ship Tank	III,18-24	Meotti, Mr.	VII,27
Hatch, Isaac and Thomas	IV,14	Mock, Mary Ann	IX 14,16
Hawker, M.	V,23	Molins, Thomas	IV,14
Head, Richard	X 10	Mockton, Rev. Charles	X,22
Henry of Blois	IV,5	Morgan, Thomas	VI,7
Heriot, Mme Virginie	VII,25	Mountifield, Capt. Fred	VII,25
Hichens, Lt. Cdr. R	II,20	Mumby, Col. Charles	IX,24-25
Hill, William	V,25		
Hobb's Brewery	VI,9		
Hobb's family	VIII,5	National Children's Home	VI,26-28
Hodges Capt. J.M.	II,20	Neal's Court	VI,5
Holdaway, Robert	IX,12	Neele, G.P.	V 13,14
Hollis, William	III,13	Negus, Samuel	X 13
Holmes, Sophia	VII,21	Nicholson, Benjamin	III,7
Holy Trinity Church	III,5-9; V,22-26	Charles	III,7; VII,23-27
Hornet H.M.S.	II,17-21	John	VII,23
Hoskins, James	IX,12	Nobes, A.R.	VII,18
Hothan, Adm. Sir Charles	VII,17	Norris, Sir John	VII,9-12
		North Rev. Brownlow	III,5; VIII,6
		Rev. Charles	VIII,6 X 25
		North Lodge	III,21
Jack the Painter	VII,7	Northbrook, Earl of	IX,28
Jacobs, V.	V,25	Northcott, G.V.	VII,17,18; IX,19
James II	V 21	Northcott House	VII,15
James, Rev Denis	VIII,24-25	Norton, Sir Daniel	IX,3
Jarvis, Rachel	VIII,7	Norton, Capt. Richard	VII,10
Jeffreys Judge	V,19	Novello, J.A.	III,21



O.E.C. Motor-cycles	VI,12-14	Snape, Alfred	IV,16; VIII,18
Olympia	III,16	Martin	IV,5,9,16-20; V,31; VIII,17; IX,26
Osborn Engineering Co.	VI,14	William	IV,16
Osborn, Frederick	VI,12	Sopwith, T.O.M.	VII,25
Osborne House	IV,11; V,12,16	Southwick Priory	IX,3
		Sparks, Joan	IV,15
Pafford family	V,5	Spencer, J.H.	VIII,24
Page, Ann	VII,19	Spring Garden House	IV,11-13
Palmerston Lord	IV,22	Stalkartt, Major C.	VII,17
Parker, Rev. W.A.	VIII,24,26	Stanley House	III,7
Paul and Marsh	VIII,19	Star Chambers	X,15
Peaceable James	V,23	Stares, John	V,5
Peachy Almshouses	III,8	Statham, H.H.	IX,28
Pecalt, Carl	III,11	Station, Gosport	IV,10
Peel, Sir Robert	I,14	Royal Victoria	V,11-17
Penny Reading	V,10	Stephen, King	IV,5
Pether, John	V,24	Stephen, Francis	VII,20
Phillpott family	X,9-13	Stephenson, Thomas	VI,26
Picturedrome The	III,16	W.	VII,24
Pilcher, Charles E.	IV,9	Stokes Bay Golf Club	II,13,14
Player, Capt. Henry	VIII,6	Stone, H.	IX,16
Pollerfen, Henry	IX,12	Sturges, Rev. John	X,22
Popinjay, Richard	V,26	Sussex, Earl of	V,26; VI,17; VII,9
Priddy's Hard	V,8	Swanne, Thomas	IV,14
Privett County Sec. School	X,20	Swanson, Gloria	VII,25
Public Houses	III,8; VI,4-11; VII,2-7	Sweet's Row	VI,5
Purvis family	VII,15; IX,9		
		Tanner family	VIII,24
Quarr Abbey	V,4	Technical School, Gosport	X,15
Quit rents	III,7	Thorngate Hall	III,15
		Thornycroft, John Ltd.	II,17
		Tindal, Rev. Nicholas	X,22
		Titcher, Edward and Elizabeth	VII,19
Railway Tavern	IV,11	Uxbridge, Earl of	I,7
Ratsey and Laphorn	VII,23,27		
Rawlins, Henry	V,24		
Reed, Sir Edward	III,18		
Reid, Dr. Walter	II,15		
Reith, Lord	III,24		
Richard II	VI,7		
Richmond, Duke of	VI,22	Veck, Rev. H.A.	IX,16
Rickman Bros.	VI,12	Vidal, Capt. S	II,15
Rimes Alley	III,13	Viking Marine	IV,15; VIII,23
Rodney, Adm. Lord	VII,19		
Rogers, Elizabeth	VII,22		
Dennis	IV,19		
H. Trevor	X,3	Walker, A	X,19
Rowden, Miss E.	IV,12	Walker, George T.	VIII,6
Rowner Manor	V,4,5	Wallbridge, S.	VI,4
		Wallope, Sir Oliver	V,5
		Walpole, Canon Thomas	X,25
		Walsingham, Sir Francis	VI,17
		Watermen, Gosport	II,8
		Watts, Capt. Sir John	IX,3
		Weddell, David	IX,22
		Weevil House	VIII,6
		Wellesley, Lord Charles	I,8
		Wellington, Duke of	I,14; IV,11
		West, Benjamin	V,25
		Westmore, Mr.	IX,9
		Whitcomb, Thomas	VI,8
		White, Dr. H.L.	I,16
		Dr. L.F.W.	VIII,3; IX,19
		Wilberforce, Samuel	I,9; VI,22; VIII,7,21; X,25
		Williams, G.	VI,13,14
		J.	III,11
		Wolfenden, Sir John	X,19
Sachiverell family	IV,14,15		
St. Faith's Church	VIII,25		
St. Francis Church	VI,25		
St. George's Barracks	VIII,10-13		
St. John's Church	IX,14-17		
St. Mark's Church	I,9; II,25		
St. Mark's Road	I,7		
St. Matthew's Church	VIII,21-27		
School	V,8; VIII,21; X,19		
Square	VIII,22		
St. Swithin	IV,4		
St. Thomas Church, Elson	X,25		
Sandford, Henry	V,8,10		
Seal, The Alverstoke	IV,4		
The Gosport	IV,5		
Senor, Capt. John	VII,10		
Shakespeare, William	II,11		
Shamrock Yachts	VII,23		
Simmonds, Rev. J	VIII,23		
Singer, Sir Mortimore	VII,24		
Smith, Hubert	IX,18		