

MOORDOWN

THE HAMLET ON THE HEATH

An Early History

BY

BERNI HALLAM

WITH

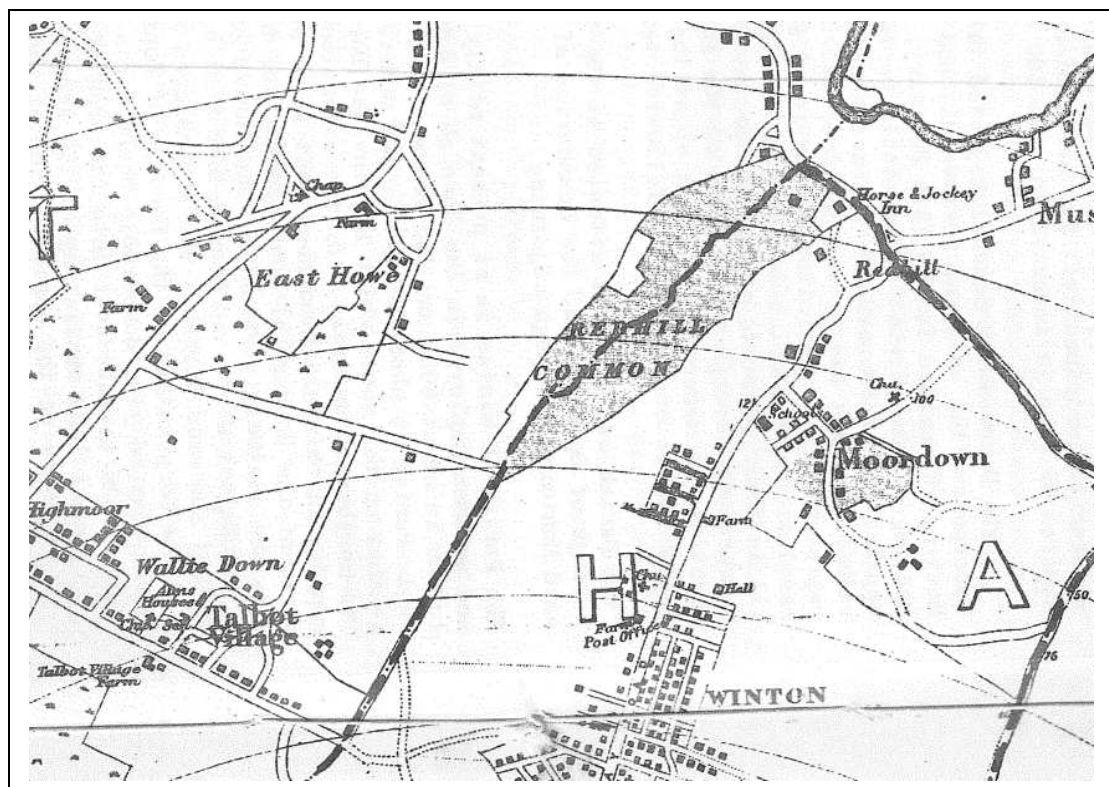
JILL KING



EARLY MAPS SHOWING MOORDOWN



Detail from Isaac Taylor's Hampshire map of 1759 showing the farm at Moredown



ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1898

PREFACE

In 2009, my curiosity was aroused by a notice on a lamppost in Malvern Road which listed a number of old Moordown Cottages considered by Bournemouth Council to be worth preserving. Having spent several sunny afternoons walking around Moordown surveying the properties on the list, I simply filed my findings away.

However, after reading the bi-centennial publication "Bournemouth 1810-2010", I resolved to start researching the history of Moordown, a much neglected area of study.

I had hardly started when I was introduced to Jill King by Wendy Prendergast at a local planning meeting in October 2010. We quickly realised that we had a shared interest and became firm friends, spending hours on Jill's computer, downloading census returns etc, as well as undertaking field trips in our quest for information about Moordown.

What follows is the result of our joint enterprise over a period of 18 months.

Berni Hallam. March 2010.

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I would just like to add that without that chance meeting with Berni Hallam in 2010, my early notes would probably still be gathering dust in my drawer, where they had lain since 2002. I have lived in Moordown for over 20 years and hold it in great affection. However, I do feel that it has been overshadowed by some of the neighbouring districts and deserves to be given its rightful place in Bournemouth's heritage.

There must be very few people alive today who can remember when Moordown and Winton were separated by fields and farms. We hope that we have been able to conjure up a picture of Moordown's rural past with photos and stories and some details of the vast changes that have taken place in the past 150-200 years.

Jill King - March 2012

Our thanks to all the many local residents who have taken an interest in this project, especially Wendy Prendergast, Mary Worley and family, the Morcombe family, Beryl Court, Pam Andrews, Roy Spicer and Ivor Meaden.

THE CHAPELRY OF HOLDENHURST

The majority of present day Bournemouth was built on land belonging to the Liberty of Westover¹, which was, in feudal times, part of the Honour of Christchurch in the County of Hampshire.

The Liberty of Westover was divided into tithings², four of which were in the Chapelry of Holdenhurst: - Holdenhurst, Throop, Muccleshell and Muscliff.

Holdenhurst is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Holeest, and is known to have had its own church since Saxon times. Archaeological finds in this area include Celtic and Roman coins. The village was in an almost perfect location for early farming, being situated on the flood plain of the River Stour, with easy access to many natural resources. A visit to Holdenhurst today is like stepping back in time as the village has managed to maintain its character, in spite of being surrounded by a vast amount of development.

Travelling west from Holdenhurst along quiet country roads we come to Throop, with its mill. The place name Throop derives from the old English "throp", meaning outlying farm, and is the site of the original Holdenhurst mill. Throop Mill was re-built in the 1890s when the cob walls were replaced with red brickwork. This grade II listed building still stands today, although it has not been operational since 1972.

Continuing westward, we pass through Muccleshell and on to Muscliff before reaching the old county boundary at Riddlesford, north of Redhill.

Moving south, away from the river Stour towards the sea, within the Liberty of Westover, the ground rises onto heath land, which was regarded as waste. However, heath land was not without its uses to early farmers and settlers, consisting as it does of grass, heather, gorse and bracken. Sheep could be brought on to the heath to graze on the grass amid the heather, which attracted bees. Well placed beehives would have provided honey to be used as a sweetener and to make mead. Gorse was useful to get fires started as it burned intensely, and even bracken could be utilised as bedding for farm animals. There can be no doubt that peat was dug for fuel in this area under the common right of turbary as it became an issue to be settled after the Christchurch Inclosure Act of 1802.

There have been a number of archaeological finds in the Bournemouth area. Possibly the largest of these is the one which occurred accidentally in 1873 when workmen preparing the ground for Redbreast Plantation (which no longer exists) unearthed 97 Bronze Age urns containing fragments of bone. The site of the finds, marked on a 1925 map, seems to be in the area between Hillcrest and Lawford Roads. W G Wallace wrote of it (in the proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society 1924) as being on a

projecting spur of plateau, commanding an extensive view over the river valley to the north.

¹ *Liberty = the right of unrestricted movement and access.*

² *Tithing = to demand a tithe from - Usually 1/10th of one's income or produce paid to the church as a tax*

SMUGGLERS ON THE HEATH

The tracks across the heath, which became the backbone of Bournemouth's road system, probably developed over hundreds of years, helped in particular by the activities of local smugglers.

The people living along the Stour valley in the Chapelry of Holdenhurst were mainly agricultural labourers who were very badly paid, often living in extreme poverty. Who could blame those who supplemented their income by participating in the smuggling trade? One night's work carrying contraband from Bournemouth northwards across the heath to Holdenhurst or Kinson paid more than a week's work in the fields.

Fires were quite frequently lit on the heath, using gorse and bracken, as a signal to smugglers either to land, or alter course, in order to evade the Prevention Officers patrolling the area. Dense heathland also provided hiding places if it became necessary to outwit the law or rest on the journey northwards.

Farm owners were also persuaded or intimidated into helping by leaving stable doors unlocked; no questions were asked and they were rewarded with goods left in a handy corn bin or hidden in the hay. Even the local gentry turned a blind eye to the "Free Traders" activities as they also stood to gain by way of a percentage of the contraband.

It is claimed that smuggling formed a vital part of the local economy well into the 19th century because of the heavy Customs duty levied on a wide range of goods, including alcohol and tea. Once England officially entered the Free Trade era, as a result of the repeal of the Corn Law Acts in 1848, smuggling went into sharp decline as it was no longer nearly so profitable.

MOORDOWN BEFORE 1802

The earliest references to Moordown (originally Moredown) connect the name to a farm situated on land above the flood plain of the Stour, but below the main tract of heathland.

Its location raises questions as to how it came to exist. One possibility is that the land was marginal in that it could be improved by spreading locally sourced pockets of clay, to make it fertile enough to grow crops. Another theory suggests the farm was created by carving clearings out of the heathland over a period of time, because of the way the land rises steeply from the much renovated Moordown Farm House in Homeside Road,

opposite Minterne Road, towards Moordown. However, it is also quite possible that the rising ground is a purely natural phenomenon.

A study by Bournemouth University of "Queen's Park in the Liberty of Westover" states that a farm was first recorded at Moordown in the late 13th century. The name Moredown appears in Holdenhurst Parish records in the 18th century according to David and Rita Popham in "The Book of Bournemouth".

Moredown is clearly marked on a map of Hampshire by Isaac Taylor in 1757 with a farmhouse character immediately above it. Interestingly, a later map from Ellis's English Atlas, dated 1777, marks Holdenhurst and Moredown without any reference to Bourne, by which name Bournemouth was known in the 18th century.

The farm is documented in 1796 as being owned by William Hatchard and Co. (*Malmesbury Tithe Survey 1796.Vol.1 p144 M.S.*) who retained ownership at least until after the Christchurch Inclosure Award in 1804.

INCLOSURE

From earliest times, tenants, cottagers and commoners had traditionally been entitled to use the land belonging to the Lord of the Manor for small scale farming, grazing of animals, turf cutting and foraging for most of the things they needed to survive. These common rights were gradually eroded over a period of several centuries as landowners began to understand how to fertilize the soil and take advantage of new inventions which made farming more cost-effective. This loss of common land was eventually formalised by private Acts of Parliament, culminating in the General Inclosure Act in 1801.

In May 1802 the Christchurch Inclosure Act received Royal Assent, paving the way for three Commissioners to commence the task of laying out roads and allotting land in accordance with the principles stated in the Act.

Fearful of losing their right of turbary in particular, a large group of cottagers sought the advice of William West of Muscliff Farm, a learned man, who agreed to prepare documentation setting out their claims to present to the Commissioners. The resulting petition was successful and five plots were placed in trust with the Lord of the Manor, Sir George Tapps, to ensure a continued supply of turf. These plots, which amounted to a total of 425 acres, are now maintained as Bournemouth's parks, as a result of the Bournemouth Park Act 1889.

The Commissioners duly completed their work and the resulting Award was read at a Special General Meeting on three consecutive days in January 1805 at the King's Arms Hotel in Christchurch.

PUBLIC CARRIAGEWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

The routes of the main roads laid out in the Inclosure Award mainly followed pre-existing lanes or tracks.

There was already a lane from Muscliff extending southwards to join present day Charminster Road at Cemetery Junction. This was road no.4, then called Muscliff Lane, which became Moordown Way in the 1850s, and is now Wimborne Road.

Road 21 branched off road no 4 at Moordown to serve several Inclosures. This is Malvern Road (originally Manor Road) leading downhill towards an old gravel pit and Moordown Farm, but also branching off into present day Nursery and Forest View Roads.

Rose Gardens (formerly Garden Road) was built to give access to two small inclosures:- no.112 was allocated to William Troke and No 120 to William Dowden. Both of these men are described as labourers of Muscliff, allocated inclosures in compensation for their loss of common right held by lease.

Once the roads had been levelled and surfaced with gravel, the cost of their repair became the responsibility of the landowners whose properties adjoined the roads. Gravel was made available from sites set aside for the purpose, notably the old gravel pit near Moordown Farm, which is now Moordown Recreation Ground.

THE MOORDOWN ALLOTMENTS

As well as the two already mentioned, there were (at least) five other small allocations of land for loss of common rights made in the area of Wimborne Road, Malvern Road and Nursery Road

- 1) Mary Vincent - widow of tything of Muscliff - 2 acres.5.7.
- 2) Martha Watton - widow of tything of Muscliff - 2 acres.2.2.
- 3) Mrs Tarrant - widow of tything Of Muscliff - 3 acres.1.1.
- 4) Peter Wareham - labourer of tything of Muscliff - 2 acres.2.12.
- 5) John Hudson Esq. of Muscliff - 3 acres.3.18.

The Reverend George Bruce of Great Canford was allotted just over 6 acres to the east of Wimborne Road in Moordown, and also obtained land on the west side in an exchange with William Driver.

The owners of Moordown Farm, William Hatchard and Others, received a total of 87.5 acres for their loss of common rights in the area to the south and west of the farm.

Lord Malmesbury bought 9 acres of land bounded by Malvern Road between Nursery Road and Moorvale Road. This was one of the many lots sold in 1802 to defray costs of administering the Inclosure Act.

All new owners were required to fence the boundaries of their allotments in a specific way as laid down in the General Inclosure Act 1801. "Fences" meant banks of at least 5½ ft high, with ditches, placed 6 ft away from the boundary of other allotments. In the case of allotments adjoining a road, the foot of the bank was required to be 3ft from the boundary.

The cost of the provision of these fences may well have been beyond the means of the above mentioned widows and labourers. This being the case, some could have sold their allotment before the deadline for completion of the fencing -1st May 1805 for those adjoining roads, and 1st May 1807 for all others.

In addition to the allotments, provision was also made for turf-cutting by 86 cottagers in the Liberty of Westover. There is only one such cottage mentioned as being in Moordown, that of George Rickson, who owned "a cottage and garden near Moredown". That is not to say that there were no other dwellings in Moordown, but rather that the Act required cottages to be at least 14 years old to qualify.

THE 1841 CENSUS AND BEYOND

There is no tangible evidence remaining today of properties in Moordown in the first half of the 19th century, with the exception of Moorside Cottage in McWilliam Road.

However, the 1841 census indicates that there were approximately 30 families living in Moordown (Morden) at the time. The majority of adult males are recorded as agricultural workers, but we also find John Phillips (baker) and John Lawford (shoemaker) as well as a cabinet maker, several bricklayers and a gamekeeper by the name of Stephen Plowman.

Of the 20 or so agricultural workers, 7 have the surname Troke, a family name which has been associated with the area for hundreds of years. In 1688 John Dean, churchwarden at Holdenhurst, paid Joseph Troke to mend the church spire, describing him as "one of a labouring family that inhabited Holdenhurst for 200 years or more".

John Phillips, the baker, was born in Shirley, but married Jane who came from the parish of Holdenhurst. In 1841 they are both recorded as being aged 30 with 3 children, the eldest of whom is 4 years old. The family continued to live and work in Moordown for the rest of their lives. Jane had borne 6 children by 1851, two of whom are still living at home in 1861. By 1871 Jane has become a widow, only her youngest child, George, is still at home.

John Lawford, the shoemaker, lived in a cottage with a large garden in Wimborne Road between the present day Redhill Crescent and Comber Road. It is possible to pinpoint the site back to 1802 by examining the text and maps in J A Young's book on the Inclosure Act, when it was referred to as Mary Mortimer's Cottage Garden. John Lawford planted holly trees by the gate to his cottage and called it "The Hollies" according to Pascoe Marshall,

author of "My Story". His mother was Love Lawford, daughter of John and Ann, born in 1842 at the cottage.

The cottage was demolished to make way for a public house "The Hollies" which has now been re-named "The Holly Tree" (2010). The first publican was Walter Phillips, born in Affpuddle, Dorset in 1847. His wife Elizabeth was also from Affpuddle and they had a daughter, Florence, born in Puddletown in 1868.

By the time their second child was born in 1876, they had moved to Moordown according to the 1881 census. It is fair to assume from this that the "Hollies" began trading between 1872 and 1876. Walter Phillips is mentioned by name in White's Hampshire Directory 1878 and "The Hollies" appears in the 1880 County Directory.

MOORSIDE COTTAGE

This grade II listed building of cob wall construction with a thatched roof is believed by some to date back to the 17th century, as its listing date of construction is documented as 31/12/1699. The building is clearly shown on a map dated 1840 in the listing details, but the 1802 Inclosure Award map for the Liberty of Westover, also documented, does not show the cottage, making the dating of 1699 suspect. Nonetheless, Moorside Cottage in Moordown is one of only three thatched cob cottages remaining in Bournemouth

It is well hidden away from public view at the end of McWilliam Road, a single track cul-de-sac off Malvern Road, just below Mayfield Road. This road was originally known as Portman Road, but was re-named in 1903 in honour of James McWilliam (Chairman of the Board of Commissioners 1874). In spite of its secluded position, Moorside Cottage is well known to the many local residents who use McWilliam Road as a short cut to the public right of way, which takes them across Mayfield Road and on to Wimborne Road. Some of the older residents refer to this path as School Lane, because it was their daily route to the Moordown village school at St John's church (now Old St John's Mews)

Originally the cottage was a pair of semi-detached dwellings, possibly belonging to the nearby Moordown Farm.

In a letter to the Bournemouth Echo in 1974, Annie Meech states that her parents went to live in one of these cottages in 1890, when she was a few months old. She tells us that the cottages were condemned in 1899 because they were very old and the water from the well was unfit to drink.

However, the cottages were not demolished, being purchased by the Misses Harding, who converted them into a single cottage and had a bathroom and kitchen built on. The extension has the date 1912 scratched into the rendering near the apex of its eaves.

Ownership of Moorside Cottage passed to a Mr. Churchill and then to Mrs. Gifford in 1927. She did not occupy the property at this time, but lived just round the corner in one the newly built houses set back from the road in Endfield Road. The cottage became home for Mrs. Gifford's daughter, Mrs. Crump, who lived there with her husband and three children until 1943.

When the Crump family moved to the Tudor house in Endfield Road in 1943, Mrs. Gifford went to live in the cottage, where she remained until her death in 1970.

Moorside Cottage was inherited by Mrs. Crump and family members. It was occupied by Mrs. Crump's youngest daughter, Mrs. Prendergast, with her husband and family until 1987, thus keeping the cottage in the family for 60 years. It became Grade II listed in 1976.

When the cottage was sold at auction in 1987, the sale included an adjoining plot of land behind No. 3 McWilliam Road, which the Prendergast family had bought in 1957. Since 1987, there have been several attempts by developers to obtain planning permission to build houses within the grounds.

POACHER TURNED GAMEKEEPER

The exploits of one Moordown resident in particular are a matter of public record.

Solomon Troke was born in Holdenhurst in 1831 and christened on 10 May 1831. The 1841 census for Moordown records him living with Henry Troke, an agricultural labourer aged 65, his wife Fanny aged 43 and two siblings, John aged 12 and Ellen aged 5.

At the age of 15, Solomon Troke was committed to Winchester Prison for poaching, presumably because neither he nor his family could pay the fine. It was another 3 years before he came to the attention of the Magistrates again, this time in the company of Samuel Osborne and using the name Head. They were both imprisoned for non-payment of fines imposed for trespass in pursuit of game in September 1849.

By 1851 a group of Moordown residents were getting a bad reputation for picking fights, particularly when drunk. While trying a case of serious assault against a policeman in May of that year, one magistrate went so far as to call them "a set of uncivilised beings". The "gang" included Solomon Troke/Head, James Wareham and his son George, Samuel Osborne, Edward Burridge (alias Oliver), John White and the Steel(e) brothers Emanuel, Henry and later Edward.

This small gang of young men continued their exploits through the 1850s and Solomon was convicted of further counts of poaching and assault during this time. He married Ann Steel, the sister of Emanuel, Henry and Edward on 3 July 1856 and eventually began to settle down and change his ways. It is possible that a move away from the area and the birth of his first child William,

in 1858, helped him to stay out of trouble. An extract from the Banbury Guardian of Thursday 16 December 1858 informs us that he was gainfully employed as an underkeeper to a Mr Holbech. At the time of the 1861 census he is back in Moordown registered as Solomon Head, gamekeeper, living with his wife Ann and sons William (3) and George (1).

However, it seems that Solomon found it quite hard to stay out of trouble now he was back amongst his friends in Moordown and was convicted of poaching and assault on several more occasions. In October 1864, the Chairman of the Bench remarked that Solomon Head now had 14 convictions. The Christchurch Times reported one further breach of the peace in September 1865, when Solomon was found guilty of refusing to leave the "Heathcote" in Bournemouth when requested to do so by the landlord.

After this date references to Solomon Head in the Christchurch Times are of a more positive nature. In 1876 he is reported as being in the employ of Mr Frank Bury in February and gamekeeper to Mr Lester in September of that year. His status as a gamekeeper was recognised in law when he was deputed on 15 October 1880 and registered on 25 August 1881. By this time he was living in the Gamekeeper's House at Haddon Hill* with his wife and 5 of his 6 children, William 23, George 21, James 14, Susan 12 and Albert 2. Charles aged 19 is the only one absent, but we can catch up with him in the 1891 census where he is also a gamekeeper at Haddon Hill alongside his father.

We know from these census records that Solomon continued to work as a gamekeeper for many years. He was well thought of by Lord Malmesbury, who is believed to have given him a gun. Solomon eventually retired back to Moordown with his wife Ann. After a short stay with relatives at 13 Muccleshell Road (now Ensbury Park Road) they settled at 14 Nursery Road, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Solomon appears in photos taken outside his home, as a strong upright figure even into his 80s, when he describes himself as a woodsman. He died on 19 March 1920 having outlived his wife Ann, who died on 23 February 1917. They are both buried at St John's Moordown, where their memorial stone is still kept in good condition by family members.

* Haddon Hall - a 15 bedroomed house, originally called Holdenhurst Lodge, built by the Vicar of Holdenhurst, the Rev Frederick Hopkins on Haddon Hill, part of a 29 acre site bought in 1867. It was sold to the South Coast Land Society in 1931. Mount Pleasant Drive was the original driveway to the house which stood in the area of present day High Trees Avenue. The gatehouse was in Castle Lane West - now Castle Gate Close.

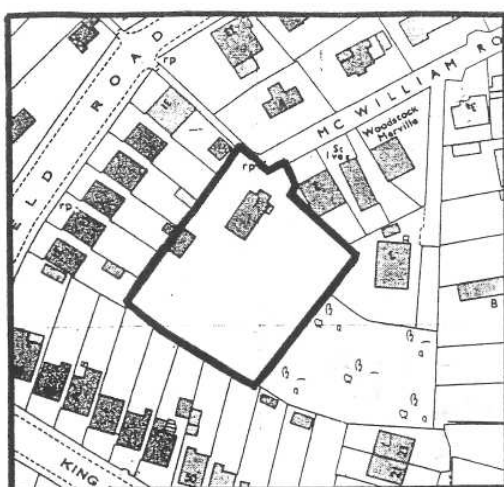
SOLOMON TROKE / HEAD

and

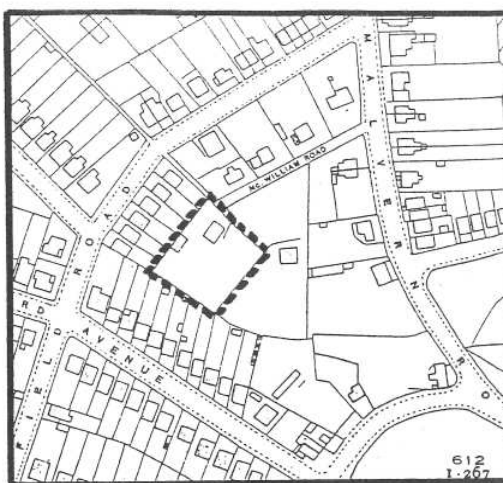
THE CENSUS

DATE	SURNAME USED	FORENAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	
1841	TROKE	HENRY	65	AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	
		FANNY	43	WIFE	
		JOHN	12		
		SOLOMON	10		
		ELLEN	5		
1851	TROKE	SOLOMON	20	AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	LIVING ALONE
1861	HEAD	SOLOMON	29	GAMEKEEPER	
		ANN	26	WIFE	
		WILLIAM	3		
		GEORGE	1		
1871	HEAD	SOLOMON	39	LABOURER	BORN MOORDOWN
		ANN	36	LAUNDRESS	BORN MOORDOWN
	Moordown-no address	WILLIAM	13	SON-LABOURER	BORN BANBURY
	but next entry is Rose	GEORGE	10	SON-SCHOLAR	BORN YORKSHIRE?
	Gardens	CHARLES	8	SON-SCHOLAR	BORN MOORDOWN
		JAMES	6	SON-SCHOLAR	BORN MOORDOWN
		SUSAN	2	DAUGHTER	BORN MOORDOWN
1881	HEAD	SOLOMON	49		
		ANN	45		
	Haddon Hill	WILLIAM	23	BRICKLAYERS LABOURER	
	Gamekeepers House	GEORGE	21	BRICKLAYERS LABOURER	
		JAMES	14	ERRAND BOY	
		SUSAN	12		
		ALBERT	2		
1891	HEAD	SOLOMON	59	GAMEKEEPER	BORN HOLDENHURST
		ANNIE	56	WIFE	BORN HOLDENHURST
		JAMES	24	SON-SINGLE-CARPENTER	BORN HOLDENHURST
	HEAD	CHARLIE	28	SON?MARRIED-GAMEKEEPER	
		JANE	30	WIFE	
		ANNIE	10		
		WALTER	5		
		SUSAN	3		
		LILLIE	1		
1901	HEAD	SOLOMON	68	GAMEKEEPER	
		ANNIE	65		
	13 Muccleshell Rd - now Ensbury Park Rd Living with George and Susan Barnes aged 32 described as uncle and aunt - enumerator's mistake, as Susan is their daughter				
1911	HEAD	SOLOMON	81	LABOURER (WOODSMAN)	
	14 Nursery Road	ANNIE	75		
	5 rooms				
1917	ANN HEAD DIED 23 FEBRUARY				
1920	SOLOMON HEAD DIED 19 MARCH				

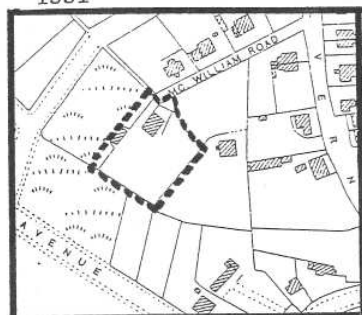
LISTING DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO MOORSIDE COTTAGE



1991



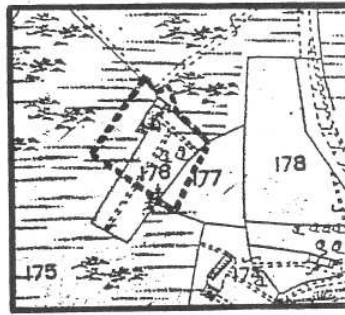
1939



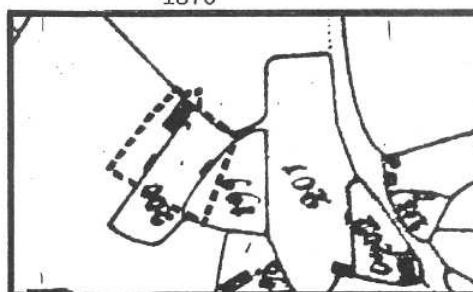
1925



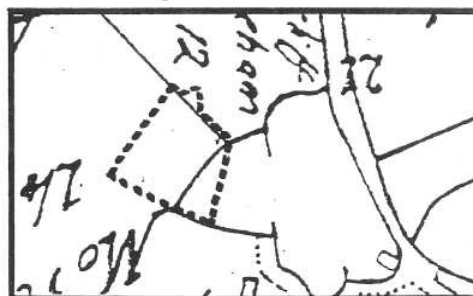
1909



1870



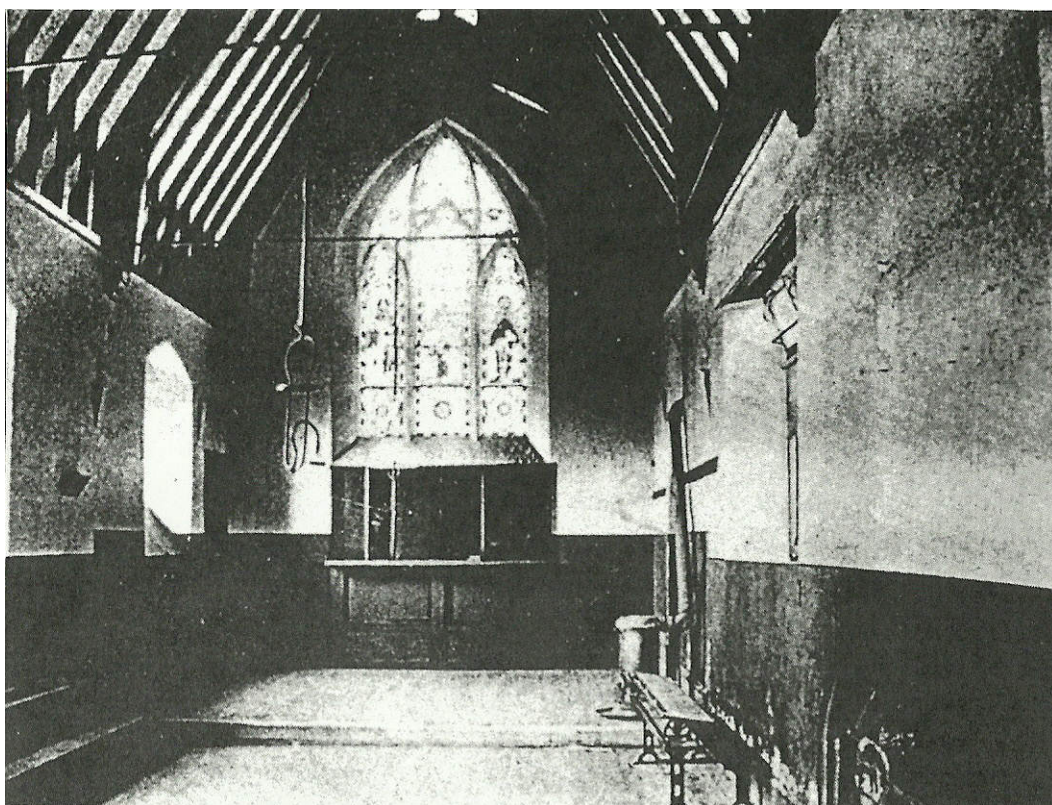
1840



1802

Extract from listing documentation-"probably 17th century, 2 storeys, roughcast, with sham timbers framing. Cottage windows of various kinds. Thatched roof. The 1802 award map for the liberty of Westover does not show this cottage, so the dating is suspect".

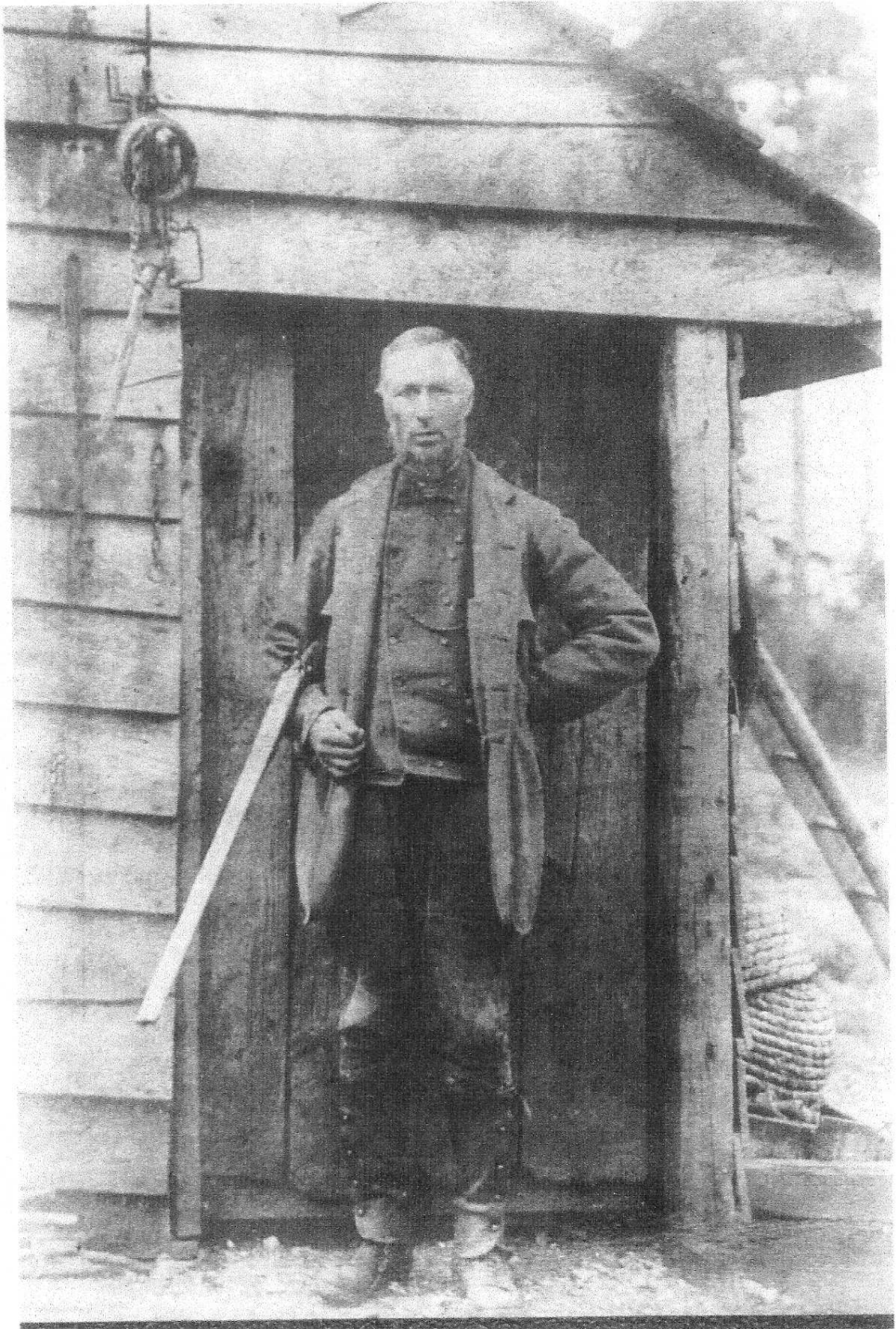
Moorside Cottage was listed on 27/02/1976



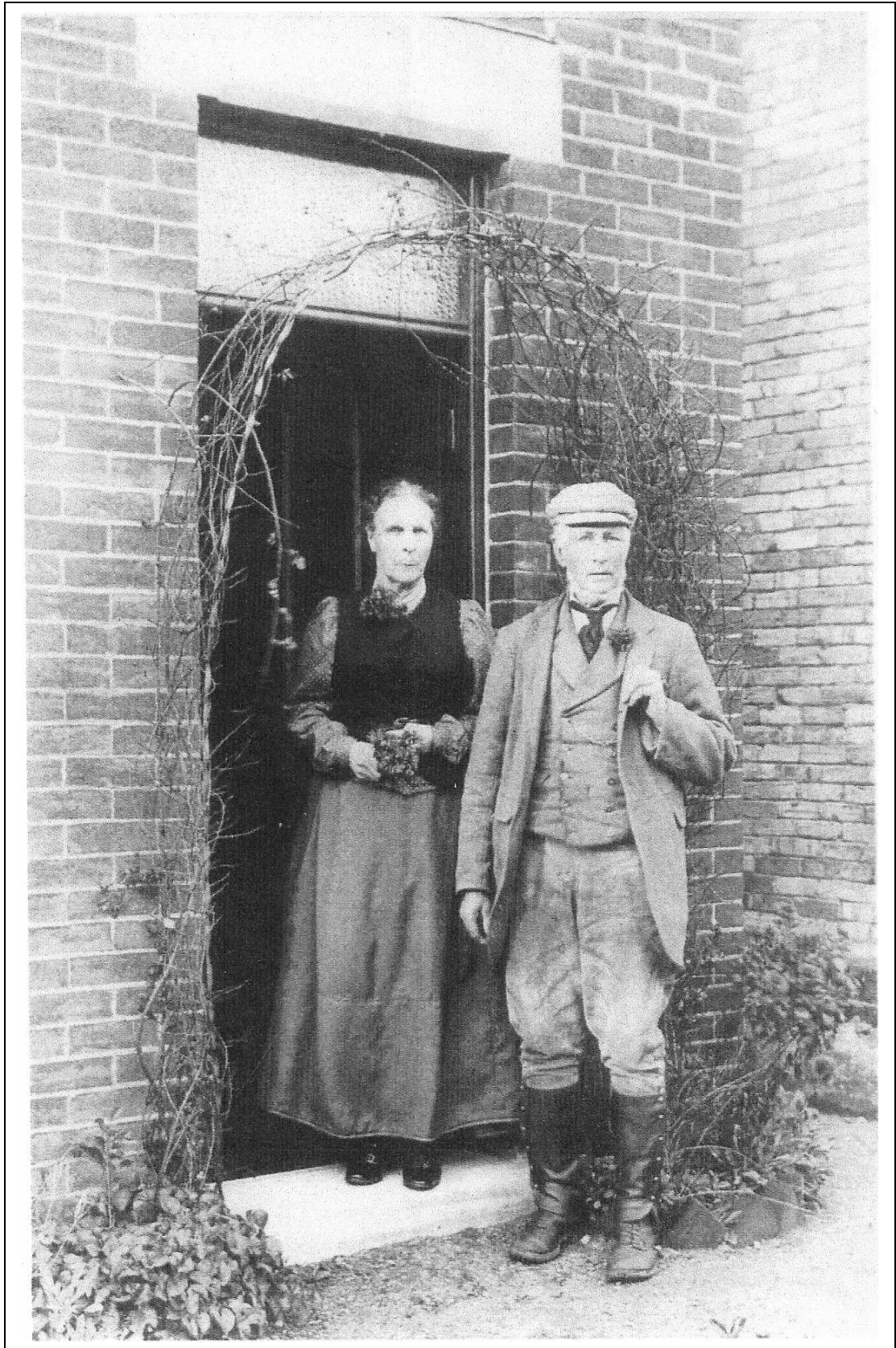
INTERIOR OF ST JOHN'S SCHOOL CHAPEL



OLD ST JOHN'S MEWS (MARCH 2012)
The old schoolroom now converted into flats



SOLOMON HEAD AS GAMEKEEPER



SOLOMON WITH HIS WIFE ANN



SOLOMON IN OLD AGE IN NURSERY ROAD



11 ROSE GARDENS IN 1900s



MARCH 2012

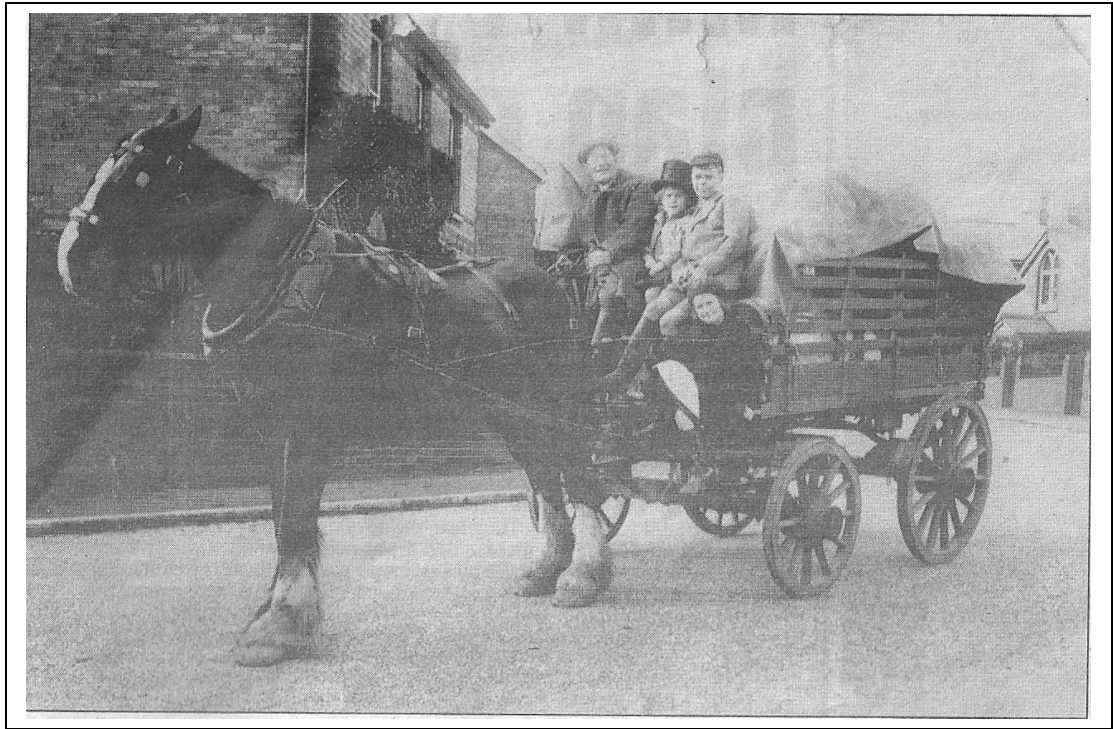
The roses may have gone, but the porch is still there.



19 ROSE GARDENS (MARCH 2012)
This property is being renovated by its new owners



32 MAYFIELD ROAD (MARCH 2012)
Probably double its original size



THE TILLER FAMILY NOVEMBER 1937 MOVING HOUSE



75 MALVERN ROAD (MARCH 2012)
Former home of the Tillers



OUTSIDE 63 MALVERN ROAD AT EASTER 1920
Alfred Head, his daughters and a donkey



63 AND 65 MALVERN ROAD (MARCH 2012)



BOURNEMOUTH POLICE STATION IN 1875
IN OXFORD (LATER MADERA) ROAD

L. 100. 1. 1. 1.

HANTS CONSTABULARY.

Intelligent Young Men Wanted.

CANDIDATES possessing the requisite qualifications, and desirous of joining, should write to the Chief Constable of Hampshire, making application for an appointment. A form of testimonial will then be forwarded, to be filled up in favour of the candidate, and, should the character prove satisfactory, the candidate will be at once summoned for examination, and if found fit will be immediately appointed.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. To be intelligent, able to write and read writing.
2. To be under 35 years of age.
3. To stand clear 5ft. 7in. without his shoes.
4. To be free from bodily complaint, of a strong constitution, able and active, according to the judgment of the Chief Surgeon of the Constabulary, by whom he will be examined.

PAY—Merit Class Police Constables 3s. 4d. per day.
 1st Class ditto 3s. 2d. "
 2nd Class ditto 2s. 10d. "
 after 3 years' service in 2nd Class ... 3s. "
 3rd Class Police Constables 2s. 6d. "
 with uniform and an allowance in lieu of boots.

*Chief Constable's Office, West Hill,
Winchester, January 25th, 1873.*

RECRUITING POSTER FOR HANTS CONSTABULARY 1873



NELL PAYN OUTSIDE HER FATHER'S SHOP IN 1930s



45 MALVERN ROAD IN 2011
now a private house



BARFOOTS OFF LICENCE EARLY 1900s



50 and 50a MALVERN ROAD (MARCH 2012)
Still recognisable in spite of all the changes



JULIAN HOUSE EARLY 1900s



JUNCTION OF MALVERN, PARLEY AND NURSERY ROADS IN MARCH 2012



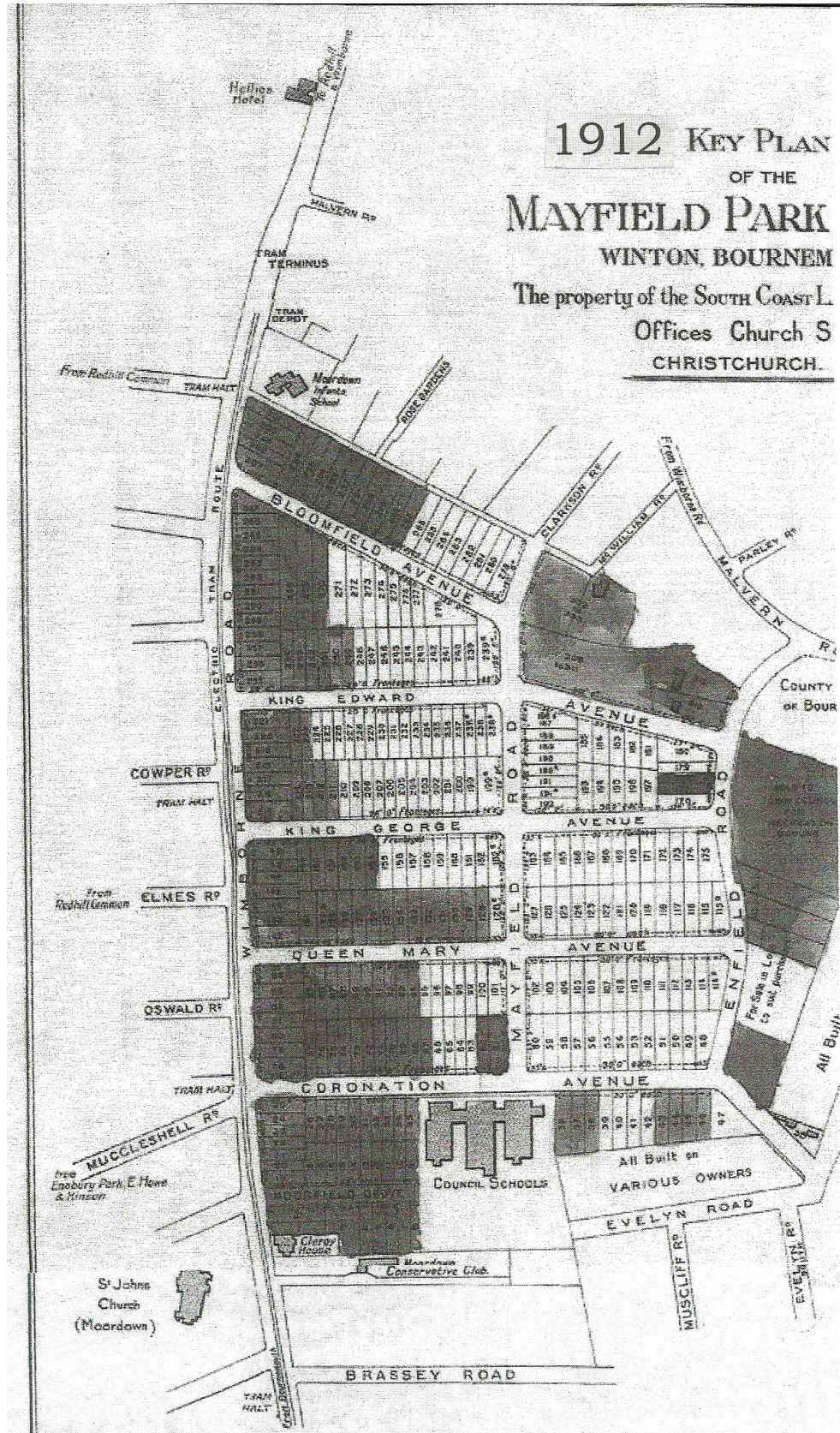
JUNCTION OF MALVERN AND WIMBORNE ROADS
After 1903 - note the tram lines



THE SAME JUNCTION IN MARCH 2012

1912 KEY PLAN
OF THE
MAYFIELD PARK
WINTON, BOURNEM

The property of the SOUTH COAST L.
Offices Church S
CHRISTCHURCH.





MAYFIELD PARK BUILDINGS WIMBORNE ROAD IN 2003
Situating immediately south of St John's Schoolroom



MOORDOWN CHIP SHOP
The only shop to continue to trade into the 21st century

A SCHOOLROOM FOR MOORDOWN

There was no school in Moordown until the middle of the 19th century as education was not compulsory, neither was it free for the most part. It is unlikely that many of the poor agricultural workers could afford to send their children to school, even if they had wished to. All but the youngest children would have been employed in helping their parents to eke out a living on the land. However, there was some limited schooling available at Throop Congregational Church, which had a schoolroom, or at the National School at Holdenhurst, run by the Established Church.

The Reverend Alexander Morden Bennett, the first incumbent of St Peter's Church in Bournemouth, firmly believed that the provision of a Christian education was of primary importance. Having established St Peter's School in Bournemouth, his attention was drawn to Moordown. By 1853 his parishioners had raised a substantial contribution towards his vision of a school room "for the poor families settled on the heath". Morden Bennett acquired a plot of land from Sir George Tapps Gervis on Wimborne Road, a short distance south of Malvern Road, and the first stone was laid for a school chapel on 31st March 1853.

The building was a small modest structure designed by George Edmund Street who became a leading ecclesiastical architect of the mid-Victorian period. It was basically a hall with a steep pitched roof, small bell tower and plain lancet windows. At the Eastern end the window was glazed with coloured panes depicting John the Baptist, and it became known as St John in the Wilderness. The main body of the plain interior was to be used as a school in the week, but the Eastern end would be screened off, except when the whole building was used for Divine Service on Sundays.

There were said to be about 300 people living in cottages in the vicinity of Moordown Farm and towards Redhill when the schoolroom first opened in 1853/4. By 1865 it became necessary to extend the building by 20 ft in order to accommodate the 50 children being taught by a certified mistress from Salisbury Teacher Training College.

The school's one large classroom was typical of the period. Pupils sat at desks arranged in straight rows, boys on one side of the room, girls on the other. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the principle subjects, older children often being trained to teach the younger ones. This monitoring system was a way of making it possible for one teacher to control the education of very large numbers of pupils. Some schools appointed pupil-teachers in an apprenticeship scheme for those who aspired to attend teacher training college. This apprenticeship lasted for 5 years, starting at the age of 13, during which time the pupil-teacher taught for 5½ hours a day in exchange for 1½ hours instruction from the school master or mistress. Once the

apprenticeship was completed at the age of 18, the pupil-teacher could compete for a scholarship to attend a teacher training college.

Julia Osborne was a pupil-teacher at St John's Schoolroom at Moordown. She is recorded in the 1871 census, aged 18, living in Moordown with her widowed, pauper mother Harriet and three younger brothers.

In 1872 a visiting School Inspector reported severe overcrowding at the St John's schoolroom. As a result an adjoining cottage was acquired to accommodate the infants' school, leaving almost 100 elementary pupils in the main building.

When the new St John the Baptist Church was built on the corner of Victoria Park Road and Wimborne Road, part of the large site to the rear was set aside for the construction of a new school. The corner stone was eventually laid on August 21st 1877 and opened as Moordown St John's Girls' School in January 1878, leaving the boys alone to occupy the old school room. Initially only 68 girls and infants moved into the new building, which boasted two schoolrooms 44ft x 20ft, as well as classrooms.

In January 1880 Rev Morden Bennett stated confidently that the new school could accommodate 110 girls and 100 infants. However, he had underestimated the rapid expansion of both Winton and Moordown, which continued to put pressure on the St John's schools until the opening of St Luke's school chapel (at the corner of Wimborne Road and Latimer Road) in Winton in 1884 brought some relief.

Just 8 years later, in 1892, the boys transferred from the old St John's schoolroom to a new school in Bemister Road, Winton, and the infants occupied the old building again.

NEW ROADS AND HOUSES

Early maps tell us that Moordown in the 1850s was centred mainly around Rose Gardens and Nursery Road, with just a few properties in Malvern Road leading down to the farm.

Both Bournemouth and Winton were growing rapidly during this time, but Moordown's growth was slower and it retained its rural agricultural heritage for a few more decades.

However, around 1865 Lord Malmesbury sold his 9 acres of land at Moordown overlooking the farm, paving the way for development. The land was divided into plots and cottages were built in Malvern Road between Nursery Road and Moorvale Road. A new road was then created off Nursery Road with a sharp bend to bring it round to meet Malvern Road. This is now Parley Road, originally Victoria Road; Number 1, Moordown Lodge, is clearly dated 1879.

The male occupants of these new properties were mainly employed as general labourers or bricklayers while the women took in laundry from Bournemouth's growing number of hotels.

About the same time changes were taking place in Rose Gardens. I have been fortunate enough to have been given access to documentation relating to two properties, one of which has been quoted as dating back to 1824. Unfortunately the paperwork contradicts this belief, but nevertheless it has remained in the same family since it was built and they can now boast 4 generations living next door to each other in Rose Gardens in 2012.

11 ROSE GARDENS

- 1) 1867 - The Rev S Knell sold a plot of land, lot no. 9, to H Charles Troke, stipulating that a brick built dwelling house be built on the lot,
- 2) A plan shows numbered lots, but no actual properties.
- 3) 1876 - a mortgage - Mr H C Troke to the Equitable Building Society.
- 4) 1927- Conveyance - Mrs S Troke (wife of HC) and another to Mr G H Troke (son of HC and S)
- 5) 1948 - Copy of Will of George H Troke.
- 6) 1950 - Conveyance - Miss Marjorie Troke to Mr W S Barrett.

Mary Worley is the daughter of William Stephen Barrett and Winifred (nee Stubbings - also living in Garden Road in 1901). She has a photo of Granny Sarah Troke in her possession, and is still living in a bungalow built in the garden of no. 11, surrounded by her daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Initially I had believed that the oldest house in Rose Gardens was no. 19, but my enquires proved me wrong. This property was originally 9a Garden Road and was not built until 1903, as verified by further investigation.

19 ROSE GARDENS

- 1) 1872 - an indenture - F Travers, S A P Kemp and Mr J Troke.
- 2) 1874 - Josiah Troke sold a parcel of land to William Green.
- 3) 1893 - Josiah Troke sold the parcel of land to Mr R Barrett - a bricklayer.
- 4) 1903 - Mr R Barrett sold the land to Houlton, Hounsell and Others; - Walter Young, Baker and George Barnes, plumber.
- 5) A mortgage is raised on a property built on the land.
- 6) 1905/6 The Burgess Roll lists George F Houlton at 9a Rose Gardens.
- 7) 1911 census shows George F Houlton and wife Rose living at 9a. He is a joiner, aged 30, and she is 32, but they do not have any children in spite of having been married for 9 years. His sister, Louisa, aged 19, is living with them as well as two boarders.

32 MAYFIELD ROAD

This large well maintained property has a surprisingly long history. At its heart is a two-up two-down cottage, dating from about 1880. It was one of four properties built on the north-west side of a short cul-de-sac then called Warren Road, which ran from the footpath known as School Lane through to Malvern Road. There were no properties built on the opposite side of the road which was used to keep donkeys. These houses all had quite large gardens and the first occupant of no 32, then no 1 Warren Road, cleverly set up as a market gardener to supply the growing population of the area. Isaac Osborne also kept pigs in a long low building running across the rear of the garden. Rather than demolishing this, the present owners have renovated it for use as a garden shed and storage area.

Warren Road became Clarkson Road around 1903, and was eventually opened up to become a continuation of Mayfield Road, well after the completion of the Mayfield Park Estate, in 1931. Successive owners of the four original properties have sold off land to enable new houses to be built and even the donkeys' field has made way for two bungalows.

75 MALVERN ROAD

Today this property bears the legend "The Porter's Lodge 1898" on a flagstone at its gate. However, the house may well date back to the early 1880s as its original inhabitants, the Tiller family, are to be found in Manor Road in both the 1881 and 1891 censuses. Unfortunately, lack of house numbers until the 1901 census makes it impossible to verify this either way.

John Tiller was born © 1853 at Longham and worked as a farm servant as a young adult. He married Mary ©1875 and they produced 13 children, 11 of whom survived. John worked as a bricklayer for the whole of his life in order to raise his large family.

The house originally stood on a generously sized plot which included an orchard, stables and piggery, as well as its own well. Today the orchard has given way to several bungalows which still occupy sizeable plots.

Local resident, Roy, remembers Cecil Tiller (one of John's youngest sons) working on the small holding almost opposite Parley Road. Beryl, who lives in Forest View Road, also remembers Cecil well, as he used to take her to Wimborne market on his horse and cart when she was a young child in the 1930s. There is an article with a photo of Cecil Tiller on his horse and cart in "Strouden Roots with Local Folk" (page 173) taken around the time which Beryl recalls.

Cecil continued to live at no 75 until his death in the 1990s. Jill remembers him as an old man living downstairs while his son and daughter-in-law occupied the first floor. Cecil's passing led to the sale of the property so that the proceeds could be divided amongst his descendants.

A PAIR OF COTTAGES - 63 AND 65 MALVERN ROAD

When first built in the 1880s, this pair of semi-detached cottages on the corner of McWilliam Road were identical brick built houses with pretty tiles adorning the first floor elevation. These two-up two-down cottages had fireplaces in all four rooms and extremely steep staircases by today's standards.

Two different approaches have resulted in a successful modernisation and an equally successful renovation of each of these properties.

Over the years no 65 has undergone the most alterations; the brickwork has been rendered, a bay window installed and a garage added to the side. Internally the two original downstairs rooms have been knocked through to form one large living space with patio doors to the back garden.

In contrast no 63, home to Jill, for over 20 years, has retained the original brickwork with tiles and there are still two cosy reception rooms behind the old front door. A lot of effort has been taken to retain the cottagy feel and the back room fireplace has been reinstated with a tiled period surround. The windows have been replaced with double glazed sash windows in order to retain the character of the building.

Both properties have benefited from the addition of proper kitchen and bathroom facilities to the rear, but the large plot on which they were originally erected has gradually dwindled to allow for the erection of 3a McWilliam Road and 67 Malvern Road.

Jill has made a particular study of the original occupants of no 63, so I will leave it to her to tell the reader about Police Constable Lovell and his family. After the death of Mr Lovell, the Head family moved into no 63 (©1914). The youngest daughter Olive Sims (nee Head, born 1926) told Jill in 2002 that her mother was the daughter of the Tillers at no 75. She could clearly remember the well and orchard at her grandparents' house even though her family moved into one of the new houses in King Edward Avenue in 1927, when she was only a year old, because they needed more space.

A POLICEMAN'S LOT

By Jill King

Malvern Road seems to have existed in some form for many years. It follows the high ground south of the river Stour, and in the rural days of Moordown it would have wound its way through fields and past homesteads. It passed, and may have even traversed the long established Moredown Farm and passed the Old Gravel Pit. It joined the road that we now know as Wimborne Road, which ran up from the shore and on to Red Hill, Throop and Kinson - a favoured route for smugglers, we are led to believe. Malvern Road still follows a very convoluted course, with names like Endfield Road to remind us of its origins. It does not appear to have had any official name in earlier times, being merely Moordown, but the 1881 census shows it as Manor Road, but

without house numbers. Moordown submitted, reluctantly, to the inevitable in 1901 and became part of Bournemouth. Manor Road was then changed to Malvern Road to avoid duplication and numbers were given to the many properties which had been built by this time (1901).

Over the past few decades many more properties have been erected in spare plots and large gardens. This necessitated a renumbering of the houses. However, I have occupied number 63 for over twenty years and have ascertained that number 43 on the census refers to this house. I was interested to find that George Lovell and his family lived here from about 1880, which is about the time the house was built, until his death in 1912. George Lovell was a policeman and I have been able to trace the significant events in his life, with help from the Hants Constabulary History Society, the Heritage Centre at the Bournemouth Central Library, the censuses and various lists available on the web.

George lived a varied, and sometimes quite distressing, life, dying at the age of 70, having fathered 9 children.

He was born in 1842 in the village of Morden, near Wareham in Dorset. His father, John, and mother, Elizabeth, were also born in the same parish. In the 1851 census they were living in Lychett Matravers and his father gives his occupation as a brick and tile maker, a trade followed by several of his neighbours. George had a sister, Henrietta and a brother, Edwin, who were 4 and 7 years his junior.

By 1861 he was living in Bere Regis. His parents have presumably died by this date, as he is listed as head of the household at 19 years and working in the tile making trade. Living with him was his 15 year old sister, a Glover, and his 12 year old brother who was assisting him with tile making. Life must have been quite tough for a family of teenagers.

However, George left the Dorset countryside and enrolled with the Hampshire Constabulary at Gosport in December 1866. His police records tell us that he was 5'9¼" tall, with a pale oval face. His eyes were grey and his hair brown. He was now 24 years old and gave his last occupation as a labourer on the railway at Blandford. I was a little surprised to see that he could read and write, given his rural background, but maybe he had made a special effort to learn in order to join the Police Force. A recruiting poster of 1873 tells us that this was a well paid profession. Pay rates varied according to rank, but were almost double of that of an agricultural labourer. Officers were provided with a uniform and a boot allowance.

In 1869 George was promoted to 2nd class and saw service at Newtown. However, he was fined for being "drunk at his conference point" in August in that year! June 1870 saw him stationed at Farringdon, near Alton in Hampshire. where life changed again for George.

By the following year, 1871, when the census was taken, George was 29 and boarding in the house of a carpenter called Daniel Beagley. George is now

able to show his occupation as Police Officer. Daniel and Ann Beagley have a 24 year old son, and a 16 year old daughter called Catherine.

George's Police Record shows that he was stationed at Farringdon from June 1870 to October 1874 and then he did a short stint of 6 months at Horton, before being assigned to Moordown in May 1875. This was probably a step up in his career for George and he married Catherine Beagley, who was now 21, in the autumn of that year at Farringdon. It is not clear where they lived at this time, but their first daughter, Catherine Ann, was born at Farringdon in the following year. George and Catherine had a second daughter, Elizabeth Ellen, who was born in Holdenhurst in 1879.

In October of that same year, PC41 Lovell and PC39 Dyer, were commended by the Chairman of the Magistrates at Christchurch for their work in apprehending a poacher. The information I have been able to obtain from the Hants Constabulary History Society reads as follows:-

"The Superintendent of Ringwood Division has been directed by the Chairman of the Magistrates, Christchurch Branch, to bring to the notice of the Chief Constable the good conduct of the above constables. On the night of 20th instant, about 11 o'clock they heard footsteps approaching. They stopped and listened. A person passed carrying a basket, the constables stopped him and not being satisfied by the answers to their questions searched him - they found four rabbits and a net 90 yards long. The Chief Constable has much satisfaction on hearing that the conduct of the constables has met with the approval of the magistrates and hopes that other members of the force may learn a useful lesson from the way in which PC Lovell and PC Dyer acted on this occasion".

It seems that PC Dyer was praised again by the Chief Constable in 1880. This time he had arrested 2 turkey thieves, at a time when one of the stolen birds was roasting in the oven!

I can find no further information about this case and do not know whether it happened in this locality, but we do know that poaching appears to have been quite a common occurrence in the countryside hereabouts.

The Bournemouth police force was part of the Hants Constabulary, and was not formed until 1856, prior to this time there was 1 constable in Holdenhurst. By 1862 there was 1 sergeant and 2 constables. As the town was developing so rapidly, a new police station in Oxford (later Madeira) Road was built in 1869. When George came to live in Moordown in 1875, it is not clear whether he was part of the Bournemouth Police, as Moordown was still part of Holdenhurst and Christchurch. There is a photo of Bournemouth Police Station taken in 1875 with a sergeant and 3 constables. Could one of them be our man? A fairly recent book by Melvin Hann called "*Bobbies on the Beat*" tells us that by 1884 there were police stations in Pokesdown, Springbourne, Westbourne and Moordown. We have been unable to trace the whereabouts of these stations and surmise that matters were dealt with at the policeman's residence.

As far as we are able to ascertain, many of the houses in Malvern (Manor) Road were built around 1880, including mine, number 63 (formerly 43). Although they were quite substantial brick built 2 and 3 bedroomed cottages and houses, they were not connected to any services, not even running water. For some time this was delivered daily by cart, as much of the well water was considered unsafe to drink. A great deal of laundry seems to have been done by the women of Moordown for the big houses and hotels in Bournemouth town. This may well have depleted the water supply in the wells, causing its quality to deteriorate.

By the time of the 1881 census George was living at my house, with his wife Catherine, and daughters Catherine and Elizabeth. A third daughter, Florence, had been born in 1879, followed a year later by a son, Albert.

George Lovell was by now promoted to a 1st class officer, but things were not going well in his family life. One year old Albert died in 1881, followed by his 2 year old sister, Florence, six months later. However, in the summer of 1883, Catherine gave birth to their fifth child, a boy named John. Hopefully, things went smoothly for the Lovell family for the next three years, but disaster struck again in the early part of 1886. George's wife, Catherine died, having given birth to twins, a girl who died, and a son with the unusual name of Lemuel. Times must have been very difficult for our police officer with a young family to raise. But his troubles were not yet over, as his 11 year old daughter, Elizabeth, developed a brain tumour and died on New Year's Day in 1889.

By 1891 George was 49 years old. but he married again in the summer of that year. His new wife was Jane Lightfoot. Jane was 36 years old and was born near Worthing in Sussex. At the time of her marriage, she was employed as a cook at the home of the wealthy Laidlow family, who lived in one of the large villas in Wimborne Road Winton, outside of the main shopping area. This household also employed a groom and a nurse who was 15 years old. Her name was Ellen Lightfoot and she had been born in Belfast. On further investigation, I have established that she is Jane's daughter. It seems that Jane had been widowed for some years as on the 1881 census she is working in the house of a surveyor, Mr Eliot, who lived in Alton Hants. A 5 year old Jane is living in the same area with her uncle and aunt, James and Mary Carpenter. We must presume that Jane and Ellen came to live at Malvern Road, together with George and his three remaining children, Catherine Ann, John and Lemuel.

George retired from the police force on 26 February 1893 at the age of 51 years. His police record tells us that his conduct was "very Good" and that the amount of his superannuation was £46 12 6d, presumably annually. Any sort of pension was very valuable in these times.

In 1894 Jane gave birth to a son, whom they named George James, but sadly little 7 year old Lemuel, the surviving twin, had died at the end of the previous year. Two more daughters were born to George and Jane, Ethel Edith in 1895, and May Priscilla in 1897.

The 1901 census shows George aged 59 years as a retired police constable with his wife Jane. Catherine, his eldest daughter is now 24 and working as a domestic cook and 17 year old John was a railway porter. George Jnr, Ethel and May appeared to be healthy and attending school. There is no mention of the step daughter, Ellen Lightfoot here, -. she had married John Tigg in 1898 and was living in Alton, where her husband was employed as a Boot Maker.

We have no more details of the Lovell family for the next 10 years, but it may well be that George was unwell as the 1911 census form has been signed by Jane Lovell. It tells us that John and George Jnr are still both single and living at home, now aged 27 and 17 years. John is a bricklayer's labourer and George is a milkman. Ethel is 16 and working as a laundry maid, while May is still only 13 and at school. There is no mention of Catherine, the eldest girl, who it seems has left home.

I was very pleased to trace Ellen and John Tigg. By 1911 they had moved to Guildford in Surrey. John was still a Bootmaker and living with them is Catherine, their step sister. She is now 34, still single and working as a domestic cook. Ellen and her husband now have 4 children, 2 girls and 2 boys. The youngest boy is 8 years old and they have given him the same name Lemuel* as the little brother who died so tragically.

George died the following year, 1912 aged 70. His life at Moordown seems to have had its fair share of ups and downs, but I like to think that his latter years with his wife, Jane, and second family were more settled and happy.

** LEMUEL is a Hebrew name, meaning 'belonging to God'. It is more common in the United States. We initially misread it as Samuel.
King Lemuel asks in the biblical Book of Proverbs "who can find a virtuous woman - for her price is far above rubies".*

GEORGE LOVELL 1842 - 1912

1842	BORN MORDEN NEAR WAREHAM DORSET
1846	BIRTH OF SISTER HENRIETTA
1849	BIRTH OF BROTHER EDWIN
1851	LIVING LYCHETT MATRAVERS
1851/61	DEATH OF BOTH PARENTS
1861	GEORGE HEAD OF FAMAILY, LIVING BERE REGIS
1865	WORKING ON BLANDFORD RAILWAY
1866	JOINED HAMPSHIRE POLICE FORCE
1869	PROMOTED TO 2ND CLASS
1870	MOVED TO FARRINGDON NR ALTON HANTS
1871	LIVING WITH BEAGLEY FAMILY AT FARRINGDON
1875	MARRIED CATHERING BEAGLEY AT FARRINGDON
1875	MOVED TO BOURNEMOUTH AREA
1876	BIRTH OF CATHERINE ANN AT FARRINGDON

1877	BIRTH OF ELIZABETH AT HOLDENHURST
1879 OCT	COMMENDATION BY CHIEF CONSTABLE
1879	BIRTH OF FLORENCE AT HOLDENHURST
1880/1	MOVED TO MALVERN ROAD
1880	BIRTH OF ALBERT
1881	DEATH OF ALBERT AGED 1 YEAR
1882	DEATH OF FLORENCE AGED 2 YEARS
1883	BIRTH OF JOHN AT MOORDOWN
1886	BIRTH OF TWINS, SON LEMUEL AND GIRL WHO DIED
1886	DEATH OF WIFE CATHERINE
1889	DEATH OF ELIZABETH 11 YEARS BRAIN TUMOUR
1891	MARRIED JANE LIGHTFOOT, STEP DAUGHTER ELLEN
1893 FEB	RETIRED FROM POLICE FORCE
1893	DEATH OF LEMUEL AGED 7
1894	BIRTH OF GEORGE JAMES AT MOORDOWN
1895	BIRTH OF ETHEL EDITH AT MOORDOWN
1897	BIRTH OF MAY PRISCILLA AT MOORDOWN
1898	ELLEN LIGHTFOOT MARRIED JOHN TIGG AT ALTON
1901	GEORGE SHOWN AS RETIRED
1911	CENSUS COMPLETED BY JANE
1911	ELLEN TIGG NOW AT GUILDFORD WITH CATHERINE
1912	DEATH OF GEORGE LOVELL.

SHOPS

In rural areas like Moordown goods were often sold from front rooms, sheds or carts. The weekly markets in Wimborne and Christchurch would have been well attended and occasional visits from travelling salesmen, hawkers or gypsies would have provided for most people's needs.

As Moordown grew, so did the need for shops. In 1881 the census lists one grocer and one general dealer, but without street names it is not possible to ascertain their exact location.

Payn's the grocer was established at 31 Manor Road when James Henry Payn came to Moordown with his young family in the late 1880s. By this time his wife Elisabeth Mary had already given birth to five children in Chipping Norton. Their youngest child, Martha Louise, was born in Moordown in 1891, being registered as three months old in the census of that year. James is described as a 39 year old grocer "on his own account" - in other words self-employed.

Although Manor Road became Malvern Road and the number was changed from 31 to 45, Payn's continued to trade as a grocer and was listed in the 1921 Kelly's Directory as a grocer and draper. This later addition of the drapery could well have come about as a result of the profession of their eldest daughter, Ellen, who was a dressmaker.

On James Henry's death, the shop was inherited by the eldest son, also James Henry, and continued to trade as before. A Bournemouth Echo article of 19 January 2009 has a photo of Payn's which is believed to date back to the late 1920s/early 1930s. James Henry Payn's daughter is pictured posing for the camera outside the shop.

Several of the more senior Moordown residents remember Payn's as both a grocery and a draper's shop. Research suggests that trading ceased during WW2, as local directory entries for 1942 and 1944 list only the Misses Payn in residence with no mention of a shop after 1942.

45 Malvern Road is still recognisable as the Payn's shop of the 1930s, in spite of the rendering and lack of chimneys, as the size and shape of the first floor windows are quite distinctive. It went on the property market in 2011 and details obtained revealed a full length extension to the rear over both floors which has doubled the size of the original property creating a substantial 5 bedroomed house.

Almost opposite Payn's was another shop, now 50 and 50a Malvern Road. It is impossible to state with any certainty when this shop began trading, but the 1891 census records Thomas Davis aged 45 working as a grocer and beer retailer at this location. The enumerator for the 1901 census was a great help when he made a note "off Licence" next to the entry for 34 Manor Road (now 50 Malvern Road). The premises were occupied by Mr Barnes, grocer, in 1911 and then by G W Sear, grocer and off licence, in 1913/14. William Barfoot began trading as a wholesale grocer from this property sometime around 1915 and continued through until the end of WW2, albeit in the name of Mrs Dorothy Barfoot after 1935. It is believed that the shop was still trading under various different proprietors until at least the 1980s, after which time it became a private house.

Julian House stood at the junction of Nursery Road, Parley Road and Malvern Road, a site now occupied by a block of flats built around 2008/9. The property was owned by the Habgoods, a wealthy Wimborne family of brewers. William Jeffs became the proprietor of this purpose built grocer and beer retailer's shop when he moved from Cardigan Road with his family in 1907/8.

Although William and his wife did not marry until they were 29 and 28 respectively, they quickly produced a family of 3 girls and a boy. In addition to bringing up the children, Elizabeth assisted in the business and cared for her invalid father, John Lawrence, who lived with them, as did her older sister, a monthly nurse. The name Jeffs remained synonymous with Julian House well into the second half of the 20th century, even after Mr Burnell took over as proprietor in 1961, but eventually the shop closed and was left empty for many years before its eventual demolition.

In 1891 the bakery was situated at 8 Manor Road and run by Walter Young aged 22. However, this may or may not be the same site as that occupied by John Phillips in the previous chapter "The 1841 Census and Beyond". By

1901 he is employing Alfred Troke to help him in his expanding business and is married to Bessie with whom he has a son and a baby daughter. His business is still going strong in 1921 and even in 1961 there is a bakery at what has now become 12 Malvern Road, run by C R Batten.

It is probably no co-incidence that Moordown's first postmaster also went by the name of Batten. The post office was situated on the corner of Malvern and Wimborne Roads at the beginning of the 20th century and also served as a grocer's and forage merchant.

The Malvern Road fish shop first traded from 51 Malvern Road under William Howard Rolls, fish dealer © 1922. By 1931, no. 51 is a newsagent's run by Sidney Randall and no. 51a is J Case's Fried fish shop. Subsequently the newsagents was run by Harry McMillan and the fish shop by A Mitchell, a situation which prevailed until well after WW2. Eventually the newsagent ceased trading but the Malvern Road fish and chip shop still produces possibly the best fish and chips in the area.

As a result of further development in the early part of the 20th century, parades of shops were eventually built on both sides of Wimborne Road in Moordown. The growth of these premises led to the gradual decline of the Malvern Road shops until only the fish and chip shop remained.

DIVIDED WE FALL

When Winton obtained an order to form a Parish Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1894, the area included Moordown. Eventually, the Hampshire County Council notified the Parish Council, in November 1895, that their parish would be split into 3 wards to be called East, West and Moordown Wards.

In the meantime, the Bournemouth Borough Council was looking to extend its boundary by incorporating the Dean Estate and Talbot Village into its remit. When the Winton Parish Council learnt of this intent, it complained that Bournemouth Council only wanted to appropriate the best part of their area and responded by proposing that Bournemouth should incorporate the East and West Winton Wards into their Borough. Moordown Ward was not included in the proposal as it was understood that the residents of Moordown did not wish to be part of Bournemouth. In the event, Bournemouth Borough Council rejected the application.

Having abandoned any hope of being incorporated into the Borough of Bournemouth, Winton Parish Council passed a resolution in favour of applying for Urban powers at a meeting in July 1897. Initially, the proposal excluded Moordown, but this decision was reversed after taking advice from Hampshire County Council.

The people of Moordown were divided on the issue, many feeling that they had not been properly consulted and that their interests were being overlooked. To the majority, Moordown was a country district, a much older

community than Winton, which ought to be able to manage its own affairs. However, some of the Moordown electors were in favour of being included in the Urban authority in order to reap the benefit of better services.

Any hope the people of Moordown had of being included in the Parish of Holdenhurst, as an alternative to Winton, was quashed by the Holdenhurst Parish Council, who strongly "objected and protested" against the proposal at a meeting on 15 November 1897.

Ultimately, Moordown was included in the Order made by the Hampshire County Council to establish the Winton Urban District Council in September 1898.

LACK OF UTILITIES RESOLVED

In spite of assurances in 1896 that the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company were making arrangements to lay water mains in the roads at Moordown, the area was still without running water 3 years later. By this time the situation had become urgent as the water in the wells was considered unfit to drink. At a special meeting in August 1899, the Winton Council accepted Mr Hunt's offer of a loan of a 244 gallon water tank as a temporary measure. The Surveyor employed a horse and cart to make 3 deliveries a day to the hard-pressed Moordown residents - until such time as the mains were finally laid.

At the dawn of the 20th century, Moordown was still without street lighting and residents were left to find their own strategies for disposing of household waste.

By this time, Bournemouth was making overtures to Winton, suggesting that it would be in both parties' interests to include Winton in the Borough of Bournemouth. After a lot of negotiations and assurances by a Joint Committee of the two authorities, Winton District Council informed the Local Government Board in January 1901 that it supported Bournemouth's application to include Winton within the County Borough.

As a result of the negotiations, a scheme for the drainage of Moordown was started and additional scavenging arranged. Furthermore, the Joint Committee recommended that the whole area be lighted by 9th November 1901, the formal date given for the incorporation of Winton into the Borough of Bournemouth. Twenty new lamps were to be provided for the Moordown area by this date to fulfil the undertaking.

Another welcome development on 17th January 1903 was the opening of the extension of the tramway system to St John's Schoolroom at Moordown.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Road names in Moordown were not fully formalised until the beginning of the 20th century. Winton Parish Council had several discussions about providing road name plates in 1895/6, but powers had to be obtained from the District Council.

When Moordown was incorporated into Bournemouth in 1901, consideration had to be given to the duplication of road names within the Borough. As a result, a number of Moordown's roads were re-named in 1903. Additionally it later became necessary in 1919/20 to renumber some roads, Malvern Road in particular, because many houses built between existing properties were given names rather than numbers, causing a lot of confusion.

Wimborne Road was known as Muscliff Road before the Inclosure Act (1802) when it led from Decoy Pond Cottage (the Square) to the village of Muscliff. It was also called Moordown Way in the 1850s, but is fully established as Wimborne Road in the 1891 census

Malvern Road - formerly Manor Road (1903)

Rose Gardens - Formerly Garden Road, but the 1891 census lists both Rose Gardens and Garden Road, leading to the supposition that the former was the lane between Mayfield Road and Wimborne Road.

Mayfield Road - formerly Clarkson Road (until 1930/1). It was originally a short cul-de-sac off Manor Road, known as Warren Road in the 1891 and 1901 censuses and the Burgess Roll 1901/2.

McWilliam Road - a cul-de-sac leading to Moorside Cottage - formerly Portman Road. It was dedicated to James McWilliam, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners 1874.

Parley Road - Formerly Victoria Road

Winston Road has an interesting history. Research revealed that it was originally part of Nursery Road, but was referred to as Stanley Road in the 1901 census. It was also briefly known as Emin Road (1906/7 Burgess Roll) before being established as Winston Road in the 1907/8 Burgess Roll.

Evelyn Road was renamed Irving Road in 1903, but later reverted back to its original name.

Other early 20th century roads included Naseby Road, Limited Road, Easter Road and Oakwood Road.

Redbreast Road remained a short unnamed road until 1927 when it appeared on the Register of Electors for the first time with just 6 properties listed. Plans for its extension were approved in May 1928.

20TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

As we have seen, once Moordown became part of the Borough of Bournemouth in 1901, the issues of drainage and lighting were quickly addressed.

Bournemouth was developing rapidly and Winton had already spread its tentacles northwards to Brassey Road, on the eastern side of Wimborne Road.

The increasing population and the Education Act 1902 served to highlight the overcrowding at both Moordown St John's School and the Winton British School, prompting the newly formed Bournemouth Education Authority to start looking for a suitable site on which to build a new school. After considerable problems, with several failed building tenders and the subsequent loss of the original site, a Mr H Munro came forward with an offer of immediate possession of a site in Evelyn Road. The purchase was quickly agreed; building started on 3 January 1910 and was completed by the beginning of 1911.

At the opening ceremony for the new Winton and Moordown School on 14 January 1911, the Chairman of the Education Committee, Alderman Mate, stated:- ".....this is the largest school which has ever been erected in our Borough.....It has been erected in the midst of the largest artisan population of the town".

The school building consisted of three single storey blocks joined together to form a letter E, one for boys, another for girls and the third for infants. Each department had its own large assembly hall leading from which was a corridor with classrooms to each side as well as teachers' rooms, cloakrooms, storerooms etc.. Outside toilets and covered play sheds were provided in the three segregated playgrounds and the large site was enclosed by brick walls and iron railings.

At the same time as the new school was taking shape, a large tract of farmland to the north of it was being laid out as a new housing estate. The Mayfield Park Estate was developed by the South Coast Land Society, a group of local builders specialising in artisan houses.

Coronation Avenue ran from Wimborne Road, past the back of the school to Endfield Road, and eventually a new entrance for the school was created for the convenience of both pupils and parents. Proceeding north, Queen Mary, King George and King Edward Avenues were laid out, intersected by Mayfield Road which joined up with Clarkson Road just past Bloomfield Avenue. This last road was dedicated to the Reverent Herbert Bloomfield, a popular vicar of St John's Moordown for many years.

As part of this development, shops lined Wimborne Road from Balfour Road almost all the way up to the Old St John's Schoolroom, beyond which stood the new Tramway Depot just south of Malvern Road. One of the earliest of these shops was Rickards the drapers, which was still trading as a school uniform outfitters in 2011, a hundred years on.

At the other end of the estate, the Council already owned the old gravel pit at the junction of Endfield and Malvern Roads. The South Coast Land Society sold an adjoining area of land to the town for the erection of a recreation ground which still stands today.

Visitors to the Moordown Community Centre in Coronation Avenue today walk in the footsteps of an earlier generation in the portion of the old Winton and Moordown School which has been retained. The rest of the school site is now occupied by Kingsley House, a sheltered housing complex for local residents.

Maps for 1910, 1925 and 1938 indicate that the developments of land on the Redhill side of Wimborne Road in Moordown proceeded at a slower pace in spite of some of the roads already being marked on the 1910 map. The Grand Parade between Cowper Road and Ashton Road is dated 1924 and the Tennyson Building adjacent to Tennyson Road bears the legend 1926, but the area behind these shops was not fully developed until well into the 1930s. However, the whole landscape from Winton through Moordown to Castle Lane either side of Wimborne Road had been transformed by the time the 1938 map was published.

Meanwhile Moordown Farm, also known locally as both Hunts Farm and Charminster Farm, was being sold off piecemeal to developers. When William Hunt died in 1933, his successor, Charles, seems to have given up any idea of trying to continue the family's farming tradition. The West Way Estate engulfed the farm, and by the outbreak of World War II most of the land down to Castle Lane was laid out in roads, even though many of them remained undeveloped until well after the cessation of hostilities in 1945.

Two of the last few roads to be named were Huntfield and Huntvale, which serve as a permanent reminder of the Hunt family whose land they occupy.

PRESERVING MOORDOWN'S HERITAGE

Bournemouth Council recognized the Moordown Cottages as buildings worth preserving in 2009.

Malvern Road :- Nos. 14 21 30 42 (Honeysuckle Cottage) 44 (April Cottage 1885) 45 51 51a 60 62 63 65 68 71 75 (The Porter's Lodge 1898) 94 100 102 (Nightingale Cottage 1874)

McWilliam Road Nos. 1 (Moorside Cottage) 4 (Fox Cottage) and 5

Parley Road Nos. 1 (Moordown Lodge 1879) 8 10 12 15 21 32 33 and 36

Endfield Road No. 15

Rose Gardens Nos. 5 7 11 19 21 (Honeysuckle Cottage)

Nursery Road Nos. 7 10 12 48 (May Cottage 1880)

Forest View Road Nos. 5 10 17 19 25 27 30 34

Mayfield Road Nos. 32 (The Cottage) 44 and 56

Winston Road No. 9 (Sunny Hill 1880) *No. 14 (Gladstone Cottage 1904) is not on the list.*

Redbreast Road No. 12 (demolished or much renovated?)

Homeside Road No. 16 (the former Moordown Farm)

