

# LOOKBACK AT ANDOVER



£2.00

Printed by Hearn & Scott, Andover.

ANDOVER HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

1994

## EDITORIAL

In Andover 1994 has been a year of anniversaries. The millennium of the confirmation of Olaf Tryggvason has been the focus of celebrations throughout the year, and included the society's Dacre Memorial Lecture which was given by Dr. Barbara Yorke. She spoke on Wessex in the reign of King Æthelred, and at our request she has kindly recorded one or two points from it in a short piece for this issue.

Then the 350th anniversary of the Civil War skirmish at Andover is being marked by the society's publication of a new and revised edition of Anthony Raper's *Andover - Civil War and Interregnum*.

Finally, the dedication service of the newly built St. Mary's Parish Church was held exactly 150 years ago. To mark this, Joan Bruce has kindly contributed a study of the circumstances of its rebuilding and of its well meaning, if not always appreciated, benefactor Dr. William Goddard.

Cover illustration: St Mary's Church, Andover. 1851.  
(H.R.O. Top. Andover 2/18)

# LOOKBACK AT ANDOVER

The Journal of the Andover History and Archaeology Society

ISSN 0960 - 5738.

Volume I Number 5.

September 1994

## CONTENTS

<b>Editorial.</b>	<b>inside front cover</b>
<b>Andover and the Late Saxon Kings of England.</b> Barbara Yorke.	<b>90</b>
<b>The Anglo-Scandinavian Bronze Mount from Andover.</b> F.J. Green.	<b>91</b>
<b>Andover Old Bank and its failure in 1826.</b> Diana K. Coldicott.	<b>93</b>
<b>William Stanley Goddard. 1757 - 1845.</b> Joan F. Bruce.	<b>104</b>
<b>Over 200 years of Brewing in Andover.</b> Derek J. Tempero.	<b>113</b>
<b>Charles Baron Clarke, Andover Plant-hunter.</b> Anthony C. Raper.	<b>119</b>
<b>Note on Andover Grammar School.</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Notes on Family Historians Seeking Help.</b>	<b>back cover</b>
<b>Notes on Contributors.</b>	<b>back cover</b>

## ANDOVER AND THE LATE SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND.

by Barbara Yorke.

One of the few things that we can say about late Saxon Andover is that in the 10th century it was a favoured royal residence. The English kings possessed many estates scattered across the country, but chose to spend most of their time in Wessex, southern England, from where their family came. The references we have to them being at Andover show the variety of uses to which such residences could be put. Sometimes kings came simply to enjoy themselves, which could take a variety of forms. William of Malmesbury, a 12th century historian, has a scurrilous story about a visit which King Edgar (957-975) paid to Andover when he ordered the beautiful daughter of a noblewoman to be brought to his bed. Her mother substituted a comely slave-girl instead and the king was none the wiser until the next morning when she apologised that she had to get up to carry out the household chores. A favourite daytime activity of kings was hunting and that no doubt helps to explain part of the attraction of Andover for nearby Harewood Forest would have provided good sport. Another discreditable story about King Edgar alleges that he once pursued a different quarry from his usual game and 'accidentally' killed one of his nobles in Harewood Forest who had married the beautiful Ælfthryth whom he had intended as his own second wife. Ælfthryth and Edgar did marry and Ælfthryth founded a nunnery at Wherwell to atone, it is said, for the death of her first husband.

But Andover was also used for more solemn occasions. Edgar presided over a major meeting of his chief advisors and officials at Andover early in his reign which led to the promulgation of a lawcode. In this code the citizens are urged to make sure they follow the moral precepts of the Bible - something which Edgar does not seem to have thought applied to himself! Edgar's young son Æthelred the Unready (978-1016) met with his councillors at Andover not long after his accession and the court then proceeded to Winchester to dedicate the rebuilt west end of the Old Minster (the Saxon cathedral). But the most famous association of Æthelred with Andover was in 994 when he received the Norwegian prince Olaf Tryggvason and stood sponsor at his confirmation. That event has, of course, been commemorated this year with the Test Valley Viking Millennium Festival and in the last edition of this journal Simon Keynes has explained the events leading up to Olaf's reception by the king.

However, if the wishes of another Anglo-Saxon king had been followed none of these events would have taken place. The earliest written reference to Andover is in the will of King Eadred (946-955), the uncle of King Edgar, and it was his intention that the estate should pass to New Minster in Winchester (later

known as Hyde Abbey) after his death. The royal visits discussed above indicate that that did not happen and in Domesday Book Andover is recorded as a royal possession. It was not uncommon in the Anglo-Saxon period for churches to have great trouble in acquiring estates that were left to them as relatives of the deceased often seem to have found ways of retaining them. Nor do we know in this instance if any compensation was offered for the lost land. We can see the failure of the gift of Andover to New Minster as yet another sign of the high regard which many of the later Anglo-Saxon kings had for the area and which made them unwilling to lose the estate.

## THE ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN BRONZE MOUNT FROM ANDOVER.

by F. J. Green.

The bronze mount was located during excavations on the north side of Chantry Street in Andover in 1982. The object was recovered from the top filling of a 13th-14th century well. The excavator, Dr. A. D. Russel, recognised that stylistically the item probably dated from the late Saxon period, and was therefore residual from an earlier phase of activity. Whilst the well cut through a complex sequence of shallow pits that contained both a few pottery sherds of Roman date and a single sherd of organic tempered pottery of Saxon date, the item might well have been brought from virtually anywhere with material used to backfill the well when it was no longer required to provide water.

As the accompanying illustration indicates the bronze mount is approximately 32mm x 29mm. It was clearly produced by casting in a two piece mould, which allows the production of a number of identical items.

The mount is pierced by 10 approximately circular holes. The two at the top and the bottom of the object are contained within what appears to be a rectangular border and have been enlarged. They are most likely rivet holes for attachment purposes. These holes form part of the original casting. It is considered that this type of mount was probably attached to leather as part of a clasp. Similar objects are often referred to as book mounts, though it is not clear precisely what function they had. Other examples from sites in Britain and Europe are not flanged in the same way as the Andover example and it is possible that it may have functioned in a different way. Similar items from sites in Holland and Denmark are stylistically earlier and tend to date from the eighth and ninth centuries AD. The published examples have similar rivet holes on their upper and lower edges and the



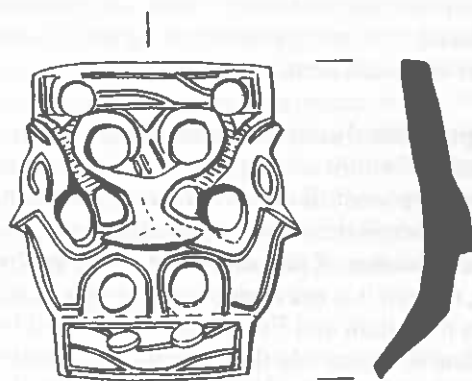
arrangement of ornamental detail is often similar, in this case to an example from Domberg in Holland.

The decoration of the mount is typical of the Anglo-Scandinavian Ringerike-style; it is a good example being particularly well preserved. The following is a comment by Dr. Sue Margeson, a specialist in decorated metal work:

The distinctive Ringerike-style animal heads, and the openwork tendrils are characteristic of the Winchester-style strap ends; the object may have been found quite close to its stylistic home.

Careful examination of the mount reveals two possible boars heads looking towards the top of the object with ears and snouts slightly protruding from the object's edges. However, focusing on the centre of the mount it is possible to visualise a mask. The interweaving of animal and plant tendrils is a characteristic of the Ringerike-style and helps date it either to the late 10th or early 11th century AD.

The general lack of archaeological evidence for the late Saxon period in Andover is not due to lack of excavation within the town centre. It genuinely seems that many of the areas excavated were not occupied at that time. There is some slight evidence that Saxon occupation existed west of and on the slope to the north of St. Mary's Church, but none of the archaeological evidence to date suggests a major settlement. Andover's late Saxon settlement is therefore in many ways just as enigmatic as this bronze mount. At the present time the documentary evidence is perhaps more significant than the information from archaeological excavations.



A scale drawing of the mount found in Chantry Street, Andover. (courtesy of T.V.A.T.)

## ANDOVER OLD BANK AND ITS FAILURE IN 1826.

by Diana K. Coldicott.

A previous article on the Wakeford family in the last issue of this journal (1993) described the development of their bank which grew out of and alongside their drapery business in Andover in the 18th century. By the beginning of the 19th century the sole remaining partner, William Steele Wakeford, was one of the town's foremost citizens and at the centre of its commercial life. He continued in business as a wholesale and retail draper as well as a banker; he was the treasurer and a major shareholder in the Andover Canal Company; the local agent for the Sun Fire Insurance Company; and a landowner whose property included the extensive manor of East Tytherley, between Andover and Romsey. There he maintained a second establishment in addition to his home above the Banking House in the High Street (which is now the premises of Lloyds Bank). However, by this time Mr. Wakeford no longer had a monopoly of banking in Andover.

As mentioned previously, the Act of Parliament suspending cash payments by the Bank of England had been passed as a wartime measure in 1797. Thereafter there was a more or less continuous credit expansion and rise in general prices until 1815, when the Napoleonic wars finally came to an end. Both before and during this period, as banking became more profitable, there was a considerable increase in the numbers of private country banks<sup>1</sup>.

Locally, it is generally understood that Thomas Gilbert and his associates opened their bank in Andover in 1790<sup>2</sup>, although he is not mentioned in the Andover Section of the *Universal British Directory* of 1793. The only reference there to a bank is in the introduction:

Here is a bank by William Steele Wakeford Esq. whose bills are made payable at Ayton, Brassey, Lees, and Satterthwaites, No. 71, Lombard Street<sup>3</sup>.

But when an official list of country bankers was published in 1797, and again in 1799, 'Gilbert & Co.' drawing their bills on Newnham & Co. in London was entered for Andover in addition to W. S. Wakeford<sup>4</sup>.

These two lists of 1797 and 1799 provide the first use that the present writer has found of the term 'Old Bank' to describe Mr. Wakeford's bank. As it was accurate, and it was necessary to distinguish between the banks, 'Andover Old Bank' became the name of the Wakeford's bank, while its rival was the 'Andover Bank'. These were the names listed when the new licences for issuing banknotes

were granted to private bankers after 1808. When a list of licence holders was printed for 1812<sup>5</sup> the Andover Bank was being run by the three Heath brothers - Charles, Thomas and William Hawkins Heath - following the death of their father, Charles Heath snr., in 1810, a year after Mr. Gilbert's involvement had apparently ended<sup>6</sup>. They issued banknotes but very few are still in existence<sup>7</sup>. However, a great number of banknotes to the values of £10, £5 and £1 which were issued by Andover Old Bank have survived, each dated and signed by Mr. Wakeford or one of his sons; one of the earliest is a £5 banknote that is dated 1811<sup>8</sup>. (Forgery of these notes was a hazard. In the bank's Letter Book there is a letter written by Joseph and Robert Wakeford in 1822 to a gentleman in Dover, apologising for the appearance there of forged Andover Old Bank notes, and evidently others had been found elsewhere<sup>9</sup>.)

William Steele Wakeford had apparently taken his eldest son Joseph into partnership by 1811. The token coins that the bank issued then to help relieve the shortage of local currency were all inscribed 'Payable by W. S. and I. Wakeford'. The token shillings are dated 1811 or 1812, and a larger token penny was issued in 1812. The shillings, which were minted in both silver and copper, were not all struck from the same die because the number of acorns in the wreath of oak leaves that encircles the inscription varies from four to nine (to the delight of numismatists)<sup>10</sup>. A note in the *Bath Chronicle* in 1812 shows that the Andover tokens were amongst those accepted by shopkeepers in towns as far away as Bath itself<sup>11</sup>. But the tokens were not in circulation for long. Legislation in 1813 forbade the further use of silver token coins, although copper tokens were allowed to continue in circulation until 1817.



12 pence tokens issued by William Steele Wakeford and his son, Joseph, in 1811 and 1812. (from R. Dalton, *The Silver Token Coinage...1811 and 1812.*)

In 1813 Mr. Wakeford's second son, William, was taken into partnership by his father and brother. The partnership agreement, signed on 13 May 1813, made Joseph and William joint proprietors with their father in all his banking and drapery business, and stated that any deficiency in the payment of partnership debts should be met out of the manor and estates of East Tytherley. The annual remuneration of the partners was fixed at £100 for Joseph, £60 for William and £600 for their father. As Mr. Wakeford snr. was 60 years old at the time, it is not surprising to learn from the brothers' later testimony that -

.. the affairs of the Bank were principally directed by Mr. William Steele Wakeford their Father and they uniformly acquiesced in his decisions.

Joseph went on to testify that -

No difficulties occurred in the conduct of the business of the Bank, nor was there any want of money felt by the Concern until the year 1815 when in consequence of the badness of the times the circulation of the notes of the Bank decreased about £1500. The estate of Tytherley then began to be felt as an Incumbrance<sup>12</sup>.

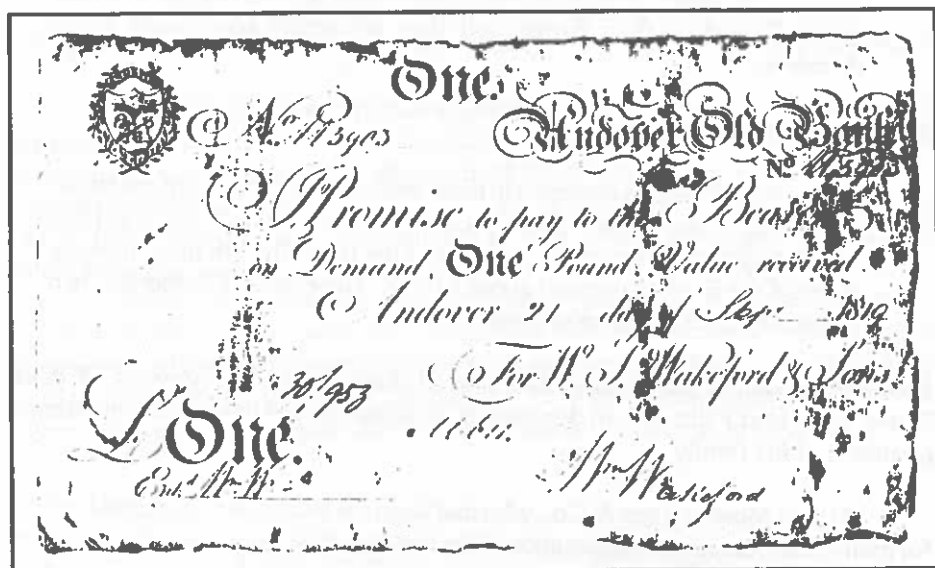
This was the start of the troubles that were to cloud the last four years of William Steele Wakeford's life and, in due course, to devastate the lives of the remaining members of his family.

At first Messers Lees & Co., who had been the Wakeford's London bankers for many years, came to the assistance of the firm but once the amount owed to them reached £12,000 they became anxious for repayment. Clearly property including the manor of East Tytherley with its house, furniture and farming stock (whose profits had always gone into the family business) had to be sold. To this end Articles of Agreement were drawn up between the three partners in 1816 which included Mr. Wakeford snr.'s agreement to convey his estates at East Tytherley and elsewhere to the family firm so that they could be sold to meet the debts due to Lees & Co. But, then as now, an intention to sell a property is not at all the same thing as actually selling it. To bridge the gap the firm was able to borrow stock to the value of £19,500 from a Col. Oldney in 1816 for a minimum period of two years, paying him an annuity at 9% p.a. Disaster was temporarily staved off. For the next three years the Wakefords continued to run their banking and drapery business under the terms of the 1816 Agreement, with Mr. Wakeford snr. as the principal manager.

However, by the beginning of 1819 he was seriously ill and in May he decided to retire. Another Agreement was drawn up with his sons whereby he withdrew from the partnership and was replaced by his youngest son Robert (who

had been signing banknotes since 1817). Henceforth the three brothers were all equal partners in the firm.

In the short term the business continued to be known as W. S. Wakeford & Sons, but by the time the annual licence to issue banknotes came up for renewal in October 1819 Mr. Wakeford snr. was dead and the new licence was granted to his three sons. From that time they traded as 'Joseph, William and Robert Wakeford'. (The bill head for their drapery business was inscribed 'Bought of J. W. & R. Wakeford, Linen & Woollen Drapers'<sup>13</sup>.)



One Pound note issued by Andover Old Bank on 21st September 1819; it was signed by William Wakeford, son of William Steele Wakeford. It was produced at the bankruptcy examination in April 1826.

As no buyers had been found, William Steele Wakeford's manor of East Tytherley and his other property at Portswood, Lockerley and Hillworth had never actually been conveyed to the partnership as set out in the Agreement of 1816. However, when he died in September 1819 they were bequeathed in his will to his sons jointly, together with two smaller properties at Rilworth, near Devizes, and at Stockbridge. Individually, Joseph was left the Globe Inn at Andover in addition to the property that his father had already settled on him at the time of his marriage in 1816; this included Portland House in Soper's Lane (now West Street) where he lived after his marriage<sup>14</sup>. William inherited his parents' home with the banking house in the High Street, and Robert some properties in East Street, Andover. Other clauses provided for Mr. Wakeford's widow and two daughters<sup>15</sup>. It was the will

of a well to do gentleman, who had earned the trust and respect of the citizens of Andover during 40 years as a diligent business man and the town's principal banker.

However, from May 1819 Andover Old Bank and the drapery business were in the hands of three young men, none of them more than 30 years old, who lacked the experience to cope with the economic difficulties of post-war England. Even before the end of the war banking had ceased to be as profitable as it had been, as the country began to slide into depression and deflation.

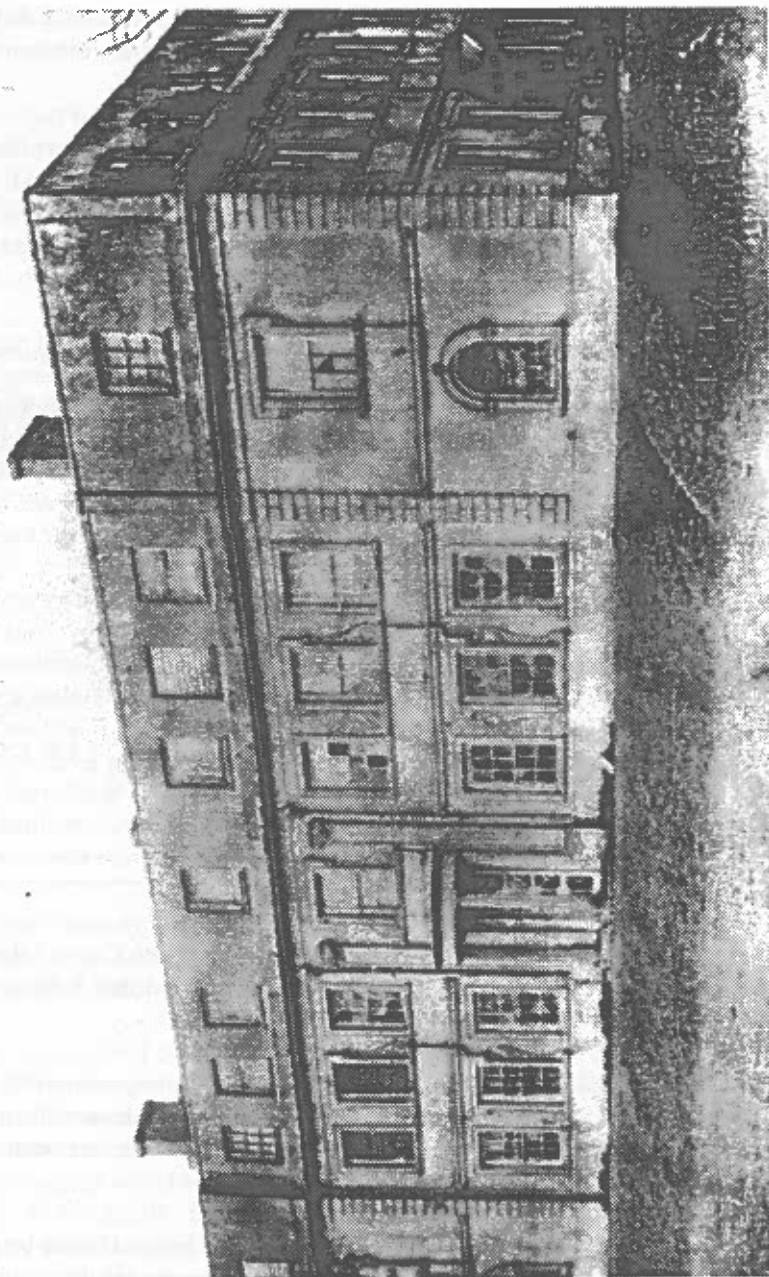
By June 1819 the Wakeford brothers were in further need of money so they borrowed £5,000 from Lees & Co. Then, after the death of their father, they obtained additional advances from them in order to meet Col. Oldney's annuity, interest due to the bank's depositors and even to Lees & Co. themselves. As the brothers later testified, they kept no profit and loss account and just did not realise the seriousness of their increasingly indebted situation. But Lees & Co. did realise it and by Christmas 1820 were insisting upon repayment of their loans.

The sale of the East Tytherley estate became a matter of urgency. Indeed the brothers had been employing a London agent during 1820 to find a purchaser quietly, in order that public confidence in Andover Old Bank would not be shaken by a public sale. They had turned down an offer of £75,000 because it was so much below their expectations, but by January 1821 Lees & Co. were becoming increasingly pressing and they were forced to accept an even lower offer of £69,000. Even then the sale did not proceed easily. It was nearly two years before completion took place and in the meantime the Wakefords remained responsible for the estate, including the manorial court. It is impossible not to be amused by one economy suggested by their lawyer:

As it is now time to prepare for holding the Court, I think it had better be held in the Greenhouse as I am afraid that holding it in the Mansion House will subject it to Taxes..<sup>16</sup>

When the proceeds of the sale were finally received they were only sufficient to meet the bank's debts to Lees & Co. and Col. Oldney. Meanwhile bad debts had been building up, yet the brothers had no idea of their seriousness and later admitted:

Though the result of the sale of Tytherley and losses by bad debts left the affairs of the Bank deplorably deficient, yet the actual state of their affairs was at that time unknown to the examiners who, although they feared there was a deficiency, had no conception of the extent of such deficiency<sup>17</sup>.



*East Tytherley Manor House shortly before its demolition, c. 1903.  
(photograph by courtesy of Mr. Michael Wakeford)*

If only the Wakefords had appreciated the true situation they might have ceased trading in 1823 but Lees & Co. (surely unwisely) promised them further assistance. The brothers actually reduced interest rates in 1824 to discourage further deposits, and they made every economy 'consistent with their station in life' but the times were against them. Apart from the country's general economic difficulties, private banks had been adversely affected by the Resumption of Cash Payments Act of 1819 which advocated the gradual withdrawal of private banknote issues as part of the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England. By the end of 1825 there was a chronic shortage of cash held by all banks, and after a great run on country banks in the second week of December panic swept through the city and many provincial towns on December 13th<sup>18</sup>.

Andover Old Bank just survived this unprecedented demand for cash. The Wakeford brothers parted with all their Government securities, discounted bills which they held and deposited the title deeds of Joseph's manor of Cricklade with Lees & Co. as a security against overdrawing their account with them up to £5,000. But by 25 February 1826 Lees & Co. had had second thoughts. On that day they wrote to the Wakefords ordering them to put their account in a better state, although none of the arranged overdraft had been advanced. They later refused to pay money that was due from the Wakefords to the London agents of the Heaths' bank on March 1st, or to honour notes that were payable in London two days later.

It was this final refusal by Lees & Co. to honour notes that led to the failure of Andover Old Bank. Their fatal letter reached Andover on the morning of Saturday March 4th before the bank was due to open at 10.00am. William Wakeford immediately sent his brother-in-law, Robert Aberdein<sup>19</sup>, to Thomas and William H. Heath to let them know that he expected a severe run on the Old Bank. The Heath brothers were grateful for the information but thought it desirable that their Andover Bank should remain open, as any stoppage would create a panic and cause a run on neighbouring banks. When Mr. Aberdein returned to the Old Bank he was accompanied by William Heath who wished to discuss with William Wakeford the accounts between their two banks. At the meeting of the three men in Mr. Wakeford's library behind the Counting House, relations soured rapidly because of the £1,153 that should have been paid to the Heaths' London agent on March 1st. On the understanding that Mr. Aberdein would physically hold that sum of money between the two bankers until the dispute was settled, William Wakeford went into the Counting House and collected that sum in country banknotes, Bills of Exchange and cash<sup>20</sup>. All three men then counted it but just as Mr. Heath was about to hand part of it to Mr. Aberdein he changed his mind and with a "You shan't have it, it is my money" he shoved it in his pocket, grabbed the rest from the table and bolted out of the door, running down the High Street to his brewery yard as fast as he could. Although hardly gentlemanly, his conduct in the interests of his own bank is at least understandable and legal opinion later upheld it<sup>21</sup>.



That Saturday, 4 March 1826, was the day of the Lent Fair so the town was busy. It is likely that rumours were soon flying round after Mr. Heath's dash down the High Street, and it is not hard to imagine the fear that surely gripped many customers of the Old Bank when its doors remained shut. They were never to open again.

On March 11th a commission of bankruptcy was issued against Joseph, William and Robert Wakeford. This was published in *The London Gazette* on March 21st and quoted in the *Hampshire Chronicle* six days later. By then it was hardly news. The *Hampshire Chronicle* of both March 20th and 27th carried notices inserted by Thomas Mann, the solicitor, requesting the holders of notes and other creditors to call at his Andover office to make their depositions 'as early as convenient'. The hundreds of affidavits that were later produced in court and sworn by the creditors were all retained in bulky files, each with its own index. Creditors ranged from those who held just one banknote worth £1 to those who were owed hundreds or, in a few cases, thousands of pounds; one man was owed over £10,000<sup>22</sup>. It was not just individuals who stood to lose their savings, although they made up the greater part of the creditors. There were also corporate bodies such as the Andover Friendly Society (owed £349) and the Andover and Winchester Turnpike Road (owed £80) as well as executors who had deposited money that was due for distribution to beneficiaries, such as the executors of Isaac Holdway of Stoke who were owed £2,819<sup>23</sup>. Other money was due to traders for goods or services, such as Robert Tasker the ironfounder (a fellow member of the East Street Independent Chapel) and even an Andover lass who had been in service at Joseph Wakeford's and was still owed her last quarter's wages of 2 guineas<sup>24</sup>.

It is outside the scope of this study to consider the general effect that the failure of Andover Old Bank had on the local economy, let alone many individual families, but clearly it must have been considerable. The Heath brothers were certainly nervous about continued confidence in their own bank and as soon as possible they inserted a notice in the *Hampshire Chronicle*. Under the heading ANDOVER BANK they thanked -

... the Nobility, Gentry and the Public generally, for the unsolicited manner in which they have declared their confidence in the stability of the Banking Establishment of the above firm<sup>25</sup>.

In the 1820's bankruptcy proceedings came within the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor and the Court of Chancery. After the issue of their commission of bankruptcy against the Wakeford brothers - 'bankers, dealers and chapmen' - dates were set for the appointed commissioners, Richard Pollen, Richard Footner and Henry Bosanquet, to meet in public. Their first three day meeting was held at the Star and Garter in Andover (now the Danebury Hotel) on 10-12 April 1826.

Like all subsequent meetings this had been announced in *The London Gazette* about a fortnight earlier (copies are still in the lawyers' files). At that first meeting the major creditors who were present chose Henry Gawler of Ramridge and Edward Blunt of Enham to be the assignees of the estate; it was their duty to receive all the money that was due to the Wakefords and then to bank it (with the Heath brothers)<sup>26</sup>. Various other meetings were held by the commissioners between April and October in order that creditors could attend and prove the debts due to them.

At the commissioners' meeting in July the public examination of Joseph, William and Robert Wakeford started. All the books and registers of Andover Old Bank and the drapery business had to be produced and William Wakeford, who appears to have known most about the bank's affairs, was closely questioned about particular transactions<sup>27</sup>. Further questioning was postponed until October to allow the Wakefords more time to investigate their books. Before then each of the brothers had had to deliver up all their personal valuables to the assignees: their gold watches, rings and many other small items are listed, including all the jewellery belonging to Joseph and William's two young wives (who were sisters) and even Robert's 'schoolcase of Mathematical instruments'<sup>28</sup>.

The commissioners held occasional public meetings later in the decade, and some creditors started their own actions, but the main work of gathering in funds that were owing to the Wakefords went quietly on in private. However, by 1831 some of the principal creditors evidently thought that it was time for a first dividend to be declared. Through their lawyer, Thomas Mann, seven of them applied to the commissioners who then summoned the two assignees to produce their figures. The record made at the Six Clerks Office in London on 14 February 1831 shows that by then £28,185 from the joint estate of the brothers had been gathered in, and with other sums from their individual estates a total of £30,371 was held. Nevertheless, because of various possible liabilities the commissioners refused to sanction the payment of a dividend<sup>29</sup>. (An action being brought on behalf of the infant children of Joseph Wakeford was one of the possible liabilities.)

By August the situation was clearer. The commissioners then agreed that a certificate should be sent to the Lord Chancellor for the discharge in bankruptcy of Joseph Wakeford, after a majority of the creditors who were owed £20 or more had signed their consent. The record of these consents shows that altogether there were 452 creditors who were owed £20 or more, and the total amount that they were owed was £110,124. Of these just over three quarters (347) who were owed £68,577 signed their consent<sup>30</sup>.

In September the commissioners were satisfied that a first dividend of 4 shillings in the £ could safely be declared. In order to avoid an unseemly rush a notice was printed in the *Hampshire Chronicle* on 24 October 1831 which set out



the day on which each creditor, according to the alphabetical order of their surnames, should attend at the Town Hall for payment during the fortnight of November 2nd-16th. The large rolled Bankruptcy Order that the 570 odd creditors then signed and sealed is now among the Andover Borough records<sup>31</sup>. Orders for further dividends were made in October 1834 and March 1837 which, with the first one, made payments of 6s 2.1/4d in the £ altogether. In December 1838 there was a last opportunity for creditors to prove money owing to them and a final dividend of 2.1/4d in the £ was ordered<sup>32</sup>. Some of the money for these dividends had come from the sale of various Wakeford properties which were advertised in the *Hampshire Chronicle* between 1832-4. These included the premises of the bank itself with the shop and dwelling house which William Wakeford had inherited from his father (advertised on 13 August 1832)<sup>33</sup> and the manor of Cricklade (advertised on 28 January 1833 and 19 May 1834).

Not surprisingly the three Wakeford brothers all left Andover after the failure of their business. Joseph and his wife Elizabeth with their young family were helped by Robert Aberdein to settle in Devon, where their youngest daughter died in 1827. For a time they lived near Honiton but later moved to Ottery St. Mary and then Colyton. Their fixed income from Darvall money was protected by their marriage settlement, but over the years the tightness of funds made for family difficulties and unpleasantness according to their son Charles, partly because his father never went into business again<sup>34</sup>.

William and Robert Wakeford tackled their difficulties with rather more determination. William was living in Southampton by 1828 (when his third child was baptised there) while Robert went into business with a wine and spirit merchant in Exeter. By 1834 the two brothers were trading together as wine merchants at 91 High Street, Southampton where they remained in business for the next 30 years. As a side line, Robert was a registrar and William a deputy registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages<sup>35</sup>.

Meanwhile the Andover Bank in London Road continued to trade until it was amalgamated with the Hampshire Banking Company in 1861.

#### REFERENCES

All documents from Hants R.O. unless otherwise stated.

1. L. S. Pressnell, *Country Banking in the Industrial Revolution*. (Oxford. 1956) pp.7-8, 17.
2. Handlist of Private Country Bankers. (typescript) Top. Hants. 3/1/7, item 26. The date '1790' appears on the crest used by the Andover Bank on its £10 and £5 banknotes. Anthony C. Raper, *The Heaths of Andover. Test Valley and Border Anthology*, no. X (1976) p.214.
3. *Universal British Directory* (1793). Hampshire section, p.48. The name of the London bankers was usually shortened to 'Lees & Co.'
4. *An Alphabetical List of all the Country-Bankers residing in England, Scotland and Wales, with the names of the Bankers in London upon whom they draw*. (London. 1797) A copy in Lloyds Bank Archives.

*A Correct List of .. Country Bankers .. for 1799*. PRO. Chatham Papers. 30/8/274, p.26.

In both lists Wakefield is printed in error for Wakeford.

5. *Accounts of the Names and Residences of Persons to whom Licences for Issuing Bank Notes have been granted*. House of Lords Session Papers, 1812-1813, LXVI, pp.5-6.
6. G. L. Grant, *The Standard Catalogue of Provincial Banks and Banknotes*. (Spink. 1977) p.5.
7. There are Andover Bank banknotes for £10, £5 and £1 in the collection of the Chartered Institute of Bankers on loan to the British Museum.
8. It is illustrated in Paul W. Marchant, *Andover Bygones. A Collector's Guide*. (1979).
9. Wakeford's Bank. 52M84/55 f.5.
10. R. Dalton, *The Silver Token-Coinage mainly issued between 1811 and 1812*. (1922) pp.11-12. W. J. Davis, *Nineteenth century Token Coinage*. (Dryden Press, 1904) pp. 57,60 and plates A,J. Anthony C. Raper, *The Token Coinage of Andover. Test Valley and Border Anthology*, no. VII (1975) pp.149-150.
11. Davis, *op. cit.* p.97.
12. Information in this and following paragraphs is taken from 52M84/58 f.38 ff.
13. One survives in 52M84/60 at f.102.
14. Marriage Settlement of Joseph Wakeford and Elizabeth Darvall, 24 July 1816. Barker Son & Isherwood papers. 46M84/Box 69. Portland House is named in the ms. reminiscences of their son, Charles; it is marked on the large scale map of Andover, 1874.
15. Will of William Steele Wakeford, proved 1820. PRO Prob11 - 1630 - f.201.
16. Letter from W. B. Bailey, 20 October 1821. 52M84/83/1. For the purchasers of the estate see V.C.H. (*Hampshire*), vol. IV, p.516.
17. 52M84/58 f.45.
18. Pressnell, *op. cit.* pp.477-500. Sixty banks failed between July 1825 - June 1826.
19. Robert Aberdein was a solicitor from Honiton, Devon who had married Mary Wakeford in 1820. This account is based on his evidence given on 22 July 1826 - 52M84/60 ff.363-5.
20. Entry in ledger, 52M84/49 ff.419-420.
21. Quoted in 52M84/63/67.
22. William Miles: 52M84/61 (first file).
23. 52M84/71.
24. Robert Tasker: 52M84/61 ff.26,28 *et al.* Elizabeth Medley: 52M84/60 f.b301.
25. *Hampshire Chronicle and Southampton Courier*, 13 March 1826.
26. 52M84/59 f.436. Memorandum dated 12 April 1826.
27. 52M84/60 f.300ff.
28. 52M84/58 ff.35-7.
29. 52M84/58 ff.203-5. The seven applicants were William Goodall, George Batt, Robert Tasker, Samuel Shaw, William Pool, Benjamin Wiltshire and William Major.
30. 52M84/61 ff.53-74; dated 23 August 1831.
31. Bankruptcy Order, dated 2 November 1831. 37M85/17/PV/12A. There were two categories of creditors: 1) the 163 who received the full 4s in the £; 2) the remaining 407 (approx.) who only received 6d in the £, while 3s 6d was paid to John Reeves of Goodworth Clatford, gent; John Woodward of Andover, innkeeper; and John Poore of Andover, wine merchant.
32. 52M84/63/20.
33. The bank premises were bought by the Wakefords' cousin, Joseph Wakeford, miller of Cricklade Farm, for £1630, but he was acting on behalf of Elizabeth Partridge Hughes to whom the premises were conveyed on 25 February 1834 (Lloyds Bank Deeds, bundle 1888). The relationship of the two is not known but she had been a witness at his marriage in 1816.
34. Recollections of Charles Wakeford (b. 1820) Wakeford family MS.
35. Information from directories, supplied by Southampton City Records Office.

**Note:** In the previous article there is an error on p.69; interest was being paid by the Wakefords at 4½%, not 14½%.

## WILLIAM STANLEY GODDARD. 1757-1845.

by Joan F. Bruce.

'We should not satisfy the expectations of our readers if we did not endeavour to lay before them a few particulars of his useful and exemplary life' states the opening paragraph of the obituary tribute to the Rev. Dr. William Stanley Goddard in the *Hampshire Chronicle* on 25th October 1845. 'By the rebuilding at his sole cost of the parish Church ... his purse always open to relieve the distressed and to assist the deserving poor' he was a liberal benefactor to all the inhabitants of Andover<sup>1</sup>. Yet in 1904 a shop assistant was reported in the *Andover Advertiser* as saying of St. Mary's Church 'It was built by a rich gentleman who robbed the poor. It fell down three times while it was being built and the people supposed it fell because the man who built it was so wicked'<sup>2</sup>. Ninety years on this article aims to make a more balanced assessment of the Doctor's life and works.



Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D.  
Detail from a portrait by John Lucas, engraved by Samuel and Henry Cousins and published June 5th 1832.

It was a long life for he was born in London on 9th October 1757 and died in Brighton on 10th October 1845, aged just 88 years. It was an admirable and generous life within the social conscience of his class. Yet it was not always an easy life for his father, a London merchant, fell into financial difficulties so that young William entered Winchester College as one of the 16 Quiristers who earned their education by singing in Chapel and menial domestic service. However, William, who was a gifted classical scholar, became a Commoner at the age of 14 with the support of the Hostiarius or Second Master, and was then relieved of his previous duties. Progressing to Merton College, Oxford, he gained his BA and MA and by the age of 27 had succeeded his mentor as Hostiarius. It was a time of lax discipline and low morale, so when William Goddard became Informator or Headmaster in 1793 there were only 41 Commoners. It is a tribute to his abilities that by the time of his retirement to Andover in 1809 the number had risen to 130 with three assistant masters. His farewell gift from them was a handsome silver goblet.

From Adam's *Wykehamia* we have a pen portrait of the Doctor, who had gained his Doctorship in Divinity in 1795:

In personal appearance Doctor Goddard did not exceed middle height. He had a very handsome face with a clear blue eye and a kindly smile. He always dined at two o'clock before going into afternoon school, and appeared afterwards in full dress, his wig perfectly powdered, his cassock, black silk stockings and the buckles in his shoes, all in the trimmest order. In society he was remarkably pleasant and affable, always setting his guests at their ease by the suavity of his manner<sup>3</sup>.

To the pupils he was 'a just, honourable and perfectly impartial master, on whose kind assistance every well-conducted boy might rely'<sup>3</sup>.

Doctor Goddard's personal fortunes were much improved, partly due to his marriage to Miss Henrietta Gale, daughter of Thomas Gale of Andover, soon after his return to Winchester. The marriage was childless but Martha Gale, Mrs. Goddard's niece, made her home with them and remained with the Doctor after her aunt's death. Later, residing at Priory Lodge in Andover, she continued to care for his church and the local poor, especially children. On settling into their substantial house in Newbury Street (subsequently the Vicarage and now the offices of Parker Bullen) the family enjoyed the life and company of the local gentry while retaining links with the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. Their elegant London home was at Cadogan Place, Chelsea where 'he was never so happy as when he was surrounded by those who had been educated under his presidency' and who held high public office<sup>4</sup>. William Howley, absentee Vicar of Andover from 1801 to 1811 and a distinguished Winchester scholar, asked Dr. Goddard to preach at his



consecration as Bishop of London in 1813. The service took place in Lambeth Palace in the presence of Queen Charlotte and two of the Princesses.

In this locality Dr. Goddard purchased old houses to allow for the widening of Andover's principal streets. He restored Foxcote Chapel, establishing a separate curacy there for regular services, and contributed to the first National School which was built in a kitchen garden in East Street in 1818 (but later demolished for a more substantial building).

Henrietta died in 1830 and was buried in old St. Mary's Church. Ironically, while many monuments were preserved and resited, her memorial did not survive the rebuilding. Shortly after his bereavement Dr. Goddard, now beyond the Biblical three score years and ten, began to dispose of his wealth for the benefit of others, notably the staff and boys of Winchester College.

In 1835 the Rev. Charles Henry Ridding, BCL, previously Hostiarius and later a Fellow of Winchester College, became the first Vicar to reside in the parish at the Old Priory for over 60 years. The two gentlemen must have agreed that St. Mary's Church 'as old as the reign of the Conqueror' was too small for the population of this 'agreeable little town' which had increased by 46% since the turn of the century. In addition the building had a 'nave, aisles, a chancel and a north transept with a Norman tower and a neat doorway at the west end'<sup>5</sup> packed into a rectangle, while it was suggested that the tower was unsafe. Dr. Goddard's Winchester connections recommended Augustus Frederick Livesay of Portsea as a promising young architect whose ideas for dignified yet modestly priced new churches in the medieval style favoured a cruciform ground plan, soaring arches and a rounded apse. In January 1840 Rev. Ridding wrote complacently to the Doctor in London:

I have the pleasure to inform you that at our Vestry .. the proposal for building a new church was very thankfully received and consented to unanimously. There were about 25 of the most respectable ratepayers in the Town present ... There was some little talk about funds but nothing worth mentioning. And, as you desired it, I give myself some credit for not disclosing the truth, but at the same time telling no lies.<sup>6</sup>

It would be interesting to know for how long the Doctor's anonymity was really preserved before it was an open secret, but the press continued to respect it until the first service four years later.

Nearly 50 letters from Livesay illustrate the Doctor's close involvement with all details of his benefaction, despite his advancing age, setbacks and soaring

costs. In February 1840 he was sent a set of revised drawings and the covering letter refers to his suggestions:

You will observe that I have embodied the whole of your wishes in the Plans. The Tower is at the west end and is made a striking character externally for the distant view. The organ is under the Tower and there are small galleries on either side agreeably with your wish as being similar to the Cheltenham Church ... The Vestry and Robing Room at the East End are approached in front of the altar rails by doorways on the North and South sides of the Chancel - this was what you particularly liked about the Cheltenham Church<sup>7</sup>.

Throughout the year Livesay was busily replying to minor queries; for example a clock on the Tower face would, thought the Doctor, be useful for the inhabitants (and we have one there still).

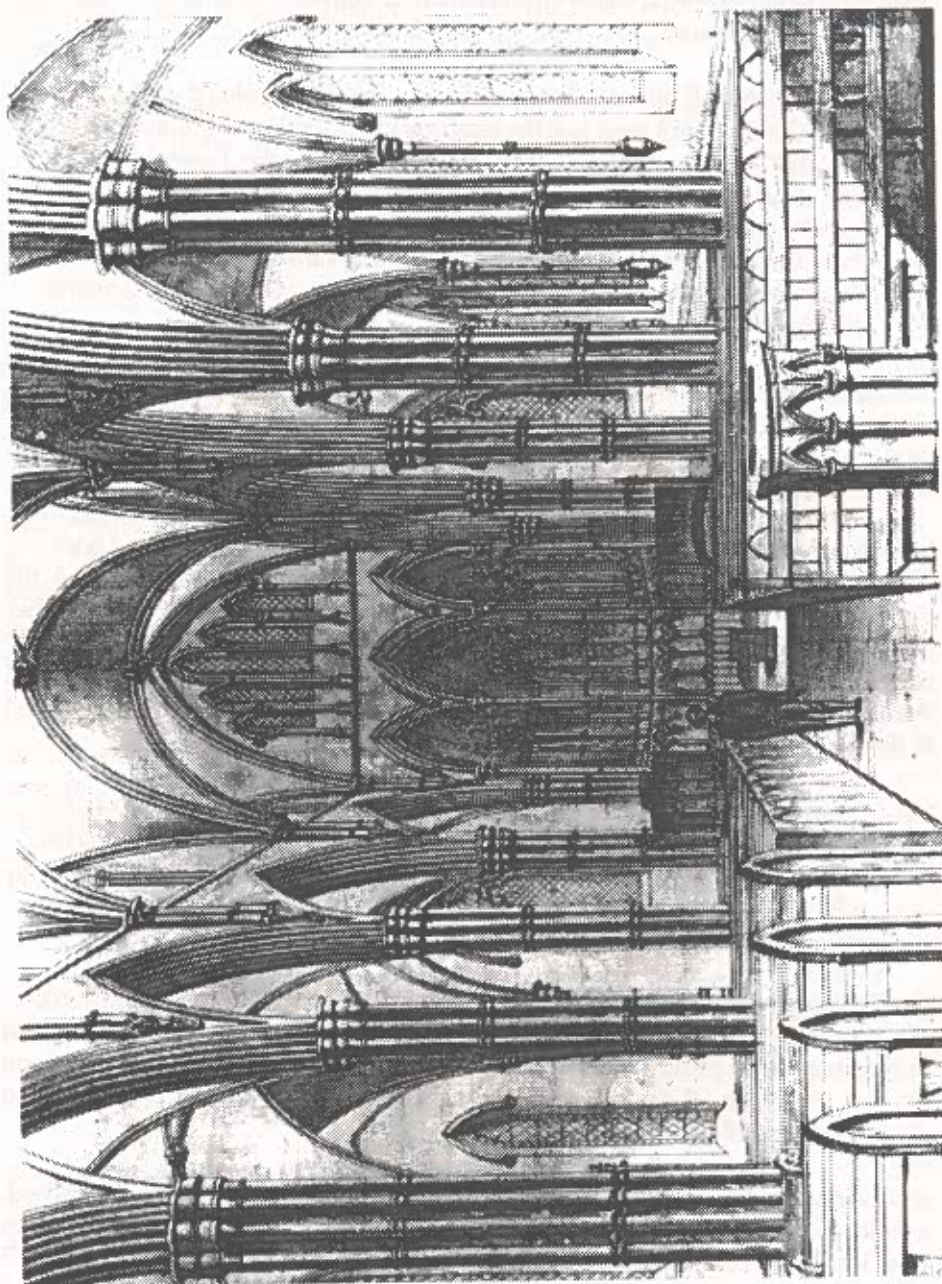
But very little progress was made that year due to major problems in settling on a site, for the present St. Mary's stands on the fifth and least favoured position. Alternatives met with stiff opposition; for example one meant pulling down the Old Priory, the residence of Rev. Ridding and his growing family, while another was too close to the Independent Chapel for uninterrupted services. Livesay resisted shortening the length of the nave and so ruining the proportions. The final decision was a dangerous compromise. Dated 11th September 1840, the petition to the Bishop showed that:

... the ancient church was insufficient in accommodation for Parishioners and Inhabitants attending Divine Service ... [and prayed for a Faculty] ... to build without any charge or expense to the parish a new church on the site of part of the present Fabric, the Body of which was not to be disturbed until the new Erection was nearly completed<sup>8</sup>.

Dr. Goddard's signature is appended below those of the local Clergy, Churchwardens, Mayor and Magistrate. There is no indication of his personal or financial interest in the project. The Faculty was finally granted in April 1841 with detailed provision for the allocation of seats 'according to their respective Claims, Ranks and circumstances' of the Parishioners.

Meanwhile Livesay conveyed the 'pleasing intelligence' that Mr. Dashwood, a builder from Ryde on the Isle of Wight, offered 'to execute the whole of the works described' for £10,279 reduced by tax rebates and the sale of old materials to £9,437 using his own, not local, labour<sup>9</sup>. This was accepted by Dr. Goddard and consignments of Caen stone were shipped in by the Andover canal so that work could start as soon as the weather permitted in 1841.





Drawing of the interior of St. Mary's Parish Church, Andover.  
Dedicated to Rev. C.H. Ridding, vicar of Andover from 1835-1870.  
(Photograph by David Mitchener from a copy kindly lent by Mr. Brian Payne)

Dr. Goddard asked John Cox Dillman Engleheart, a friend and miniature painter, to act as artistic adviser; meanwhile Rev. Ridding was continually agitated about noise, disturbance of services and disrespect from the foreman. Both turned to the Doctor for decisions and money for such details as the proposed project for 400 catacombs beneath the nave. The slate shelves alone cost £478 and the additional digging for deeper footings another £1,000. The gentlemen did not really understand Livesay's 300 or so drawings, plans and costing or the engineering problems arising from the mode of construction.

However, during the summer of 1841 all progressed smoothly to the springing of the side windows with flint work resembling, at the Doctor's request, the old gatehouse at Winchester College. By mid-1842 there were estimates from Wailes of Newcastle for tinted glass with foliated Early English borders (some are still *in situ*); designs for the colourful east windows; for stone columns in place of iron or wood in the nave; for replacing or overhauling the organ and for Livesay's special project, an elegant spire. These were all adding to unforeseen costs. But everything promised an early completion as the builders approached the clerestory windows and roof. On June 3rd tragedy struck. The *Hampshire Chronicle* reported:

... a tremendous crash at 5.30am ... caused by the falling in of the roof of the new church. A workman observing one of the principal arches to have given way, raised the alarm, but scarce had he done so when the whole roof came down bringing with it 15 or 20 men employed in shifting the scaffolding. We regret the loss of one man, William Bull, who met immediate death and has left a widow with a young family to lament his untimely end<sup>10</sup>.

Others escaped with minor injuries, but two days later the south clerestory wall fell too, seriously injuring several men who were clearing away the debris.

On hearing the news in London Dr. Goddard asked the advice of Sydney Smirke, an eminent architect whose commissions included the British Museum. Replying, Smirke wrote:

I cannot be surprised at the great anxiety you feel, but you have nothing to blame yourself for and the extraordinary act of liberality must for ever endear you to the Parishioners<sup>11</sup>.

Not so. Excitement ran high throughout the Borough for many Andoverians resented the destruction, without any say, of their ancient but well loved and cared for church and the haphazard disposal of its fittings (for example the Communion table went to the Angel Inn). Local tradesmen felt that the employment of outside

labour cast doubts on their building skills. Some vowed that they would never feel safe in the new building but wondered if it would ever be completed. Meanwhile half of the old church remained intact. Livesay, in an emotional appeal to Doctor Goddard, wrote:

It rests much with you, Sir, to protect me from the host of prejudice excited and I therefore throw myself on your generosity as it will be in your power to prevent the entire ruin of my professional reputation<sup>12</sup>.

Dr. Goddard, now aged 84 and frail in body, supported both Livesay and Dashwood from public censure and financial disaster.

The inquest jury sat three times before reaching a verdict of accidental death on William Bull that was caused by a defect in one of the columns in the north aisle of the building. Livesay wrote in self-justification to the Rev. Ridding, claiming the badness of the site chosen against his advice and adding, 'Dr. Goddard's health is sensibly affected by anxiety and worry'<sup>13</sup>. The Vestry, meeting on July 5th, tendered 'cordial condolences to Doctor Goddard, whose beneficial intentions have thus been unexpectedly and lamentably interrupted'<sup>14</sup> but nevertheless insisted on their right to see Mr. Smirke's report. The two surviving letters to Rev. Ridding sum up both the distress and the determination of their benefactor:

'My Dear Sir. 18th July 1842.

'I need say but little in addition to the enclosed letter which (unless you disapprove of it) I will lay before the Vestry after Mr. Dyson [the Rural Dean] has read the Report. I hope it may serve to allay the ferment and prevent further waste of time. It is plain 'great faults have been committed' on both sides but what good will it do to pass a 'vote of Censure' on anyone? Rather let the Failure be forgiven by others as it is by me, who certainly have the most reason to complain. Strictly speaking the Report I consider to be my private concern and as such does not come under the consideration of the Vestry - further than as respects the Right they have to be satisfied as to the security and permanence of the Church. [The letter outlines the proposed arrangements with Mr. Smirke for the future building and hopes of quick progress. Added is a private note:] So far I had written when Miss Gale brought me the Hampshire paper with a strange paragraph, which I could almost imagine was put in to worry me. I will use no harsher comment than to say it was Unnecessary. What have the public at large to do with our concerns? This much however I will say to you that I am quite sick of the Business - and if they persist in interfering rather let me say 'obstructing my designs' My Resolution is taken to put down the additional sum to make up the Contract first agreed on and leave the Gentlemen to finish the Church according to their inclination. I thought to do a kind act by the parish. It is not my fault if I am disappointed. They seem to regard it

differently. N.B. My letter for the Vestry was written before I read this very uncivil paragraph.'<sup>15</sup>

The troublesome paragraph supported the Vestry in requiring that the 'origin of the calamity should be ascertained' and called for 'careful, deliberative and business-like arrangements for future operations'<sup>16</sup>.

The second letter, which is undated, outlines the problems the Doctor foresees from dismissing Dashwood and Livesay, revealing also his fear of losing more time. To see his church completed before his death had become his great wish. 'My hand shakes so that you will hardly make out what I write' he concludes, but proposes to travel to Andover to attend the next Vestry, hoping for a civil reception. Perhaps in deference to the aged Doctor the Vestry announced its satisfaction that Mr. Smirke should oversee all the future work, which re-commenced in the summer.

So all was in place for the first Divine Service in the new St. Mary's on Sunday, 11th August 1844. The *Hampshire Chronicle* recorded:

This spacious structure consists of a nave, aisles and transepts and is altogether a splendid example of the Early English style. It is built of Caen stone and flint: the interior is finished in a most chaste and beautiful manner, the windows and ornaments being particularly good and appropriate ... The altar has been fully and splendidly furnished by the munificence of Miss Martha Gale, who has also presented a handsome crimson velvet cloth and cushions for the pulpit and reading desk, together with a Bible, Prayer Books, etc., all elegantly bound<sup>18</sup>.

The Mayor and Town Council attended in procession with upwards of 1,000 people. Doctor Goddard is not named although he had been allocated a pew directly behind the Vicar's and in line with the civic pew in the south nave. The Rev. Ridding, assisted by Rev. Richards, performed the service and preached a sermon from Haggai, Ch2, v9, 'In this place I will give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts'. The magnificent organ and the singing of the schoolchildren won general praise. There is a reference to 'the pious munificence of a benevolent individual' who had raised the 'costly edifice', for it is generally agreed that the final cost exceeded £20,000, more than twice the original estimate. There was still the tower to complete and the rest of the old church to demolish, so the work was not finished until 1846.

Before that date, on 10th October 1845, Doctor Goddard died peacefully at Brighton. He is buried at 'an appropriate spot at the foot of the Chancel steps'<sup>19</sup> under a plain slab inscribed at his request 'The Vault of Doctor William Stanley Goddard, D.D.' and the date of his death. In his will the Doctor bequeathed £1,000



for the repair of his church and another £1,000 for the provision of food, clothing, and fuel to the local poor, especially those regular in church attendance; and also his house in Newbury Street so that it could replace the Old Priory as the Vicarage. Indeed he did not need a formal monument for his true memorial surrounds his vault, structurally practically unchanged although adapted for today's worshipping congregation and the wider community.

#### REFERENCES

1. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 25th October 1845.
2. *Andover Advertiser*, 21st July 1904.
3. *Wykehamia - A History of Winchester College and Commoners from the Foundation to the Present Day* by Rev. H. C. Adams, MA (1878), Chapter IX, Doctor Goddard.
4. *Wykehamia*, as above, quoting Lord Eversley.
5. *Hampshire, its past and present condition and future prospects* by A. R. Moody (1838).
6. Hampshire Record Office. 60/M67/PW7. Letter 1.
7. HRO 60/M67/PW9 Letter 3.
8. HRO 60/M67/11F2.
9. HRO 60/M67/PW9 Letter 7.
10. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 6th June 1842.
11. HRO 60/M67/PW15 Letter 1.
12. HRO 60/M67/PW9 Letter 35.
13. HRO 60/M67/PW9 Letter 38.
14. HRO 60/M67/PW7 Letter 8 (enclosure).
15. HRO 60/M67/PW13 Letter 1.
16. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 18th July 1842.
17. HRO 60/M67/PW13 Letter 2.
18. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 17th August 1844.
19. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 25th October 1845.

From Dr. Goddard's obituary in the *Hampshire Chronicle*:

The ecclesiastical preferments held by Dr. Goddard were rather honorary distinctions than lucrative appointments. He was collated by the late Bishop Burgess to a non-residentiary Canonry of Salisbury Cathedral and by the Bishop of London, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who well knew his merits, to a similar stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The same distinguished prelate offered him also the valuable Vicarage of Kensington, which he thought it best to decline.

From H.C. Adams, *Wykehamia* (p.170):

.....Not long previously to his death Dr. Goddard paid a final visit to the College. He called on none of the authorities, but went round every part accompanied only by the Porter, who did not know him... The last place to which they repaired was the Chapel. He stood awhile in the Informator's seat, looking earnestly on the well-remembered objects of thirty years ago, and then kneeling down at his old desk said solemnly, "I thank God that I have not lived in vain."

## OVER 200 YEARS OF BREWING IN ANDOVER.

by Derek J. Tempero.

One of Andover's little known and least publicised trades of the 18th and 19th centuries was brewing. This is surprising when one realises that some 200 years ago about 40 taverns or hotels, inns, and beer-houses within the old borough of Andover, with its population of a little over 3,000, had to be supplied.

In the very early days, most beer was 'home brewed', usually at the back or adjacent to the ale houses. It was around the middle of the 18th century that commercial brewing commenced. Tradesmen calling themselves common brewers, or wholesalers, started selling their beers to the licensing trade in general. The retail brewer who brewed only for his own licensed premises, which he owned or leased, also came on the scene.

One of the earliest common brewers in Andover was Charles Heath, a Quaker, who started his brewery in London Street in 1778 (now the site of the DSS and Income Tax offices). Heath, who had three sons and three daughters, was a very successful business man. Not only did he start a brewery but with two partners he also founded Heath's bank, the bank's premises being opposite the brewery. The rather imposing building remains today and is now occupied by GA Properties, estate agents, but for nearly 100 years it had been the home for the town's longest running estate agents, F. Ellen and Sons.

Heath's business interests did not end with the bank and brewery for he owned three farms - one at Alton where he grew his own hops for brewing - and a coal merchants. This latter business was run from the old Andover Canal wharf (where Safeways supermarket is today). The coal was brought to the town by barge from Southampton, a two or three days' journey up the canal, in which company the Heath family had a large number of shares.

Over the years Charles Heath brought his three sons into the business and when he died in 1810 they took over from him. The brewery was an extremely successful enterprise and when it was offered for auction as the Andover Brewery in 1847 some 29 inns and public houses - 16 of them in Andover and Winchester, 12 in neighbouring towns and villages and one in Portsmouth - were included.

The most important one in Andover was the White Hart Hotel in Bridge Street which was described in the particulars of sale as 'a house much frequented in the hunting season by gentlemen and their retinue'. The area around Andover at this time was a popular hunting ground with the Assheton Smith pack from



# HANTS.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale

OR

## THE ANDOVER BREWERY, AND OFFICES,

*Established nearly a Century, including the Wine & Spirit Trades, with great success.*

TOGETHER WITH

## THE MALT-HOUSE AND RESIDENCE

ADJOINING, AND

## 29 INNS AND PUBLIC HOUSES,

*Sixteen of which are situate in Andover and Winchester, 12 in the neighbouring Towns and Villages, and 1 at Portsmouth.*

ALL SUPPLIED WITH BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS,

ALSO

## 60 ACRES (or thereabouts) OF LAND,

WITH SEVERAL DWELLING HOUSES AND COTTAGES,

*Nearly the whole of which is*

## FREEHOLD,

Which will be sold by Auction, by

**MR. MASON,**  
(OF BUCKLESBURY.)

AT THE WHITE HART INN, ANDOVER,

On Wednesday, June 30th, 1847, and following day,

AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

*By Order of Mr. CROWLEY and Captain FLETCHER, Trustees for Sale.*

IN THIRTY-SIX LOTS

May be Viewed Fourteen days previous to the sale by permission of the tenants, and Particulars and Plans had at the Brewery and White Hart Inn, Andover; Plume of Feathers, Winchester; Angel Inn, Basingstoke; George Hotel, Portsmouth; of Mr. SANNY, Auctioneer, Guildford; of Mr. CROWLEY, Alton, and Captain FLETCHER, St. Clement's, Oxford; at the offices of Mr. ALLAN B. HEATH, and Messrs. EARLE & SMITH, Solicitors, Andover, Hants; and of Mr. MASON, 33, Bucklersbury, London

On the second day of July will be sold at the same place, the Weyhill Fair Ground and Land; Star Public House; and Freehold Parcels of Land, near Andover, of 120 Acres.

*C. F. SKYLAND, Printer, 17, Farringdon Street, London.*

Tedworth House leading the field. The hotel was described as having 20 bedrooms, two dining rooms, two kitchens and stabling for 75 horses. The size of the stabling was an important factor for this was the peak period in Andover's history for coaches and wagonettes passing through the town on the London-Exeter and Southampton-Oxford (the Oxford Caravan) routes. In excess of 40-50 coaches and wagons a day stopped in the town to change horses and take refreshments. There was in fact stabling for over 300 horses in the town centre at various hotels and inns!

At the sale on 30th June 1847 the auctioneer, Mr. Mason of Bucklersbury, offered the White Hart as a freehold property but when bidding reached £1,900 it was withdrawn. Other Andover inns sold included the Red Lion (corner of Micheldever Road and London Road) £250; King's Head, London Street, £500; Rising Sun (now The Foresters) London Street, £590; Cooper's Arms (now the Lamb) Winchester Street, £240; Black Swan (now shoe shop Freeman, Hardy and Willis) High Street, £525; the Angel Hotel, High Street, £700 and the Catherine Wheel (now the empty council offices) £1,300.

With the demise of the Heath family - most of whom are buried in the small Quaker burial ground next to the Southampton Arms in Winchester Street - the brewery was in 1852 being run by John Medhurst but research has failed to discover much of his operation or the number of inns he owned, as nearly all the Heaths' licensed houses were sold freehold.

It would appear that brewing was continued on the London Street site until 1878 when William Fitzherbert Bloxham, who had been running a maltster's business at Charlton, took over. He discontinued brewing and carried on purely as a maltster before selling out to Strong and Co. of Romsey, who at the time (the early 1890's) had a brewery at Weyhill. Strong's sold the site in 1926 when they ceased brewing at Weyhill and transferred the operation to Romsey. The site, known at this time as The Maltings, London Street, was purchased for £1,500 by the late Alderman Wilfred Armstead who started the Andover Steam Laundry. Just before the last war he sold out to the Southern Fyne Laundry group who occupied the site until about a decade ago when the DSS and Income Tax offices were built.

Lewis's *Directory of Andover for 1831* lists just Heath's brewery and the name of Richard Delter who is described as 'a brewer, maltster and coal merchant of Bridge Street'. Little is known about this business except that it stood near where the TSB bank premises are now. Delter's name does not appear after the 1840's, but according to an 1852 directory the premises were then occupied by George Potheary who was described as 'a retail brewer'. But by the 1860's Potheary's name had also disappeared.

Robinson's *Commercial Directory of Andover for 1839* lists Heath and Delter plus another newcomer, J. Poore, common brewer and maltster of High Street. The site of his brewery is now occupied by the town's excellent library, but for many years it was Lovell's Dairy with access to West Street and a shop facing the north entrance to the Guildhall. The firm's office was an attractive and imposing building on the corner of the High Street, later Scott's shoe shop - and known as Scott's Corner - before the building was demolished to make way for the town centre development in the late 1960's.

Unfortunately research has so far failed to produce much about Poore's operations but it would appear that it was a good, sound business, for it ran for about 80 years. The company owned or leased a number of licensed premises during that period including the Silent Man in the upper High Street (now an Indian restaurant), the White Lion at Wherwell, and, like Heath's at one time, the Angel Hotel. Poore's probably bought the Angel after it was withdrawn at the 1847 auction. The business, then under the title J. Poore and Son, ran until 1919 when it was bought by the Winchester Brewery Co. (now Marstons) who transferred the brewing to Winchester and sold off the property.

There was a fourth common brewer recorded in the town in 1839 - J. Sanders, of Chantry Street. He was also a maltster and coal merchant. (What then was the connection between brewing and selling coal?) By 1852 these premises were in the hands of George Diddams and seven years later were taken over by Oram Nutley. He was succeeded by his wife, Ann, in 1867 and the brewery, named 'The Phoenix Brewery', remained in the same family until it was sold by F. Ellen and Son in 1917 on behalf of W. O. Nutley. From the particulars of sale the brewer controlled three premises: 'The Brewery Tap' (later to become the Phoenix Inn); the King's Head, London Street; and the Clatford Arms, Goodworth Clatford. The Winchester Brewery Company bought the business by private treaty after the brewery failed to make the reserve price at auction.

Another brewery which ran for about 70 years was Hammans Brewery in East Street which was sold in 1919 to Strong and Co. of Romsey. It was started by William Colcock, a common brewer, in the late 1840's and stood at the corner of East Street with the George Yard. It was not until 1869 that Henry Hammans, a well-known Andover businessman of the day, joined Colcock's son, Edward, as a partner. This partnership continued until 1878 when Edward Colcock died and Hammans took over on his own. Again it was a successful business with the firm controlling a dozen or more licensed premises. These included the Spotted Dog, opposite the brewery; The Pelican, New Street (both now demolished); the Wellington, Winchester Street; The Buck and Dog, Charlton (now a private cottage), and The Bell, Appleshaw.



*The Phoenix, Chantry Street.  
A victim of Andover's town development in the 1960's.*

Henry Hammans died on 27 February 1901, and his executors ran the business until 1919 when Strong's bought it. The brewery was closed down and the premises sold. It was a chicken hatchery for a few years and then the building was taken over by the Andover Family Laundry until being demolished to make way for the George Yard car park in the early 1960's.

A very small brewery was offered for auction in 1893 - The Adelaide Brewery in Adelaide Road together with the adjoining Adelaide Tavern public house, now the Lardicake. From the deeds it would appear that George Curtis started the business in 1876. At the time of the auction Strong and Co. of Romsey had the lease of the property at £100 a year and the firm subsequently bought the freehold at the auction.



Probably the last brewery to be started in Andover in the 19th century was by William Clark, a grocer of the High Street, who commenced brewing at the Union Street brewery (on the corner of Union Street and East Street) in 1898. It was sold to William Herbert in 1911, who ran it for five years before putting the brewery and its eight licensed houses on the market. The Winchester Brewery Company paid just over £10,000 for the business which included the following public houses: The Greyhound, East Street (now demolished); the Foresters Arms, London Street; the British Oak, Smanell; The Hatchet, Chute; also the Horse and Jockey, Little London; The Plough, Wildhern and the Masons Arms, Vernham Dean which are all three now private houses.

There were some interesting old breweries around Andover, including those at Monxton, Chilbolton and Weyhill to name just three. My research into these and other breweries in and around Andover is continuing. One has to rely a great deal on early directories and as these were published so infrequently - sometimes five years apart - it is difficult to be precise about dates and changes of ownership. Any information from a reader would be most welcome. (Andover 323151.)

#### REFERENCES

Numerous 19th century directories.  
Various particulars of sale.  
Files of the 'Andover Advertiser'.  
'Inns of Andover', H. W. Earney (1955, reprinted 1994).  
Hampshire Record Office, Winchester.  
Andover Museum Resources Room.  
Andover Library Local History section.

#### SECOND EDITION.

To the Trade and Others.

As a Going Concern.

## ANDOVER, HANTS,

Within easy reach of the Military Training Centres on Salisbury Plain and with excellent Train Services to all parts.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale

OF THE

## PHOENIX BREWERY,

WITH

Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

THE BREWERY TAP,

TWO LICENSED HOUSES

AND

SIX COTTAGES.

WHICH MESSRS.

## Frederick Ellen & Son

Are instructed by Mr. W. O. NUTLEY to Sell by Auction, in ONE LOT,

AT THE MART, ANDOVER.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1917,

At 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

Unless an acceptable offer is previously forthcoming.

Solicitors—

Messrs. LAMB & SON,  
ANDOVER.

Auctioneers—

Messrs. F. ELLEN & SON,  
ANDOVER.

## CHARLES BARON CLARKE, ANDOVER PLANT-HUNTER.

by Anthony C. Raper.

Hampshire has produced several distinguished botanists and plant-hunters in its time and none more so than Gilbert White of Selborne and William Curtis of Alton. Charles Baron Clarke, an Andover man, should rightfully be added to the roll of honour.

Clarke was born in Andover in 1832, the eldest son of Turner Poulter Clarke, who came to Hampshire when he surveyed the construction of the London & South Western Railway between Nine Elms and Eastleigh. T. P. Clarke married Elizabeth Parker of Manor Farm, Wonston and they settled at Western Cottage, Andover. Between 1836 and 1877 he was a member of the Andover Charity Trustees, and was mayor of Andover in 1854 and again in 1876.

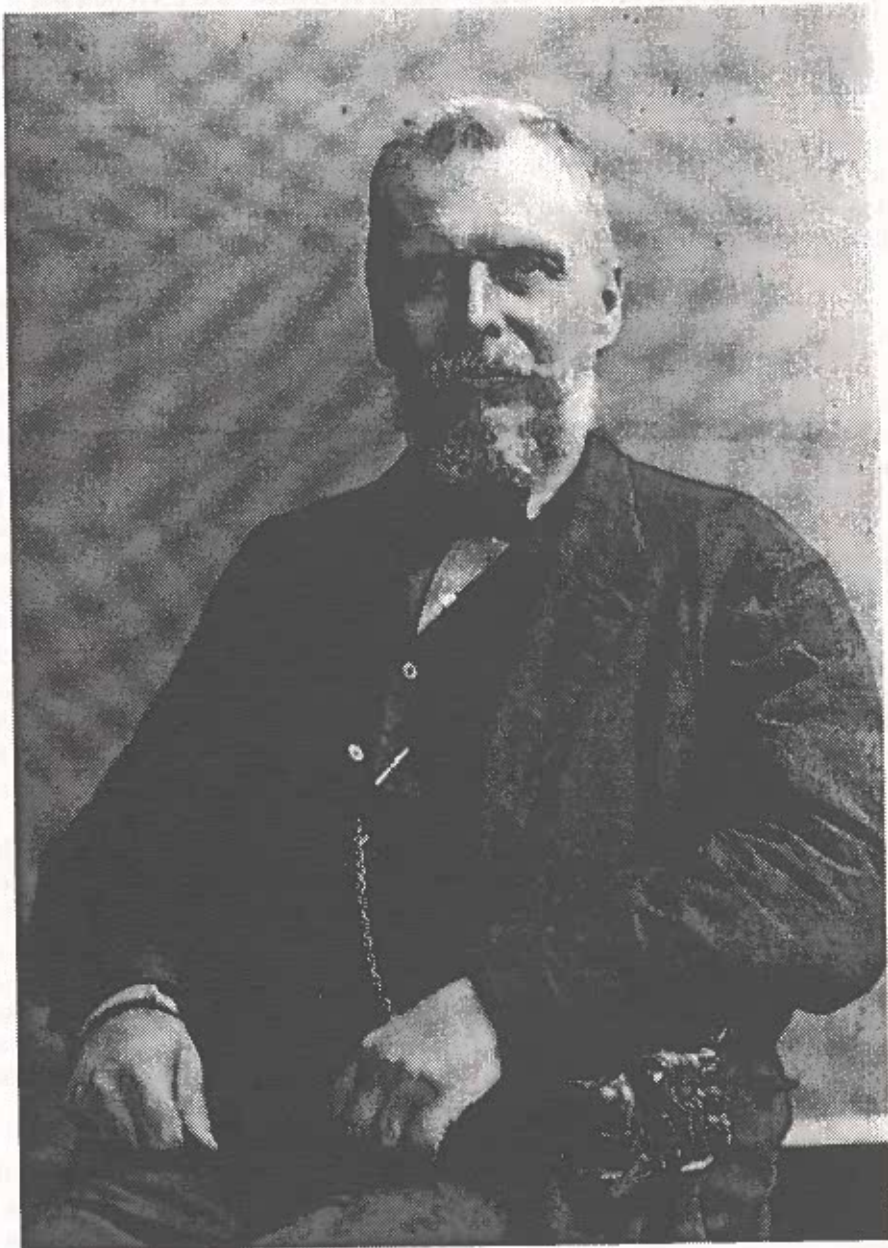
Charles Clarke was educated at King's College School, London (1846-52) and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1856. At the university he met and was a close friend of Henry Fawcett, a blind man, who went on to become a great statesman and reformer, a member of parliament and postmaster-general. F. W. Maitland, writer and historian, and Leslie Stephen (later Sir Leslie Stephen), biographer and essayist, were also good friends of Charles whom he met whilst at Trinity College. In 1856 Clarke was elected a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford and was a lecturer in mathematics there. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1858.

Throughout his life Clarke was a tireless walker and he spent most of his Easter vacations in the Lake District, often in the company of Leslie Stephen. He actively helped Henry Fawcett in his candidature for parliament in Cambridge in 1864 and Brighton in 1865.

Clarke inherited a taste for botany from his father's mother, Elizabeth Baron, whose brother founded the Agricultural Society of Saffron Walden. His early years were spent roaming the hills and countryside around Andover in search of botanical specimens.

In 1865 Clarke joined the civil service in Bengal, India, on the staff of the Presidency College at Calcutta. Very soon he was made inspector of schools in eastern Bengal with his headquarters at Dacca. Both prior to his appointment in India and while on numerous visits to his home town when on leave during the years 1858-1865, Clarke collected and listed thousands of flowering plants and ferns within a 10 mile radius of Andover. Whilst in India in 1866 he had printed and





Charles B. Clarke.  
(photograph kindly supplied by The Linnean Society of London.)

published a booklet, priced at 3d, with the rather long title of 'A List Of the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Mosses collected in the immediate neighbourhood of Andover'.

Clarke was in Eastern Bengal for two and a half years and he collected some 7,000 specimens of flowering plants but unfortunately they were lost in the wreck of a boat in 1868. To each of his specimens he attached full field notes, made on the spot. It was soon recognised that his knowledge of the plants of the Indian continent equalled that of other famous plant-hunters, Hamilton, Wallich and Hooker.

In 1868 Clarke was back in Andover living in Western Cottage (where the Broadway shops now stand). He was often seen tending the gardens of a friend and local magistrate, Charles Walter Kellow of Bishops Court House. This house stood in Bridge Street, near the site of the present Post Office, and the gardens stretched from the house to where the builders merchants now stand, opposite The Station Hotel. When the railway arrived it bisected the gardens and orchards of this great house. Shops were built in front of Bishops Court House during the late 1920's, roughly from the railway up to the Post Office.

During a 'Memories Evening' of the Andover History Group in November 1951, Mr. F. A. Beale gave a graphic description of Andover in the 1880's:

.... Then we come to Bishops Court, which was occupied by Mr. Kellow, who was one of the magistrates .... This was a very nice house covered with japonica, and on the left hand side was a weeping willow tree. On the west of the railway crossing there was a garden wall which ran right up to what is now Dibben's stores - all that was one very nice garden, all enclosed.

Some signs still exist of Bishops Court House and the gardens which Clarke tended. A stone corbel can be seen on the wall of Mimmo's hairdressers in Western Avenue and an ivy-covered pear tree stands by the footpath near the pedestrian crossing in the same road.

Clarke returned to India and from 1869 to 1871 he acted as superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens which were specialising in the cultivation of cinchona (an evergreen tree from whose bark quinine is obtained) in Bengal. Resuming his work as schools inspector in 1871, he found the time to return to his passion of plant collecting and travelled extensively.

On his return to England in 1877 on furlough, he presented Sir Joseph Hooker with some 25,000 specimens, representing 5,000 species, for the Kew

A LIST  
OF THE  
FLOWERING PLANTS, FERNS, AND MOSSES

COLLECTED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF

ANDOVER.

BY  
C. B. CLARKE.

*Price Three Pence.*

CALCUTTA:  
H. DEAN, CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,  
6, COLLEGE ROAD STREET,

1886.

herbarium. He volunteered his services to Sir Joseph Hooker and spent two years as honorary curator of Kew Gardens, helping him with his book *The Flora of British India*. When his leave expired in 1879, he was placed on special duty at Kew and he went on to describe more than 50 natural orders of plants for the second, third and fourth volumes of Hooker's work. In 1880 Hooker honoured his assistant by dedicating the Rubiaceae genus *Clarkella* (commonly known as *Clarkia*) in honour of his assistant.

C. B. Clarke became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1867, a British institution founded in 1788 'for the cultivation of the science of natural history in all its branches'. From 1880 he served on the society's council and was its vice-president from 1881 and president from 1894 to 1896. In the Linnean Society's *Transactions* Clarke he wrote articles describing the *Cyperaceae* of the Malay peninsula in 1893-4, those of Matto Grosso in 1895, of Madagascar in 1883 and many others. (*Cyperaceae* or Cyperous is a grass-like plant of which bamboos and sedges are members.)

Clarke returned to India in 1883. He was temporarily appointed director of public instruction in Bengal in 1884 and went in 1885 as inspector to Shillong in Assam, giving him time to study the flora of the surrounding area. He retired from India in 1887 and settled at Kew with his brother Poulter Clarke to work mainly on the study of *Cyperaceae*, on which his authority was soon recognised. Clarke was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1882, serving on the council from 1888 to 1890. He joined the Geologists' Association in 1897 and was active in its many excursions. His published works included such subjects as Botany, Anthropology, Geography, History, Politics and Music.

According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Clarke took up bicycling in his later years, riding long distances by day only, without lamp, brake or bell. He died on 25th August 1906, a bachelor, as William Curtis and Gilbert White had both been; it was said he died from an excess of bicycling. He was buried in the churchyard at the parish church of St. Mary in Andover.

#### REFERENCES

1. *A Hampshire Treasury* by Margaret Green, pub. Winton Publications Ltd., 1972.
2. Record of a Discussion at 'Memories Evening', Andover History Group, A.C.A. Hut, Nov 19th 1951.
3. *A History of Andover Grammar School* by Bennett & Parsons, pub. 1920.
4. Personal communication from J. Clarke to author 12.1.88.
5. *Who Was Who*, 1897-1915, pub. A & C Black Ltd., 1935.
6. *The Dictionary of National Biography*, 1901-1911 Vol 1, pub. Oxford University Press, 1922.



## NOTES

### ANDOVER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Can any reader assist the Old Hansonians Research Association?

We are in the process of updating the history of the Grammar School to its becoming a Comprehensive School in 1974 and would like to hear from any ex-pupils of their memories or anecdotes of their school days there.

At the same time we are making a permanent collection of photographs and documents, eventually to be deposited at the Hampshire Records Office. Has anyone anything we could add to the collection or which we could **borrow** to copy? Return of originals guaranteed.

It is quite surprising what has been kept. Already we have been given an 1874 Headmaster's letter and a photograph of the first mixed prefects in 1925. Our collection also includes a run of School Magazines from 1947 to 1969, but earlier and later ones are still to be found. Some class photographs of the late 30's have been uncovered, also some play and sports programmes of the 50's. An 'Eleven Plus' entrance card has turned up and also a photograph of the A. G. S. Funeral Cortège in the 1974 Carnival.

We are however keen to widen our collection and make it as representative of the years as possible.

New facts are being found all the time. We have discovered that railway season tickets were available for boys attending the school in 1886. The Rev. Witton used to buy his punishment canes from Pearce's Toy Shop, and during Mr. Bishop's time one boy's mother used to **iron** her son's homework as the Headmaster would not tolerate creased work.

All help grateful appreciated.

G. S. Gregory. (Chairman) 15 Gallaghers Mead Andover Hampshire SP10 3BP	John A. Lundy. (Secretary)
--	-------------------------------

## FAMILY HISTORIANS NEEDING HELP.

**GESTICO.** Joseph Gestico, born c.1746, married Elizabeth Marchmont of Goodworth Clatford on 21 May 1770. Did he originate from the Andover area as his marriage suggests?

Contact Kevin Jestice, 6 Penarth Place, Newnham, Cambridge CB3 9LU.

**CARTER.** Thomas Carter, born in Andover in 1814, and his brothers William, b.1812, and Harry, b.1815, all the sons of William and Jane Carter. Their baptisms are not recorded in the Parish Register. Does anybody know this family?

Contact Clive Carter, Woodbank, Northfield Lane, Chawton, Alton GU34 1SN.

**ALLEN/HARRIS.** Information sought about the descendants of Richard Allen (1824-1910) and his wife Harriet, nee Harris (1832-1872). They had eight children and lived in the area of Faccombe.

**WATERS/WALTERS.** Information sought about the descendants of Richard Wa(l)ters (1762-1827) and his wife Jane. They had nine children and lived in the area of Combe.

Contact for both: Michael Male, 465 Lower King Road, Lower King, W.A. 6330, Australia.

## CONTRIBUTORS.

**Dr. Barbara Yorke** is Senior Lecturer in the Dept. of History and Archaeology at King Alfred's College, Winchester. She is the author of *Kings and Kingdoms of early Anglo-Saxon England* and editor of *Bishop Æthelwold* (1988).

**Francis Green** is the Field Director of Test Valley Archaeological Trust at Romsey.

**Diana Coldicott** is a local historian, a member of the society and editor of this journal. She is the author of *Hampshire Nunneries* (1989).

**Joan Bruce** is the retired deputy headteacher of Winton School, Andover. She is a member of the Diocesan and Deanery Synods and of St. Mary's Church P.C.C.

**Derek Tempero** is a member of the society who spent his working life as a journalist on the *Andover Advertiser*, of which he was editor for 15 years before his retirement. He is the author of *Andover. A Pictorial History* (1991).

**Anthony Raper** is a member of the society and a local historian who has written extensively about Andover's past. He is the author of *Weyhill Fair* (1988) and the society's recently published *Andover - Civil War and Interregnum*.

**Back numbers of this journal** and other publications of the Andover History and Archaeology Society can be ordered from the Secretary, c/o Andover Public Library, Chantry Way, Andover SP10 1LT.