

A SHORT HISTORY OF APPLESHAW VILLAGE
INCLUDING
RAGGED APPLESHAW AND REDENHAM

This short history is a selective summary of long texts.

1. Appleshaw as a sheep market 1688 – 1870s.
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10. Appleshaw: Other Facts

A key source is Melville T.H. Child's Appleshaw - Township and Parish, The Chronicle of a Hampshire Village (printed by Holmes and Sons, Andover 1965 and reprinted 1999 by Ikthos Studios, Jolly's Farm, Chute). Other sources listed at the end.

1. APPLESHAW AS A SHEEP MARKET

Appleshaw was famous as the most important sheep market in central southern England from 1688 to the 1870s.

The Patent Rolls of 1688, 4 Jas.II, grant to Lord of the Manor, John Smith, Patents to hold sheep Fairs in Appleshaw. 1688 is the year of the ejection of catholic James II, before protestant William of Orange took over, yet the Patents are perpetual and were handed down to successive Lords of the Manor.

Appleshaw is eclipsed in fame in longer history by the Great Fair at Weyhill. This Fair lasted over 900 years, traded all types of livestock and goods and is mentioned in Chaucer's Canterbury tales and two of Thomas Hardy's novels. There were also general fairs locally at Andover, Ludgershall, Collingbourne, Wherwell and further afield at Newbury, Winchester, Amesbury and Basingstoke, but none so famous in their time as the sheep Fairs at Appleshaw.

Sheep were driven towards Appleshaw in vast flocks from Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset, from far as 70 miles, 8 days droving, in Dorset and from Wells, and penned in fields around the village. The size of the sheep fair is astounding: in 1801 the Salisbury Journal reported 15,000 sheep sold at Appleshaw, a smaller number than previous years owing to 'plenty of grass' ie many sheep were still grazing on Salisbury Plain and further away.

Appleshaw's popularity rested in part upon the extensive accommodation available in at least 7 hotels and pubs:

- two in Appleshaw, the Bell Inn, since 1978 the Walnut Tree, and the Iron Pear Tree, opposite the church;

- In Ragged Appleshaw, the two big houses on the left were hotel-pubs, the Orchards, then the Sussex Hotel, and Hillsdown House built 1799-1802

- two in Redenham, first on right after graveyard and last house on left, and

- another at Cleaver Cottage on the road out of Appleshaw.

Sheep Fairs were major social occasions for owners, staplers, drovers and shepherds and there was much merry-making

The markets were held in three locations.

The October Fair, for white-faced Dorset and Somerset sheep, and the Appleshaw Spring Fair in May, took place on 'Greensee', the site of the mediaeval archery butts, and on the field that is now the Playing Field. Pens of oak fencing of exact, removable lengths allowed sheep to be sold individually or in groups. Up to 15 shearers sheared the wool in the Greensee ' meadows; the wool stapler then graded the fleece in up to 16 different

categories all of which were stored in the great wool barn behind Appleshaw House, ready for export or transport to domestic buyers.

The second Fair, on November 4th, for black-faced Hampshire and Southdown sheep, and held in the field north of Appleshaw Manor, the house on the hill top left of church.

The third Fair was a Pig Fair also held on November 4th in the field just north of the Iron Pear Tree Inn, the house opposite the church. Here also was the 'Pound', last used in 1904 to incarcerate a man for stealing grazing, and the site of the Stocks. The Court of 'Pie poudre' at Weyhill delegated to the Patent Holder imprisonment powers for periods of the Fairs, to control drunkenness and stealing etc

On several occasions the Court Rolls for the Old Hundred of Andover and for the Court of Pie Poudree at Weyhill declares the Pound and the Stocks, and the Archery Butts, at Appleshaw 'out of repair'. In 1578 the Tithing Man at Appleshaw, William Munday, fails to deliver the tithes and 'makes default he is in mercy', presumably living to tell the tale ('Source: records of the Court of Pie Poudre at Weyhill). In 1836 tithes were changed from produce to cash payable with rent.

Two families, the Bailys at Mead House (around 1706, Grade2 *) and Appleshaw House (1805, Grade2), being the two houses opposite the triangle, and the Edwards at Appleshaw Manor (1840, and previously sited behind the beech hedge) owned the majority of the land, renting it out to the drovers bringing flocks to market, and additionally owning great flocks themselves. One drover with a huge flock is supposed to have spent £150 in Appleshaw on penning and forage over a Fair (multiply at least 100 times for today).

Edward Baily bought Mead House in the 1770s and Appleshaw House was built in 1805 by his son Thomas Baily at cost of £1,000, being just one year's commissions and fees from their control of all stages of sheep processing, a vertically integrated operation starting with their own flocks through rental for pens, selling commissions, sheering fees, wool-stapling and storage charges.

The great wool families were immensely wealthy. For 800 years England had enjoyed a monopoly of the export of lamb and wool to Europe, where sheep fared less well on grazing inferior to chalk and in the harsher climate.

Old man Baily, farmer and banker, would ride back from Bristol wool sales with his pockets full of hundreds of pounds [maybe a hundred thousand in today's money]: 'for most of the journey he

had the companion of other wool dealers, but the latter part of the journey home he took alone in spite of well knowing there were both highwaymen and footpads in waiting for him; but his great knowledge of the country and its roads and tracks protected him for he took the precaution of never using the same road twice.'

By 1800 Appleshaw had attracted the vast majority of the sheep market away from the Great Fair at Weyhill, such that by 1801 'not one lot of sheep was sold at Weyhill.' Seeking retribution, the Lord of the Manor of Ramridge, John Gawler, who held the rights to sheep sales at Weyhill, threatened to file a case against Appleshaw in the High Court. It seems that in advance the Judge indicated the case would be thrown out on the grounds of fair competition and John Smith's 1688 Patents for holding sheep fairs in Appleshaw, and the challenge disappeared.

In 1870 the first refrigerated ship arrived from Australia with vastly cheaper lamb and wool. Prices plummeted overnight, never to recover. The great agricultural depression would last almost 100 years, transforming the countryside into a sea of cereal crops, a process accelerated by the mandatory ploughing up of uncultivated land in World War II regardless of its suitability or use as common grazing land.

Within a decade of 1870, the wealthy sheep farmers were out of business. By 1885 the Appleshaw Spring Fair, held on 23rd May, had disappeared and the great wool barn at Appleshaw House had been reduced in size by a third. The October Fair held in Greensee meadow also came to an end. The November 4th Fair held in the field to the north of Appleshaw Manor was last held in 1915 with just one sad pen of sheep. The Spring Fair in May had folded in 1888. The Edwards sold up and left Appleshaw in 1920 and the Baily's in a series of sales in the 1920s and 30s. The spinsters Ms Baily, and Ms Stock, lived at Mead House both dying in their 90s in the late 1940s.

The Appleshaw Flower Show commenced in 1925 and has no connection to the Sheep Fairs. The fete held on August Bank Holiday Monday was added in later.

2. THE APPLESHAW HOARD – in the British Museum

Appleshaw is rich in the siting of Roman Villas: there are no less than six within easy reach of the village, complete with underfloor heating beneath the tiles.

In 1897 Rev G.M. Englehart made a world famous discovery west of Redenham: hidden 3 feet below ground in a pit, removed

there for safety, were found 32 pewter vessels including 10 large circular dishes and, crucially, a dish with an incised fish in the base – a Christian symbol – and a bowl inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram, also a Christian symbol.

The Hoard is dated to 350 AD and represents the definitive proof that Christianity spread instantly throughout the Roman Empire following Emperor Constantine's conversion to Christianity in 310 AD. Similar discoveries in two other villages in England constitute, together with Appleshaw, the official archaeological proof of the spread of Christianity in England at this early date.

3. APPLESHAW, RAGGED APPLESHAW, REDENHAM

Appleshaw most likely derives from Old English 'Scaga', a shaugh or wood, referring to wild crab apple trees in the woods.

Ragged Appleshaw: Ragged can mean lichen or moss. It can mean untrimmed. More likely it is the joining of Norman French Roi and Anglo Saxon 'gedde' meaning the King's Gate: an entrance gate to the Royal Hunting grounds, the region around Ludgershall Castle, lay at the far end of Ragged Appleshaw.

Redenham may take its name from reeds, the 'hamlet by the reeds', as here there was a ford to cross the stream, as evidenced by an anglo saxon Land Charter of 901 or 903 in Edward the Elder's

reign. Redenham Park, Grade 2*, was built in 1784 for Sir John Pollard whose family were MPs for the area for many successive generations.

Tilly Down is perhaps derived from Tigel Leah Dun, Brickfield Down, as there was an enormous clay pit. The road past the modern school is known as Lewis Lane: William Lewis, Licensee of the Bell Inn, was murdered there in the early 1890s for his takings by two youths who were tried and executed in Winchester, the last two to hang in Winchester, a Crown Court for capital punishment since the time of Alfred the Great in the 880s. The group photograph in the Walnut in 1890 features Lewis standing in the doorway with his watch chain. The bay window on the right was the bakery.

Appleshaw does not appear in the Domesday Book of 1086 as it is then part of Hugh de Port's holding at Kimpton.

Appleshaw is officially recognized in 1203, in the reign of King John, as being in the Old Hundred of Andover (a 'Hundred' is a subdivision of an area).

Eastville was the first set of council houses to be built. Harris the Chairman of the Parish Council, picked the name as he was a fan of Bristol Rovers whose football ground was Eastville.

The first houses were built at Greensey in 1948, on the field of that name, originally derived from 'greensward' or 'turf that is green with growing grass' and the site of the archery range in mediaeval times. In the February 1814 tithe roll, this 8 acre field includes today's playing field and is named 'Hinaman's Down' and owned by William Horton, the third largest landowner with 75 acres (52 acres of which were rented to James Hedderley and 13 acres to Colonel Duke: see Park View below). The Edwards family at Appleshaw Manor owned 223 acres and the Baily's, at Mead House and Appleshaw House owned 87 acres.

Park View's name is derived from the two late Victorian house blocks on the site, Westbourne Terrace and Park View, pulled down in the 1970s. Each house had its own elephant-pan loo in the garden, except for Ron Coleman's who installed his own flush loo. Other residents included Fred Rolls and a member of the Weeks family. A lady came from Andover every Friday to collect the rent, possibly a descendent of James Hedderley who according to the 1814 tithe map owned the western field known as Morrell's Down (the Morrell family have lived in the village since at least the 1500s). The east side field, overlooking the playing field, in 1814 was William's End owned by J.B. Ker and Henry Gawler Esq.

APPLESHAW TRADES, ROADS AND LAND

For centuries Appleshaw occupied itself with the cultivation of the land.

In the 1800s there were in the village 'blacksmiths, bakers, butchers, shopkeepers, tailors, weavers, shoemakers, wheelwrights, coopers, carpenters, tinkers, bricklayers, licensed victuallers, postmen and postwomen, grooms and other servants, carriers, harness-makers, wool-staplers and wool-sorters, thatchers, woodmen and many others-even mendicants'

The main, and sole, road to Penton, Weyhill and Andover lay through the southern part of Ramridge wood that borders the main road. Today it is the track on the left before you head uphill to the main road.

The modern road up the hill was built in 1814 for £120 with a special rate levied by Mr Baily and Colonel Duke and later metalled with the arrival of the railway at Weyhill in the 1840s. A toll gate was built at the bottom of the hill, most likely charging three old pence (1p) for any horse drawn wagon. Cleaver Cottage was then the Cleaver Inn, owned by a butcher, and closed before World War I. Huntlands and Houndrawn Cottages are no longer opposite Cleaver Cottages; the cottages were for the hunt staff associated with the fox hunt based in the 'Kennels' field where the Kennels still stand.

The new road up the hill followed on from an Enclosure Act of Parliament in 1812 to enclose 650 acres of open land between Weyhill and Ludgershall, including 120 acres in Appleshaw on either side of the then track up to the main road.

The new land was divided by the Commissioners between Bailly, Edwards, William Horton and the Trustees for the 'two Chaplains and thirteen Poor men of Ewelme', who owned all the land on the Ramridge side.

All the land to the east of Ragged Appleshaw and Appleshaw House farm has been owned since 1437 by the Ewelme Trust, a common law charity set up by the Duchess of Suffolk, Chaucer's grand-daughter no less, to look after Alms houses for the poor in the village of Ewelme in Oxfordshire.

'The Two Chaplains and Thirteen Poor men of Ewelme in Oxfordshire' is one of the oldest common law trusts in the world, surviving even the execution of a later Duke of Suffolk for being on the wrong side of the religious divide under Queen Mary in the 1550s. The state confiscated all the Duke's estates around Andover and elsewhere EXCEPT those in the Ewelme Trust. For comparison Trusts under Napoleonic law in Continental Europe typically did not survive a single civil war or revolution, hence the evolution of the Swiss banking industry as a substitute for Trusts after the French Revolution.

4. APPLESHAW AND JANE AUSTEN

Jane Austen mentions Appleshaw in her diaries. A letter is written from Steventon, January 8th 1801 to her sister, Cassandra, at Godmersham Park (see picture on the £10 note), Kent.

' The Prices are set to have an house on Weyhill, for the present he has lodgings in Andover and they are in view of a dwelling hereafter in Appleshaw, that village of wondrous elasticity, which stretches itself out for the reception of everybody who does not wish for a house on Speed (Spital) Hill' . 'Speed' Hill is Austen's nickname for the noisy Weyhill Road in Andover; the Spital, the charity hospital, was at the junction of the Salisbury and the Weyhill road, by the floral clock.

5. AGRICULTURAL RIOT IN APPLESHAW

The advent of agricultural machinery caused mass agricultural unemployment, riots and smashing of machines.

Appleshaw was not involved in the major riots of 1830, though there were incidents in Weyhill, Thruxton, Quarley, Vernham, Barton

Stacey, Upper Clatford and Little Anne where the foundry was destroyed.

However, Colonel John Ward, in his note 'Appleshaw 60 years ago' written in the early 1930's, tells of an event as follows:

"about two years before, 1870 or 1871: the village green [along the walnut trees] was in full occupation of its proper owner – the children and their games, when down went bat and ball, for a group of men began marching up the street clad in corduroys with straps fastened under the knees and heavy dirty boots just fresh from working in the fields and bellowing in strong and raucous voices some songs to keep them in step on the march. Police Constable Ingram brought up the rear determined not to give too much scope to this strange apparition that had entered the territory under his authority".

A farm labourers wage was 10 shillings (55p) a week and the women worked for one shilling (5p) a day.

In the later 1800s an 'incendiary' named Hopgood burnt the cottage opposite his own near Duck Street in Clanville. He then graduated to repeating the exercise in Redenham, Appleshaw, Penton etc burning in all 33 cottages and farm buildings. P.C Roote was so depressed at not catching the perpetrator that he committed suicide. Roote's successor lay in wait and caught Hopgood red-handed. Despatched to the asylum, he went mad.

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6. APPLESHAW CHURCH

The Church dates from 1836. Previously there was a fifteenth century chapel attached to the mother church of St. Mary, Amport. In 1502 the will of Richard Henley left a sheep to the Chapel of St. Peter at Appleshaw. There is likely to have been an even earlier chapel: a grant was made to the Canons of Chichester “with the Chapels of Cholwarston (Cholderton) and ‘Applesag’ to establish lights in the said churches” (1217 – 1221). ‘Applesag’ also appears in a Curia Regis (Royal Council) roll in the year 1200, in effect establishing it as part of Amport.

In 1565 the inhabitants of Appleshaw complained that there were too few services; a complaint repeated in recent years since the death of The Reverend Ian Tomlinson in 2016.

With 37 years of service, Ian was the longest incumbent Rector ever in Appleshaw. An Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, Ian merited a full obituary in the Times and other national broadsheets, holding no less than 3 PhDs in Theology, the last being D.Min (Ph.D) which formed the basis of Ian’s posthumously published ‘Clergy, Culture and Ministry’.

The following further church detail is taken from an article in ARC:

“As explained on the board of Incumbents in the church, from the 12th Century until 1866 when the Ecclesiastical parish of Appleshaw came into being the church was a ‘chapelry’ or chapel of ease of

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Amport. The church itself is Grade II Listed (1960) and was rebuilt on an old site in 1836 using a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement Building and Repairing of Churches towards the total cost of £1,300. The architect was T.M. Shurmer.” The decision to rebuild was decided taken in July 1830 as an earlier building had fallen into ruin and decay.

“The building was brought up to date in 1921 and according to one commemoration “These Electric Fittings were the gift of Edward H Wellby Esq on Dec. 18 1921. The church was restored in 1975 by Jocelyn Hambro, in memory of his wife Silvia. Over the west end of the nave is a small wooden bell-turret containing one modern bell, coming from St Margaret’s Chapel, Clanville, in 1950, thought to be given by the North family. The other bell is reputedly the fourth oldest in Hampshire, dated 1210, supposedly from Mottisfont Priory.”

“There are wall monuments of 1785, 1798, 1807 and 1835, and a Royal Coat of Arms of William IV, of 1831. The inscription on the East window reads: “In Memory of Ellen Maria Stock who devoted her life to this church and neighbourhood 1858 – 1949”. “

Among Ms Stock’s many gifts to the village was the Old Village Hall. She died at Mead House in 1949, just two years after her spinster friend Ms Baily.

In March 1979, the United benefice of Appleshaw, Fyfield, Kimpton and Thruxton was instituted. Shipton Bellinger was added later.

Baptism records prior to 1744 are held in Amport

The first recorded marriage, in the chapel that preceded the current church, is James Baily to Margaret Leggalt in August 1738.

1869 the Methodist Chapel was built, supposedly to sit 75 people.

The village clock was placed in its present position in 1887 by public subscription to commemorate Queen Victoria’s Jubilee.

In 1889 the Edwards family presented part of the field called 'Lane End' for the new cemetery as the Church Yard was entirely filled with graves.

7. APPLESHAW SCHOOLS

The current school dates from 1964 and the old school, on the right between Appleshaw and Redenham was built in 1870. Previously, in 1761, Mrs Francis Offley of Walnut View, left a sum of £5 'to instruct the poorest children of the parish' and, in 1835, Mrs Catherine Edwards left a small legacy to 'teaching the poorest children to read, write and sew'. In the early 1800s the house that later became the [Old] Vicarage was a girls' school of some 50 boarders run by a Miss Wilkins Appleshaw had no vicar or vicarage before 1837). A seminary for 'Yeomen and farmers' offspring' was kept by Mr. Medderley of Hill House. Les Britten, born January 1941, remembers the Headmistress, the serious-minded Ms Williams-Freeman, who, together with others, around 1950 created some of the notes providing a source for this history.

8. SPORT IN APPLESHAW

In mediaeval times the sloping meadow of Greensey was used for mandatory archery practice with the long bow. In a small way

every village contributed to the victory at Agincourt in 1415 and to other wins in the 100 years' war. By 1572 the archery range was criticized by the Court at Weyhill as not being kept up, and the Stocks were also in disrepair.

Long before Colonel John Ward bought the field in 1933, and gave it to the village as a charity owned Playing field in 1934, Cricket was played on the site, then the home ground of the West Hants Cricket Club.

W.G. Grace played county standard games at Appleshaw in the 1870s:

July 15th 1870 Danebury v. West Hants, Grace took 11 wickets, opened with a 'duck' and 14 in the second Innings.

On 9th September 1871, same teams, Grace made 83 runs and took 12 wickets in two innings.

In one match he hit a 6 half way across Mr Baily's field, 'across the Turnpike', to a spot marked with an Ash tree and called 'Grace's tree'. Such was the excitement of Grace's presence a special train was laid on to Weyhill Station. In another account, Grace was stumped first ball but the umpire, Bradbury, the old wool stapler employed by Baily, gave 'Not out' so the huge crowd of visitors could see the great man play.

Appleshaw has had a vibrant football team since the early 1950s, its beginnings in the 1930s were curtailed by the outbreak of war.

Major-General Erroll Prior-Palmer CB, DSO, moved to Appleshaw in 1936, the year in which he played polo for England on tour to the U.S.A.

His daughter, Lucinda, now Lucinda Green, during the 1970s and 80s was the most famous rider of her day in the sport of Three Day Eventing, comprising three phases: dressage, the famous cross-country, and show jumping. Lucinda was World Champion, European Champion twice, won Badminton, the sport's main event, 6 times on 6 different horses and a silver medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

His grand-daughter, Lara Prior-Palmer, in 2013 won the world's longest horse race, the 1000 kms (621 miles) Mongol Derby, around Ghengis Khan's old postal system in Mongolia, where a new pony is provided at the stations every 40kms. Lara at 19 was the youngest ever finisher and the first female and first Brit to win the race. Her best-selling 'Rough Magic' records the adventure.

James Tomlinson, the late Rector's son, was raised at the Rectory and joined Hampshire Cricket at 14. A fine bowler, he played county cricket for several seasons, retiring in 2020 at 38 with a splendid interview on Radio 4 and broadsheet coverage.

Colonel John Ward DSO started life with three years' service as a plough boy at Blake's Farm, Redenham, now the Futchter family farm, and became Labour MP for Stoke on Trent. He was married to a niece of Edwards, a major landowner and inherited the field which he donated as the Playing Field in 1934.

Colonel Ward had previously attempted to create a playing field on the corner of a field at Redenham. He raised the issue in the House of Commons, working together with the MP for the area, Walter Faber, who donated Faberstown village, an early example of social housing. They failed to obtain an Order to remove a new fence erected after a sale of the previously open field where village boys had been accustomed to play football.

In 2021 the Playing Field Charity merged with the Village Hall Charity to create a single charity.

9. APPLESHAW: Other Facts

The population of Appleshaw was 245 in 1801, 260 in 1901 and rose to 559 in 1961, following the building of homes on Greensey meadow in 1948. Earlier council built houses were at Eastville and later at Appleshaw Dene in Ragged Appleshaw. More recently, Park

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View and Pippin Grove replaced the ugly, pebble-faced, poorly built pre-first world war houses.

Taxes: From 1662 the Hearth Tax was payable, to central government, at the rate of two shillings (10p) per hearth; it was the first progressive tax and many houses were exempt by reasons of poverty. Between 1662 and 1672 there were 16 families in Appleshaw who paid the Hearth Tax and 34 families who were not chargeable.

Tything Men: 10% of produce was paid in tithes tax to the church. The record of who were Tything Men at Appleshaw from 1572 to 1704 are held in the records of the Norman 'Court of Pie Poudre' held at Weyhill. 'Pie Poudre', literally 'dusty feet', is a pre-Norman French concept of a court for vagabonds and travellers ie the dusty feet. Norman England, mixing in with anglo-saxon practices, adapted the concept as the lowest level of Assizes, a temporary court operating on big market days, as at Weyhill, to deal with petty theft and drunkenness, and with power to delegate authority to Appleshaw and elsewhere on their market days. At a Pie Poudre on Easter Monday 1694 Appleshaw the Pound near the Bell Inn and the Stocks were deemed in a state of neglect and ordered to 'be repaired....by 13th May under a penalty of three pounds'.

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Overseers for the Relief of the Poor in Appleshaw were appointed each year. Many of the same families such as Sweetapple, Gales, Rumbelows and Morrells appear as paying Hearth Tax and are also appointed Tything Man or Overseer of the relief of the Poor, sometimes for several generations.

The Lord of the Manor at the time of the Civil War 1642-45 was Sir Robert Wallop, a Parliamentarian. He and his properties were attainted at the Restoration of Charles II in 1660; he died in the Tower and his properties including Appleshaw were granted to four royalists; the Earl of Southampton, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Sir Henry Vernon.

This group sold in 1687 to Sir William Cortney whom in 1688 sold to John Smith who obtained the Patents for the sheep Fairs. George Rumbold bought it in 1699 and by descent the Lordship of the Manor and the Patents for the sheep fairs went to Catherine Butcher who married John Edwards in 1809. The Manor was not passed on when the Edwards sold in 1920.

John Smith only held Appleshaw for 7 years to 1696 before selling on the manors of Appleshaw, Redenham and Hurstbourne Priors plus 'appurtenances' including over 320 acres of land, meadow and common pasture for £660 to John Jenkinson, who sold on to Rumbelow, a village family for over 200 years.

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In 1771 John Bray was sentenced to transportation for having stolen four yards of German serge, an expensive wool, twill fabric, from John Baily of Appleshaw.

Small Pox was the Coronavirus of the eighteenth century. Appleshaw received support, furlough perhaps, for outbreaks in 1723, where Romsey alone had 913 cases most of whom will have died, 1730, 1759, 1783/84 and 1796.

The Rolls family ran a transportation business from the north east corner of Ragged Appleshaw for over 75 years. Founded by Jack Rolls, there was originally a partnership with Rawlings who operated from the now Kenyons site in Andover. At a certain point this partnership was dissolved and the company was solely Rolls.

Charles Lovell was the tenant of the Eweelme land and his brother Bill Lovell ran the transport for the milk collection. The spinster sisters died in the 1970s in a cottage at Ramridge which was deemed unfit for human habitation. There is no replacement cottage on the site.

The North Family of Clanville are the current tenants of the Ewelme Trust.

Longstanding families in Appleshaw include Morrell, Futcher, Baily, Skeat, Suggs, Cook, Burgess, Sturgess, Weeks, Mills, Britten and many others.

In 2019 two long term residents of Appleshaw, Mr and Mrs Bob Caddy, each received an MBE in the Queen's New Year's Honours List to recognize over 30 years provision of fostering services to the Council.

Bruce Parker, the founder of the Antiques Roadshow, has the MBE for services to broadcasting.

Lucinda Green, nee Prior-Palmer, has the MBE for services to sport.

SOURCES:

Melville T.H. Child - The Chronicle of a Hampshire Village, 1999, Ikthos Studios, Chute. 1965 Holmes and Sons, Andover. Copies in Andover Library.

A collection of random papers put together by **Mrs Mamie Vann**, her father owned the Bell Inn, now The Walnut Tree. (Mamie married Mr

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Trevitt but none of the surviving adult children have the originals of the manuscripts).

A collection of texts and photographs put together in the late 40s/early 50s by a group comprising Christopher Cowlard's grandmother (Cowlard lived at Rosehill), the Headmistress of the Village School, Ms Grizelda Williams-Freeman, Ms Goddard, memorable on her crutch in her 90s in the late 1950s, and I think also Mamie Vann because one or two of the papers overlap. One item in this collection is John Ward's note of 30th March 1932 'Appleshaw 60 years ago'

Les Britten, Tony Burden and others have contributed further vital information and confirmed other sources. Several others have read and corrected this draft for which many thanks. All remaining errors are mine. Thanks to Judy Hyson for typing the draft.

Attached below, from the Cowlard papers, are the testimonies of Ms Goddard, born around 1870 and still attending church on a crutch in the late 1950s and early 60s, and of Mr Morrel likely the oldest family in the village, Edmund Morrell being Tything Man in Appleshaw in 1652 and 1653.

Simon Prior-Palmer December 2020

70 YEARS AGO -
RELATED BY MISS GODDARD

When we were girls, we went to Appleshaw School and we had to pay 4½d. a week. We sang in the Choir, and the Vicar, Sir Evan Neplan, used to give us new dresses when we went to the Choral Festival at Winchester and had tea in the Guildhall. This pleased us very much. We used to have our Christmas Tree and Tea Party in part of Walnut Cottage, (This is now a private house), and the School Mistress used to live in another part of it.

My Father was Boot Maker here for over 60 years, and he made boots for carters and labourers. He walked miles to deliver his boots after his day's work. He was generally paid for them at Michaelmas. My Brother worked for the Reverend Engelheart and helped to innoculate some of his famous daffodils. Mrs. Harrison lived at Hill House, and we used to run errands for her. She gave us 1½d. if we went to Dr. Lush of Fyfield, and a 1d. if we went to Weyhill Station.

Living was very much cheaper in those days. For instance, a quart of milk cost 2d, and you could buy a dozen eggs for 1/-. There was an old lady called Mrs. Monger, who told us she only had £1. a year. She walked from Collingbourne to Weyhill Fair when she was young. Her family only had boiled swedes for dinner.

We did not have many outings, but we went to Weyhill Fair. If we went into Andover, we had to walk, or go by the carrier's van, and that took us nearly all day, as the carrier carted parcels for the people living in big houses.

There was a carpenter's shop next-door to the Chapel, belonging to a Mr. Hatcher; and a butcher's shop near "The Cleaver", belonging to a Mr. Trash. The latter won some money on the Derby, and bought the cottages named Derby Row.

RELATED BY MR. MORREL

In the olden days, as far back as 1881, Appleshaw was a picturesque village, especially in Winter, when the snow lay on the ground until late May. But this caused great hardship to the village folk, and sometimes, the only work available was clearing snow from the roads, a task which was carried out voluntarily. However, this made it possible for tradesmen to deliver supplies. Sometimes, people from Chute had to walk to Biddesden on hedges completely beaten down by the snow, in order to collect their supplies and mail, as the tradesmen could not get through to Chute.

