

# THE GROWTH.

OF

# WINTON

1890.  
Perhaps there is no other such place in the world as Winton... the beauty of its golden flowers in May and its purple heather in August... the glimpses of the Stour valley with St. Catherine's Hill in the distance and their shelter in the shade of the Winton Pines in summer... the affable style of the working peoples houses... in winter... the attractiveness of the houses without their general view of not is the looking south of Peter's Hill picturesque. In the wise than picturesque.

S. J. LANDS

**THE GROWTH  
OF  
WINTON**

by

J. S. LANDS

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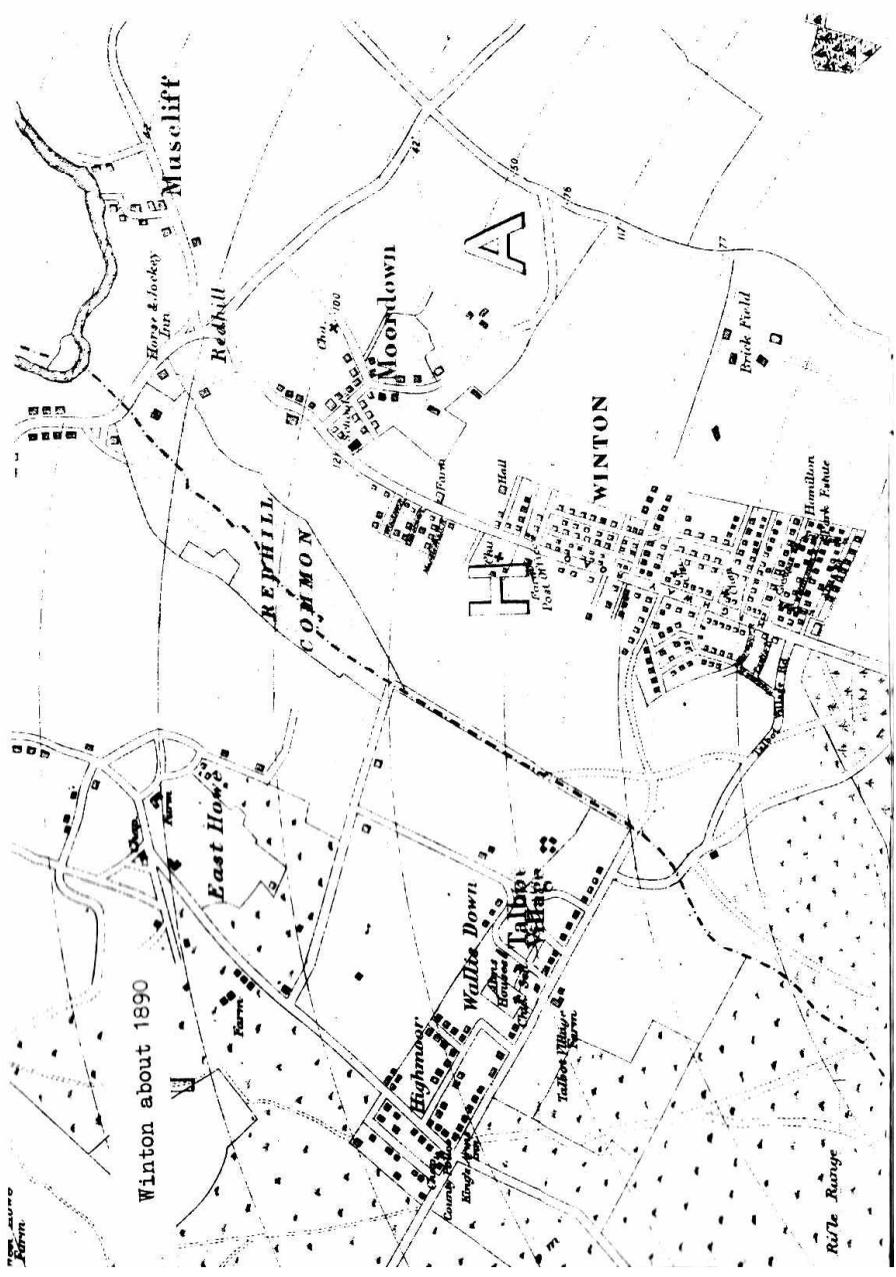
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The interest shown in this booklet on Winton has prompted the printing of a second edition, in which Mrs. Lands has taken the opportunity to include some of the alterations which have taken place in Winton since 1976.

For those who may be interested in a detailed account of Winton's development during the period 1894 to 1901 when it was a self-governing local authority, two other booklets are available, namely 'Winton Parish Council 1894 to 1898' and 'Winton Urban District Council 1898 to 1901'.



Winton about 1890

WINTON  
1890

Rite Range

MUSCLIFF

Horse & Jockey Inn

Redhill

Moondown

A

WINTON

Brick Field

REDHILL COMMON

Post Office

Hamilton

East How

Highways

Wallis Down

Walter

Talbot

Walter

## THE GROWTH OF WINTON

A large area including that which is now occupied by Bournemouth was originally the Royal Demesne of Edward the Confessor whose arms are incorporated in the Bournemouth coat of arms. The whole area became part of the Liberty of Westover which itself was part of the Manor of Christchurch. Westover means west bank or boundary indicating the region between the west bank of the Stour, at Redhill, and the sea. The old County Boundary ran from Riddlesford at Redhill, south to the coast just to the west of Alum Chine.

Westover was divided into the tithings of Muscliff, Muchleshell, Throop and Holdenhurst - all within the Chapelry of Holdenhurst. At this stage only the area in general can be referred to; not until the mid 19th century was there a district known as Winton.

## HEATHLAND

An early book on Bournemouth sets the scene on the open heathland part of which was to become Winton. The open country north of Bourne Mouth, then called Wallis Down but extending much further east than the present Wallisdown, was described thus:

"Inland the country was intersected by tracks of the carts in which peat, then almost the only fuel used, was taken to the outlying farms and here and there on some little hillock well away from the main road rose the sinister form of the gallows, the chains in which the bodies of those who had suffered on it had been hung still dangling from it and the ground beneath strewn with the blackened bones of earlier victims. In the summer a few sheep and oxen browsed upon the scanty herbage; their presence slightly relieving the desolation of the scene, but almost the only wild creatures were rabbits, hares and adders, the last so numerous that an antidote to the poison of their bite used to be kept in holes in the gates of farms for immediate application to the wound."

This scene in the romantic 18th century vein should be contrasted with one quoted later as seen through the more mundane eyes of one born a century later, the 1890s.

Much use was made of Poole Bay with its deserted hinterland for the landing and distribution of contraband from the Continent and the tracks, one of which led from the coast up through future Winton, there to govern the layout of later road systems. Kegs and bundles were concealed in the bushes awaiting collection by co-operators from further inland. The downs reach their highest, 142 feet, at the County Boundary west of Winton. A stream found its way from the highland, through what was to become Winton, down over the slopes and out past Strouden Farm to meet the Stour at Holdenhurst. Farms recorded in 1805 were at Muscliff, Moor Down and Strouden Green. Turf was cut and carted away to be sold as fuel at Poole; the area was interspersed with clay and gravel pits.

### **ENCLOSURE OF THE COMMON LANDS**

In 1802, under the Christchurch Enclosure Act, Commissioners were given the task of allotting and enclosing certain common lands within the Parish of Holdenhurst. Many parcels of land were sold to several, now well known, owners. The Winton and Moor Down areas were purchased chiefly by the Earl of Malmesbury and William Driver, a speculator. The Malmesbury Estate was interested in it as farm land but William Driver sold again to the Reverend George Bruce who was also concerned with farming. Five pieces of land, however, were held over and later sold under easy terms and with conditions to the local authority. Redhill was one of these parcels.

Owing to the enclosure of common lands, the people of Liberty of Westover were in danger of losing privileges one of which was the ancient right of turbarry - turf cutting for fuel. Led by farmer William West, of Muscliff Farm, they drew up a petition to be presented to the Enclosure Commissioners. The document called for the apportionment of sufficient land to ensure the continued supply of turf, of free grazing for cattle, and of brushwood to cut. The petition was presented at Ringwood and was successful in that 425 acres, not all in one piece, were placed in trust with the lord of the manor, Sir George Tapps, and are now preserved as parks Within the town. Landowners, yeoman farmers and shareholders were granted land as compensation for loss of common rights, the owners of Moor Down Farm were given 87½ acres adjacent to their farm. (The farm later became Charminster Farm and eventually Hunts Farm, its lands diminishing as gradually built upon and surviving today in name only). Talbot Woods was one of the several areas planted with pine trees soon after the Enclosure Act.

### **FIRST ROADS**

It was also the task of the Commissioners of the Christchurch Enclosure Act, chiefly Sir George Iveson Tapps (ancestor of Sir George Meyrick) and William Clapcott, and of the Commissioners of Poole Heath and Canford Enclosure Act, to convert the main tracks across the heath into roads so that the track, then known as the Muscliff Road, which led from Decoy Pond past Rush Corner (Cemetery Junction) on to that little community, was levelled and surfaced with gravel in preparation to become Winton's main road, occasionally called the Richmond Hill Road.

The route bearing the name Wimborne Road in the early 19th century was that which led from Iford to Redhill and on ultimately to Wimborne. The Mediaeval track from Poole had cut across from that town following the high ridge of the present Wallisdown Road, Talbot Road and on across Wallis Down, Little Down to Iford and eventually to Christchurch. This apparently was so little used as to be excluded from the early Survey maps executed at the

time of the Napoleonic Wars but which do show us the existing tracks which were to become the busy main roads of a century later. The narrow track, Park Lane, at Redhill, was a much used route linking Moordown with the ford over the Stour at Riddlesford.

At this time of road-making much gravel was needed and land was set aside to provide material for this purpose at places which included the slopes to the north and north-east of the present North Cemetery, the junction of Charminster and Malvern Roads and what is now the Malvern Road Recreation Grounds. The Corporation had kept back a percentage of all the gravel dug and allocated it to the eventual creation of the recreation ground.

In 1803, when the Napoleonic invasion threatened, patrols were needed along the coast and men volunteered or were "pressed" to help. They were issued with great-coats and set to keep watch. The inland farmers were not free from the attentions of the press gangs when they helped the fishermen to land their catches, as was the custom when the fishing was good. Permission to fish had to be sought from Christchurch and the catch was sold to such isolated dwellings as there were and despatched to Wimborne. Fish was delivered to the outlying farms of Poole Heath by Poole fishermen using dog carts. (The use of this form of transport, made illegal in 1849, was stopped by Tregonwell's son, St. Barbe). The 'inlanders' were paid in kind for their help, a welcome supplement to their diet.

### **MUSCLIFF AND MUCCLESHELL**

Two very much older communities adjoining those of Winton and Moor Down were Muscliff and Muccleshell, both recorded in the Hundred Court Rolls of 1560. Muscliff (o.e. 'Mus' - mouse and 'clif' - cliff) in 1805 was a detached village of old cottages. Part of one with the date 1729 over its door is said to be the dwelling of William West

previously mentioned. At Muccleshell (i.e. 'mucel' - personal name and 'hyll' - hill) a little further from Muscliff there was an independent chapel, later to become Throop Congregational Church. It is reported that in 1828 when a minister was able to come to take a service a white flag was hoisted and people from the surrounding country would attend. From their elevated position Winton and Moordown residents could see the signal; how much notice they had is not told. Brick kilns were worked at Muccleshell.

An unusually white clay was found at Winton and houses built from bricks of this distinctive white are much in evidence. The typical 'cottages' to be built in Winton were to have decorative bands of contrasting white bricks. They were built in the 1890's for £240 and could be rented for 4/6d - 5/6d. a week. Charles Burt, local builder, chose to immortalise himself with a plaster likeness of his head mounted on the wall of one of his houses in Cardigan Road. It was framed with a band of white bricks, contrasted against the red brick walls.

This is looking ahead; at this time there were very few dwellings. There were just a few cottages at Strouden Green with Moor Down Farm to the west, and a few cottages nearby, one of which, Moorside, remains. The nearest community was a small hamlet at the bottom of Red Hill.

### **BURTS FARM**

In 1810 Lewis Tregonwell, Bournemouth's founder, bought land to the north of Winton on the east side of the main road opposite the contemporary Ensburry Park Road. There he built a modest house of cob with an open-hearth turf fire and a thatched roof. It was renowned for its hospitality and it was said that in its early days free-traders were welcome and frequent guests. It became Burt's Farm with David Burt, Farmer, in possession in 1878 and with George Burt, Cowkeeper, in 1911. The farm was in full operation and bearing its old name in the late

1920s but building was rife all around it.

### FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOL

Until 1845 the whole of what is now Bournemouth (with the exception of the land north and west of Redhill added in 1931) was part of the Parish of Christchurch, with a licensed curate for Holdenhurst. In 1845 St. Peter's, Bournemouth was consecrated and its own parish formed. St. Peter's first incumbent, the Reverend Alexander Morden Bennett, acquired a plot of land at Wimborne Road, Moordown, and announced that his congregation had raised funds for the erection of a school-chapel there. This statement followed the announcement:

"Moordown, in the Parish of Holdenhurst, Hants, comprises a tract of heathland on which many poor families are settled, who are two miles distant from their parish church. It is proposed, under the sanction of the Vicar, on this spot to erect a school-room which the Bishop has consented to license for an occasional service. It is hoped that the privileges of the Church being thus brought near to these poor people, may serve, by God's blessing, to improve their Spiritual and moral condition, or at least may afford consolation to the aged and infirm. The surrounding population amount to 300.

The Contract for the Building exclusive of Architect's commission, law expenses &c, amount to	£	s	d
	359	8	0
The contributions amount to	261	5	8½
Deficiency on the Building A/c	98	2	3½
-			

May 12, 1853

A. Morden Bennett  
Perpetual Curate of  
Bournemouth"

The first stone was laid on Tuesday, 31st May.

The building was in the form of a hall with a steep pitched roof topped by a very small bell-tower. The windows were very plain lancets with a simple large, east window. The interior was plain to the point of poverty and hardly devised to afford consolation to the aged and infirm. It was dedicated to St. John in the Wilderness.

### Head Teachers of St. John's (mixed)

1853-1865	Miss S. Turmage
1866-1869	Mr. Charles Bower
1869-1874	Miss Eliza Lillington
1875-1877	Miss Julia West

From 1878 the school was for boys only. The little church survives today as a builders' showroom.

Before the provision of this little school the children of the few households in the area, mostly at Moordown, attended the National School at Holdenhurst, opened in 1854. Alternatives were the school attached to the Throop Congregational Church, the school at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, started in 1850, or a British School just off the present Commercial Road, Bournemouth (one and the same as the St. Michael's School which was in Orchard Street until 1875).

### **FIRST DWELLINGS**

There were still very few places of habitation in what is now Winton. To the west, between the top of Richmond Hill (Nurses Hill) and Burt's Farm, were some lodges belonging to the Talbot Estate and occupied by their woodmen and keepers. The Misses Talbot, Georgina and Mary, having set in motion a building scheme on their own estate, turned their attentions to the east, purchased land along the main road and proceeded to build small, four-square artisans' cottages and to provide public wells for the supply of water. (In the future two wells were to come to light during excavations in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist). The Talbots were of Scottish descent and proud of it,

naming roads on their estate after Scottish towns and giving them the name of their kinsman, the Earl of Winton, to the new settlement. (They would have been surprised to have known that they were indirectly responsible for the name of a small township in Australia. It was a Winton man, Robert Allen, who renamed Pelican Waterhole when he emigrated there to become its postmaster). When once development had started labourers were attracted to work at Winton and this, in turn, led to the need for more housing which was soon provided by Land Societies and speculative builders. There was considerable industry with brickmaking and the excavation of gravel and clay, the hollows forming the hills and depths of Calvin, Cranmer and Luther Roads and other sites between the main road and Charminster. A large brick kiln, or perhaps several brick kilns, was situated on the slopes of Abbott Road hill, then Claypit Common.

Under the Bournemouth Improvements Act of 1856, roads were levelled, surfaced and drained within one mile radius of Belle Vue, Bournemouth, but that was as far as the amenities extended. The nearest railway stations were at Hamworthy (5 hours to London) or Holmsley. One policeman patrolled the whole extent of Bournemouth. In 1859 all registrations of births, deaths etc. and applications for assistance and licences had to be made at Christchurch together with police business, registration of work and the recording of votes. Individual arrangements had to be made for the collection of mail from Christchurch or Bournemouth. By 1868 there was one postman to cycle the round from Bournemouth to Muscliffe and back; for this he received 16s. a week.

### **MOORDOWN**

Meanwhile the population of Moordown was beginning to increase and around 1865 land on the brow of the hill overlooking Moordown Farm belonging to the Earl of Malmesbury was divided into plots and built upon. These cottages survive in Rose Gardens, Malvern Road (Victoria Rd) and Nursery Rd.

Moordown which now merges with Winton, was then a compact hamlet comprised of these new cottages, a chapel, the inn and a few older cottages scattered on the slopes around its farm. Oswald Road, then called Osborn Road, led to Redhill Common land where there were two further excavations for clay and a brick field with two kilns. The two inns, the Horse and Jockey (Robert Maidment, victualler) and The Hollies Inn (Walter Philip, victualler) were established at this time at Redhill and at Moordown.

Nearby Charminster, which now adjoins Winton, comprised of a group of cottages. These were situated where Malvern Road wound around to meet the lane running South from the Christchurch - Wimborne Road at the part now called Upper Charminster. The north-south lane (to become Charminster Road) continued on to meet with four other tracks - Five Ways. Here were more gravel excavations, a gypsy encampment, a low thatched cottage - Fir Grove Cottage - and/or the mysterious 'Indian Hut'. One map designates the cottage 'Indian Hut'; local 'old inhabitants' remember it as a shack inhabited by a dark or tramp-like gentleman. Another remembers it as selling tobacco, etc. and as having a carved, painted Indian or negro boy outside. It is possible that the owners of Fir Grove Cottage sold tobacco.....the mystery remains. A newsagent's shop considerably to the south of Five Ways bears the legend 'Indian Hut'. Perhaps the tobacco business was transferred to this site when the Fir Grove Cottage/Indian Hut disappeared, by 1910. The gravel excavations still form a cliff behind some of the houses in Pine and Rutland Roads and were owned, by ancient right, by Mark Loader, road maker of that time, who introduced the steamroller into the district and whose traction engines rumbled along the roads pulling loads of bricks. Farm produce was sold door-to-door from the farm at Moordown, farmed by the Watton family and held, in 1859, by Esau Watton.

## NEW CHURCHES

The Congregationalists, under the auspices of the Throop Church, held meetings at Winton but not until 1869 was a Mission Hall built for them. This, the 'Pro Bono Publico' Hall, situated at the top west side of Peter's Hill and possibly still remaining, in part, amid a jumble of sheds, storehouses and workshops, was extended and finally paid for in 1878. With the building of the hall the mission 'in the village of Winton' was taken over by the mother church, Richmond Hill.

A new church was now proposed for Winton and Moordown. The Rev. W.W. Heningham, in 1872, purchased the land on which the church and vicarage of St. John the Baptist now stands. He conveyed it to Mr. Bennett who purchased further land to the rear of it, part of which was to be the site for a church-school. This was to be the Moordown Church of England Girls' School.

On 6th August 1873, the foundation stone of St. John's was laid by the Earl of Malmesbury and the church was consecrated in April 1874 by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Harold Browne. The church, 13th century in style, was designed by G.E. Street, R.A., architect of St. Peter's, Bournemouth and many others. The building, costing £2,361, consisted of a nave and aisle only for the first few years so that a blank wall filled the chancel arch in front of which stood the altar. Oil lamps hung from long chains. It had not the tall tower we see today, the tower block ended at the first stage with a shallow, tiled roof. Steps were taken to form the new parish of St. John, Moordown, to comprise of Moordown, Winton, Redhill and Muscliffe and to be composed partly from the Parish of Holdenhurst and partly from St. Peter's. The new parish was constituted in 1874 and the living was worth £250 a year. (Just over a century later the church was to be listed by the Department of the Environment as being of special Architectural and Historic interest. St. John's Vicarage

St. John's Vicarage and the chapel building of St. John in the Wilderness are also on the list but this did not save the former from demolition).

In 1873 the new vicar of St. John's, the Rev. C.S. Towle, took up residence at Muscliffe Cottage on the northern boundaries of the parish. He later married the daughter of Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Taylor who purchased land near the church and erected a house, naming it Mission House, which they devoted to parochial use. This was on the north side of Vicarage Road where it met the main road and has now disappeared completely. Next, money was raised to build a vicarage to the rear of the church. In 1875 the hamlet of East Parley was placed in the charge of the vicar of Moordown, an indication of the growing importance of the parish. It is interesting to note the following numbers and contributions for the first three years of the new church.

Year	Communions	Offeratories
1875	1047	£558. 9. 2¾
1876	1209	£857. 0. 7¾
1877	1482	£65 14. 6¼

### **POSTS AND POPULATIONS**

By 1875 the village was large enough to have a Branch Post Office on the corner of Post Office Road (Castle Road) and Wimborne Road. The shop containing the Post Office was built into the front room of the brick cottage which remains today behind the Edwardian villa which replaced it. The first rural sub-postmaster was Thomas Hailston and letters were received from out of town by 7.45 a.m. and despatched at 6.55 p.m. Very soon George Troke the baker had taken over in the position of sub-postmaster of this Post and Money Order Office and Savings Bank, retaining the Bakery as well. He was to build the larger red-brick house on to the front of the cottage and in which he opened a double-fronted Post Office, Bakers

and Grocers with a wall letter box attached. This, and the shop next door to which the Bakery was moved remained, as Trokes Post Office and Bakery until the 1960s. By 1885 letters were delivered from Bournemouth at 7.15 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. and despatched at 11.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. Weekdays. In 1894 there was a Money Order and Telegraph Office installed in R. Runyards, Boot and Shoemakers, whose shop was further south along the main road below Peter's Hill. Contemporary with these offices was the office of Postal Receiver, held in 1894 by Joseph Morgan. He delivered 6.55 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. and despatched at 11.30 a.m. and 7.20 p.m. weekdays.

Although still described in 1878 as 'a hamlet in the parish of Holdenhurst' and in 1880 as 'a small village situated on the Richmond Hill Boad', its population was over 1400. Its inhabitants were chiefly composed of "mechanics employed in Bournemouth" and sixteen trades- men were listed in 1876:

Francis Boyt, Brickmaker	? Pike, Wheelwright
Henry Burden, Shopkeeper, Alderman	C. Ricketts, Draper
Samuel Cole, Shopkeeper	Elihu Steele, Farmer, Winton Farm
R. Collins, Builder	George Troke, Baker
? Corbin, Horsedealer	Robert Troke, Shopkeeper
? Corbin, Shopkeeper	W. Tuck, Blacksmith
Charles Frampton, Manager, J.P. and Alderman	G. Wareham, Builder
Thomas Hailston, Shopkeeper and Postmaster	R. Witheridge, Carpenter

The business of Messrs. Tuck, Troke and Cole existed until the last decade. A family name of the local gypsies is Corbin and it is likely that these were the horse-dealers as there were encampments of gypsies at Red Hill and on the land at the end of Brassey Road. Fairs were held on the hill where Strouden and Castle Roads are now; residents have dug up enormous bottles, coconuts and like remains.

By the middle of the next decade, the number of commercial enterprises had risen to 30. Apart from the usual carpenters, brick-makers were a variety of shop-keepers besides such refinements as a watchmaker, a white-smith (tinsmith), house agent, refreshment rooms and a Physician and Surgeon. David John Sherrard would seem to have been the first to give medical care on the spot and up to this time the nearest had been at the Dispensary and Clinic, Madeira Road, Bournemouth.

### **ROADS AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The gravel land at Winton was not as suitable for agriculture as that of the surrounding country and it seemed destined to develop into an artisan community quite rapidly. At this early period of its existence as a built-up area it was bounded on the north by a terrace of private houses, Church Terrace, between Church Road (Brassey Road) and Post Office Road (Castle Road) and south by Calvin Road. On the east side of the main road the dwellings extended a short way down each of Church, Post Office, Pine and Calvin Roads and along Middle Road (Midland Road) and Back Road (Denmark Road) which was indeed the back road of the community. On the west side of the main road were intermittent buildings from the Wither Moor to Winton Farm which occupied the piece of land between today's Jameson Road and Victoria Park Road with the farm buildings on the corner of the former. Edgehill Road swept around to meet the main road here. Elihu Steele had been succeeded by Reuben Phillip as Farmer in 1899. At the top of Peter's Hill there was a close of cottages grouped around a green.

There were no roads between the main road and the county boundary to the west but there was a moorland track which subsequently became Withermoor Road. To the south of Wither Moor were ornate cottages belonging to the Talbot Estate or to the Malmesbury Estate. Withermoor Lodge was isolated on the heath and Malmesbury Lodge,

Walsford Lodge and Malmesbury Cottages flanked the Talbot Estate along the main road, the latter guarding the gate which was an entrance to Talbot Woods known for a long time as the Malmesbury Plantation. Opposite the Talbot Village Road (Talbot Reed), on the site of the Continental Cinema, stood Malmesbury Farm House with its farmland much depleted but with enough around the house to cause Alma Road to turn at right angles to meet the main road where today we have Crimea Road. The land to the south-east of Winton was known as Shorthorn Common.

### **ROAD NAMES**

A few more names should be referred to here. Peters Hill received this name because from its height the spire of St. Peter's Church could be seen. Local people, however, have the story that it acquired its name from an old man called Peter who at the beginning of the 20th century had a naphtha-lit stall decked with tin kettles, mats, brushes and other hardware. The locals called his pitch on the hill 'Peter's dump'. The name of Withy or Wither Moor needs no explanation. Smithfield Place is a short road opening out into old cottages grouped around a small piece of open land, an unexpected backwater to be found in this urban setting. Early references call it Burden's Place and indeed on one corner Henry Burden, Grocer and Draper, kept shop in the 1870s and 1880s. By the end of the century it had changed hands and was owned by George Newitt, grocer, up to the first decade when it became Claytons, grocers, keeping in that name for the next forty-odd years. To return to the other end of the short road ..... By the mid 1890s William George Tuck, general smith, had come to the Place, which probably accounts for its change of name. Calvin Road was one of a block of roads named after Protestant churchmen, Cranmer, Latimer, Luther, Ridley and Wycliffe. Pine Road may have been so named because it led past one of the new pine plantations. It is likely that Castle Road was renamed (from Post Office Road) because it led roughly

via Gresham Road and East Way to Castle Lane which, in turn, led to Highcliffe Castle.

## **CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS**

In 1878 the new school of St. John the Baptist, accomodating 225, was opened for the girls in the locality, the old church-school of St. John in the Wilderness being used for boys only. Extra-mural activities for boys were swimming lessons in the River Stour. In 1892 a Church of England day school was built in Bemister Road. It was for 300 children and under the Headmaster, William George Ivamy. The boys from St. John in the Wilderness and from St. Luke's Mission moved to this school leaving St. John's in the Wilderness to the infants and the St. Luke's Mission to the girls and infants (mistress Miss Eva Biles).

St. Luke's Mission, set amid pine trees on the corner of Latimer and Wimborne Roads, was dedicated in 1880 and shortly after St. Luke's Mission Chapel adjoining the Mission Rooms was dedicated. The buildings were brick of simple design inside and out but the chapel did have a small Chancel. Four years later further building took place and the school chapel, costing £700 and seating 100, was constructed - now more ornamental within and with larger east windows. Eventually, when the original, first stage of the Mission building was no longer needed it was taken over by the Salvation Army who had previously used a hall in Maple Road which they were then able to use as officers' quarters. The Salvation Army has been established in Winton for eighty years, but moved long ago to new premises.

From about 1880 Catholic children attended St. Walburga's School in Yelverton Road and it was not until 1929 that the present buildings in Malvern Road were opened.

1884 saw the opening on 9th March of Winton Congregational Church on its present site. The building, costing £1,750, was in Gothic style, built of white brick with

Bath stone dressings, designed by E. Gifford. The ground falls away at the back of the building, facilitating the construction of rooms under it which were used as a Sunday and a Day School. As an early example of Youth Club work, in 1886 the Rev. E. Isaac started drawing, modelling and carving classes for local youths. The March before had been such a hard one that a soup kitchen was set up in the rooms under the church and 1,100 gallons of soup and 200 gallons of bread, as well as clothing, had been distributed. The Band of Hope was well under way by 1890. Mr. Cumber, the village's chemist, was a strong supporter of this movement and both he and his magic lantern were very popular with the children. Independence in 1894 meant that the church was no longer under the aegis of the mother church at Richmond Hill. 1886 had seen the building of a house, red brick, for the minister on land next to the church, which itself was rebuilt, enlarged from 1908-12 making its appearance much as we see it today.

A chancel and side chapel were added to St. John's, and these were consecrated in 1887. The new chapel was named Cranley Chapel as a memorial to Katherine, Viscountess Cranley. The church altars were inlaid with very old wood taken from the roofs of Winchester Cathedral, Romsey Abbey and from Christchurch Priory, linking the new church with the three great ancient churches of the Diocese. 'One church procession is recorded as marching through the village with flags, banners and floral devices and being led by the Winton Brass Band in scarlet uniforms. Winton Town Band it was to become.

### **AMENITIES**

In 1881, Isaac Osburn, a Winton man, received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a child who had fallen down a well, a credit for the village to set against its erstwhile reputation for wild and fierce behaviour, heaving sods and throwing brickbats at passing strangers.

Back in 1865 the land which now forms the Winton Recreation Ground was acquired by the Council from the Earl of Malmesbury at 'a favourable price'. In 1883 Meyrick Park, amongst others, was formed from land formerly set aside for the cutting of turf but no longer required for that purpose. Similarly Redhill, 45¾ acres, passed into the hands of the Council at £25 an acre.

Here is the 1890 description of Winton, an extract from the Parish Magazine :

"Perhaps there is no other such place in the world as Winton, in all events it would be difficult to find one. Some of its characteristics it may no longer retain. We mean the beauty of its golden flowers in May and its purple heather in August. Much of this wild natural beauty has already succumbed. But picturesque as are the gorse and the heather and beautiful as are the glimpses of the Stour Valley, with St. Catherine's Hill in the distance and grateful is the shade of the Winton pines in the summer and their shelter in winter, it must be confessed that Winton's unique attraction consists not in these natural beauties which have their counterparts elsewhere, but in the affable style, disposition and arrangements of the working people's houses, such as in the newer parts of the settlement. It would be difficult to find any other place where so much care has been taken to study from a business point of view the precise wants and wishes of our working people as regards their homes. The houses of the great majority of our working people are not usually very attractive. In other districts no doubt they are externally picturesque thatch and timber, irregularity of line and a growth of ivy or jasmine combined to make the rustic cottage a favoured subject for the artist. But the interior is generally suggestive of diminutive statute and rheumatism.

Winton is neither country nor town but seems to

take practical hints from both. Trees are not favourable to the growth of vegetables and so far the picturesque is a sacrifice to the useful, but the houses themselves are certainly not without their attractiveness nor is the general view of Peters Hill looking south other than picturesque. In the way of improvement there is of course a great deal to be done. The high road requires to be levelled, there is no public form of any kind of entertainment, no proper cricket ground, the supply of drinking water terminates as though Peters Hill was too much for it. The drainage is still primitive, the lighting though admirable depends on voluntary enterprise - a local committee supplies oil lamps etc. The fire engine like the water cart is conspicuous by its absence. Lastly we are, it is to be supposed, so orderly that we only require, or at least only get, the services of one resident policeman."

Bournemouth itself had a fire engine, in 1870, with 25 superintendents, but whether it could have been summoned in time to be of use further afield is doubtful. The purpose-built Fire Station on top of Peter's Hill dates from 1928-29 but this was made redundant with the building of the Redhill Station after the war. At a later period a row of cottages at the Castle Road end of Midland Road was used as police married quarters. The police business, however, was transacted in a large corner house in Cardigan Road. It has a two-storied bay extending to a tower and bore the name 'Hamilton Towers'; this part of Winton was called Hamilton Park. A resident can remember, on a freezing day in the 1920s seeing the policemen lining up to receive a dose each of 'cold cure' by their lady caretaker. The house is now a private dwelling.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

When, under the Local Government Act of 1888,

Bournemouth became entitled to representation in County affairs, the town was split into Divisions. Winton, with Pokesdown, Southbourne and Holdenhurst, came under the Wimborne Division and was represented by Mr. James McWilliam. He was a leading Congregationalist, Representative and Local Adviser to the Talbot Estate and responsible for some of the building development in Winton and Moordown. A road off Malvern Road bears his name; at the end is the oldest house in the two villages. On 27th August 1890 when Bournemouth was granted a charter giving the town Municipal status a public holiday was declared. After this Charter of Incorporation, Bournemouth became a Municipal Borough and ownership franchise (multiple votes according to assessment of the property owned) came to an end and 'one man - one vote' became the rule. The first elected councillors in 1890 for this Central Ward were E.W. Rebbeck, H.N.Jenkins and H. Newlyn. The last two were among those appointed as the first Aldermen of the Borough under its first Mayor, T.J. Hankinson. A Winton road was named after the town's first Mayor. On election day all available horse-drawn vehicles were commandeered to take people from the environs to vote at the school.

## **RECREATION**

The newly formed Cricket Club played in one of the fields of Burts Farm after the hay harvest had been gathered in or in the paddock at the back of St. John's Vicarage. The Sunday School children also assembled there before leaving in a cavalcade of sundry vans and carts led by Wrights Band to Canford for a picnic meal and games. Winton Brass Band was available for functions; perhaps they played at the football matches when Winton Rovers represented the village. Winton and Moordown Horticultural Society, a little in debt owing to a wet summer, held a tea in St. Luke's Mission Hall. 200 sat down to tea which was followed by an entertainment for 300 to 400. All performances, recitations, songs, performing juveniles

and instrumentalists were well received and loudly applauded. The show lasted for two hours and closed with a vote of thanks and the National Anthem. Tea, entertainments and generous donations wiped the debt (£12) off.

At the end of the century Winton was a compact community separated from Moordown and Bournemouth by open land, having 4,000 inhabitants in 1891 and 7,245 in 1899 - a rapid growth. The 1894 Directory described Winton as being in the parish of Moordown but by 1899 the positions were reversed and Moordown was designated 'a hamlet in Winton parish', Family names which occur frequently in records and are common today are Watton, Tiller, Rose, Troke, Loader, Hunt, Tuck and Amey.

### **LUKE AND JOHN**

On Ascension Day 1897 the foundation of the new church of St. Luke, district church of St. John, was laid. In March of the following year the first part of St. Luke's Church, of brick and stone in the 14th century style, was dedicated by Dr. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Winchester. The Chapel on Latimer Road corner formed parts 1 and 2 of the church plan; this new structure consisting of four out of the five bays of the nave with the eastern bay of the nave and the chancel to be added later. Its site, described as 'on the corner of Talbot Woods', was given by Mr. J. E. Cooper Dean. The altar, cross and other ornaments were carried in a solemn procession from the Church-Mission Chapel further up the road. The bell, a present from St. John's, Surrey Road, had an unpleasant sound which eventually softened down when it was incorporated into the tower which was added later. The final church building was dedicated on St. Luke's Day 1912 but not consecrated until 1915. Money was still needed and aid was sought from high circles for in May 1919 Princess Marie Louise 'honoured the town with her presence for the purpose of opening the grand united bazaar, which is being held in St. Peter's Hall to raise funds for the new parish of St. Lukes, Winton'.

## COUNCIL BUSINESS

The Bournemouth Town Council of 1892 voted in favour of the inclusion of Winton, with Pokesdown and Southbourne, within the Borough of Bournemouth, but in 1893 the proposition was negated as far as Winton was concerned. By 1894 Winton Parish Council was established by a Local Government Act. They had the choice of two places in which to meet and elected to use the St. Luke's Mission Hall because, although sixpence dearer, it was more comfortable than the British School Hall but decided to ask the vicar for the use of a table. This body, in 1898, secured the larger powers of an Urban District Council, becoming the Civil Parish of Winton. Application was made in 1896 by the Bournemouth Town Council to annexe the Talbot Woods, but this was vigorously resisted by the local people who wanted the whole district or nothing to be incorporated. In 1900 a resolution was carried to include Winton and Pokesdown within the newly made County Borough and became effective in November 1901 so that nearly the whole parish of Moordown was brought within the boundaries of the Borough. In the same month C. Frampton, C.H. Belbin, W.E.Hutching and C. Hunt were elected to represent the newly created ward on the Town Council. Frampton Road, off Abbott's Hill, commemorates the councillor who was also a J.P.

## CHAPELS, CLUBS, PUBLIC HOUSES AND SHOPS

Winton now had a selection of Non-Conformist meeting places, a Baptist Chapel in Cardigan Road, Mission Rooms in Trafalgar Road, a Christadelphian Hall in Crimea Road, the Plymouth Brethren met in the hall between Kemp and Wimborne Roads which was to become the Winton Adult School in 1911 and the Good News Hall, 1918. The earliest Congregational Mission Hall of 1860, already mentioned, became an Independent Hall-Chapel after the Congregationalists



WINTON 1903

moved to their new Church and the Wesleyan Church and Chapel House was situated nearly opposite Calvin Road on the main road. A new Primitive Methodist Church replaced an earlier hall between Alma Road and Cardigan Road. Most of these little halls remain today besides a few more dedicated to smaller sects.

As far as clubs were concerned the first Conservative Hall was just inside Moordown opposite St. John's, with a Conservative Club at the other end of Winton near the Methodist Chapel. The Conservative Association Reading Rooms were further along on the opposite side of the road. The Liberals were established on their present-day site at the top of Peter's Hill. The Winton Tradesmen met in their club in Withermoor Road, and the Winton Mechanics Club and Reading Rooms stood in Waterloo Road. The Winton Adult Education Centre, referred to previously, dates from this period. The Y.M.C.A. started in Wycliffe Road, moving 20 years later to a building on its present Jameson Road site; the Y.W.C.A. were on the main road sandwiched between the Domestic Bazaar and a butchers.

For those requiring company outside a club the villagers could patronise the Talbot Inn at the top of Peter's Hill where Edwin Francis Smith was host for many years in the 1890s; in 1913, now an hotel, E. Budden, proprietor, could offer Best Wines and Spirits, bottled Ales and Stouts, Cigars of the very best brands, billiards and a large hall for smoking, concerts, etc. At the foot of the hill the Queen Victoria Hotel with Benjamin Cattle, proprietor, (in the 1890s) could in 1913 supply attractions almost the same as The Talbot's - this meant that two more halls could be added to those already catalogued. Hitherto The Hollies, Moordown, had been the hostelry to be visited. Not all the denizens of Winton were honourably employed in the evenings. There were those who made their way to the surrounding country on nocturnal forays. One, Levi Walton, labourer of Winton, with ten previous convictions, was fined 40/- with 9/- costs for poaching at Kinson at the Wimborne Petty Sessions Court, 1886.

The cottages and houses lining the main road were interspersed with modest business premises built into the existing dwellings. There were such enterprises as Insurance Agent, Building Society, blacksmiths, bakers, drapers, ironmongers, bootmakers, butchers, grocers and a slaughterhouse. Not every establishment can be described but some of the more interesting or long-lived ones follow.

From north to south we have :

Petty's Dairy: Corner of Muccleshell and Wimborne Road.

Smith's Undertakers and Wheelwright: Still an undertakers  
'Winton Carriage Works'

Haywards Bakery: The baker's shop was in the front rooms of the red-brick house, now a Florists. The bakehouse was in the yard at the back. Horses and governess carts could be hired.

Warrs : A coalyard opened on part of Winton Farm.

Squibbs: Cycles could be hired, twopence a day.

Anna Brown: Coffee Shop.

Ashley Mews: This was the topmost house of Peter's Hill which rented out carriages and had charabanc, brakes, open and close carriages of every description for sale. The coach-house and stables are still there, used as business premises. Eventually here and next door the garden walls were taken down, the lower bays removed, and shop fronts inserted. The two shops became Coles, coal merchants, forage etc. and carriage proprietors, and Coles, butchers. In the interest of hygiene the butchers was tiled outside, two large sash windows protected the tiled slabs and a grid was fitted in place of a fanlight over the door. Most of the exterior was then covered by a display of carcasses: 6 sides of beef, 4 sides of mutton, 6 whole pigs set off here and there with poultry, hares and hams. Two large gas lamps illuminated this gory scene.

(Blind) Bob Spearing, Basket Maker: Could his materials have come from Withy Moor?

Isaacs: In 1876 Isaac & Co. Ltd., Malmesbury Dairies, started a shop at the corner of Kemp Road but were to move to their more familiar site further down the main road at the end of the century. Their milk was delivered from smart three-wheeled handcarts hung around with graduated sized milk cans and surmounted by a great churn. Their advertisement invited the public to inspect the local farms and dairies which provided their produce.

Thorns, Fishmonger: Fish and chips cooked in the old-fashioned way in dripping. High up on the wall of their old shop, and revealed when a neighbouring building was pulled down, is the sign THORNS, FISHMONGERS in solid blue capitals on a yellow ground. It is now once more covered by a new building (Tesco's).

Sherry's Winton Bakers: In the 1890's G.S. Sherry, Winton Baker's shop was set in the parade of small shops opposite Sherry's present site. In 1906 the parade was rebuilt and it was about this time that the bakers moved across the road. Miss Florence Sherry kept a confectionery shop in the new parade. An old photograph shows Mr. Chubb, the original baker, and Mr. Sherry, heavily bearded and robed in long white overalls, standing outside the shop, which also sold groceries and served refreshments. Their own lamp post stood outside on the pavement.

The Public Benefit Boot Shop: Tradesmen presented vouchers for goods and clothing to the Church who, in turn, distributed them to those in need. Boots and shoes were considered very important since children were often prevented from attending school through lack of footwear. 4/11d. would buy a pair of boy's boots.

The physician and Surgeon had been joined by a

dentist and there was now a Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The larger houses had coach-houses belonging to them and many of these attractive little places survive, still useful as garages and workshops. These buildings, along with the little toy-village type chapels and the old Winton cottages, broke the monotony of the rows of rather uniform villa-houses of the period. The early plots had no numbers but each house had its name, e.g. Windsor Cottage, Hanover Villa, Molesworthy House, Malmesbury Lodge, giving status to the most humble.

### **PERSONALITIES**

William 'Toby' Hayes was a well-known individual who, on duty as Town Crier, patrolled the streets with his hand-bell calling the news. He was a Marine Store Dealer with a shop between Church and Post Office Roads. At the weekends he boiled cockles and sold them from a pitch on the corner of Church Road.

To anticipate a few years but certainly a personality ..... Although Children's Clinics were provided, families were visited by the Vaccinator. For many years Winton's was known as Dr. Mohammed. Whether this was his name or whether he was named from his appearance is not clear, but he would call by prior arrangement to vaccinate children. His equipment was simple, 'he instruments were kept in an old tin, battered and rusty-looking, doubtless from much sterilisation. Two generations of children benefited from his services.

Flora Thompson, author of 'Lark's Rise to Candleford' the semi-autobiographical story of a child's country life, spent fifteen of her newly-married years in the newly-built part of Bournemouth at Talbot Woods. The fact that she lived at "Grayshott Cottage" (though a modern suburban house), Frederica Road, and that her husband was a Bournemouth Postmaster, has only recently come to light

together with a photograph of her taken in 1906.

The Talbot sisters, Mary and Georgina, were renowned for their generosity and interest in local affairs. Among other things they allowed the free enjoyment of the Talbot Woods. During the tenure of their successor, the Earl of Leven, it was deemed necessary to build on part of the estate, but an avenue with strips of pine and rhododendrons between the carriageway and footpath was arranged so as to retain as many trees and natural features as possible. This was Talbot Avenue.

Two members of the Royal family have passed through Winton, one even pausing for a while. In 1890 Prince Albert, later Edward VII, was driven through in his carriage en route to open the Royal Victoria Hospital at its original site in Poole Road. Thirty-seven years later his grandson came, this time by open coupe motorcar. His visit was to the workshops set up to give employment to soldiers and sailors disabled in the Great War. It was at the top of Peter's Hill and comprised a shop with workshops at the back and rooms over.

## **EDUCATION**

From its beginnings the Congregational Mission Hall, the Pro Bono Publico Hall, was used as a British School. When the Congregationalists left it the hall became the Independent Hall where an average of 160 children were taught under the authority of Miss Eliza Ann Barclay. 1887 saw the opening of a large room under the newly-built Congregational Church for the British School children. In 1895 an Elementary School was built on land at the back of the church; it was for 500 and also used as a Sunday School (W. Hawkes, master, Miss Ada Young, infants). The hall previously used by the British School was sold and became the Artillery Volunteers Drill Hall. 1902 saw the Winton British School along with other British Schools, taken over by the Borough. Up until

this time all the elementary schools were under voluntary management but in 1903 they were transferred to a new Education Authority. The hall was purchased in 1906 for church/club use by the St. Luke's and St. John's and acquired another name, the old Drill Hall; the Volunteers had transferred to the New Drill Hall, Bingham Road. In 1911 the hall was the Parish Hall and in 1918 acquired yet another name when it became a National Kitchen.

Those who did not wish their children to attend either a British or Church School could send their children to Mr. Foot who ran a day-school in Waterloo Road in the 90s.

### **TWENTIETH CENTURY**

The telephone was now available to inhabitants and the more progressive houses had electricity installed. Rates in 1901 were 1/1d in the pound in the lighted areas and 10d. in the unlit. Water had apparently overcome the hill for it was available generally by the mid 90s, also gas. By becoming an Urban District Council the control and provision of services, and expenditure thereon, was kept under the control of the people of Winton. Footpaths were provided along major roads, a road-watering Wagon was provided and there was a regular refuse collection or - to give it the term of the day - scavenging was provided. Horse-drawn omnibuses were used until the century's end, when they were replaced in 1902 with the tram service extended from Bournemouth to Winton and Moordown where a Corporation Tram Depot was built in 1911. A single track ran up through the middle of the main road opening out to allow passing places. The overhead wires were suspended from ornamental long-armed poles along the east side of the road. In 1913 there were rumours that a double track was to be laid up through Winton and it inspired these verses:

Ode on hearing rumour of double tram line to Winton:

*For years and years they waited,  
And now 'twill surely come:  
A double line 'tis stated -  
At least when they've the sum!  
Oh, Winton will be grateful,  
Of that we have no doubt,  
Though others say it's hateful,  
To have those trams about!  
But those en route are saying  
They fail to see the joys;  
So now we'll please start praying  
For cars that make no noise.*

PHITZ

The advent of electricity led to such sophistications as the Electric Palace, the Picture Playhouse, where in October 1913 could be witnessed the amazing scene at the Electric Theatre:

*"Real Cowboys at Winton.*

*Enter Tacoma Kid and Buckskin Sam. These two heroes from the West are attracting crowded houses at Winton Theatre this week, and people are so delighted with these real honest cowboys that they are visiting the theatre again and again. During the past week the town has been alive with the presence of the 'boys'. Young and old have been following with admiration the red-shirted lads who have played so prominent a part in cinematograph fame. The scene presented by Mr. Lovell and his cowboys at Winton this week is admittedly the best 'turn' seen at Winton since the foundation stone of this popular theatre was first laid. Mr. Lovell besides being a smart pianist is a humourist of quite a modern school, and reaches the*

*limit in up-to-dateness. Tacoma Kid is as daring as any cowboy yet seen on the film; and his tricks each might leave the audience open-mouthed with astonishment. But the 'Kid' although a great favourite is no more popular than his big brother in buckskins 'Buckskin Sam'. Not only is this a big healthy looking Westerner an expert in all tricks associated with the prairie but he has a magnificent voice, to wit. Listen to Buckskin Sam sing "Asleep in the Deep" and you will realise what vocal talent may be found among that rough but warmhearted specimen of humanity known as the 'cowboy'. They give their last performance at Winton Theatre tomorrow (Saturday) evening."*

The following week's show must have been an anti-climax. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday came "A Mothering Heart" etc., etc. followed by the Important Engagement of George Danton, the well-known Burlesque Comedian on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. "A Woman's Heart" etc., etc. followed. The Palace Ladies' Orchestra was under the direction of Madame Florence.

The Electric Palace became the Winton Palace Theatre "the only Place of Amusement in Winton" showing the latest and best pictures, continuous performances, seats 1/-, 8d and 6d (including tax). Anyone carrying a copy of the popular journal "ANSWERS" could, every Tuesday and Friday, hope to win Valuable Prizes given by the famous Mr. Answers. By 1918 it was 'The Electric Palace', by 1928 the Winton Electric Palace, 1930 the Plaza which became rather run-down but which emerged after the second world war, repainted and refurbished, as the 'Continental', and so it remains today - but a sad reflection of the sparkling new Electric Palace. Winton has seen the coming and going of two other cinemas, the little Ritz, formerly the Victoria Cinema, and the giant Moderne.

To augment the attractions of the Electric Theatre

in 1915 Bostock and Wombwell brought their travelling Menagerie and set up its tents on a site near the library. Not perhaps the same Mr. Wombwell who travelled the roads with his animals in Mrs. Gaskill's 'Cranford's' time but perhaps his son or grandson.

### **OPEN SPACES**

By 1906 the fourteen acres of land bought earlier by the Council had been set out as Winton Pleasure Ground with a cricket pitch, tennis courts, bowling green and the only quoits court in the town - all surrounded by pines. During the first decade, 61,000 pines were planted by the Corporation who even employed Harry 'Brusher' Mills, the legendary snake catcher of the New Forest, to assist them in their schemes to clear scrubland for recreation areas. It could be claimed in 1906 that with less than five minutes' walking in any direction one could find only typical scenes of rural Hampshire and Dorset.

### **VETERANS**

On the same day in the year 1907 two of the parish's Crimean War veterans died. One was John Tiller, soldier, born in the outlying Village of East Howe, served at the Crimea and afterwards in the war with China winning four medals. The other, James Hollis, a sailor, took part in the siege of Sebastopol in the Crimea and won three medals. A block of roads named after famous battles such as Waterloo, Alma and Trafalgar is to be found to the south of the area - Hamilton Park.

The parish reached as far as Charminster Road where in 1907 the foundation stone of St. Alban's Church was laid.

1907 saw the building of Winton Library on the site

given by the Earl of Leven and Melville, heir of the Misses Talbot and therefore one-time owner of much land along the main road. Money for the building was donated by the Carnegie Trust. The Scot, Andrew Carnegie, left money for such enterprises.

### **NEW SCHOOL**

The new Winton Council School was opened in 1911 at Coronation Avenue. It held 1250 children of all ages and both sexes, mainly from the Luther Road school, and was the largest in the Borough. The Coronation commemorated was that of George V. It was still possible to look across the gravel road, pot-holed lanes and heaths to see St. Catherine's Hill from the playground. In 1977 Winton School celebrated its Centenary, taking as its start the official opening at the Congregational Church Hall, Peter's Hill. To commemorate this, besides the usual celebrations and services, an excellent book has been published by the school. An up-to-date touch is the Commemorative Postal Cover designed in the School and bearing a Queen's Jubilee stamp.

School leavers, in 1911, were still required locally for farm or domestic work but could also find employment in the town drawing Bath-chairs or carrying luggage besides, of course, in the many Bournemouth shops. There was a little opposition down in Winton where, in 1918, Mrs. Nellie Foskett ran a small school from her house, The Towers. There was a monkey-puzzle tree in its front garden, an exotic attraction for children over the years. The Winton Adult School was located in a hall between Wimborne and Kemp Roads.

From 1911 onwards local householders arranged annually to give holidays to London children in need, and in 1914 very different visitors, British troops, were billeted in the parish. The Hall which had served so

many purposes was turned into a National Kitchen. Another manifestation of the first world war was the opening of the Winton British Legion and, in 1922, of the Sailor and Soldiers Carpenters' Workshop atop of Peter's Hill.

### **NEW ROADS AND NAME CHANGES**

Very many new roads had been made and some of the original old ones extended. The new portion of Brassey Road (alias Church Road) was called Sherbourne Road and the corresponding part of Castle Road (alias Post Office Road) and of Pine Road were Sarum and Frances Roads with York Road (now Merley) to their east. Crichel Road was Arlington Road and Melville Road was Gordon Road. Nelson was replaced by Markham, and what are now Strouden and Hawthorn Roads were Wynyard Road and Laundry Place - the Bournemouth Steam Laundry was here in the 90s. Amey and Company's Laundry, in Post Office Road at this time, was the precursor of the large Castle Laundry which has given employment to so many though this large concern started with only the small pony or donkey Vans for their deliveries. They were painted green with gold capitals and a golden castle. These vans, like truncated gypsy caravans, were familiar sights, especially delivering bread, until almost the 1950s. The animals had their choice hedges from which they snatched mouthfuls whilst waiting outside houses. They would also walk impatiently on if their driver seemed to be keeping them waiting too long. They knew the rounds and could be found waiting at the next call.

Our Ensbury Park Road was Muccleshell, Maccleshell or Muggleshell Lane although it does not run in that direction. Winton Farm was still operating in 1919, Burts Farm for 10-15 years more, but further south Malmesbury Farm had disappeared - probably at the time of the new Parade around 1906.

New roads with significant names are:

Truscott - Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor of London, who opened the pier.

Abbott and Luckham - Aldermen

Bemister and Frampton - Local businessmen in Local Government

Hankinson - One-time Mayor

Bloomfield - Rev. Herbert Bloomfield, popular vicar of St.John's for many years

Heron Court - Heron/Hurn, Lord Malmesbury's estate near Holdenhurst

Fitzharris - the title of the eldest son of Lord Malmesbury.

## **SHOPS**

Wimborne Road was now lined with more of the purpose-built shops with living accommodation above. The numbering of plots along the main road started at Richmond Hill. This meant that Winton started at number 91 (by St.Luke's) but in about 1912, presumably due to building between the Richmond Hill and Winton and the re-allotment of plots, an entirely new set of plot numbers was allocated. Winton now started in the 300's.

A new three-storey parade was built just south of the Talbot Village Road and this contained one shop, Cullens the grocers, which until very recently looked much as it did originally. The firm of Cullens celebrated its Centenary in 1976, the business having been first established in Bournemouth. The parade also featured a shop selling South African curios and a Bournemouth Public Library Reading Room. This block of buildings still displays the name The Parade, Talbot Park.

The Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, in 1895, opened a banking branch on the corner of Talbot Village Road in

a large private house, the eaves and towers of which can still be discerned behind its 1914 facelift. In that year it was taken over by Lloyds. The bank was joined by two others at the crossroads which became known as 'The Banks'.

Dearden's newsagency, which still continues but on the opposite side of the main road and nearer Peter's Hill, used a motorised three-wheeled conveyance. With its large container on two wheels to the fore it must have required great skill to steer on its runs between the railway station, their depot nearby (in Holdenhurst Road) and the Winton shop.

When the old Methodist Chapel was pulled down another old shop signboard was literally brought to light. Its ornate lettering in blue on cream proclaimed "JOHN DAVIES, MILLINER, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER" and there are many who will remember this old store which was later moved across the road to larger premises (now Tesco's).

Two more shops around here which remained in the same name and trade were Ernest Dean, outfitters, and Joseph Frisby, Boots and Shoes; both left us recently.

Another popular shop of the time was that of C.D. Cumber, the Chemist. From this gentleman at least three generations of Wintonians have gained advice and comfort. He made up his own remedies and to the writer 'Cumberslinctus' was as one word and Winter had not started until there was a bottle on the shelf. Before the dental surgeon set up in practice, Mr. Cumber would pull teeth - a shilling a go. Herbert Rigler's, established in 1879, was his neighbour. His was a Coal, Corn and Forage Merchants with "every kind of food for bird or animal, coal and coke of highest quality at lowest possible prices" and remained on the corner, now Sainsbury's, until the 1960s.

A further Post Office was located where Havers stood at the south end of the main road and later it was moved to a new building in Cardigan Road. The Post Office

despatched letters 5 times and delivered 4 times daily. From untold years before the second world war until the 60s, Winton's postman delivered his parcels from an ornate basket on Wheels. Built along the lines of an Edwardian wicker perambulator (which when designed to be pushed from behind were called mail-carte) it had an arched lid, curled metal handles and ran on metal wheels with solid tyres. It was painted red and was suited admirably to its purpose.

Havers, for so many years a jewellers, was originally a double-fronted shop. In later years the shop-front was formed in a single arch with the entrance and windows set well within it. On the demolition of the entire Butlers Corner in 1978 another matching arch was uncovered. This had the name HAVERS written on it in identical style and colours, black and gold, as the existing one. For a short while an imposing double shop front was on view. Now they are both gone, demolished.

Many will wonder how 'Butlers Corner', at the junction of Withermoor and Wimborne Roads, acquired its name. Many more will remember the large drapery store of that name which opened there in 1894. Here is its opening announcement:

"Butlers and Sons, of Poole, beg to announce that they have built and opened New Premises at Winton where they will keep a very large and well assorted stock of General and Fancy Drapery and Carpets. And all goods will be sold at the same prices as at Poole that has attracted so many customers from Bournemouth, Winton, Wimborne etc. and they hope by strict attention to Business to attain the same popularity as they have achieved at Poole. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Terms - Cash on or before delivery.

## Departments

Calicoes	Dresses	Furs
Prints	Mourning	Umbrellas
Flannels	Silk	Underclothing
Blankets	Velvets	Baby Linen
Curtains	Millinery	Mantles
Muslins	Straws	Jackets
Floorcloths	Flowers	Carpets
Table Baizes	Feathers	

RIBBONS      LACES      HOSE

Gents Fancy Gloves and Wools  
Millinery in all the Latest Styles  
Trimmed free of charge

BUTLERS & SONS  
WINTON

Opposite the Queen Victoria Hotel"

They brought with them the marvels of the spring-propelled carriages which ran on overhead wires carrying the customers' money and change to the central cash desk - a great joy for years to local children.

Another old favourite which was to survive into the 1960s was J.H. Tett. This was an old-fashioned ironmongers, a long, narrow Aladdin's cave of a shop which started in the 1890s as JOHN PIKES. Here the old fascia board proclaiming the original name in splendid gold letters on a maroon ground was disclosed when Tett's was demolished. Old photographs of Winton show a large sign in the shape of a wheel suspended from over the shop which is now Sturtons. This was John Bailey's selling bicycles and sewing machines as well as being an iron bedstead depot. It later changed to Bailey's garage. Next door was a National Telephone Company's call office with a public call office attached; there was another Public Telephone Call Office at the top of the hill next to the Talbot Hotel.

Today Sturtons is a large glass-fronted shop but in its beginnings, around 1910, and two doors down, it was more humble. A photograph taken in the 1920s shows it as a small double-fronted shop with windows filled with furniture and ornaments, with more hanging from the ceiling, but all this was eclipsed by the display of furniture, furnishings, pots, pans, baskets, chair-seats, prams, cots, and pushchairs; the last three could be hired.

Sidney Sly, barber, moved into Isaacs old shop on the corner of Kemp Road in 1896 and there he remained until the 1920s. He then moved across the road where he opened the 'Ice Box' where he sold ice cream in a large variety of colours and flavours. Tarrant's the shoe shop, adjoining Sly's, remains to this day in the same name and trade.

Behind Sly's in Maple Road, was Rampton's the blacksmiths, a red brick smithy with store and workrooms above. These rooms were to be used as TOC H meeting rooms and was the birthplace of the Bournemouth Chess League. There had been only three token clubs in the town until a group of enthusiasts formed a small Chess Club meeting over the smithy. The number of club members grew until they were able to sub-divide into more teams and to form other clubs, which led to the formation of many teams the town over. The Bournemouth and District Chess League, four divisions, was then formed. There has been great interest in Chess, especially in schools and in industry. The 25 clubs, each with multiple teams, compete also in the Hants and Dorset Leagues.

Opposite Sly's on the corner of Latimer Road was the newly-formed Winton branch of the Parkstone and Heatherlands Co-operative Society. Molesworth House, as it was in 1907, was replaced by the high, domed building which became a familiar landmark in the latter days and which still houses the Winton Co-op, though now with a new facade and minus the dome.

At the foot of Peter's Hill was a photographic studio. Built around 1907 by J. Deayton, it had a large 20' by 18' all-glass north window which survived bombs, traffic vibrations and small boys' stones but not the new sewage scheme which necessitated the demolition of the building.

A few steps away from the supermarket of the busy main road was a place where time stood still. The small shop, a front room of the house on the corner of Cranmer and Latimer Roads, belonged to old Mrs. Landcheat. It was piled with sacks, boxes and crates, while on a small counter stood a pair of brass scales for weighing the bacon etc. kept in a meat safe. Besides the clutter of sundries associated with a general store was a small display of second-hand clothing, clean, neatly folded, ticketted and pegged to a line across the ceiling. The scene was gas-lit and the service slow but punctuated with kind enquiries and an exchange of news with others waiting. This retreat lasted until the early 1960s but has now entirely gone even to the extent of a complete facelift to the house.

Many may wonder at the large HOVIS sign on the tall building on the corner of Victoria Park Road. This has nothing to do with bread-making but was a motor-body building firm of that name in the 1920s.

On the slopes of Abbott Road Hill, the old Claypit Common area, was a large workshed. Here in the 1920s parts were made for biplanes, those new toys of the day. By the late 1930s it was a motorcar works, and by the next decade had gone over to 'war work' - perhaps even, once again, turning out parts for planes.

Many a child was late for school or home through watching the three or four blacksmiths still working their forges at the many jobs proceeding from the nearby shops and light industries; there was very little shoeing of horses. One such smithy was Daniel Hunt's, and its situation at the main road end of Brassey Road meant that there

were plenty of children from St. John's and Winton and Moordown schools to be sidetracked into lateness. Another attraction was the 'doll lady' of the 1930s who sat at a small table on the pavement opposite Jameson Road with her display of small home-made dolls which had a magic about them because they were different in appearance and materials. Accessories like bonnets, bags and shoes made of velvets, feathers, silks and spangles were irresistible. Yet another diversion was to peep inside the old-fashioned bakery of Prices with its glowing fires, deep ovens, and breadmaking in its different stages on view with only the glorious smell to remind the onlookers that it was meal time. A pedlar on crutches with a tray of bootlaces, matches, buttons, elastic, threads etc. visited regularly, even into the 1950s. So did an Eastern-European gypsy lady whose nimble fingers manipulated crochet cotton with hairpins into a wide coarse lace edging as she went along. Her cotton rose from one side of the pocket in her large apron and the finished edging coiled into the other side. Her yard measure was from her nose, head turned, to her finger tips.

The Rag and Bone man still drove his pony and cart slowly along the road calling "Rag-bags, bottles and bones", and very occasionally a fish cart preceded by the call of "Fish all fresh" and followed up by the smell of herring and mackerel as well as a few cats.

With the new century Winton grew rapidly spreading, merging with its neighbours and becoming just another suburb. A good time to leave the Village is on the joyous occasion of the Golden Jubilee of St. John the Baptist church. In 1923 the church's dumpy tower had been heightened into the clock tower we see today. In June of the following year a church service was held and afterwards a social gathering in the paddock with the old parishioners, clergy and friends of the church. The meeting was cut short by rain but this did not prevent a grand procession of school children, scouts, clubs and local citizens of importance.