

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Historical Note on Freshwater Parish

Until the 20th century, the Freshwater region was a predominantly agricultural area, made up of scattered, small hamlets and farmsteads, dispersed throughout Freshwater Isle amongst a mixture of enclosed and open field systems. There was no single focus to the settlements in the area and therefore, even in the 19th century, there existed no significant nucleated settlement. From Saxon times, the development of the settlement pattern had resulted in a poly-focal pattern, based on a loosely associated and dispersed collection of settlements. The parish therefore consisted of small pockets of habitation, centred on a 'green': More Green, Freshwater Green, Pound Green, Sheepwash Green, Middleton Green, Stroud, Easton, Norton and the settlement round the parish church. However, there were two areas of significant settlement: one centred around School Green and another crowding around the west end of the parish church, in what is today Church Place. Small fishing hamlets existed at Freshwater Gate, Brambles Chine and Norton. The population of the whole region fluctuated around the 500 mark during the 17th century.

By the 17th century, the area of Freshwater Isle was a mixture of enclosed fields and the traditional, open field system, divided up into individual strips. Indeed, even in 1837, there were areas of the old medieval strip system in existence among the enclosed fields that dominated the Freshwater landscape. These patches of the open field system were situated in the south of the parish: Headon Common Field, Stone Wind Field, Windmill Field, Little Common Field and Easton Field. However, the names of various other former common fields are identifiable in various leases; fields such as North Field, Norton Field, West or Weston Field, Sutton Field, Heath Field, Fernhill Field and Noad Acre Field. These were large, open common fields, in which the tenants held a strip or various strips of land, which were often scattered throughout, so that everyone had an equal chance of both the more fertile and poor agricultural soil. A 1608 royal survey of Freshwater clearly shows this communal open-field system still intact; many of the tenants have holdings within a number of the common fields. A good example of this strip system can be found in William Prince whose holding consisted of small enclosures and strips in the large common arable fields:

William Prince holds by copy dated 5 Oct 1587 1 tenement formerly in tenure of Richard Syde viz. house (3 spaces), barn and stable (4 spaces), orchard, garden and curtilage 1 acre

*Rodds Close 3 acres
New Close 4 acres
Yorks Parrock 3 roods
Hatcher Close 3 roods
Bunse Close 1 acre
Upper Shores Close 3 roods
Lower Shores Close 2 roods
Utter Greenhill 1 acre
Inner Greenhill 1 acre
arable land in Eastfield 6 acres
arable land in Northfield 4 acres
arable land in Heddenfield 3 acres*

arable land at the Maynes 2 roods
arable land in Farnhill 1 acre 1 rood
arable land in Warden 1 ½ acres
one parrock 2 roods
arable land next Tresfords 2 roods
own life, Henry Thring, Joan Thring
rent 13s 4d
annual value £8 0s. 0d.
[PRO E315/388]

Even by the mid 19th century, some of these open, strip fields still existed in the southern part of the Freshwater area and many of the enclosed fields are long and thin, suggesting remnants of the former individual, open-field strips. Even today, remains of the boundaries of this strip system can be seen in the area of Stonewind Farm.

Great chalk cliffs formed the southern boundary of the parish and ran from Freshwater Gate to Alum Bay. They were inhabited by all manner of seabirds and could be dangerous to the cattle that grazed the grassland on top.

"The parish of Freshwater from the point where Worsley's Tower formerly stood, opposite to Hurst Castle, round to Freshwater gate, is fortified by those stupendous promontories of Chalk, known by the name of Freshwater Cliffs. The height of these cliffs is indeed prodigious; being in some places six hundred feet above the level of the sea. To form a just conception of their magnitude, they should be viewed from the sea, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile; when the most lofty and magnificent fabrics of art, compared with these stupendous works of nature, shrink in idea to Lilliputian size. These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds, puffins, razor-bills, willocks, gulls, cormorants, Cornish choughs, daws, starlings, and wild pigeons; some of which come at stated times to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain there all the year. The cliffs are in some places perpendicular, in others they project and hang over in a tremendous manner; the several strata form many shelves, these serve as lodgments for the birds, where they sit in rows, and discover themselves by their motions and flight, though not individually visible. There are many chasms and deep caverns that seem to enter a great way into the rocks, and in many places the issuing of springs form small cascades of rippling water, down to the sea; sheep and lambs are seen grazing in the lower parts of the cliff, near the margin of the sea; the cliffs have sometimes proved fatal to them, as well as to other cattle who have ventured to graze too near the edge; from which, hounds in the ardour of the chase, have to their mutual destruction driven and followed their game."

[History of the Isle of Wight by Sir Richard Worsley. London, 1781]

The downland, known as High Down, that also ran along the southern edge of the parish on top of these cliffs, provided valuable pasture for sheep. Certain areas were only useful as 'waste' and therefore became commonland: the cliffs from Alum Bay round to Norton and the furze heath of Golden Hill area. The pound was situated at Pound Green and attended by a piggard. Headon Hill, also known as Headon Warren, had been the site of a rabbit warren from an early date, farmed by a warrener who had lived in a Warren House at Headon Hill.

By using the Hearth Tax records, the population of Freshwater Isle can be estimated at around five hundred in the last half of the seventeenth century. The majority of this population earned a living from agriculture: in the wills for Freshwater, most people are described as 'husbandman' or 'yeoman'. Between 1571 and 1700, a total of 110 of all the wills give a person's occupation. 39 are described as 'Yeoman', while 36 are given the term 'Husbandman', thus allowing that almost 75 percent of the

population were involved primarily in agriculture. The other occupations are allied agricultural trades, such as blacksmith, miller and carpenter, and service trades, such as grocer and butcher. Only 9 mariners are listed. Some also found an additional source of income by descending the cliffs on ropes either to catch sea birds or to collect samphire. The birds were sold for their feathers and as bait for crab pots.

"The country people take the birds that harbour in these rocks, by the perilous expedient of descending by ropes fixed to iron crows, driven into the ground: thus suspended, they with sticks beat down the birds as they fly out of their holes; a dozen birds generally yield one pound weight of soft feathers, for which the merchants give eight pence; the carcasses are bought by the fishermen at six pence per dozen, for the purpose of baiting their crab-pots."

[History of the Isle of Wight by Sir Richard Worsley. London, 1781]

Samphire was collected for pickling in barrels, before being sent up to the London market. In the early 17th century, the digging of pipe clay also occupied some of the inhabitants of Freshwater. The pipeclay was exported to London to be used in the manufacture of tobacco clay pipes. This same pipe clay was also in demand for making the crucibles in which molten glass was contained during the glassmaking process. Some inhabitants were employed in digging the white sands at Alum Bay for use in glassworks for making clear crystal glass. But apart from these seasonal occupations, most of the inhabitants were occupied in work in the fields and on the farm.

Being somewhat isolated from the rest of the Island, an agrarian outlook and psyche shaped their way of thinking, their values, their lifestyle and culture. The population of Freshwater were tied to an agrarian calendar, that had changed little in centuries, and their lives were shaped by the seasons, agricultural events and religious holidays and festivals. The church figured highly in all of their lives and much of their psychological world and mental maps revolved around the parish church. The rector or curate presided over their births, marriages and deaths. He looked after their spiritual and emotional well-being and, being one of the few educated men in the area, he was an obvious source of advice. He was a guardian of local morality and was required to monitor people's behaviour and thoughts.

Originally, there had been only two means of access to Freshwater Isle: by ferry boat at Norton across the mouth of the Yar estuary to Yarmouth, and by foot across a narrow neck of land called Freshwater Gate at the southern end of the creek formed by the River Yar, which extended from Yarmouth southwards, effectively cutting off Freshwater Isle from the 'mainland' of the Island itself. This neck of land most probably consisted of a bank of shingle that separated the sea to the south from the marshes of the upper reaches of the Yar estuary to the north. Brannon, writing of Freshwater Gate in the mid 19th century, wrote:

"A low narrow bank of shingly pebbles that are thrown up by the furious waves, here interposes between the briny element and the spring-head of the river Yar, which is supposed to have given the inappropriate name of "Freshwater" to this part of the Island: it rises in a meadow nearly opposite the hotel, and taking a northerly direction, communicates with the Solent Channel at Yarmouth: of course, if ever the present shallow barrier of shingles should be removed, this quarter will then be completely insulated, as is said to have been the case some centuries back."

[Vectis Scenery by G. Brannon. Wootton, 1824]

However, by the 17th century, another communication link had been added in the form of a causeway, that extended from near the parish church across to Afton. That the bridge, known as Black Bridge, at Easton did not exist is clear from Sir John Oglander's comments on the defence of the Island against the

French. In 1629, the gentry of the Island were petitioning the Privy Council for money to repair existing forts and to build new fortifications. They were also keen to establish a last line of defence, a sort of natural citadel, to which they could retreat in the event of a successful landing.

"In Januarie 1629 the gentlemen of owre Island concluded to goe to London to petition his Matie for moneyes to haue owre castells and fortes some amended others where most nede requyred, newe erected; and also for to haue 2 places of retrayte if so wee showld be beaten; Videlicet - Freschwater for owre cattel and ye mayne bodie of owre companies; and Yarmooouth for ye bettor sorte of people where they myght by bote haue intercourse one with ye other; the fortifyinge of which places of retrayt myght be doone by cuttinge of Freschwater Gate; and Yarmouth by ye cuttinge of ye nicke of land betweene ye 2 seaes with drawe brydges and half moones to secure ye passages".

At some point, Black Bridge was built over the Yar marshes thus avoiding the longer route to the south via Freshwater Gate. Although by late Elizabethan times, the causeway across from Afton to Freshwater church had been constructed [both Mercator's map of 1595 and Speed's of 1611 show a passage here], Oglander did not even consider this, presumably because of the ease with which it could be broken open. This causeway was possibly constructed as the dam wall for a tide mill that existed at the east end of the causeway. When exactly the mill was built is uncertain, but certainly it existed by the mid 14th century. By 1694, this was described as a "water corn mill".

Like Bembridge Isle, Freshwater suffered from a lack of suitable watercourses for powering a water mill. This meant that by the 13th century, a windmill had been built in the area, where the inhabitants could take their grain to be ground. In 1300, a new windmill was built: either a rebuild of the existing one or one on an entirely new site. Certainly by 1769, there were two windmills operating in the area: one on a hill, east of Weston Farm, and another near Freshwater Green. The stocks for the area were located outside the churchyard gate, where the miscreant could be assured maximum exposure to the view of the inhabitants. Any artisans, such as bakers and butchers, were most certainly situated near Freshwater Green or in Church Place, near the parish church.

Chalk was quarried from pits along the north edge of Tennyson Down for use on the fields or for burning into lime in order to make mortar for building. Two limekilns, possibly dating to the 17th century, can still be seen on Moons Hill. Certain strata of chalk was solid enough to be used in building and many of the old stone cottages and farm buildings have an element of chalk block in their construction. Hard, ferruginous sandstone, which occurs in thin layers amongst the softer sands, was also used in construction of walls, while from Headon Hill and Cliff End, Bembridge Limestone blocks were acquired. This availability of different types of stone meant that many of the more humble dwellings and farm buildings are invariably made from a variety of these stones, usually chalk block and sandstone (often so laden with iron as to be termed 'ironstone').

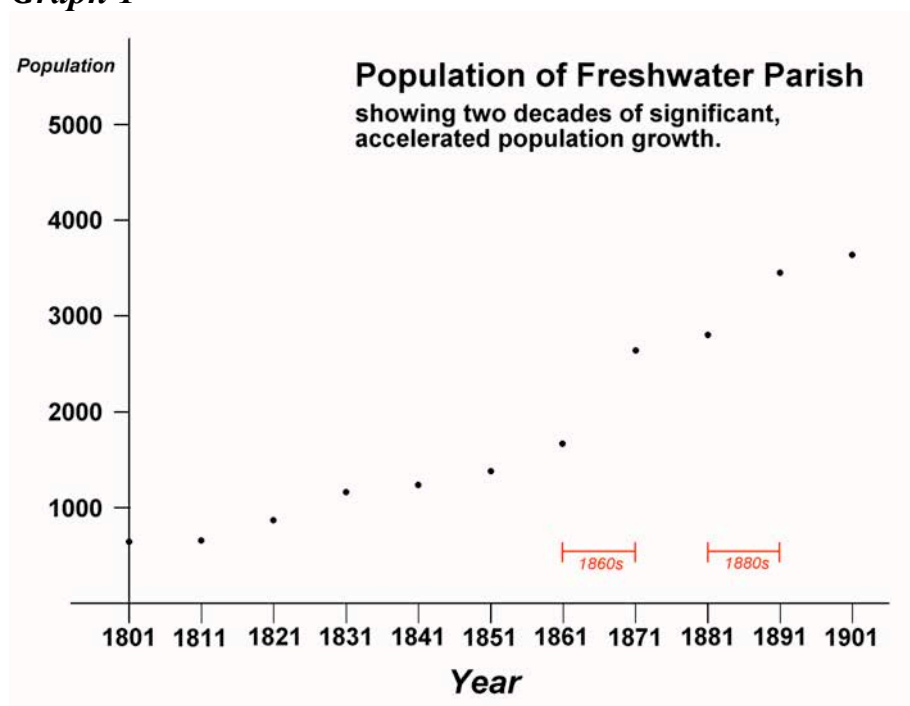
Roads were little more than single-carriage trackways, whose surface had been strengthened with a coating of compacted gravel of variable thickness. Where potholes appeared in the thinner sections, further gravel or gathered stones were deposited in the holes. Gravel terraces around the parish church and at Easton provided a convenient source of gravel. There were also good deposits of plateau gravel on the top of Headon Hill, where numerous depressions and overgrown pits testify to mining activity of this source over the ages. In the Freshwater region, roads often opened out into the large open space of the green on reaching hamlets; here the road became part of the green.

The nature of roads in the area can be seen in Helen Allingham's 19th century paintings of the cottages of Freshwater. The roadway is made of compacted gravel and is only wide enough for one cart. There

are no definite edges or kerbs and so grass and weeds grow right up to the roadway, which therefore varies in width.

The building of the forts and batteries in the Freshwater region and the consequent influx of troops into the area during the 1860s and 1880s can be seen to have affected the development of Freshwater in the population figures, where a significant rise in the population is evident at that time [see Graph 1 below]. Not only was there a large military presence, but this was also one factor contributing to the demand for a wide range of ancillary service trades, which attracted an increase in the civilian population too.

Graph 1



APPENDIX B : PLACE-NAME DERIVATION

The Anglo-Saxon word *fær* has the sense of a going, a journey or a way and can have the sense of a road (this is the sense of the word *faer-weg*, road way). So Farringford can also be derived from *Faeringford* – ‘the ford of the people living near the crossing road’. It needs to be remembered that the crossing at Freshwater Gate was very narrow and precarious and so this more inland route was probably favoured. Possibly yet another derivation can be found in the Anglo-Saxon word *fær*, meaning danger or peril. If the original settlement was sited close to or at Freshwater Gate, then the capricious nature of the tides and the sea may have given rise to *Færingford* - ‘the ford of the people living near the dangerous place’.

While more recent research indicates *-ham* place-names as earlier than *-ing* and *-ingham* names, it still does not alter the fact that *-ing* names are evidence of earlier colonisation than other non *-ing* place-names. This confirms that Farringford belongs to an early group of Saxon place-names, that ended in *-ing*, *-ingas*, *-ingham* or *-ington*. On the Island, most of these sites are close to rivers (which were significantly wider and deeper in Saxon times) i.e. the western and eastern Yar and the Medina, along which the settlers arrived. Of course, it must be remembered that the present Farringford house is not on the site of the original settlement, based as it is on late 18th century considerations of the picturesque and the sublime. The Saxon settlement of Farringford was more likely to be nearer to Blackwater, and was later superseded by the place-name 'Easton'. By that time the name had become a familial surname of the local lord, *de Ferringford*, using the possessive article *de* of the Norman French style to denote that the family were owners of the Farringford holding. By this time, the settlement seems to have located to the west part of their lands at Home Farm.

Katharina Ulmschneider points out that "While a study of early place-names in *-ham* and of the later *-ing* and *-ingham* names would seem to point to an early colonization of the Eastern Yar Valley, there is an even stronger likelihood that many other settlements would have followed spring-lines at the foot of the chalk ridge, with their cemeteries located on the higher ground, a pattern commonly recognized in other chalk areas." This condition certainly applies to the site of Farringford.

[Archaeology, History, and the Isle of Wight in the Middle Saxon Period, Katharina Ulmschneider, *Medieval Archaeology*, 43, 1999]

Early settlement of England by Anglo-Saxons and Jutes can be divided into two phases: pioneer and colonisation settlement. Place-names can be a good indicator of the age, topography, natural history and racial origin of a community in the 5th to the 11th centuries. Traditionally, it was accepted that place-names containing variants of *-ing* or *-ingas* indicated earliest settlement, while *-ham* place-names were considered a later development. However, since the 1970s, various studies have emerged that have required a re-thinking of the chronology of place-names. Thanks to studies by Barrie Cox (1973), Joost Kuurman (1975), Margaret Gelling (1978) and Gordon Copley (1986), it has become clear that *-ham* and *-ingham* placenames indicate an earlier settlement type than *-ing* and *-ingas*, which are more likely to refer to secondary colonization. This is by no means clear-cut, as *-ham* names are easily confused with *-hamm* names, a much later place-name. Also, in some areas, no definite chronology can be derived from *-ham*, *-ing* and *-ingas* names, as to which developed first. Cox suggests the approximate chronology of settlement as follows:

5th century: ***-ham***

6th century: beginning of the ***-ingham*** period

7th century onwards: ***-ing***, ***-ingas***, etc.

Both Gelling and Copley point out that in some areas there is a high correlation between pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites and topographical names which relate to water (water-supply, water-control, crossing places and dry sites for villages). Copley noted that, out of a study of 315 fifth and sixth century Saxon and Jutish sites, topographic names seemed to be most important in this period (78% of the total) and said that names relating to water were the most common group, while those ending in "ford" were the most common within this group. Cox noted also that topographic names seemed to be more common than habitative names. Although his study period was slightly later (about 670AD to 730AD), he noted that "ford" was the third most common ending out of all the topographic names.

As noted by Dr Gelling, overall the majority of *-ford* place-names refer to very small settlements and this was confirmed by a study of Shropshire *-ford* place-names. In many cases, the fords were of local importance and connected two settlements on either side of a stream, with one or both settlements taking the name "*-ford*", but some lay on longer routes. In most cases, the term "*-ford*" indicates a stream or river crossing and many of these are preceded by personal names. This is the case with Farringford.

It has also become clear that place-names, based on tribal or family names, do not necessarily refer to a narrowly defined and precisely demarcated settlement, but can often refer to the wider area, in which a family or the followers of a group leader operated and from which they derived resources.

"These groups were probably of varying size. Some of the groups may have been subordinate to a powerful leader, while others were probably small family groups or groups without social cohesion but merely living in the same area. In all cases, the place-names would seem to have denoted a territory rather than a nucleated settlement."

[Anglo-Saxon England, edited by Malcolm Godden, Michael Lapidge, Simon Keynes. Cambridge University Press, 2007.]

Such is the case with the settlement of Whippingham. It could also be relevant for Farringford, which has never referred to a nucleated village, but rather to a dispersed settlement, based on a farmstead. If the evidence for neolithic and bronze age activity centred on the Western Yar gap in the chalk downs is considered, then it would suggest the settlement of a social group in the area of the gap near modern Freshwater Bay. This reflected that early settlement of the Island appears to have followed the course of the three main rivers. In the West Wight area, only two early Anglo-Saxon place-names have been identified: Farringford and Wilmingham, both on opposite sides of the Western Yar. Both settlements may represent continuations of earlier settlement patterns based on the Yar gap. The ford to connect the two settlements would be an important facility and presumably the people who lived in the vicinity used the ford as a feature of their place name.

Appendix C: Edward Rushworth

Edward Rushworth was the eldest son of John and Sarah Rushworth, who lived near West Cowes. He was educated at Winchester College and Oxford University, before becoming a deacon in 1780. In August 1780 at Calbourne church, he married Catherine Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Leonard Troughear Holmes of Westover. In 1780 he stood for election to Parliament and was elected for Yarmouth. In 1784, his election as M.P. for Newport was contested by John Barrington, who claimed he was not eligible as he held religious office. The House found in Rushworth's favour and so he was able to stand as M.P. for Newport. Rushworth stood as M.P. for both Newport and Yarmouth on a number of occasions:

Returned as member of Parliament:				
Newport	1784	1786	1790	1796 [chose to sit for Yarmouth instead]
Yarmouth	1780		1790	1796

During the last two decades of the eighteenth century, he gradually bought up holdings in the west of the Island, amassing a large estate by 1800. In 1790, he bought the Farringford and Lodges holding. Lodges, like Farringford, was a holding with lands centred on a tenement in the area called Lodges but with lands spread throughout the Freshwater area. In the same year, he also purchased "Easton and Stroud and 52 acres and Messuage or Tenement Farm called [blank] & 44 acres" from James Wright [Rushworth papers, Box 5]. Much of the other lands in Freshwater were acquired on his marriage to Catherine, the daughter of Leonard Troughear Holmes of Westover, who settled on her the manor of Priors Freshwater. In 1800, Rushworth also bought up the holding Townsend Farm, consisting of a tenement and various parcels of land.

Sources:

Miscellanea Genealogica Et Heraldica: Fourth Series edited by W. Bruce Bannerman Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, London. 1912.

John Rushworth, senior, born 25 October 1721 at New York; died at Cowes 30 August 1780, and lies buried in the Church of Northwood in the Isle of Wight, near his wife Sarah Rushworth, who died at West Cowes 7 May 1780, aged 56 years. Had issue:-

Edward Rushworth, born 17 October 1755; baptized 2 January 1756 at Kingston Church, Portsea.

Miscellanea Genealogica Et Heraldica: Fourth Series edited by W. Bruce Bannerman Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, London. 1912.

Edward Rushworth was a Founders' Kin Scholar of Winchester College (and, I believe, a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon). He took Deacon's Orders in the Church, and was afterwards M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and Recorder of Newport. He built Farringford and resided there. He was also afterwards M.P. (1784 onwards) for Newport. On his election the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. John Barrington, petitioned the House against the validity of his return on the ground of his being in Holy Orders. A Select Committee was appointed to consider it, and reported that Mr. Rushworth had "been duly elected to serve in this Parliament." Afterwards, in order to get rid of Horne Tooke, an Act was passed disqualifying all the clergy of the Church of England from sitting in the House of Commons. This Act took effect in 1802.

**The Parliamentary History of England from the Earliest Period to the Year 1803. Vol. XXXV
Comprising the period from 21 March 1800 - 29 Oct. 1801.
London, 1819.**

Debate in the Commons on the Bill to prevent Persons in Holy Orders from Sitting in the House of Commons.] May 6. Mr. Chancellor Addington stated, ...

May 13. On the order of the day for going into a committee on the bill, Mr. G. Vansittart presented a Petition from Edward Rushworth, esq. setting forth,
" That the petitioner has observed, by a bill printed by order of the House, that it is therein intended to make all priests and deacons, who have been already ordained such, ineligible to sit as members of the House ; and that the petitioner was, twenty-one years ago, ordained a deacon, but never exercised that office for above two months, and, considering that he was authorized to relinquish that order, he has for upwards of twenty years given up the same accordingly, and was, in October 1780, elected a member of the House for the borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, and took his seat for that borough ; and that the petitioner was also, in 1784, elected a member of the House for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, when a petition against his return was presented by John Barrington, esq. to the House, upon the sole point of the petitioner being ineligible as a deacon, and which being, pursuant to law, referred to a committee, the said committee unanimously (as the petitioner has been informed), declared the petitioner duly elected, who accordingly sat in the House as member for the said borough of Newport until the parliament was dissolved in 1790; and that the petitioner considering, his right to be elected a member of the House fully ascertained by the decision of the committee to whom the petition against him was referred, is greatly alarmed lest the same should be destroyed by the passing of the said bill into a law ; j and therefore praying, that the same so far as it affects his right, may not receive the sanction of the House."

The petition was ordered to lie on the table. The House then went into the committee.

Lands Acquired:

1782 August 21/22 [JER/BAR/3/10/379]

Prowers als. Curls.

Lease and Release.

Edward Rushworth of Afton, I.W., Esq.

1788 January 1 & 2 [JER/SEL/110/1]

Wilmington Farm.

Lease and Release.

Edward Rushworth of Afton House, [p. Freshwater], I.W., esq.

1792 June 7 [JER/HBY/113/2]

Reassignment of the Manor of Freshwater, I.W.

Edward Rushworth of Afton, [p. Freshwater], I.W., Esq.

1793 February 3 & 4 [JER/BAR/3/10/279]

Key Close, Urrys and Bellamys in Newtown.

Lease and release.

Edward Rushworth, late of Afton House, now of Freshwater House, I.W., Esq.

1800 September 23 [JER/SEL/85/30]

Gatcombe Manor.
Bargain and sale.
Edward Rushworth of Freshwater House, parish of Freshwater, I.W., esq.

1800 Oct. 9 & 10 [JER/HBY/19/1]
Later purchases at Norton, parish of Freshwater.
Lease and release.
Edward Rushworth of Freshwater House, parish of Freshwater, I.W., Esq.

1804 Oct. 9 & 10 [JER/HBY/19/2]
Later purchases at Norton, parish of Freshwater.
Lease and release.
Edward Rushworth of Freshwater House, parish of Freshwater, I.W., Esq.

1804 Sept. 26 & 27 [JER/HBY/46/1]
Alverstone Farm and Woodhouse Farm, parish of Whippingham.
Lease and release.
Edward Rushworth of Freshwater House, I.W., Esq.
NEWTOWN PROPERTIES
PROWERS als. CURLS
Lease and Release [JER/BAR/3/10/382] - date: 1816 September 27/28
(2) Edward Rushworth of Farringford Hill, p. Freshwater, I.W., Esq.

30 & 31 December 1831 [JER/HBY/59/1]
Lease and release of messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, 3r. 33p., with piece of land in front, 1a. 3r. 32p., and close called the Meadow, 1a. 3r. 29p., all p. Freshwater, I.W., occ. Joseph Dore, parcel of a farm called Woodfords. Partly recites will of late Edward Rushworth of Farringford Hill, p. Freshwater, I.W., Esq., 19 June 1815, marriage settlement of (1), 29 June 1824, will of late Hon. Catherine Rushworth, widow, of Bowcombe Lodge, [p. Carisbrooke, I.W.], 29 April 1819, and indentures, 4 May 1830, to which all the children of late Edward and Hon. Catherine Rushworth were party. Under present deed (1), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) convey their undivided one sixth shares to (9) for £66 13s. 4d. each

The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle.
From JANUARY to JUNE, 1818.
VOLUME LXXXVIII (BEING THE TENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)
Part .The First.
By Sylvanus Urban, Gent.
London, 1818.

EDWARD RUSHWORTH, ESQ.
p. 563.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, and mayor of Yarmouth. He was seized with apoplexy while sitting on a bench, conversing with a friend, on the Quay at Yarmouth; a medical gentleman was on the spot, who bled him, and caused him to be carried to the George Inn, where he lingered from Monday till Wednesday, when he expired. The death of this truly respectable gentleman excited a sensation of the deepest regret in all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Rushworth was many years representative in Parliament for the Boroughs of Yarmouth and Newport,

and was much esteemed for the independence of his character and for his intellectual endowments. He was a gentleman of pure and virtuous principles, steadily and zealously attached to the Establishment in Church and State, and eminently distinguished for a sense of duty in every relation of life. He was an intelligent and useful Magistrate, a good father, an affectionate husband, a kind master, and a firm friend.—On the day of his funeral the shops and private houses in the town were closed (a circumstance sufficiently expressive to mark the estimation of his high character). In the immediate neighbourhood of his late residence, his death is an event which will be long and deeply lamented, and by it the community at large have lost the benefit of a valuable example. Mr. Rushworth married the Hon. Catherine Holmes, daughter of the late Lord Holmes, by whom he had a large family. His son and heir is married to a daughter of Sir Everard Home; one of his daughters married to Col. Murray, Deputy-adjutant-general in Ireland, and another to Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, bart.; and he was father of the late gallant Capt. Rushworth, of the Barbadoes frigate.

Miscellanea Genealogica Et Heraldica: Fourth Series edited by W. Bruce Bannerman Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, London. 1912.

The Family of Rushworth

(From a family bible now in the possession of Mrs. Cecil E. Smith, with annotations by the Rev. Cecil Evan Smith, M.A., The Rectory, Titsey.)

Edward Rushworth, married at the Parish Church of Calborn in the Isle of Wight on the 27th August 1780 to Catherine Holmes, youngest daughter of the Rev. Leonard Troughear Holmes of Westover Lodge, created in 1797 Baron Holmes of Killmallock, county Limerick, and had issue:-

1. Catherine, born 16th Nov. 1781 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 8 Jan. 1782.
2. Elizabeth, born 15th Oct. 1783 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 6 Jan. 1784.
3. Holmes Jervoise, born 26th Sept. 1785 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 26 Sept. 1785.
4. Edward, born 11th Aug. 1787 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 21 Jan. 1787.
5. Mary, born 27th May 1789 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 10 July 1789.
6. Charles Powlett, born 23 Feb. 1791 at AFTON HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 4 Aug. 1791.
7. A female child [stillborn], 21 Nov. 1792.
8. Jane, born 31 Oct. 1793 at FRESHWATER HOUSE; baptised 30 June 1793.
9. Leonard, born 19 July 1796 at FRESHWATER HOUSE; died the same day.
10. Henry, born 28 April 1798 at St. Michael's Square, Southampton; baptised at Freshwater Church 15 June 1798.
11. Anne, born 9 Feb. 1800 at FRESHWATER HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 19 Aug. 1801.

12. Margaret, born 20 Feb. 1802 at FRESHWATER HOUSE; baptised at Freshwater Church 1 April 1802.

13. A Female child, (still born) at FRESHWATER HOUSE, 2 May 1804.

Parish Poor Rates

1720-1844 Churchwardens Accounts

AC2003/009 [FRE//1]

The Quarter Sett Book for Freshwater

Peter Woodford James Norris Churchwardens for the year 1720

Peter Woodford for Walls 0 - 1 - 0

1721

Samuell White for Walls 0 - 3 - 0

1726

John Osburne for Guyers 00 - 00 - 04

Do. for Walls 00 - 01 - 00

1752

Laz. Lacey for Walls 00 - 01 - 00

1765

Lazarus Lacey for Guyers 0 - 2 - 0

Do. for Bartletts 0 - 0 - 4

Do. for Abrams 0 - 0 - 8

Do. for Walls 0 - 1 - 0

1781

John Lacey for Walls 0 - 1 - 9

1785

Edward Rushworth Esqr. for Afton 0 - 13 - 6

Mrs. Lacey for Walls 0 - 1 - 9

1798

Mrs. Hicks for Afton 0 - 12 - 6

Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill 0 - 6 - 3

Mr. Cotton for Walls 0 - 1 - 9

1814

Rushworth Edwd. Esqr. for Farringford 0 - 4 - 10½

1822

Hamborough__ Esq. for Farringford 0 - 5 - 1½

1825 4½ d. in the pound

41 Hamborough John for Farringford 0 - 5 - 4½

1767-1844 Overseers of the Poor - Poor Rates

AC2003/009 [FRE//1]

1767 until 1777

Lazarus Lacey for Guyers 0 - 14 - 0

Do. for Walls 0 - 14 - 0

Do. for Haywards 0 - 6 - 0

Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs 0 - 2 - 0

Do. Down Close 0 - 1 - 6

1778 until 1785

John Lacey for Guyers	0 – 15 – 0
Do. for Walls	0 – 17 – 6
Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs	0 – 2 – 6
Do. Down Close	0 – 1 – 10½

1786

Mrs. Lacey for Guyers	0 – 15 – 0
Do. for Walls	0 – 17 – 6
Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs	0 – 2 – 6
Do. Down Close	0 – 1 – 10½

1787

Osborn Dore for Guyers	0 – 15 – 0
Do. for Walls	0 – 17 – 6
Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs	0 – 2 – 6
Do. Down Close	0 – 1 – 10½

1790

Osborn Dore for Guyers	0 – 15 – 0
Do. for Walls	0 – 17 – 6
Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs	0 – 4 – 4½

1791

Osborn Dore for Guyers	0 – 15 – 0
Do. for Bartletts and Silcombs	0 – 4 – 4½

...

Benjamin Cotton for Walls	0 – 17 – 6
---------------------------	------------

1792 Freshwater in the year of our Lord 1792

A Rate made for the Relief of the Poor of the said parish. By the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor and Other Principal Inhabitants at the Rate of 2s. 6d. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Afton	8 - 2 - 6
Do. for his Tithes	1 - 2 - 6

...

Lord Toughear Holmes Esqr. for the Farm	1 - 5 - 0
---	-----------

...

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Willmingham	4 - 7 - 6
---------------------------------------	-----------

...

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for East Mill	0 - 17 - 6
-------------------------------------	------------

...

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Salters Close	0 - 1 - 3
---	-----------

...

Benjn. Cotton for Walls	0 - 17 - 6
-------------------------	------------

...

1793 - 2s. 6d. on the pound

Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm and part of Hook hill	3 - 2 - 6
Do. for Jolliffes	0 - 17 - 6
Do. for Salters Close	0 - 1 - 3
Do. for the Tithes of Jolliffes	0 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Hicks for Afton	8 - 2 - 6
---------------------	-----------

...

Benjamin Cotton for Walls	0 - 17 - 6
---------------------------	------------

...

1794 - 2s. 6d. on the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hook hill 3 - 2 - 6
Do. for Jolliffes 0 - 17 - 6
Do. for Salters Close 0 - 1 - 3
Do. for the Tithes of Jolliffes 0 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Hicks for Afton 8 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Cotton for Walls 0 - 17 - 6

...

1795 - 2s. 6d. on the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hook hill 3 - 2 - 6
Do. for Salters Close 0 - 1 - 3

...

Mr. Hicks for Afton 8 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Cotton for Walls 0 - 17 - 6

...

1796 - 2s. 6d. on the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hook hill 3 - 2 - 6
Do. for Salters Close 0 - 1 - 3

...

Mr. Hicks for Afton 8 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Benjn Cotton for his land 2 - 10 - 0
Do. for Walls 0 - 17 - 6

...

1797 - 2s. 6d. on the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hook hill 3 - 2 - 6
Do. for Salters Close 0 - 1 - 3
Do. for Atkins's 0 - 12 - 6
Do. for the Tithes 0 - 12 - 4½

...

Mr. Hicks for Afton 8 - 2 - 6

...

Mr. Benjn Cotton for his land 2 - 10 - 0
Do. for Walls 0 - 17 - 6

1798 - 3s. on the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill 3 - 15 - 0
Do. for Salters Close 0 - 1 - 6
Do. for Atkins's 0 - 15 - 0
Do. for the Tithes 0 - 14 - 10½

...

Mrs. Hicks for Afton 9 - 15 - 0

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge 4 - 17 - 6
Do. for Wavells 1 - 12 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do. 1 - 10 - 0

Do. for his own Land	3 - 0 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 7 - 9
Do. for James's	1 - 16 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 12 - 3
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for his Malt house	0 - 9 - 0
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 16 - 0

1799 - 3s. in the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill

	3 - 15 - 0
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 14 - 10½

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge	4 - 17 - 6
Do. for Wavells	1 - 12 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	1 - 10 - 0
Do. for his own Land	3 - 0 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 7 - 9
Do. for James's	1 - 16 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 12 - 3
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 16 - 0

1800 - 3s. in the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill

	3 - 15 - 0
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 14 - 10½

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge	4 - 17 - 6
Do. for Wavells	1 - 12 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	1 - 10 - 0
Do. for his own Land	3 - 0 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 7 - 9
Do. for James's	1 - 16 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 12 - 3
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 16 - 0

1801 - 3s. in the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill

	2 - 5 - 0
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 12 - 0

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge	4 - 17 - 6
Do. for Wavells	1 - 12 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	1 - 10 - 0
Do. for his own Land	3 - 0 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 7 - 9
Do. for James's	1 - 16 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 12 - 3
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 16 - 0

1801 - 2s. 6d. in the pound
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm
and part of Hookhill

	1 - 17 - 6
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 10 - 0

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge	4 - 1 - 3
----------------------------	-----------

Do. for Wavells	1 - 7 - 6
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	1 - 5 - 0
Do. for his own Land	2 - 10 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 6 - 3
Do. for James's	1 - 10 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 7 - 6
Do. for Walls	0 - 17 - 6
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 10 - 0

1802 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esq. for the Farm and part of Hookhill	2 - 5 - 0
Do. for the Tithes	0 - 12 - 0

...

Mr. Cotton for Blackbridge	4 - 17 - 6
Do. for Wavells	1 - 12 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	1 - 10 - 0
Do. for his own Land	3 - 0 - 0
Do. for New Castle	0 - 7 - 9
Do. for James's	1 - 16 - 0
Do. for New Inn	1 - 12 - 3
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes	1 - 16 - 0

1803 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm	2 - 5 - 0
Do. for Woodfords	0 - 9 - 0
Do. for Faringford Lodge	0 - 9 - 0

...

Edwd. Rushworth Esq. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	0 - 5 - 3

...

1804 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm	2 - 5 - 0
Do. for Woodfords	0 - 9 - 0
Do. for Faringford Lodge and part of Cooks	1 - 1 - 16
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 13 - 6
Do. for Walls	1 - 1 - 9
Do. for the Tithes of Do.	0 - 5 - 3

...

1805 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for the Farm	2 - 5 - 0
Do. for Farringfords and other Land	2 - 12 - 3
Do. for his Tithes	0 - 18 - 9

1806 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Farringfords Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 3
Do. for Jolliffes	1 - 6 - 0
Do. for his Tithes	1 - 3 - 9

1807 - 3s. on the pound

Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Farringfords Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 3
Do. for his Tithes	1 - 17 - 9

Do. for Atkins's	0 - 11 - 0	
Tithes of Atkins's	0 - 3 - 0	
1808 - 3s. on the pound		
Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Farringfords Hill and other Land	2 - 10 - 9	
Do. for James Atkins's	0 - 11 - 0	
Do. for his Tithes	1 - 3 - 9	
1809 - 3s. on the pound		
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for Farringford Hill	2 - 10 - 9	
Do. for Atkins's	0 - 16 - 0	
Do. for his Tithes	1 - 1 - 6	
Do. for Bucketts	0 - 12 - 0	
1809 - 3s. on the pound		
Edward Rushworth Esqr. for Farringford Hill and other land	2 - 13 - 3	
1811 - 3s. on the pound		
Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1812 - 3s. on the pound		
Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1813 - 3s. on the pound		
Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1814 - 3s. on the pound		
Rushworth Edward Esqr. for Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1815 - 3s. on the pound		
Edwd. Rushworth Esqr. for Farringford	2 - 18 - 6	
1816 - 3s. on the pound		
Rushworth Edward Esqr. for Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1817 - 3s. on the pound		
Rushworth Edward Esqr. for Farringford Hill and other Land	2 - 18 - 6	
1818 - 1820 - 3s. on the pound		
Rushworth Honl. Mrs. for Farringford	2 - 18 - 6	
1821 - 3s. on the pound		
Rated		
at 41 Pearson___Esqr. for Farringford Hill	3 - 1 - 6	
[For comparison, other houses in the area are rated at :		
Afton, House and Land, 130; Afton Farm, 190; East Afton, 190; Weston, 60; Blackbridge, 61; Easton and		
Weston, 40; Compton, 200; For the farm, 58; Willmingham, 91; Hill, 112; Hookhill, 58]		
1822 - 1s. 6d. on the pound		
Parson Henry Esqr. for Farringford Hill	41	3 - 1 - 6
1823 - 1s. 6d. on the pound		
Hamborough___Esqr. for Farringford Hill	41	3 - 1 - 6

Appendix E: Georgian Architecture (Regency)

The features of Regency Georgian architecture were based essentially on similar principles to the Palladian Georgian architectural style of the eighteenth century. Georgian buildings often possess impeccably symmetrical facades and designs are based around the mathematical proportions of the cube, square and circle. Georgian house plans are often based on a symmetrical pattern around a central hall. But Palladian architecture was far more rigid, standardised and homogenous than the Regency version, which was based on a much freer and eclectic interpretation of the principles of proportion and order, and was thus prepared to incorporate aspects of other architectural styles. This can be clearly discerned at Farringford, where a basic Georgian structural shell and plan has been altered by the addition of Gothic elements.

The Classical style of Georgian architecture was popularised in the 18th century by pattern books, a new development that had not existed in previous centuries. From about 1780, a new type of architectural pattern book emerged, illustrating modest houses, villas, cottages and cottage ornées, aimed at the middle-classes. Previously, these pattern books had been aimed at the nobility or building tradesmen, and provided plans and elevations for country stately homes or grand town mansions. Pattern books now showed more modest houses and villas for affluent middle-class people, such as clergy, merchants, military officers, and professional people.

A typical example of these pattern books is that by John Plaw, entitled "**Rural architecture; or designs, from the simple cottage to the decorated villa.**" The examples below are from the 1794 edition and show elevations and plans for Georgian houses built in the Classical style. They show design features similar to Farringford, suggesting that the original house derived very much from this architectural tradition.



[Above] Typical Georgian house in Cheltenham showing symmetrical arrangement.

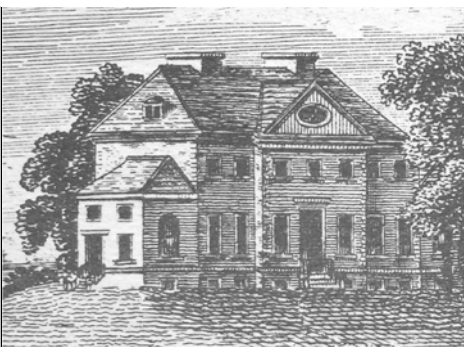


[Above] Another typical Georgian house in Cheltenham, showing an M-shaped roof with similar gable end to Farringford.

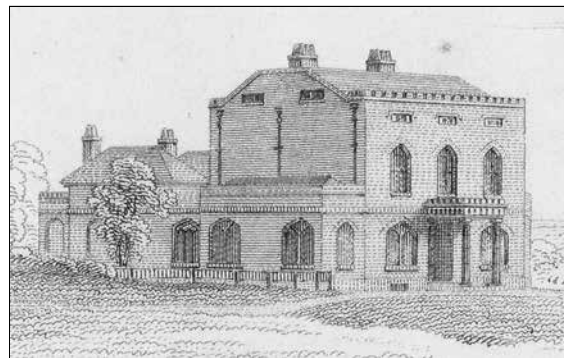


[Above] A design from John Plaw's *Rural Architecture*, showing typical Georgian front elevation. Again this has similarities to Farringford.

[Below] St. John's house in Ryde. A Georgian house, built in about 1769. This shows a central block with additional wings on the end with a hipped roof, similar to the original single storey wings at Farringford.



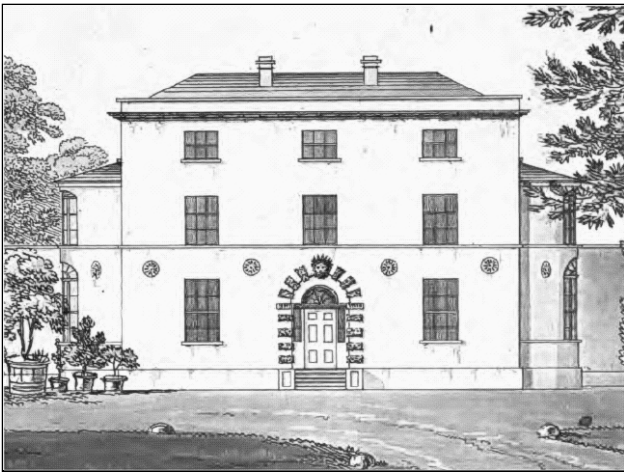
[Below] Farringford House as it was in 1806, three years after its construction. Unlike many Georgian houses, which had a chimney stack on each end, Farringford's chimney stacks were placed




centrally in a similar manner to St. John's on the left. Another unusual feature of this Georgian house are the Gothic windows and battlements.



[Above, left & below left]
 Examples of designs suggested in John Plaw's *Rural Architecture*, 1794. These all show a symmetrical front elevation, with ground, first and second floors. The attic floor contains small windows. Two of these examples also contain side wings.



Rural Architecture:
 CONSISTING OF
REGULAR DESIGNS
 OF
 PLANS and ELEVATIONS
 FOR
Buildings in the Country.
 IN WHICH
 The PURITY and SIMPLICITY of the ART of
 DESIGNING are variously exemplified,
 WITH
 Such REMARKS and EXPLANATIONS as are conducive
 to render the Subject agreeable.



Studium sine dote venia. Hor.

Illustrated with FIFTY QUARTO COPPER-PLATES.

By **ROBERT MORRIS**, Surveyor.

LONDON:
 Printed for the AUTHOR, and to be had of him at his House in
Hyde-Park-Street, Grosvenor-Square,
 M.DCCCL.

THE
Country Gentleman's Architect,
 IN A GREAT VARIETY OF
 NEW DESIGNS,
 FOR
 COTTAGES, FARM HOUSES, COUNTRY-HOUSES, VILLAS, LODGES FOR PARK
 OR GARDEN ENTRANCES, AND ORNAMENTAL WOODEN GATES;
 WITH
 Plans of the Offices belonging to each Design,
 Distributed with a strict Attention to Convenience, Elegance, and Economy.
 Engraved on Thirty-two Plates, from Designs drawn by
J. MILLER, ARCHITECT.

LONDON:
 PRINTED FOR I. AND J. TAYLOR,
 AT THE ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, NO 56, HIGH HOLBORN.
 M.DCC.XCI.

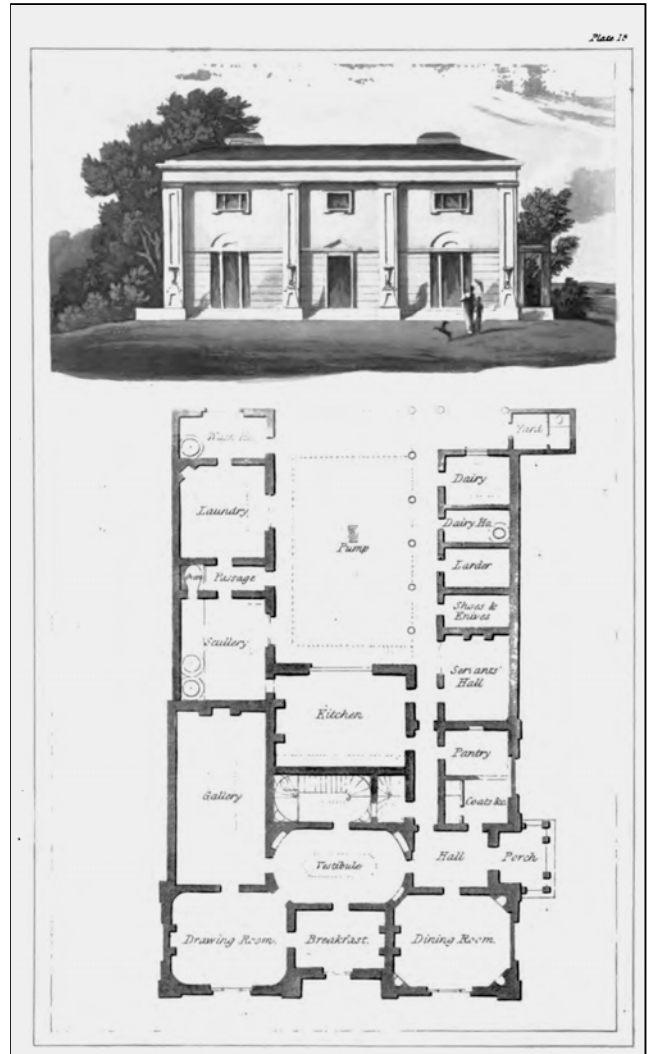
Examples of typical handbooks produced for architects and builders in the 18th century.
[Above]
 The *Country Gentleman's Architect* by John Miller, 1791.
[Left]
Rural Architecture by Robert Morris. London, 1750.

A VILLA. EXEMPLIFYING THE PROPER SITUATIONS FOR THE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

In forming this plan, care has been taken to avoid whatever experience has found objectionable relating to the domestic offices, and to afford facility of communication to the apartments, without subjecting them to inconvenience or offence. The pantry is near the dining-room, and commands the porch. The servants'-hall is beyond the door leading to the yard, and has the effect of being detached from the house, though really within it. The kitchen is arranged with the same advantages; the door opposite the pantry is only in use for the service of dinner. The scullery is wholly removed from the house. The laundry and wash-house are yet more retired, and immediately under the inspection of the housekeeper, who, in this arrangement, is considered as cook also. The knife and shoe-room adjoins the servants'-hall. The larder and dairy are farther removed from the inhabited parts; and the offices on this side are approachable by a trellis colonnade, so that at all seasons they are accessible with safety. The minor staircase leads to the chamber-landings and to the cellars; there is a stair to the cellar also, from the colonnade. The chambers contain three apartments for the men, three for the maid-servants, and a room for stores.

From the porch, a hall of small dimensions communicates with a waiting-room, which is a receptacle for coats, hats, sticks, &c. Water should be laid on to a wash-stand near the window; this room contains a water-closet. The dining-room entrance is from the hall, and is favourably situated for the service of dinner. The dining-room is unconnected with the retiring apartments; but a jib-door communicates with the vestibule, and precludes the necessity of passing through the hall to the drawing-room or gallery. The niches to contain candelabra at the sideboard end, and the corresponding recesses at the other angles, are suited to an architectural decoration consonant with the purposes of this room. The withdrawing-room, breakfast-room, and gallery or library, are approached from the vestibule, and from each other. The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they are not treated of; but in the general adoption of the connected drawing-room and library, the mind becomes highly gratified on contemplating the acknowledged influence of female intellect, and those charms of social loveliness, that have allured the apartment of study from its obscure retreat.

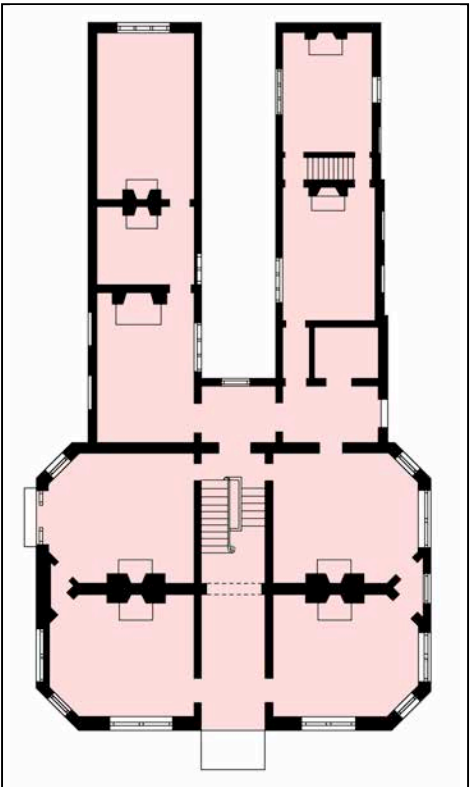
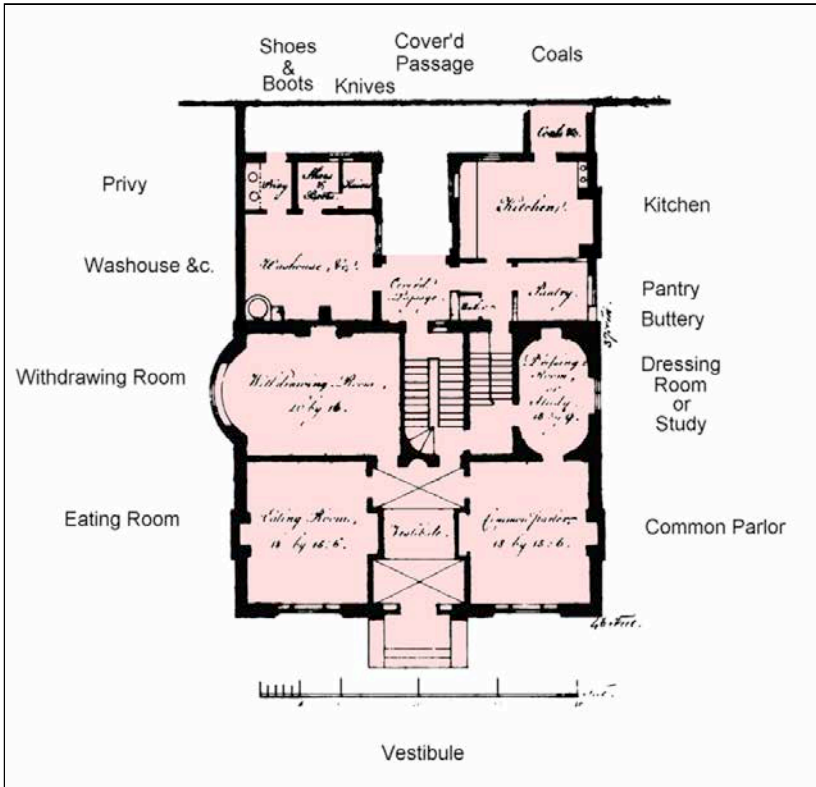
The drawing-room is so formed as to avoid the dark shades which invariably collect in the corners of all rooms, and affords the means of a very elegant decoration. The gallery is lighted from the top, as its purpose is to contain pictures, marbles, bronzes, and books, and thus admit a beautiful variety of arrangements round it, forms the approach to the chambers.



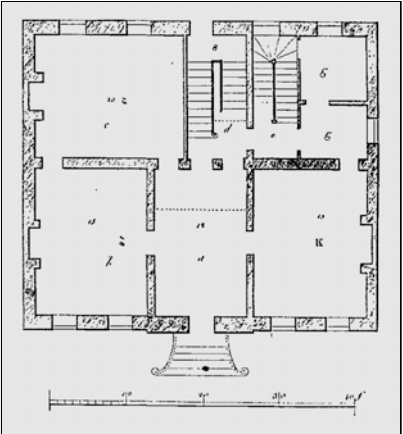
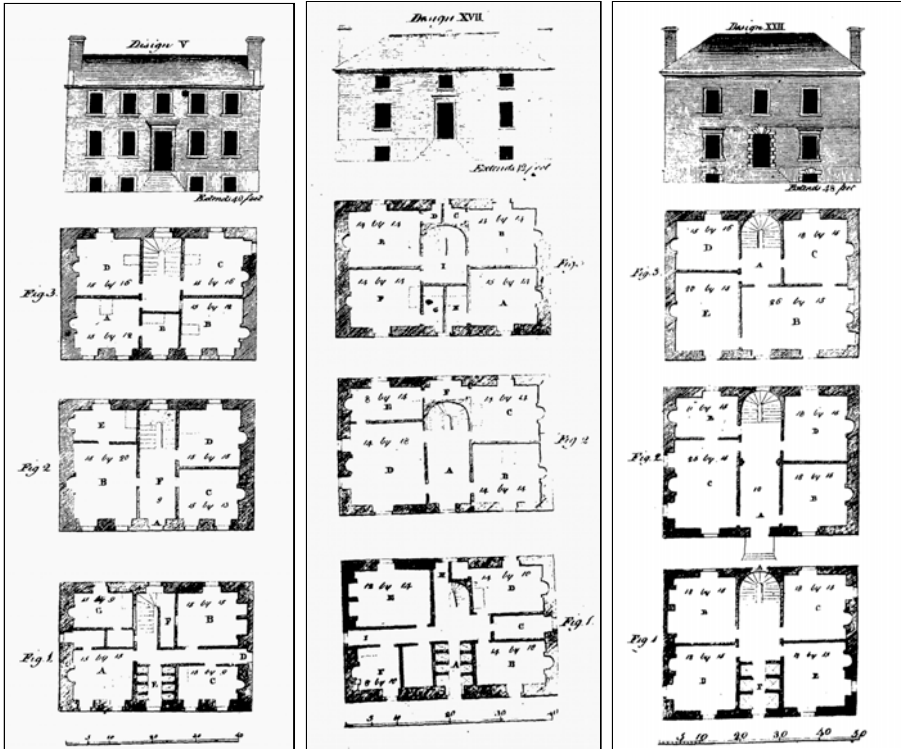
The vestibule is always a most desirable appurtenance to a dwelling, and is here situated so as to afford additional ventilation; it reaches to the top of the building, and is surmounted by a lantern light; a gallery a gallery round it, forms the approach to the chambers. The vestibule opens to the staircase, and the staircase to this gallery. A water-closet is contained in the retired part of the staircase. The chambers above, are four, three with a dressing-room, and one without it.

Simplicity of character has been the leading object of this design. It will be seen that the extent of the house is aimed to be defined by pilasters, which are in number, four on the porch-front, four on the lawn-front, and two on the returning end; the remainder being plain walls, would be planted against, and hid by shrubberies, as there are no windows of the offices looking outwards.

The Palladian sashes of the dining-room, drawing-room, and the door of the breakfast-room, open to a stone terrace, which descends by two steps to the lawn. The terrace is so elegant in its character, and so useful as a promenade after wet weather, that it should be reluctantly, if ever, dispensed with.



[Above left] A suggested plan for a house, illustrated in *Rural architecture*, by John Plaw. 1794. This has essentially the same elements as the Farringford ground floor plan [above right], including the “Cover’d Passage” and two domestic wings at the back, except the domestic quarters at Farringford have been extended to form longer wings.



[Above] A house plan from *Familiar architecture* by Thomas Rawlins. 1795, showing the same basic Georgian lay-out for a small, gentleman’s residence as the three plans on the left.

[Above] Three separate plans for a small residence for a gentleman, showing a typical Georgian room lay-out. All exhibit certain common traits, which are also present at Farringford: central staircase and hall with rooms leading off; bedrooms leading off landing; a simple four-room storey. However, these houses have their domestic offices placed in the basement. (In each of the plans - Fig. 1: basement; fig. 2: living floor; fig. 3: first floor)

Appendix F: Nineteenth Century Guide Books

1826

Beauties of the Isle of Wight [Portsea, 1826]

"In the declivity is Farringford Hill, the seat of the late Edward Rushworth, Esq. The house is built in the gothic style and commands a fine view."

1830

Vectis Scenery: in the Isle of Wight. George Brannon [Isle of Wight, 1830]

"... passing FARRINGFORD-HILL, which is a desirable situation on the descent of the down, the seat of JOHN HAMBROUGH, jun, esq. : the house is a light-brick erection in the Gothic taste, and commands very interesting views of the British Channel, the Solent Sea, and nearly the whole western division of the Island."

1830

Isle of Wight Tourist, and Companion at Cowes. by Philo Vectis. [Robert Moir, Cowes. 1830]

"Farringford Hill, late the seat of J. Hamborough, Jun. Esq. appears on the left as we return."

1832

The Family Topographer: Being a Compendious Account of the Antient and Present State of the ... by Samuel Tymms. Vol. II - WESTERN CIRCUIT. London, 1832.

"Farringford Hill, Isle of W. John Hamborough, junr. esq"

1833

A Topographical and Historical Guide to the Isle of Wight. W. C. F. G. Sheridan. [London, 1833]

"Proceeding over the Downs, and passing Farringford Hill, the seat of John Hambrough, Esq., we arrive at Alum Bay."

1839

The Vectis directory, or Isle of Wight general guide. [William Lambert, Newport. 1839.]

"Hamborough, J. Hamborough Castle

...

Raikes, ----, esq Farringford-hill, near Freshwater"

1844

Handbook to the Isle of Wight. Thomas Brettell [London, 1844]

"Proceeding over the Downs, and passing Farringford Hill, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Seymour, we arrive at Alum Bay."

1848

Brannon's Vectis Scenery - the New Edition of 1848.

"Farringford-hill, Freshwater, Rev. G. Seymour"

1859

Nelsons' Hand-books for Tourists. The Isle of Wight, with a Description of the Geology of the Island ... [T. Nelson & Sons, London. 1859]

"Farringford Hill appears to the right."

Appendix G: Dimensions and Arrangement of Original House

Basement:

wine and beer cellars, larder, dairy.

Ground floor:

entrance hall
dining room 22 ½ x 17 ft
drawing room 23 x 17 ft
library 18 x 16 ft
kitchen
scullery
butler's pantry
servants' hall
laundry
closet

Present measurements [25 Sept. 2008]	
--------------------------------------	--

Bar room	22 ft 9" x 14ft 8"
Ante-room	21 ft x 14ft 8"

First floor:

4 chambers with closets
4 servants' sleeping-rooms over the servants'-hall

Second floor:

4 rooms
store room

Appendix H: Reverend George Turner Seymour and Tyntes Place.

Reverend George Turner Seymour originally came from Tyntes Place near Wraxall in Somerset. The house was a Regency Gothic-Tudor building and was built for Seymour in 1813 on land given him by his father, John Seymour. Subsequent additions were made by Robert Newton of Nailsea.



[Tyntesfield, A Fertile Fortune, James Miller. National Trust Books, 2006.]

"A sepia drawing, dated 1836, shows the first house before Newton's additions, without towers on the west front, no bay windows to the Drawing Room, and no terraced gardens. Fortunately, two further watercolours survive to show the outlines of the house twenty years later. The entrance front, as now, faced the drive from Belmont, with a centrally placed entrance tower with two-storied elevations on either side. The service wing was on the back, jutting into the hillside. The south front rose to a two-storied gabled centrepiece, with two bay windows taking in the panoramic view across the valley. The building may well have been stuccoed, with cast Gothic decorative details, including ogee pinnacles that look like pawns on a chessboard, peppering the skyline. ...

The three central rooms at the front of the house, on all floors, date from the Reverend Seymour's house and largely retain their original early nineteenth-century character. On the ground floor, the Oak Study, Morning Room and Ante-room were his original reception rooms. In the Oak Study even his fine grey marble fireplace survives. It is, however, in the Stuart bedroom on the first floor that one gets the clearest sense of Seymour's rooms, which were remarkably plain with simple mouldings and cornices, and panelled doors. This restraint, a word that will seldom be used again to describe the interiors, is matched by the simple white marble fire surround in the Gothic style."

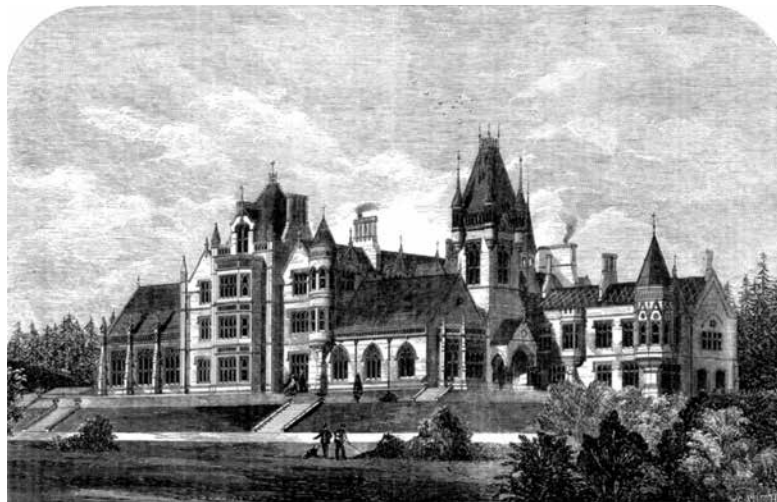
English Heritage

IoE Number: 33585

Location: Tyntesfield House, Wraxall and Failand, North Somerset.

"Built 1813 for John Seymour. ... The bedrooms, service rooms and servants' rooms all retain most of their original features including doors, doorcases, shutters, skirting boards and plaster ceilings. Many of the bedrooms retain their original early-nineteenth century 'Tudor' Gothic style decoration, especially their doorcases, doors and marble fireplaces."

In 1843, he sold Tyntes Place to Willam Gibbs, a businessman, who enlarged it into a large, ornate Gothic home and changed its name to Tyntesfield House.



Seymour then bought Farringford, before moving to Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, after he sold Farringford to Alfred Tennyson.

One reason for moving to the Isle of Wight may have been the marriage of his eldest daughter to the son of an Isle of Wight family of solicitors, the Sewells.

The Gentleman's Magazine by Sylvanus Urban, Gent. Vol. XIV, MDCCCXL July - December. London, 1840.

“Oct. 1840

Marriage

At Berne, R. B. Sewell, esq. of Millbrook, Isle of Wight, to Marianne-Billingsley, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Som.”

Seymour's daughter, Jane Fortescue Seymour (1825 - 1878), married John Duke Coleridge, 1st Baron Coleridge (1820 – 1894), Lord Chief Justice of England 1880 - 1894 and Baron of Ottery St Mary, on 11th August 1846 at Freshwater Church. She was described as “of Farringford, Isle of Wight.”

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Saturday, August 15, 1846; Issue 2445.

“On the 11th instant, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, John Duke Coleridge, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, to Jane Fortesque, third daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Farringford, Isle of Wight.”

Seymour died in 1880.

Auction Wednesday 27th April 2005

Hampton & Littlewood, auctioneers

The Auction Rooms, Alphin Brook Road, Alphington, Exeter, Devon

To be sold by direction of The Lord Coleridge 5th Baron of Ottery St Mary

An imposing Charles X style gilt bronze surtout de table in five sections with curved ends, the mirror glass enclosed by a pierced trailing fruiting vine gallery, above a frieze of laurel leaves, raised on lions claw feet, the gallery with two attached oval plaques, each surmounted by a crown and with foliate surrounds, one with the arms of Coleridge and Seymour, the other inscribed ‘The Revd George Turner Seymour departed this life 14 Oct 1880 aged 88’.

60.2cm (1ft 11 3/4in) wide, x 249cm (8ft 2in) overall length, contained in a fitted travelling trunk with carrying handles to the sides.

Appendix I: The Manor of Priors Freshwater

The Manor of Priors Freshwater was created from lands in Freshwater belonging to two priories: the **Priory of Carisbrooke** and the **Priory of Christchurch**.

The Carisbrooke portion derived from a grant by William FitzOsborn to the Abbey of Lyre of 3 virgates out of the manor of Freshwater soon after the Norman Conquest, but before 1071. [Julian Munby, ed., Domesday book : Hampshire. Vol. 4. Phillimore, 1982.]. This holding was passed on to Carisbrooke Priory, who undertook the collection of dues owing to its parent house, the Abbey of Lyre. In 1414, all alien priories were suppressed and their property and titles taken over by the Crown. In April 1415, having taken over possession of the Isle of Wight property of the Abbey of Lyre, Henry V bestowed it on the Charterhouse of Sheen in Surrey, a foundation set up by Henry in September 1414 as "the Priory of the House of Jesus of Bethlehem". At the Dissolution in 1539, the lands of Sheen reverted to the Crown. The lands of Carisbrooke Priory were held by Richard Worsley of Appuldercombe in 1565. In 1606, a new lease of the Carisbrooke Priory estate was granted by James I to Sir Thomas Fleming of Heasley, before Charles I granted it to the City of London in 1628, who sold it to John Bromfield. In 1682, Bromfield's son, Edward, sold it to John Comber and his nephew, Sir Thomas Miller.

The Christchurch portion derived from land at Freshwater that formed part of the manor of Ningwood, which had been granted to the Priory of Christchurch by Richard de Redvers in the early 12th century [Dugdale, William. Monasticon Anglicanum. London, 1655-1673]. This in turn may have simply been a confirmation of lands held by the previous Priory established in Christchurch. (From the Domesday survey, it is clear that, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there was a priory at Christchurch and as well as holding possessions in Twyneham and elsewhere in Hampshire, it also had one hide in the Isle of Wight.) "At the Dissolution Ningwood was granted by Henry VIII with other church lands to Thomas Hobson in exchange for the manor of Marylebone. Thomas died seised in 1559, leaving as his heir his son and namesake, who was succeeded at his death in 1594 by his son, a third Thomas. In 1631 John Hobson conveyed the manor to trustees, who, according to Worsley, sold it to John Comber of Chichester (co. Sussex). The latter died in 1684 childless and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Miller, the son of his sister Mary and Mark Miller."

Thus, from the end of the 17th century, both the Carisbrooke and the Christchurch portions of Freshwater land were united in one owner, Sir Thomas Miller (c.1635-1705), and this combined holding became known as Priors Freshwater to distinguish it from the manor of King's Freshwater. From this date the manor passed in the Miller family until the end of the 18th century. In 1784, Sir Thomas Miller, bart., of Froyle, Hants, sold the manor of Priors Freshwater to Leonard Troughear Holmes, who subsequently settled it upon his younger daughter, Catherine, who married Edward Rushworth. After his death in 1819, Catherine sold it to Henry Shepherd Pearson of Lymington in 1821. It passed to John Hambrough of Steephill, and then to the Rev. George Seymour in 1844. The latter then sold it to Alfred, Lord Tennyson, in 1856. In 1945, the manor went with Farringford house and its grounds to British Holidays Estates Ltd., when they purchased the whole estate.

The boundary of Priors Freshwater is indicated on a map of 1863 [JER/LTF/121b], when the bounds were perambulated by Charles Estcourt [see MAPS_Priors Freshwater] The junction of the east and west boundaries with the coast on its southern side are also highlighted in this legal declaration in 1947:

I, John Christopher Medley of 52, Bedford Square, in the County of London, partner in the firm of Field Roscoe & Co, of the same address, solicitors, hereby declare as follows:

1. My firm with the solicitors for British Holiday Estates Ltd. of 45 Berkeley Street in the County of London, who purchased the Farringford estate in the Isle of Wight by conveyance dated the 14th of September 1945 from the Trustees of the will of the late Rt. Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, and I personally have the conduct of the conveyance, and I make this declaration from my personal knowledge, and as a result of my examination of the title deeds in this matter.
2. The contract for the sale of the property to the purchasers, British Holiday Estates Ltd, was duly approved by order of the High Court of Justice of the Chancery Division on the 11th of June, 1945.
3. The Trustees of the late Lord Tennyson conveyed the whole of the Farringford Estate to the purchasers and included in that conveyance was the following grant. "All that Manor or Lordship or reputed Manor or Lordship of Freshwater otherwise Pryors (or Priors) Freshwater with the rights members and appurtenances to the same belonging and the right of wreck on the foreshore from the Old Ditch on the East High Down to the centre of Watcombe Bay And any other right of wreck or other rights belonging or appurtenant to the said Manor which immediately before the execution of a certain Conveyance were exercisable by the late Lord Tennyson, and his successors in title lords and estate owners of such Manor on or over the foreshore and lands, lying between the lands assured by the Conveyance"
4. A certain Conveyance referred to was a conveyance to the National Trust of the down lands and cliffs known as East High Down or Tennyson's Down in 1927, and there was expressly reserved from that conveyance to Lord Tennyson the rights of wreck above referred to
5. By reason of the conveyance and events as aforesaid British Holidays Estates Ltd are entitled to the rights of wreck hereinbefore described.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

J. C. Medley

[Declaration before Commissioner for Oaths, BT 243/297 Purchase of Priors Freshwater]

Victoria County History

A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 2, pp. 230-231. edited by H. Arthur Doubleday. 1903.

'Alien houses: Carisbrooke priory'.

The priory of Carisbrooke, which was situated on the high ground to the north-west of the castle, was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. It was a cell of the Benedictine abbey of Lire, and established to collect the dues of the parent house in the Isle of Wight. The church of Carisbrooke, and other property, had been granted to the abbey of Lire, probably by William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford. ... The priory of Carisbrooke is said to have been founded by Baldwin de Redvers about 1156. He gave to the abbey of Lire all the churches, tithes, lands, rents and benefits that he held throughout the island. ... Henry II.'s confirmation charter to Lire Abbey particularizes their possessions throughout England. The abbey then held in Hampshire the churches of Clatford and St.

John's, Southampton, and in the Isle of Wight the churches of Carisbrooke, Arreton, Freshwater, Godshill, Whippingham, Newtown and Newchurch.

...

The priory was seized by the Crown during the reigns of Edward I. (fn. 4) and Edward III., and being in the king's hands was granted by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory of Mount Grace, Yorkshire.

Restored to Prior Thomas Val Oseul by Henry IV on condition of the ' apport ' or customary tribute to Lire being paid to the Crown, and future appointments of monks being filled by Englishmen, it was seized again by Henry V. and bestowed on his new charter-house at Sheen, and the monks dispersed.

Appendix J: Report by Clough Williams-Ellis on Proposed Hotel Colony at Farringford, Isle of Wight. 1945.
[National Archives RAIL 648]

RAIL

648

SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co.

RAIL 648
121

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS + RECORDS
~~MINUTES~~



1945.

A REPORT BY CLOUGH-WILLIAMS-ELLIS,

ARCHITECT, ON A PROPOSED

HOTEL COLONY AT FARRINGFORD.



P/IV.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ G.L. NICHOLSON.

27th. February, 1945.

Dear Mr. Maxwell,

Farringford.

I am so sorry that I shall be prevented from accompanying you to Farringford on Wednesday, 28th. February, and also that I have not been able to get down there since seeing you in London last week, but we have been extremely busy with proposed Summer train services for this year.

I am enclosing the copies of Clough Williams-Ellis's report and the copy of our contract, both of which I have read with interest, and I am grateful to you that I have had an opportunity of examining these. With regard to the latter, by the way, I notice from section 2 on the last page of the agreement that we shall shortly have shooting rights on the Estate. I wonder if there would be any objection if I exercised these on behalf of the new owners for the time being?

I had a letter yesterday from Draper in which he tells me that he has definitely got one man, and has hopes of another. You may like to speak to him about this when you get down to Farringford, but in any case I will try and be down there myself towards the end of this week or early next, and if they seem satisfactory I will engage them and get work on the Terrace House garden started.

With my kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. - Please do not hesitate to make use of my Office at Newport if you should so desire.

James Maxwell, Esq.,
Asst. General Manager,
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Ltd.

COPY

PLAS BRONDANW,
Llanfrothen,
Penrhyndeudraeth.

September 14th.

FARRINGFORD PROJECT.

The material herewith enclosed is somewhat enchoate, Necessarily. Final proposals and programmed must depend to a large extent on factors as yet unknown.

Only as actual post-war conditions reveal themselves can we really get down to "hard" planning in any detail, and with some prospectx of performance corresponding with the programme. The same uncertainties make any present attempt at detailed estimating pretty worthless.

First it must be provisionally decided what we need to build, then it must be determined (under abnormal conditions) how it can be build, which again will to some extent depend on currently available materials and labour, priority rating, and the general conditions of the post-war set-up.

If the sketch proposals now submitted should serve to narrow down the target area, if only by elimination, and to define more precisely the field wherein our next effort should be confined - that I think is as much as should be expected of them.

A proposition has been stated in the definite hope and expectation that the criticism and discussion which it should provoke will lead on to a new, better and perhaps quite different solution to a, by then, more exactly stated problem.

(SD) ... CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS

F.R.I.B.A.
M.T.P.I.
F.I.L.A.

REPORT ON PROJECTED HOTEL COLONY AT:
FARRINGFORD PARK FRESHWATER
ISLE OF WIGHT.

P R O J E C T.

The drawbacks and disadvantages of the property selected for consideration have already been frankly discussed and whatever seemed just has been said in disparagement. But it is agreed that the site is probably the best now to be found and secured in the Isle of Wight and possibly even on the whole South Coast.

Anyway the location and amenities (or lack of them) peculiar thereto are here accepted as part of the problem set, and the solutions put forward are offered with a full appreciation of whatever accidents of site can be advantageously exploited and whatever blemishes diminished or ignored, and what difficulties overcome or made the best of.

The major drawback to the actual property itself is that there are very few points that would be acceptable for building from which even a glimpse of the sea is to be had, and from some of them speculative development is more in evidence than the actual sea, whilst all lie some way inland from the coast. A first reconnaissance seemed to suggest only three practicable alternative locations for the intended development :-

- 1) Adjoining the old mansion
- 2) Close to the shore in the hollow near the Redoubt just East of Neptune's Cavern.
- 3) On the North edge of the old chalk pit roughly halfway between these two.

As there seemed to be many more advantages favouring No. 1 as against Nos. 2 and 3, only the first site has been considered in the draft plans submitted.

The two alternative general lay-outs are, it will be realised, diagrams, suggesting the main lines of possible development, the first more or less to a grid pattern, the second taking its cue more from the existing features on the site, and being consequently of a less firm fashion.

Naturally each would be subject to considerable modifications

in detail in actual execution as the exact planning of individual buildings was fully developed and their siting was deflected in order to retain the best and most telling trees, secure the best possible outlook and so on.

After finally setting out the scheme selected on the actual site, with all due attention paid to such local accidents, the resulting plan might well be found to be something of a compromise between the two possibilities here set forth, any paper formality giving way in the face of any good reason for a departure therefrom suggested by the ground itself and whatever grows upon it.

There are two key points and two only that are accepted as axiomatic and fixed in each scheme; (1) the old house because there it stands as the original heart and focus of the whole original lay-out; and (2) the position of the restaurant which is the only near-by vantage point from which there is a view of the Channel.

The problem thus resolved itself into one of acceptably linking up points 1 and 2 so as to provide the accommodation needed in the process and in such shape as would make communications simple and servicing easy, whilst at the same time providing pleasant quarters for both guests and staff and, finally, a gay and gracious ensemble.

Open order may be desired for reasons of privacy and quietness and for a wide outlook, but shelter in bad weather, neighbourliness and economy in centralised heating and other services demand a certain compactness, as does also the efficiency of room service.

In the plans submitted, an attempt has been made to strike a just balance between these two opposing desiderata.

The whole accommodation has been arranged with an eye to efficient and comfortable running at different loadings, from capacity down to perhaps 25% at the opening and the end of the season or at such other minimum level at which it may be considered profitable to operate.

The chalets would be opened or closed section by section as needed, the restaurant also being adjustable to at least three different sizes by moveable screen partitions as suggested on plan, without the least prejudice to service. The restaurant has been set in the place of
honour/

honor (the one sea view point) because even in fine ^{out-of-door} weather, every guest will inevitably find himself there three or four times a day for a total time of some hours and will have the impression that his holiday place does enjoy a sea view.

Obviously not every diner in the restaurant can directly command this view, but window seats are always at a premium, view or no view, a fact that has dictated the circular shape of the dining hall. Actually the window space is further extended by contriving a series of segmental bays around the periphery of the great circle, as see detail diagram of this room. This device has the added advantage of affording a series of separate and sheltered enclaves off the wide surrounding verandah where parties can congregate for morning coffee, afternoon tea or just for an airing in wet weather, as on the shelter deck of a cruising liner.

This spacious colonnade connects under cover with lounge, cocktail bar, assembly hall, cloak-rooms, lavatories and main administration block with its library, Country Club, etc.

The floor space allowed per guest in the chalets of the small sketch plans submitted (sheets 2 and 3) averages 121 square feet including toilet rooms but exclusive of exterior colonnades or balconies. For these add an average of 29 per person giving a total of 150 square feet per head. Allow an average height of 10 feet per floor (whether in one or more storeys) for the purpose of cubing and you get 1500 total cubic feet per guest, which at one shilling a unit puts the cost at £75 per head. By what factor that should be multiplied to arrive at a realistic estimate depends on too many imponderables to be usefully attempted here.

First, I have averaged on the assumption (almost certainly false) that accommodation would be equally allocated between the four arrangements shown on the sketch plans referred to - whereas experience at Prestatyn or elsewhere may have suggested a quite different ratio, as say, between doubles and singles, as desirable.

Secondly, it may be held that I have anyway been (a) too generous of space, or (b) too mean, or provided far too many or too few bathrooms.

Thirdly, what materials will in fact be available and permitted and/

and how sparingly and functionally or, on the other hand, how imaginatively will they be used? (Actually a middle course is assumed with as much graciousness as economy will allow), with obvious opportunities for architectural and other embellishments and features (whether directly useful or remunerative or not) left either as vacant sites or as starkly utilitarian buildings until such time as the necessary materials and skill are readily available for their erection or completion.

Such works might well include Carillon tower, arched gateways, belvederes, planetarium, a properly equipped miniature theatre (as apart from the first all-purpose assembly hall) and so forth - special features that, having perhaps no direct revenue producing power, are none the less the sort of things that count heavily in good-will, prestige and press publicity, and that differentiate such a project from the ruck of dully commercial undertakings, and keep the paying portions of the set-up filled up with patrons well pleased to pay something extra for the pleasure and réclame of holiday-making in surroundings of such unrivalled interest and distinction.

The main material for building will be what it will be, but whatever it is, its surface should be painted or colourwashed. A rough cement rendering or harling is preferable to all other surfaces, and on this a common lime wash (tinted as desired) will last for years, even in exposed positions. Of some three dozen different receipts collected from many sources and tested for me by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, one of the simplest proved the best, and houses so treated, facing the sea from the cliff top at Portmeirion, have, after a dozen years or more, never yet needed redoing, though a few shillings' worth of the mixture will suffice for an ordinary house-front.

Which is another advantage of such colour-washing - you can at will not merely refresh but vary or completely change around your whole colour scheme just as readily as you can alter the bedding-out in your flower-borders.

As to the general character of the buildings to which this plaster and colourwashing is to be applied, I hesitate to give it a name because they would not imitate anything, though they would, please God, have more in common, say, with the provincial baroque buildings of

southern Europe or South America than with anything built during the past century in the Isle of Wight.

It may be that we might, to begin with, have to put up with fairly starkly functional buildings, with steel tubes acting as columns, flat rubberoid roofs, etc., but as conditions ease, there is nothing to prevent such buildings being given more substantial architectural clothing wherever desirable.

Some parts of the scheme should, I feel, be and remain "modern", for the good reason that their several functions are so best fulfilled and interpreted - for example, the Restaurant and the Nursery, and there need be no conflict between their rather negative convention and the more stylized architectural treatment of the rest.

What I suppose might be called the "Provincial Spanish Mission style" of the generality of the buildings proposed seems to me of itself to suggest sunshine and holidays in a way that any attempted reproduction of typical English "Village" architecture could never do and with less structural falsity, whilst the wide pallet of soft pastel shades proper to the gayer Southern convention can make up to a surprising extent for our too frequent lack of real and actual sunlight. If and when there is sunlight, such light surfaces serve to reflect and enhance it and emphasise its shadows, whilst the sparkle and sheen of moving water also greatly magnify its effect.

As regards the actual chalets, exception may be taken to

- (i) their being incorporated into blocks
- (ii) their being mostly in two storeys
- (iii) their being served by exterior verandahs or balconies instead of by passages,

to which my retorts would be :-

(1) Chalets peppered around in separate or small units - the effect is depressingly reminiscent of a chicken farm, it is wasteful constructionally, wastes space and makes for tiresome diffuseness, adds to the cost of services, and tends to make the interiors both too hot and too cold according to the weather.

(ii) Quite a lot of people (oddly enough) definitely object to ground floor bedrooms, so that it is just as well to have some at any rate upstairs, whilst, where there is a considerable amount of plumbing as here (there should be a wash-basin to each room and a bathroom and W.C. at least to every four) a two-storey arrangement

should be an economy. Finally, the effect and architectural opportunities of a double floored building are generally much better than those of a bungalow.

(iii) If the verandahs and balconies are adequate in width, the lack-of-shelter objection should be answered, whilst, though this approach would be on the "front" or the side with the best aspect and prospect and therefore having the chief windows, there are (at any rate in all double rooms) windows also at the back, so that the former can be closed and curtained or shuttered to secure quiet and privacy when necessary without the occupant feeling shut in. The through light and ventilation allowed by this open access would seem to be worth some sacrifice in other directions, though actually there are the further solid gain of a covered stoep or balcony out on to which one may pull one's chair - the fact that it is not exclusively one's own private preserve (except at the extremities) not being necessarily a drawback to the normally sociable.

It is granted that the success or otherwise of such an arrangement will depend very largely on the method of construction, the effectiveness of insulation and so on - which depend in turn on the building trade's resources at the time of erection.

Finally, even supposing that, on balance, the purely "practical" arguments against "open access" were held to be valid, I would by no means accept that as conclusive, as I am persuaded that part of successful holiday catering is "the provision of the graciously unusual" - something "Foreign" - something that is definitely "a change from Home". Even if this entails slight awkwardnesses - no matter - they are here and there accepted as part of the whole unlikely experience. That has anyway been my experience, and not only at Portmeirion.

It is assumed that every effort will be made to extend the season from early spring to full autumn, which would certainly mean the provision of heating, by low pressure hot water circulated by an impeller from a central boiler, unless exceptionally favourable terms are obtainable from the electric power company for supply on an industrial basis - including also domestic hot water from a non-peak-load storage unit.

Whatever technique of development is adopted for the colony itself a very fully equipped bathing establishment is obviously an essential adjunct.

On balance, despite the noise inseparable from a popular lido, such might well be thought to be the natural centre for the whole set-up, and so it might be, were it not that what seems to be a perfect setting for a bathing place offers itself at what I have called "Site 3", that is, in the old chalk pit, halfway between the house and the sea.

This is a large irregular overgrown depression on the edge of the downs from the Northern and nearer edge of which the best possible view is obtained of the bay, becomingly framed on the left by the trees around Terrace House and by High Down on the right.

It is suggested that at this spot should be placed the Lido Café, with a wide but sheltered crescent terrace in front of it (due South) overlooking the bathing pool in the foreground and the Bay beyond.

There is plenty of room for a separate children's pool and all ancillary buildings and equipment, and the levels are such as to permit easy connexion to the main sewer by way of the Terrace House branch.

But the chief advantage of the site is that it affords, ready made, a sunny yet completely sheltered dimple in the downs for full exploitation at the very best view-point, yet without any danger of offence either to the public or to the planning authorities as nothing but the café itself would be visible from any distance, whilst even that would be screened except from a part of High Down and a narrow sector of the Channel.

In so far as it would be visible, there is of course no reason at all why it should not be an adornment to the landscape rather than otherwise.

The sides of the old chalk pit, already clothed with sapling trees and sloping down to a level bottom, would lend themselves admirably to terracing, so providing a succession of sun-bathing platforms and an amphitheatre grand-stand commanding the whole arena of the pool and its accessories.

It is suggested that the old cart-track running out on the level from the S.E. end of the pit should be continued as a path down to Watcombe Bay (all on the company's own property) where sea bathing could be enjoyed as and when desired.

The narrow shingle beach here is now only accessible by boat, except at full low tide, and of course not at all in rough weather, and it is suggested that at a point some hundred feet or so back from the cliff's edge a downward-sloping tunnel might be driven through the chalk to emerge on a terrace only a few feet above high-water mark O.S.T., from which steps would lead down to the beach itself.

It should not be difficult, with the consent of the Board of Trade, to construct a miniature harbour by linking up the fallen mass of the old Pinnacle Rock with the sides of the little bay by rough break-waters, so affording some shelter for bathing, and even for small boats which could, at night, be winched up a ramp on to the terrace platform (see diagram).

Golf, it is assumed, is already adequately provided for by existing courses, but it would be well for the Company to see that really good provision is also made for riding, which should certainly be made one of the special features of the place.

As with golf, it may well be better to encourage some separate agency to provide a first-rate service than for the company to involve itself in an alien side-line that notoriously depends for success on highly specialized knowledge and unremitting personal interest.

NOTE ON SCHEME I.

This is a straightforward grid lay-out on cardinal axes with the new buildings mostly disposed amongst the trees to the South of the old house.

The carriage-ways are shown in brown, the footways in yellow.

The old walled kitchen garden might be considered an obvious and inviting building site, and so it is, but it seems to be an area of fertile, well worked soil that it would be a pity to sterilize needlessly when it could and should contribute fresh salads, herbs, cut flowers, etc. that are always needed yet not invariably certainly procurable from outside. There is plenty of space for garages and lawn tennis courts, which can be provided on whatever scale is deemed desirable.

To make up for and to contrast with the formal lay-out of the scheme in general, it is suggested that (at some later date) a quite frankly romantic little "citadel market-place" should be constructed

in the midst of the Western-most court, its walls running down sheer into the waters of a surrounding moat over which two axial bridges conduct you into what might conveniently be the "Shopping Centre" - little bow-fronted shops in apparently separate houses which, however, in fact communicate and provide rooms above for senior members of the staff. Pending its construction, one general purpose shop could conveniently be located in part of the space marked "Cloaks".

Another miniature hamlet - its buildings little more than half full size - is shown as part of the amenities of the children's own reservation - a shallow paddling pool being another - its island being those of Britain, in little.

The fun and instruction to be extracted from such a simple model by a little ingenuity may be readily imagined.

The nurse building would of course contain everything that such a place should have - a kitchen for "elevenses", a small gym, train staff nurses' own room and clinic, sun-ray room, rest rooms, children's library (with toys for lending as well as books), shower, clothes drying-room, and lavatories.

The numbers of persons shown as accommodated are on the basis of two-storied buildings, but to add interest to the skyline, the staff blocks might well be carried up three or even four storeys, whilst a few of the guest chalets might be of only one.

There is no more effective, gay or economical a garden ornament than water, and it will be seen that at least four fountains are suggested - the jets being pumped up electrically and the same water being, of course, used over and over indefinitely.

NOTE ON SCHEME II. (with digressions).

As already explained, this draft lay-out (which again is merely diagrammatic) takes more cognisance of existing surface features than does Scheme I and is consequently less formal and regular, though at a somewhat higher density.

Assuming two-storied buildings throughout so far as guests' lodgings are concerned, the accommodation is nearly 50% greater. I would reiterate that my own view is that the optimum solution to the problem set may well turn out to be a compromise between the two approaches - neither of which could claim finally to meet the whole needs of the expected clientele or

perfectly to fit in with what already exists, such particularly as
 important tree groups, minor accidents of the ground surface and so on.
 A tentative setting out on the actual site itself will immediately and
 properly suggest all manner of adjustments and modifications, and
 indeed by such open-minded flexibility only can a lay-out be rescued
 from an arid and obvious "drawing-board" inhumanity. At some stage too
 between the "Diagram" and the finally accepted detailed working plan -
 (and the sooner the better) - a whole series of assumptions will need to
 be approved as a basis for that plan - answers to such questions as :-

- (a) What is the proposed tariff?
- (b) What will it include?
- (c) What is the minimum guest-load at which it is proposed to operate?
- (d) What are the maximum, minimum and optimum lengths of season envisaged?
- (e) Would a ratio of 50-50 as between double and single rooms be accepted as sound?
- (f) Is it agreed that every bedroom should have a H.&C. wash-basin and that there should not be more than 4 persons to a bathroom?
- (g) What scale of service is anticipated - both room and restaurant - can it be assumed that all set meals will be table-d'hote and that valeting and maiding would not be attempted?
- (h) In short, would a staff of this order of magnitude be considered appropriate, or not, for a party of some 500 guests

Kitchen	20
Housemaids and chamber maids	45
Restaurant	30
Office	12
Gardens and grounds	6
Garage	2
Maintenance Tradesmen	3
Cellar, bar and dispense	6
Nurses, librarian, linen room, porters & various	16
TOTAL, say	<u>140</u>

- (i) Would the provision of a certain proportion of sitting-room suites be acceptable - and/or a sprinkling of separate private sitting-rooms available for private letting?
- (j) Would it be agreed that a certain proportion of the chambermaid staff should be decentralised so far as their bedrooms are concerned and distributed amongst the guest-blocks for better, quicker and more intimate service?
- (k) Depending to some extent on the scale of the provision of private sitting-rooms (if any) and on the expected ratio of children to grown-ups - is an allowance of 12 square feet per guest considered adequate for lounge and public sitting-room space?
- (l) Can it be assumed that the garage demand will be somewhat sub-normal owing to :-
 - (1) The slight complication, cost and risk of shipping cars across.
 - (2) The restricted scope for motoring on the Island and the lack of places of beauty or interest to be visited by car.
 - (3) The plugging of rail, bus and plane travel, with maybe, hotel bookings including transportation to and fro?
- (m) What proportion of the staff would be immediately local and therefore living out with consequent saving on living-in quarters?

- (n) Will the place be run with a club license pending probable licensing-law revision?
Is a resident band envisaged?
- (o) Would the idea of hooking on a "County Club", providing some contact with Island society and possibly promoting good will be considered, with club rooms in the old house?
It might link up with and extend the amenities of some of the local sailing clubs on a reciprocal basis.
- (p) What about dogs? An infernal problem.
- (q) Is it accepted that the Home Farm should be a model of good husbandry, if only for the sake of appearances and as a matter of pride?
Actually all the various branches and processes of a good mixed farm would interest many guests at least as much as will well kept gardens and woodlands, and the Island would do with a shining example in this respect - as in many others.
- (s) Is clientele likely to be addicted to Bowls and/or Skittles and should provision be made for such?
- (t) Ditto Billiards and squash racquets - as wet weather stand-bys?
- (u) In the case of "shops" (Hairdresser, bookstall, tobacconist, confectioner, sundries, etc.) will the company run them direct or let to concessionaire?
- (v) Does the company expect to enjoy, say, an average "Industrial priority" in respect of labour and materials as fostering "Tourism", etc. and will it have any special pulls in securing, for instance, kitchen equipment from canteens, radiators from redundant works and hostels, beds and fittings stored from stripped passenger liners, and so on?
- (w) Will the directorate expect special accommodation reserved for themselves and their guests (presumably in old house) and if so on what sort of scale?
- (x) Is a complete P.O. telephone equipment envisaged) including connections to all bedrooms for both external and internal service calls through a central switchboard?
It is suggested that calls could be kept within reasonable bounds by a small charge being booked against the guest even for calling up the chambermaid or the office - or plugs being provided to every room as a routine fitting, the actual instrument might be an "extra", - hired at a shilling or two per week. Same might be done with irons and electric fires.
- (y) What will be the policy towards "outsiders"? To what extent if any, will such be admitted? It is suggested that they be allowed in restaurant and perhaps one lounge only, if and when there is room, possibly paying "table money" as non-residents.
It would probably be necessary to prohibit any general perambulation except in parties in charge of a guide.
- (z) It is assumed that no opening for Christmas is contemplated and that, therefore, only moderately rigorous weather need be provided against such as may normally be expected in patches almost any time between say, the earliest Easter and the end of October.
- (aa) Out of full season, might the company consider catering for conferences of such numbers as their normal guest load at the time would allow, and, if so, would the need for meeting rooms of several sizes justify a rather more liberal allowance of public rooms than might otherwise be thought adequate?
-

Appendix K: Census Information

1861 Parish: Freshwater

Farringford House

Alfred Tennyson	Head	Mar.	57	Poet Laureate D.C.O. Oxford	Lincolnshire Somersby
Emily Do.	Wife	Mar.	47		Do. Horncastle
Hallam Do.	Son	Un.	8	Scholar	Middlesex Twickenham
Lionel Do.	Son	Un.	7	Do.	Hants. Freshwater
Benjamin Dowset	Visitor	Un.	43	Clerk Regius Pr. of G. Oxford	Surrey Camberwell
Henry G. Dakyns	Tutor	Un.	22	Tutor B.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge	
Charles Heard	Serv.	Un.	33	Gardener	Cornwall Launcells
William E. Seaton	Serv.	Un.	15	Page	Lincolnshire Wytham
Elizabeth Andrews	Serv.	Un.	30	Nurse	Do. Bigby
Joanna Andrews	Serv.	Un.	28	Cook	Do.
Eliza Keeping	Serv.	Un.	24	Housemaid	Hants. Hordle
Matilda Williams	Serv.	Un.	20	Parlourmaid	Lincolnshire Wrangle
Sophia Hillier	Serv.	Un.	16	Kitchenmaid	Hants Freshwater

1871 Parish: Freshwater

Farringford House

Alfred Tennyson	Head	Mar.	67	Poet Laureate D.C.O. Oxford	Lincolnshire Somersby
Emily Do.	Wife	Mar.	57		Do. Horncastle
Lionel Do.	Son		17	Scholar	Hants. Freshwater
George G. Bradley	Visitor	Mar.	49	Clergyman & Hd. of Uty. College	Berks. High Wycombe
Marian J. Do.	Do.	Mar.	39		Isle of Man Douglas
Annie Andrews	Servt.				
	House Ser.	Unmar.	37	Housekeeper dom.	Lincolnsh. Bigley
Matilda Williams	Servt.				
	La. Maid	Unmar.	30	Ladys maid dom.	Lincolnshire Wrangle
Catherine Cole	Servt.	Unmar.	20	Kitchen Do.	Hants Stratton
Sophia Dawe	Servt.	Unmar.	29	Housemaid	Hants Wellow
Hannah Morgan	Servt.	Unmar.	29	Parlourmaid	Suffolk Claydon
William C. Seaton	Boarder	Unmar.	25	Carpenter (apprentice)	Lincolnsh. Witham

Farringford Rd.

William Knight	Head	Mar.	29	Coachman (d.s.)	Devonsh. Yelmton
Jane Do.	Wife	Mar.	30		Somerset ????
Edmund Do.	Son		2		Hants Freshwater
Robert Do.	Son		1		Do. Do.

Farringford Farm

Charles Heard	Head	Mar.	43	Farmer of 180 acres 6 labs 3 boys	Cornwall Launcells
Mary Do.	Wife	Mar.	36		Do. Stoke Clemsland
Bessie Do.	Daur		9	Scholar	Do. Do.
Charles Do.	Son		6	Do.	Hants Freshwater
Alfred Do.	Son		4		Do. Do.
Hannah Do.	Daur		2		Do. Do.
Sarah Palmer	Visitor	Unmar.	26		Cornwall Stoke Clemsland

Lockers Cross

George S. Kennett	Head	Mar.	45		Builder (carpenter)	Kent Canterbury
Elizabeth Do.	Wife	Mar.	35			Middlesex Shoreditch
Louisa Do.	Daur.	Unmar.	23			Hants Whippingham
Walter G. Do.	Son		16			Do. Newport
James T. Do.	Son		13			Do. Do.
Harry W. Do.	Son		11			Do. Newport
Frank Do.	Son		9			Do. Freshwater
Albert E. Do.	Son		5			Do. Do.
Clara Do.	Daur.		4			Do. Do.

1881 Parish: Freshwater**Farringford Lodge**

Charles Smith	Head	M	42	M	Gardener (D)	Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Mary Smith	Wife	M	46	F		Hursley, Hampshire
Walter W. Smith	Son	U	17	M	Butcher Out Of Employ	Winchester, Hampshire, England
Annie Smith	Daur		15	F		Lymington, Hampshire, England
Albert E. Smith	Son		14	M	Scholar	Lymington, Hampshire, England
Arthur Smith	Son		11	M	Scholar	Milford, Hampshire, England

Farringford House, Farringford Road

William Knight	Head	M	39	M	Coachman & Groom (D)	Yelmpton, Devon
Jane Knight	Wife	M	40	F		Halse, Somerset
Edmund Knight	Son		12	M	Scholar	Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
Hubert Knight	Son		11	M	Scholar	Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
Mabel Knight	Daur.		9	F	Scholar	Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
Narcissa Knight	Daur.		7	F	Scholar	Luggershall, Sussex
	Handicap: Imbecile					
Betty Knight	Daur		5	F	Scholar (Twin)	Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
Grace Knight	Daur.		5	F	Scholar (Twin)	Freshwater, Isle of Wight,

Farringford House, Coachmans Rooms UNINHABITED**9 Upper Belgrave St., St George Hanover Square, London**

Alfred Tennyson	Head	M	71	M	Poet Laureate	Somersby, Lincoln
Emily Tennyson	Wife	M	67	F		Horncastle, Lincoln
Hallam Tennyson	Son	U	28	M	Landowner	Twickenham, Middlesex
Annie Andrews	Servt	U	45	F	Housekeeper Domestic Servt	Bigby, Lincoln
Herbert Godsell	Servt	M	32	M	Butler Domestic Servt	Kings Pyon, Hereford
Jane Pringle	Servt	W	41	F	Ladysmaid Domestic Servt	Longhurst, Northumberland
Sophia Page	Servt	M	36	F	Cook Domestic Servt	Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Maria Brennan	Servt	U	35	F	Upper Housemaid Domestic Servt	Kilkenny, Ireland
Lucy Williams	Servt	U	22	F	Kitchen Maid Domestic Servt	Oakford, Dorset
Ellen Gould	Servt	U	16	F	Under Housemaid Domestic Servt	Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Maurice Edmonds	Servt	U	18	M	Footman Domestic Servt	Freshwater, Isle of Wight
William Krine	Servt	U	39	M	Odd Man Domestic Servt	Louth, Lincoln
Tomasina Pringle	Visitor	U	9	F		London, Middlesex

Appendix L: John Plaw, Architect.

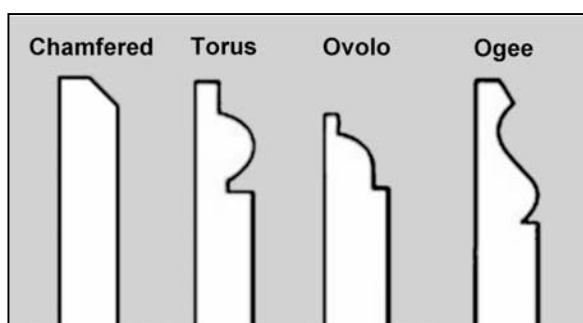
The unusual architectural character of Farringford, compared to other Island Georgian houses, and its uncanny conformity with several of the design plans of architect John Plaw raises the speculation that he may have been involved in Farringford's design. It must be emphasised that this suggestion is totally conjectural and circumstantial. It rests on the fact that John Plaw was living in the Solent area; that he undertook local commissions; that several of his plans [see Appendix E - Regency Georgian Architecture] conform closely to that of Farringford; and that Farringford really is very different from both the local Georgian houses and the Gothic buildings that, on the Island, tended to use Tudor Elizabethan features, while the few large scale Gothic undertakings (East Cowes and Norris Castle) used solid irregular castellar architecture.

Plaw wrote three architectural pattern books aimed principally at "persons of moderate income". The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography points out that "his books, with their attractive aquatint illustrations - an innovation in English architectural publishing - were among the first to exploit the growing taste for the picturesque, demonstrated in his frequent use of Gothic detailing." [Oxford Dictionary of national Biography. Oxford University Press 2004-8] Indeed most of the plans and designs shown in his "Sketches for Country Houses, Villas and Rural Dwellings" of 1800 are for houses built in Hampshire, with a few in the Island. Plaw moved from London to Southampton in 1795 to work on designing a cavalry barracks in the town. While there he undertook other projects as well as commissions from estate owners of the region. In or about 1809 he moved to Canada.

Appendix M: Skirting-board Depths

Hallway till first floor (including stairway skirting)	reeded ovolo	9 inches
Hallway east section (in-filled front door wall)	torus	9 inches
Ante-room	built-up	8 inches
Drawing room	built-up	14 inches
Bar room	reeded ogee (<i>old</i>) ogee (<i>more recent</i>)	8 inches 8 inches
Ball room	built-up	10 inches
1st floor domestic wing lobby area to New Study	torus	6 ½ inches
New Study	built-up	11 inches
1 st floor landing (main house)	chamfered 45°	6 inches
N-W bedroom	ogee	9 inches
N-E bedroom	ogee	9 inches
S-W bedroom	ogee	9 inches
S-E bedroom	ogee	9 inches
From 1 st floor till 2 nd floor, including part of 2 nd floor landing.	ogee	9 inches
N-W attic room	square plain	4 inches
N-E attic room	square plain	4 inches
S-W attic room	square plain	4 inches
S-E attic room	square plain	4 inches

Skirting board profiles:



Many of the architectural elements in a house were used to advertise and demonstrate status and hierarchy in their interiors. Features such as cornices, skirtings, wall coverings, windows and doors were all used to communicate the importance and ranking of a room or area as well as the taste, culture, education and wealth of the home owner. In the grander homes, these features could become complex show-pieces. Skirting boards and cornices were developed to suggest the classical decoration found at the top and bottom of Greek and Roman columns. With the rebirth of the arts in the Renaissance period came a renewed interest in classical architecture as well. The rules of the classical orders were applied to the interior decoration of rooms. A column, the basis of classical architecture, is divided into

3 parts: base, shaft and capital. The base and the capital were then further divided into 3 parts and prescribed rules applied to the relationship and the proportion of these divisions as well. The same divisions that apply to a column are also applied to the wall: thus it is divided into the skirting-board, the wall and a cornice moulding. The lower wall can be further divided into the base, dado and chair rail. Finally, the upper wall is divided into the picture moulding, frieze and crown moulding.

At Farringford, there are four levels of skirting board hierarchy. The ball room, drawing room, dining room (bar room) and ante room (original drawing room) all have large built-up skirting boards, as befits rooms in which guests would be entertained. A reeded ovolo skirting board leads from the hall to the first floor. The less tall and less elaborate ogee skirting boards (9 inches) are found in the principal bedrooms and the staircase. And lastly, square skirting boards are used in the attic rooms.

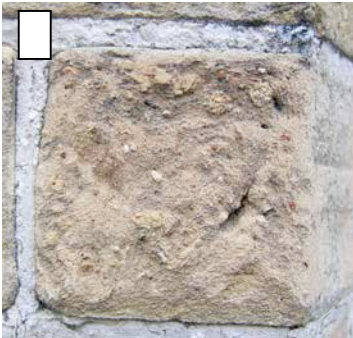
Appendix M: Brick Analysis

Size of brick in main house

Length: predominantly 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. [Shortest – 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Longest - 9 inches.]
Width: predominantly 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. [Narrowest – 4 inches. Widest - 9 inches.]
Depth: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Their colour is generally buff but can vary slightly from a light yellow through to a light grey. Many of the faces of the bricks have become slightly eroded, such that a thin veneer of the outer surface layer has peeled off in patches. There is evidence of small inclusions within the clay body. The source of the bricks can be narrowed down to either Bierley Brickyard started in the late 18th century near Niton or possibly Pitts Deep on the New Forest Coast, east of Lymington. This latter yard produced very similar bricks that can be seen in buildings in the area as well as on the Island in coastal settlements.

The brick bonds of the walls in the house are instructive of the stages of development and of the different structures in the evolution of the fabric of the building. The original walls were raised in Flemish bond. The additions by the Tennysons remained faithful to this bond where the elevations were viewable by the public. In certain areas (courtyard face of Hallam Tennyson's second storey; west end extension under the overhang: the whole of the west wing extension), stretcher bond has been used and denotes a later stage of building. This same bond was used by the hotel company for minor alterations during the last half of the twentieth century.



Images 1,2 & 3:
Inclusions within fabric of brick.

Image 4:
A typical buff brick in elevation of main house.

Image 5:
Buff bricks of original house, showing erosion of thin laminate on external façade of brick.

Image 6:
Detail on north elevation of house, showing the range of colour hues among the buff bricks.

