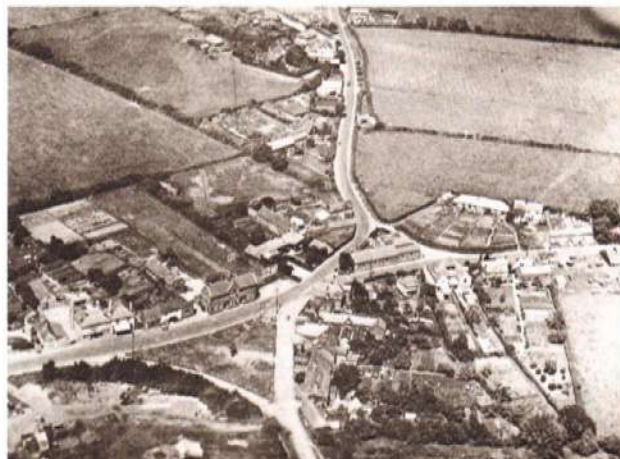


Welcome to Old Milton



Aerial photograph of Milton Village taken in 1926

...past and present

The manor of Milton ('Mildeltune') is listed in the Domesday book of 1086 and literally means 'Middle Farm'. It was part of the lands belonging to Hugh de Port, and the estate was held for him by William Chernet. The Chernet family maintained possession of Milton into the 13th century, although lesser families were managing the estate on their behalf.

The most important of these were the Chaucombe (or Chalcombe) family, who were probably the first people to build a church in Milton in the mid 13th century.

In 1303 Thomas de Chaucombe was given permission to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays at Milton, as well as an annual fair on the feast day of Mary Magdalene.

From 1365 to 1565, the manor was in the possession of the Tyrrell family. The manor passed through various hands in subsequent centuries. The last significant owners were the Bursey family in the 19th century, and in the 1890s the remaining lands of the estate were subdivided and sold.



Milton Village c1914



...and how it is today



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For more information on Old Milton visit
www.miltonheritagesociety.co.uk

Location and Attractions



Situated between the New Forest National Park and the sea, the market town of New Milton is located from London via the M3 and M27 motorways and westward from the A35 and A31. Frequent trains from London (Waterloo) to New Milton take 1 hour 50 minutes and airports are located at Bournemouth and Southampton. There are regular bus routes from the town serving all major destinations and outlying villages.

New Milton is ideally situated to explore and enjoy the many varied attractions of the surrounding area, the most popular being the New Forest National Park, famed for its stunning views, wandering ponies, deer, wild pigs and cattle, picturesque villages and welcoming pubs. The Park covers an area of 150 sq. miles.

The coastal scenery from Barton on Sea, of Christchurch Bay with the Purbeck Hills and Swanage to the West and the Isle of Wight and Needles to the East, is breathtaking.

Famed for its maritime history and cobbled quay, the popular market town of Lymington, with car ferry services to Yarmouth on the Isle of Wight, is only 6 miles away, whilst the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu and Buckler's Hard - Nelson's famous boatyard, are just over half an hour's drive. The beautiful Exbury Gardens are a few miles further east.

Closer on the doorstep is the world renowned Sammy Miller Motorcycle Museum in New Milton, Hurst Castle in Keyhaven, the magnificent castle in Highcliffe and the majestic Priory in Christchurch.

There's so much more to explore and enjoy in and around New and Old Milton - so find out its history today and go discover...



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Tour Guide and History of Old Milton



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13. Gore Road. Turn left at the junction and walk along Gore Road. 'Gore' is a Saxon word meaning 'Triangle of Land'. Documents relating to this area date as far back as 1420. There was a school here on the corner of Vincent Road. In 1960 a further secondary school was opened. Initially called the New Milton (Gore) Secondary School, after amalgamation in 1970 with Ashley Secondary it was renamed the Amewood School. The Leisure Centre next to the school was opened in 1974.



14. Little Gore Farm. Believed to have been built around 1780, the farmhouse is mentioned on the 1841 tithe map. The barns belonging to the farm further up Gore

Road on the left, are Grade 2 listed buildings. Turn left beside the school into the path leading to the Church cemetery. See overleaf for cemetery map and notable graves worth visiting.

The Tour Guide walk starts and finishes from the Church Hall car park

Start here



1. St. Mary Magdalene Church. This image is taken from the car park you are now standing in. There has been a chapel or church recorded in our town of Milton since some time in the 1260s when the Calcombe or Chaucombe family are known to have been linked to its building. In 1832 the original church was pulled down apart from the tower. The church was rebuilt with a brick nave and chancel. See overleaf for more information on the Church.

2. Edgars Dairy Site. The white building on your right is the site of the old Edgars Dairy. Up until the 1960s the milk floats were horse drawn. This site was the head office and bottling plant. Carry on walking along Church Lane and turn left at the junction of Christchurch Road.



3. The Wheatsheaf Public House. The car park was once the site of the Post Office, seen here on the left of the image. This was pulled down in the 1960s to make room for the pub car park. Taking great care, cross the A337 onto the footpath around the village green. Turn and face the Wheatsheaf Pub and shops.



12. Milton Baptist Church. The Milton Baptist Church was built in 1910 and was enlarged in 1970 to accommodate a meeting hall. Walk up Hobart Road to the junction with Gore Road. Hobart Road was named after Sir Robert Hobart, the Liberal MP for the New Forest from 1906 to 1910. A number of houses along this road are of 1910 vintage.



11. Fusee House and Milton Poor House. From The George Inn, walk up Old Milton Road. The modern adult education centre on the corner of Old Milton Road is called Fusee House. A Fusee is a small chain used in the manufacture of watches. These chains were made by the poor of the parish. Looking to your left, at the rear of Fusee House you will see the former Milton Poor House.



10. The George Inn. The George has been on this site for at least two centuries. However, the building you see before you was built in 1905. If you look at this image you will see the date in tiles above the bricked up doorway. Carefully cross the road and see this detail close up.



9. 'Hospital Sunday' Parade. At the junction with the main road, stop and look at the green. The parade was a fund raiser to enable the poor of the parish to have access to medical care. Note the George Inn on the right of the image. The village green was where all social gatherings would take place. Walk over to the information display board on Chaucombe Green and have a look at the further images and information on display there.



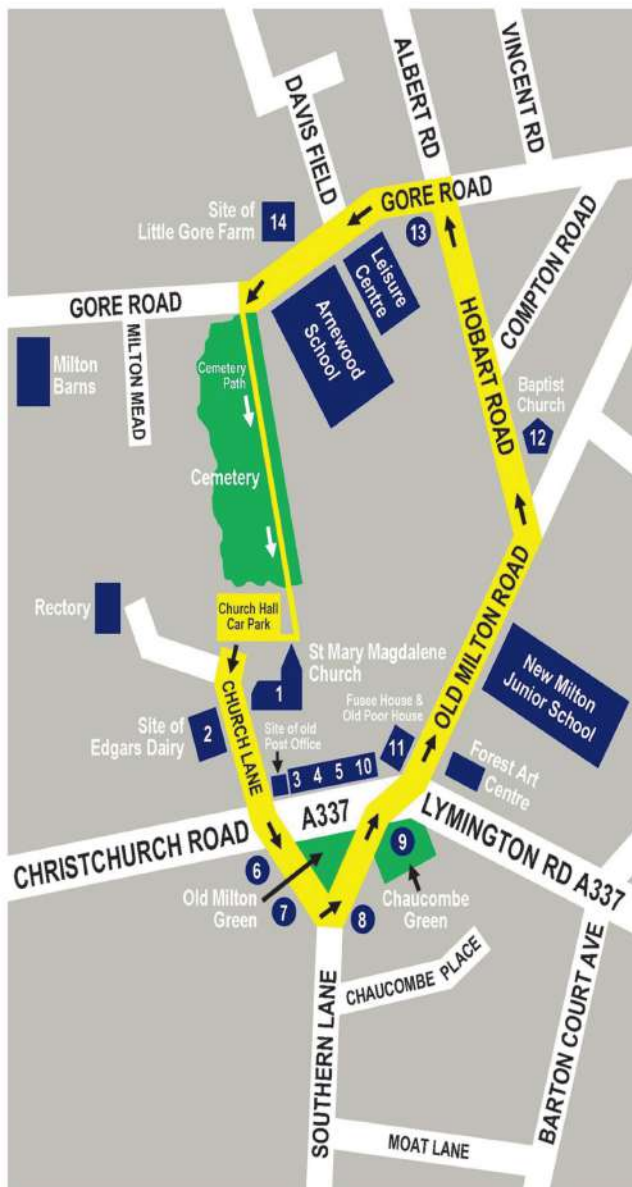
8. The Butchers Shop. At the bottom of the green turn left and look up towards the main road. You are looking in the same direction as the photographer in this image. You can see the George Inn on the left. The thatched cottage in the centre of the image is Rushfords Butchers shop. This was latterly taken over by a Mr Jordan. Walk back up to the main road and cross over carefully to the opposite pavement.



7. Village Shops. This image is looking towards the white thatched cottage. This building is marked on the 1840 tithe map. The white cottage to the left has been used for many different businesses over the years including a pharmacy and an estate agents. To the left of this is Charles Peckham's grocers and bakery.



6. The Village Green. Walk along the path around the village green. Stop about halfway along and look to the east, on your left. You are now roughly where the photographer was standing when he took this image pre WW1. The George Inn is on the left, the village school in the middle and the Witt Brothers shop on the corner of the road. This is now where Chaucombe Green is located. On the right of the image is Charles Peckham's grocers and bakery.



Further information of Old Milton Village can be found on a display panel situated on Chaucombe Green



4. The Grocers Shop. Note the tiled advertisement for Dorchester Fine Ales beside the entrance to the pub. Look at the roof line. This clearly indicates that the Wheatsheaf was once two buildings. The right hand side was a grocers shop run for many years by a Mr Chipperfield. This shop is shown on the right of the Wheatsheaf in this pre WW1 image.



5. The Blacksmith. To the right of the Grocers shop was the village Blacksmith. His house is the white building in this image. The forge was to the left. The building in the road to the right of the George Inn was the National School.

St Mary Magdalene Church

The first reference to our church is in a note, listing moneys owed to the Bishop of Winchester in 1270. It was recorded that the chapel at Milton owed 15d. In 1288 it was noted that Milton chapel owed Christchurch Priory a wax candle and three shillings. By 1403 There was a field in Milton called 'Church Furlong' indicating that Milton had progressed from having a chapel to being a village with a church. The church was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. In the 14th century there was an annual fair held in Milton on St Magdalene's day, July 22nd. In 1832 the original church was pulled down apart from the tower. The church was rebuilt with a brick nave and chancel. It was further modified in 1928 and 1958 when a 'Lady Chapel' was incorporated into the north side of the nave. Access to the church can be gained by visiting the Parish Office which is situated in the Church Hall and is open on weekday mornings from 10.00am to 12 noon. Telephone 01425 614077.



Inside the porch way of the tower, there is a most striking effigy of a soldier and commander of the royal guard. He was Thomas White esquire. He served three Kings and Queen Anne. He lived at Fernhill Manor, and on his death in 1720 he was buried in the tower porch. His sword, made by celebrated Spanish craftsman Andrea Ferrara, is on display in a case near to his effigy. In 1727, Frances, the widow of

Thomas White gave the church a set of communion vessels which are still in use today.

On entering the church you will notice to the left and right two large brass memorial tablets to the people of New Milton who were killed in the two World Wars. On the left is a scroll listing the civilians killed in the three bombings of New Milton in World War Two. Beside this is a bronze plaque commemorating Major Harold Paris MC who was killed in action in 1918.

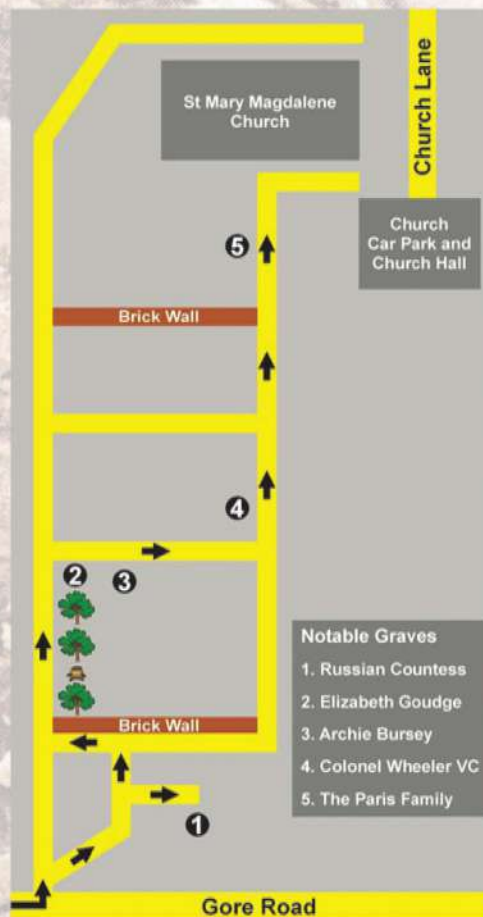


Further into the church on the right hand side can be found a memorial plaque to Lt General Sir Henry Clinton of Ashley. He fought in a large number of the battles of the Napoleonic Wars including the 1815 Battle of Waterloo. He was a

member of the family that owned the Ashley Clinton estate to the east of New Milton.



Gore Road Cemetery



son, Paul Stubbs who was born in 1940. The Orthodox Byzantine or Suppedaneum Cross is a variation of the Christian cross. The bottom slanting crossbeam depicts the footrest of Christ, the upward arm supporting His right foot.

1. Helene Stubbs (nee Countess Helene Schouvaloff or Schouwalow) was born in Moscow in 1904 and died in 1992. She was the daughter of Count Alexander Schouwalow and Helene Pavlovna, Principessa di San Donato. Her first husband was Peter Lieven whom she married in Paris in 1924. They were divorced in 1930. Her second husband, Wilfrid Noel Stubbs, was born in Zeitoun, Egypt in 1911 and died in 1995. Both she and Wilfrid died in Wootton. They had a



2. Elizabeth de Beauchamp Goudge (1900-1984) was a prolific English author in the post-war period and was awarded the Carnegie medal for literature in 1946 for the children's novel 'The Little White Horse'. In 1957 she wrote 'The Herb of Grace', a novel set in Keyhaven and Bucklers Hard. In the 1930s she lived in Barton Lane with her family.



3. On August 23, 1940, 20 men, women and children died when a lone Heinkel 111 flew over the town at first believed to be dropping leaflets. It was apparently flying so low the crew could



be seen inside. Among those who died was 15 year old Archibald 'Archie' Ernest Bursey - a telegram messenger working for the Post Office. He was delivering a note at Old Milton Road when he was killed instantly. He was a member of the 1st New Milton Scouts. His coffin was escorted to the churchyard by fellow members of the troop accompanied by the Scoutmasters.



4. Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell Wheeler VC (1880-1939) served in the 9th Battalion of the Gurkha Rifles in World War One. On 23rd February 1917 at the Shumran bend on the River Tigris in Mesopotamia (now Iraq),



Colonel Wheeler led a party of Gurkhas across the river and gained a foothold on the opposing bank. Turkish forces counter attacked. In spite of a severe bayonet wound to his head, Wheeler held the position allowing other British forces to cross and push back the enemy. He retired to Beach Avenue in Barton on Sea.

5. The Paris Family. Alexander Paris was a solicitor who in 1903 built Becton House and purchased Barton Common. He attempted to



prevent the commoners from exercising their rights to use the land. He took legal action against them but lost his case in the High Court in 1911. His son Major Harold Paris was killed in action in 1918 whilst rescuing a wounded soldier. Alexander died in 1925 still grieving for his son.

