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Brc: 2003.

ROAK MANOR, BROUGHTON: INCLOSURE MAP & SCHEDULE
1791

SOURCE. The map is a photograph (1) of a tracing (2) by JHA, Xmas 1983, of photocopies (3) of eight photocopy fragments (4) of an original held in the Hampshire Record Office, ref. 15M69/7. It departs from the original in three known respects:

1. Between New Allotment nos. 11 and 15, to the east of what is the mill race, the words 'THE MARSH' have been omitted to avoid map congestion.
2. The original hand written lettering 'JOHN HATTATT' has been replaced by heavier transfer lettering.
3. A pencil notation added at some time below the map heading has been omitted; it reads 'Map made in the year 1791 by W.Kemp, surveyor to the Commission of the Broughton Inclosure Act.'

LAND INCLOSURE. In common with the countrywide practice of rationalising the layout of agricultural holdings in the 18th century, Parliament in 1789 passed an 'Act for Dividing, Allotting and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields and Common Downs, Common Pastures, Common Meadows, Common Marshes and Other Commonable Lands and Grounds Within the said Parish of Broughton, in Lieu of Other Lands Lying Dispersedly in the Common Fields of Broughton Aforsaid.' (will of John Hattatt IV, made 31 JAN 1791).

WHAT THE MAP AND SCHEDULE SHOW. The allotment of the common fields of Roak Manor between the various landholders following the execution of the 1789 Act.

Colour Key:

- JOHN HATTATT IV (1737-1791): GREEN (the 'malster')
- JOHN HATTATT (1737-1812): YELLOW (the 'farmer')
- " " " " YELLOW HATCHED - BOUGHT IN 1792

Some 20 John Hattatts are listed in the Index and are sometimes difficult to distinguish: the above were both born in the same parish in the same year and in both cases their parents were called John and Mary Hattatt. The argument in favour of their identification with the map is reasonable but not cast iron; both yeomen held property in other places and it is remembered that Roak is a small manor, comprising about 15% of the parish. Some of the Roak Manor landholders are briefly discussed below.

IDENTITY OF SOME PROPERTY HOLDERS APPEARING ON THE INCLOSURE MAP AND SCHEDULE

JOSHUA BROWNJOHN of Buckholt Farm, leased 1,088 acres in East Titherly from John Rollo and others (indenture 3 MAR 1740/41) which he sub-let to John Hattatt III (1710-1785). There was a succession of Jushua Brownjohns; one married Ann in 1792 and had a son Henry (28M60/41/42). The family were substantial landholders.

PHILIP EMMOTT SEN: a pencil note in the schedule states that Old Inclosure (OI) no. 33, 'Timber Yard piece life granted to Philip Emmott Sen.' This is believed to be John Hattatt IV's brother-in-law (c.1709-1770). The timber yard belonged to the Steeles and lies immediately SE of John Hattatt the farmer's farmhouse.

JOHN COURTNEY, of an established Broughton family; Robert Courtney (-1750) was the Steele's shepherd (HS-S9184).

WILLIAM FUTCHER, being one of a number so named. They were members of the Baptist Meeting House and at least one may have been employed at Steele's timber yard. A william Futcher (1764-1809) shopkeeper, sold 9 acres at Andover Way & Gaston Field to John Hattatt (1737-1812) the 'farmer', on 31 MAY 1792; probably NA16 & 17 formed part of this lot, as part of John's land consolidation in Roak; great grandson George Futcher emigrated to the USA in 1873 and letters from his descendants are in the file (2M59/40; HS-S9184; JSF31283).

H.HATTATT: a pencil note in the Schedule against NA26 (shown as John Hattatt Copyholder on the map) reads: 'To H.Hattatt for life.' This is believed to be Henry Hattatt (1746-1785), brother of John IV.

JOHN HATTATT IV (1737-1791, see Index), the 'malster': his holdings in Roak, coloured ^{GREEN} amounted to Old Inclosures 6aOr30p and New Allotments 82a3r13p; total 89aOr03p. Many of these holdings* seem to have been in his family since John II but as John IV was childless, they passed to his cousins, the Emmotts; together they held Roak properties for 200 years or more. John IV had four houses in Roak Manor but it is not known where he lived.

* or their common land equivalent.

JOHN HATTATT (1737-1812, see Index), the 'farmer': his holdings in Roak, coloured ^{YELLOW} amounted to Old Inclosures 3a2r16p and New Allotments 67a2r08p: total 71aOr24p. Thus Hattatts in Roak Manor were proprietors, either freehold; leasehold or copyhold, of over 160 acres, i.e. 26% of the total surveyed by Kemp. It is not known what acreage they held before the 1789 Act; presumably it would have been roughly the equivalent in numerous separate arable strips + common land grazing rights expressed as so many cattle in the pastures and or pigs in the woodland. The old common fields, e.g. Garston Field, are clearly named on the map. John the 'farmer' was possibly no more a farmer than John the 'malster' but Kemp needed some means of distinguishing between them in the Schedule. John the 'farmer' is thought to have lived in the holding marked OI32; the brewers of Southampton descend from him.

* Hattatt holdings were mostly freehold.

R.HAYTOR of an old Broughton family; one married Elen Steele (1647-); a Haytor is mentioned in a record of deeds in the Baptist Meeting House library about the 1670's (HS-S9184). John Hattatt IV witnessed the marriage of Robert Haytor and Martha Thurston on 7 SEP 1771 - John IV's grandmother was a Thurston; Martha Haytor witnessed John IV's will.

CHRISTOPHER KEELE, shown in the Schedule as proprietor of OI 4 & 42, being two houses and gardens. One of the properties probably belonged to the father (-1793) and the other to the son (1749-1817); the latter married Elizabeth, sister of John Hattatt IV and is elsewhere described as a carpenter but may well have had a joiner's business. There were three generations at least of Christopher Keeles.

SIR CHARLES MILL Bt.; a Sir Henry(?) and the Rev. Charles(?) Mill are mentioned in the will of William Steele, ~~father of Anne Steele the poetess~~, in 1785 (HS-S9184 and other letters).

MUNDY: a Mary Munday is mentioned as grand-daughter of Henry Sturges(is) in his will of 1752 (HS-S9184).

J.PARSONS: a Broughton family, related to Steele by marriage.

JOHN SAUNDERS: a Sander worked for the Steeles and knocked down an apple tree commemorated by Anne, the poetess: ". . . When Sander drove with erring speed . . . against the tree and down it broke . . ."; also a Saunders was a smith at Wallop in 1752 (HS-S9184).

ANNE STEELE (1769-1859). The Steeles held Roak Manor ~~following a marriage settlement in the 17th century~~. Anne was the daughter of William Steele (1715-1785) and his second wife Martha, nee Goddard (1734-91). She married Joseph Tomkins (1763-1847) of Abingdon and had six children but at the time of the survey she was little more than 21. The last Tomkins to hold the estate was William Steele Tomkins (1837-1930); he left it to his nephew who promptly sold it. An old house called 'Grandfathers'*, believed built by William Steele (1663) was in the family until the 1970's. Anne's aunt,

* 'GRANDFATHERS' is ~~not~~ ^{from 1758} on the map.

Anne Steele (1717-1778), published ^{two volumes} ~~several volumes~~ of hymns, poems and essays ~~between 1760 and the end of her life~~; there was a republication of her hymns in 1967(?). The poetess was a spinster and lived for many years in Broughton House. (HS-S9184 and associated literature).

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MARY STEELE (1753-1813) was Anne's elder step-sister. She inherited much of her father's property and late in life, married the Rev. Thomas Dunscombe (1749-1811) (HS-S9184).

THISTLETHWAYTE: a family of landowners, one of whom is mentioned as elected MP in 1750; a Robert Thistlethwayte of Norman Court, their family home, granted a lease on 8 MAR 1780 to John Hattatt III (1710-1785) of a farmstead and land in Broughton in Whiteshill Fields, Rock Pit, Hounds Tooth, Little Fields and Woodlands at Michelton, otherwise Roak manor; this was a renewal of old leases (2M59/32). Some similar field names can be identified on the 1791 map. Norman Court lies NE of Broughton village, north of the Winchester - Salisbury Roman road along which rode William the Conqueror in 1086 on his way from Winchester to Salisbury Plain where he received the oaths of allegiance from the great landlords of the kingdom there assembled; Hampshire tradition says that the King encamped at Norman Court. (Broughton and its Associations, F.H.Suckling, 1914; V.C.H. Hants; HS-S9184).