Bishop's Waltham: A brief timeline The first 11,000 years The last Ice Age ends and as the ice sheet retreats Stone Age hunters and

Mesolithic settlers dig shallow pits near the River Hamble to find useful flints for them to shape into tools

Celtic tribes spread across Britain and the first hill forts are built as the Iron Age begins

Small farming settlements continue to farm fertile land around the Hamble river and up on Coppice Hill

Julius Caesar invades and conquers Britain, but does not occupy it. He returns to Gaul

The Catuvellauni attack the Atrebates and Verica, their king, asks Rome for help

Local settlers would have known about the huge Roman army passing by, with thousands of soldiers and cavalry and all their equipment

A Roman road is built 1½ miles south

10,000 BC

1300 BC

800 BC

100 BC

54 BC 42 AD 43 AD

sheet retreats Stone Age hunters and gatherers re-settle Britain

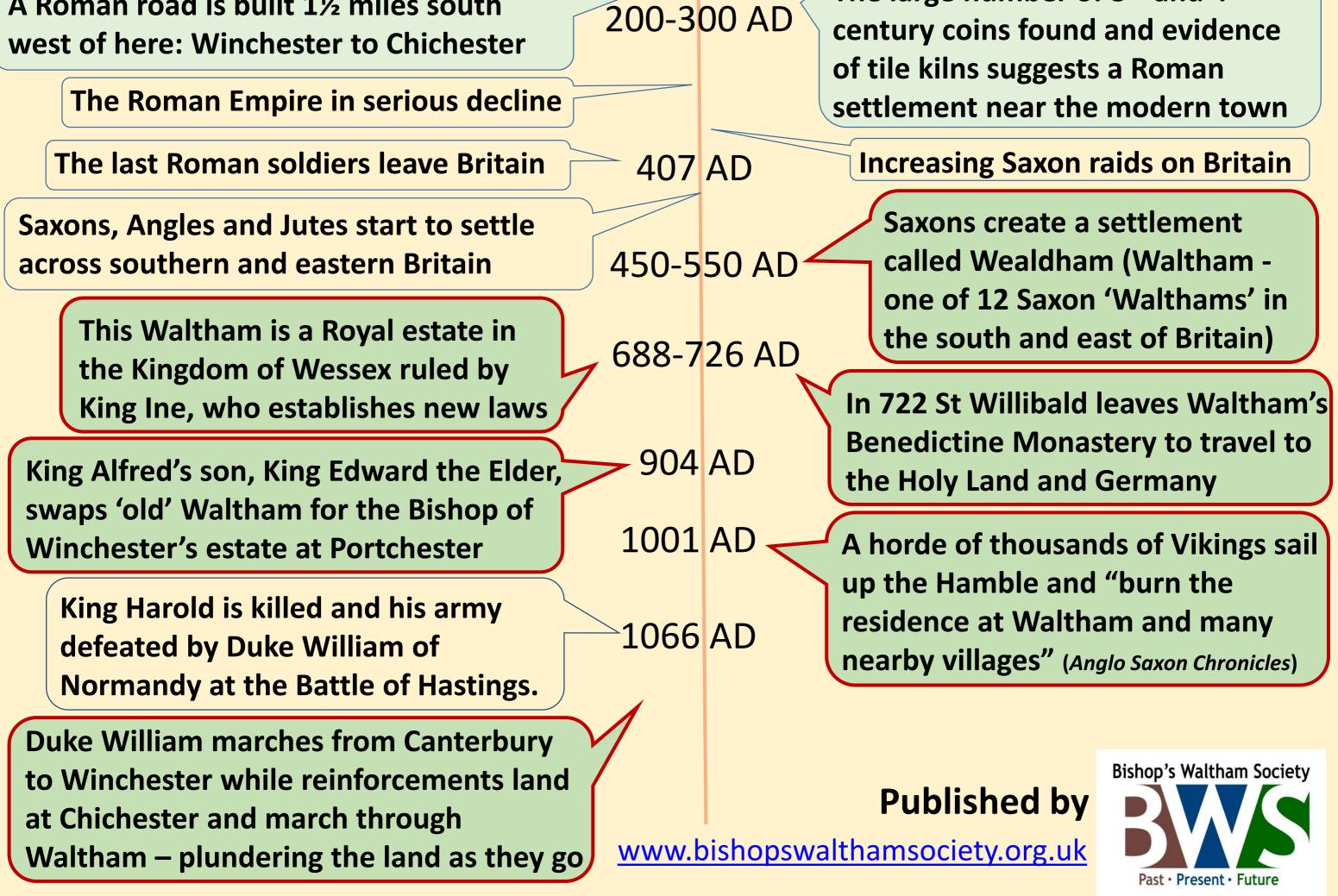
> Local settlers/farmers live on and around Coppice Hill and build Bronze Age barrows (near Hoe Farm and Little Shore Lane)

In times of trouble local Celtic settlers sought safety in the huge hill fort at Winchester Hill near Exton (about 7 miles away)

The local tribe, the Belgae, are associated with the Atrebates. Both trade with Roman Gaul and use coins

The Romans invade Britain. Vespasian's Second Legion marches along the south coast, probably crossing the Hamble at Botley, or Durley, on its way west

The large number of 3rd and 4th



The next 700 years: the Palace heyday

The Domesday book shows Waltham to be the 11th largest settlement in Hampshire Civil war, called The Anarchy, breaks out in England (1135-1153). Henry of Blois builds three

castles – one of them at Waltham

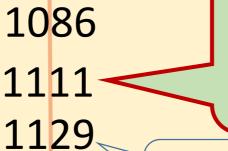
Henry II holds a Royal Council at Waltham Palace to raise money for the 3rd Crusade

King John stays at Waltham Palace in 1200, 1205 and 1213

Edward II stays at Waltham Palace

The Black Death kills 65% of Waltham's inhabitants!

Henry V stays at the Palace for two weeks on the road to the battle of Agincourt 1066 Norman rule is established across England and Wales. Only 5% of land was left in Saxon hands!



1138

1158

1182

1194

1200-1213

1326

1344

1348-49

1415

King Henry I and Queen Edith stay in Waltham while waiting to sail to Normandy from Portchester

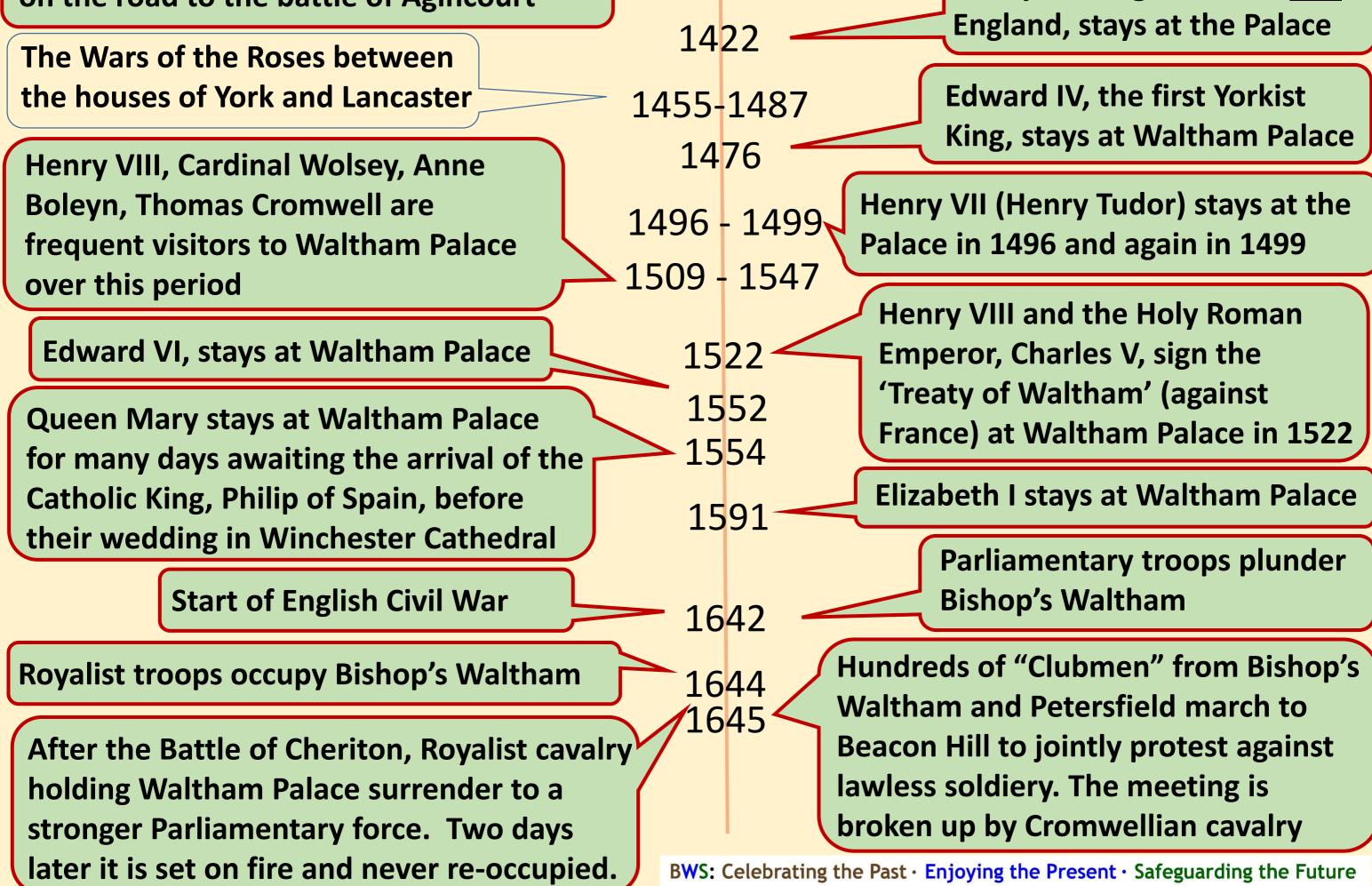
Henry of Blois, brother of King Stephen, is made Bishop of Winchester

> Henry of Blois starts building a Palace at Waltham

Richard the Lionheart holds a Royal Council at Waltham Palace

> Edward III visits often. His Queen, Philippa of Hainault, gives birth at the Palace to 'Mary of Waltham' – a sister to the 'Black Prince'

> > Henry VI, King of France and



The next 250 years: Victorian boom

The Bishop of Winchester, George Morley, founds a charity Grammar School in Bishop's Waltham

The 17th century building that is now the Barleycorn Inn becomes the Parish Workhouse and Basingwell Street is known as Workhouse Street

After the Battle of Trafalgar the defeated French Admiral Villeneuve and 200 French naval officers are billeted, on parole, in Bishop's Waltham

Revd James Ogle opens a Girl's School in the Market House in St George's Square

The 'Swing Riots' spread across southern England. Gangs roam the countryside at night destroying threshing machines and farm buildings. In November, riots occur at Corhampton, Droxford, Durley and Upham Without the Palace, Bishop's Waltham becomes just another rural market town. The social impact was immense!

The south aisle of St Peter's church is rebuilt, using material from the ruins of the now abandoned Palace

A large local gang 'black' their faces to poach deer on the Bishop of Winchester's land at Waltham Chase. In response Parliament enacts the draconian 'Waltham Blacks Act'. As a result, 340 offences become punishable by death

In November, Gunner's 'Bishop's Waltham & Hampshire Bank' opens for business to a peal of the Church's bells. It immediately issues its own £5 notes

1822 <

1862

1863

1864

1866

1871

1884

1892

1894

1896

1898

1652

1679

1722

1762

1805

1809

1816

Revd James Ogle opens a Boy's National School in the SE corner of churchyard

1830 Th bu 1841 Sq

The Market House, a two-storey building in the middle of St George's Square, is demolished. It had been a market, local lock-up and school



Bishop's Waltham becomes the first small Hampshire town to have gas street lighting

Newtown School opens to provide education for 200 children

Sir Arthur Helps is made bankrupt

Terracotta Works taken over by Henry Blanchard. His Brick and Tile Works supplies bricks for Buckingham Palace, Natural History Museum, St Pancras Station and even Cairo's Grand Hotel

The Grammar School, founded by Bishop Morley, closes after more than 200 years

Bishop's Waltham Waterworks Company Ltd is founded to provide piped water

A new adult Educational Institute opens at the east end of Bank Street Sir Arthur Helps, secretary to the Privy Council, opens his terracotta works at Claylands

Foundation stone of Sir Arthur Helps' Royal Albert Infirmary is laid by Queen Victoria's son Prince Leopold. It never operates and later becomes The Priory

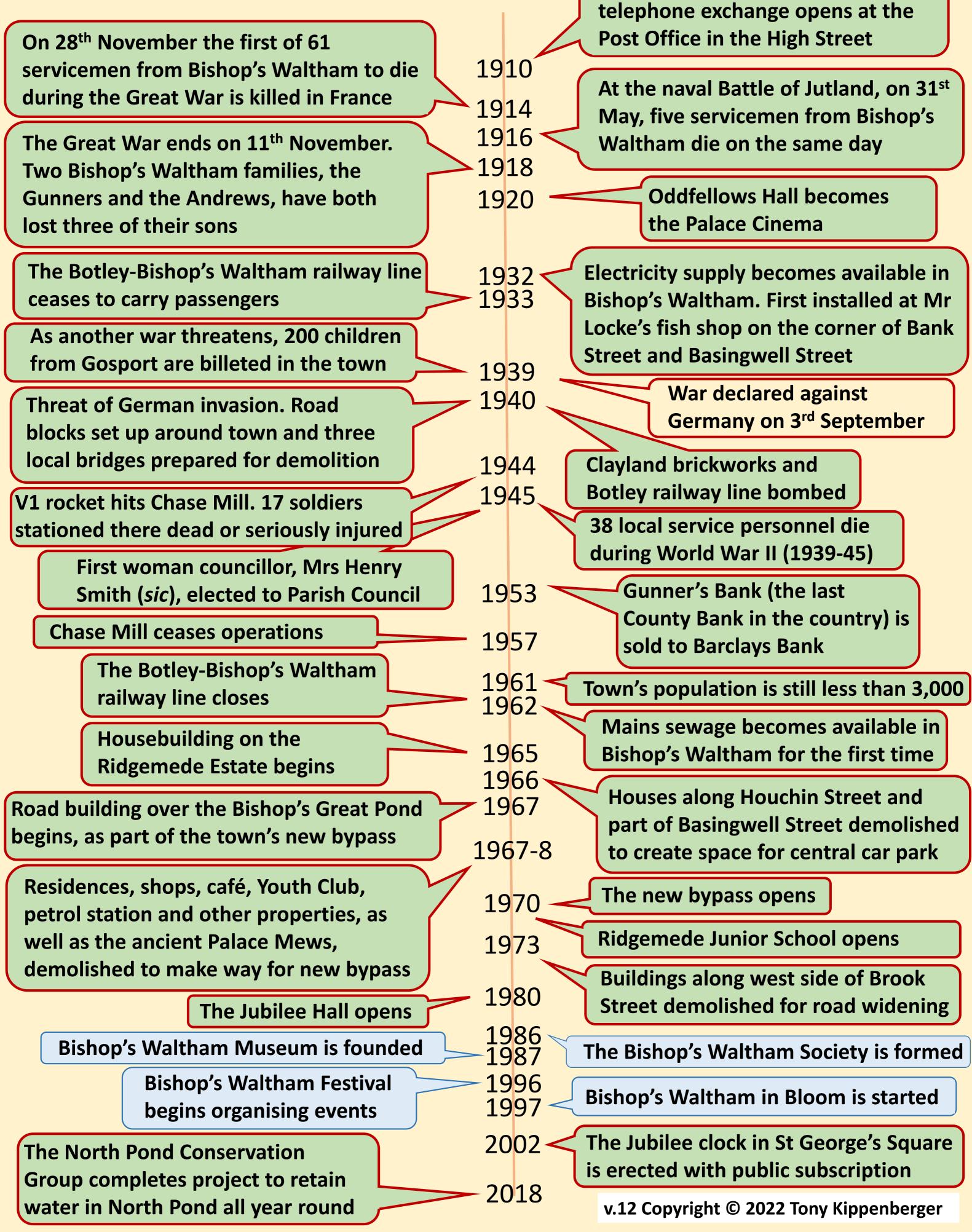
'The Beer Riots'. The new Curate, Revd Edward Falconer, opposes alcohol and tries to close down some of the town's pubs. Plans to throw him into the Great Pond fail but his effigy is burnt and drunken rioting continues until 3.00am

> The first civil Parish Council for Bishop's Waltham is elected

The Free Street School (now the Library) opens to replace the National School in the churchyard

BWS: Celebrating the Past \cdot Enjoying the Present \cdot Safeguarding the Future

The last 120 years: Decline & revival



Bishop's Waltham's first