

THE MARKET HOUSE, ROMSEY, 1744–1820

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ABSTRACT

Market houses were prolific in the 18th century, many towns either replacing or building one for the first time, and many, of course, survive to the present day. Romsey's market house had a very short existence, however, built in 1744 by the first Viscount Palmerston and demolished in 1820 with the consent of the third Viscount. The discovery of its building account, in the Broadlands estate archives, has added many details to knowledge of its appearance and also local building practices of the time. The unfolding of this evidence prompted further investigation and led to the various, disparate pieces of information being brought together, producing a full account of the building's erection, appearance, use, decline and eventual demolition. Despite its early demise, the building of the market house left a legacy of architectural patronage in the town of Romsey.

INTRODUCTION

Romsey's market house was built in 1744–5 by the first Viscount Palmerston, of the nearby Broadlands estate, and put up for sale and demolished in 1820. Before the finding of its building account, kept by Viscount Palmerston at the time of its construction, the best known source of evidence for it has been the notes and watercolour of the local historian John Latham. The building account is in a vellum-bound volume of the Viscount's general accounts for the year 1744 (BR2/6), part of the Broadlands estate archive, and contains specific details of the cost, the materials used in its construction, its interior furnishings, and the building methods employed. A transcript of the accounts are given in the appendix. Combined with Latham's evidence and other sources, particularly records of the court leet and Romsey

borough records, it has been possible to construct a far more detailed account of the history of Romsey's market house.

The 18th century was a period of increasing prosperity and confidence in towns across the country, due to an economic recovery and relative social and political stability, borne witness by the surge in building activity. The towns most affected were the larger and more affluent ones (Borsay 1991, 42): specialist shops, coffee houses and assembly rooms were built, timber-framed buildings refaced in the Georgian style, and urban planning was redefined on the principle of broad, straight streets to create more space (Borsay 1991, 63). Civic buildings were a popular choice too, and it is estimated that the majority of towns either replaced, built for the first time, or substantially repaired market houses, and improved associated facilities (Borsay 1991, 107). A market house, alternatively known as the 'town hall', 'town house', 'tolsey', 'tollbooth' or 'boothall' (Tittler 1991, 6), and in Romsey's case 'the audit house', was an obvious medium for representing civic pride and economic opulence, and also raising the overall impression of a town (Borsay 1991, 101). The townsmen conducted their public business here, courts and assemblies were held, fees and fines administered, and the town's mace and other equipment stored. The townsmen commonly shared their hall with other authorities of the town, including the manorial lord, the courts of assize, and quarter sessions (Tittler 1991, 9). Many examples of these buildings survive to the present day, some greater and more elaborate than others, but all still providing a focal point and civic identity for their towns. Market houses tended to be of two distinct styles: most consisted of a large room, or rooms, supported by an open arcade,

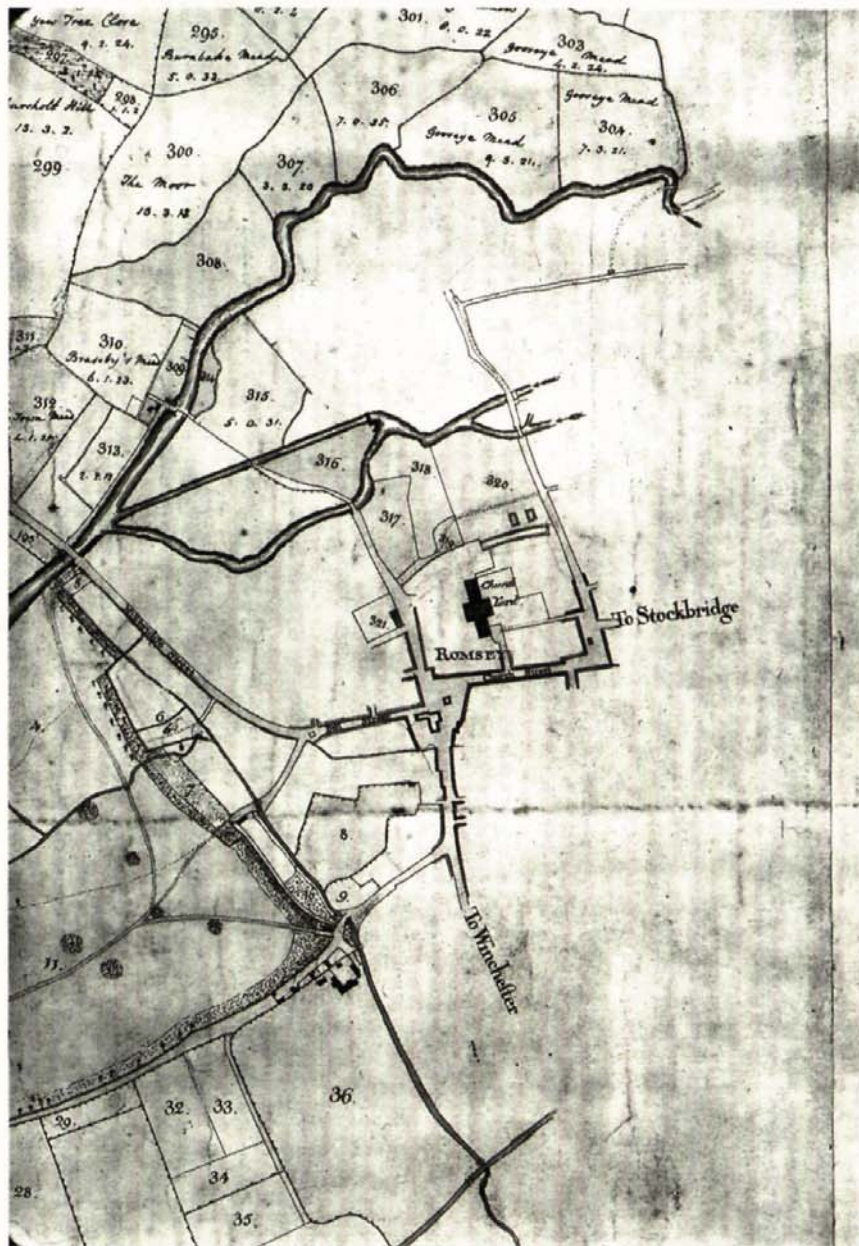


Fig. 1 Romsey town centre, showing the Market House in the middle of the Market Place, taken from a plan of the manor of Viscount Palmerston, by William Tubb and Son, 1811. (Reproduced by permission of the University of Southampton, Broadlands map collection 2)

usually on an 'island site' in the town centre, as was Romsey's; a few had rooms on both levels, and were found beyond the open street (Borsay 1991, 105). A surviving building similar in style and date to Romsey's is Dursley Market Hall, Gloucestershire, built in 1738 and earlier (Brown 1981, 106).

With regard to Romsey's market house, while more general trends in trading practice should be taken account of, the reasons for its demolition were primarily local in concern, its initial construction and early demise illustrating well the particular changes which occurred in civic administration in Romsey at that time. The market house is also an example of small-scale patronage of municipal architecture. It was an important one, too, for it was the first of many buildings and ventures financed by the Palmerston family in the community.

In the 18th century, Romsey was a small market town, not far from the larger neighbours of Southampton, Winchester and Salisbury. It was, nevertheless, a thriving place, acting as a local and regional market outlet, specialising in the production of beer, paper, leather and shallons. A weekly Saturday market was held, known particularly for its corn, and a 'beast market' on every other Tuesday, which was free of tolls and attracted dealers from all parts of Hampshire, Sussex and the Isle of Wight (*Hampshire Directory*, 1786). It appears that the market was also benefiting from those graziers who used to attend the Salisbury market, who were now bringing their cattle to Romsey instead (HD1786). Under the pseudonym of Antisalisburiensis, a composition by Reverend Watson, published in 1787, observes the errors of Salisbury's council chamber and the 'exactions so unprecedented' on the graziers. Romsey, in comparison, was 'More central, and superior far ... Where buyers and themselves would be, Free from tolls and impositions free' (Watson in Latham, ADD MS 26,774, f.159, v). The piece is also indicative of the rivalry that existed between local markets and their towns, and is suggestive of the role that a market house could potentially play in such relations.

Until the 1835 Act, Romsey was governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, a high steward, and twelve burgesses who were chosen annually at the court leet (Wilks *et al.*, 1861-9, vol 1, 347). The court leet survived from the medieval period

and was overseen by the lord of the manor, also known as the lord high steward by the 19th century, who called the court to meet and received any payments from fines. This position also brought certain financial responsibilities with it, which included, for example, the provision of a pound, a ducking stool and whipping posts (Berrow *et al.* 1984, 37). For the purposes of town government, Romsey had a town hall at the Hundred Bridge, purchased in the 17th century, which included the town gaol and market house. It was noted that these premises were rather small, however (Latham, ADD MS 26,774, f249).

In 1736, Henry Temple, the first Viscount Palmerston, purchased the nearby country seat of Broadlands and became lord of the manor. At first, the Viscount continued to use the existing facilities at the Hundred Bridge for his court business (Suckling 1908, 3). Complaints in the 1738-40 court leet rolls indicate that the stairs leading from the market house into the court room were 'much out of repair and dangerous to persons passing up and down' (CL 1738), and, in 1741, there is a reference in Lord Palmerston's accounts to repairs at the market house (BR2/8). Influenced by the poor condition of the building, its size and location, and, no doubt, by the building initiative shown in other towns, in 1744 Lord Palmerston had a purpose-built market house erected in the middle of the town's market place (Fig. 1), in addition to the old town hall at the Hundred Bridge. This had several advantages. It replaced 'a small old house in bad repair with a shop or shed or two not much better, and there surrounded with stalls of butchers, vendors of vegetables and other things extending on all sides frequently to the annoyance of passengers' (Latham, ADD MS 26,774, f250). It is probable that this refers to Turner's house in the market place, owned by Lord Palmerston, which was empty in 1743 and which by 1744 had been pulled down (BR2/9). The new building had the obvious effect of centralising the market in Romsey, as well as removing shabby buildings and improving the appearance of the town's focal point, thereby raising the overall impression of Romsey in the process. The development could be seen as a gesture to the local townspeople by someone who had recently become lord of the manor, with no

previous connection with the area. Being in the centre of the market place, the new building would have impressed those who came to Romsey for its market, or who simply passed through it, and Lord Palmerston's association with it would be known and spread. Essentially, what was good for the economic prosperity and status of Romsey worked in similar ways for him.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRST VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, 1744-5

The account books kept by Lord Palmerston reveal that between June and November 1744 he

withdrew £350 from his bank account to pay for the building (BR2/6), although its final cost amounted to £534.19.6 in 1745 (BR2/10). The market house that he built was of a design typical for its purpose and period, being a brick building, with a vaulted undercroft, upper rooms and a garret, tiled roof and cupola. Latham produced a watercolour of the building (Fig. 2) as part of a series on Romsey (Suckling 1908, 2), with another by an artist known only as J.B., showing a corner of the market house from a different angle (Fig. 3). The accounts allow an understanding of the building beyond its external appearance, however, including the materials used, their cost, the interior furnishings selected, as well as some of the build-

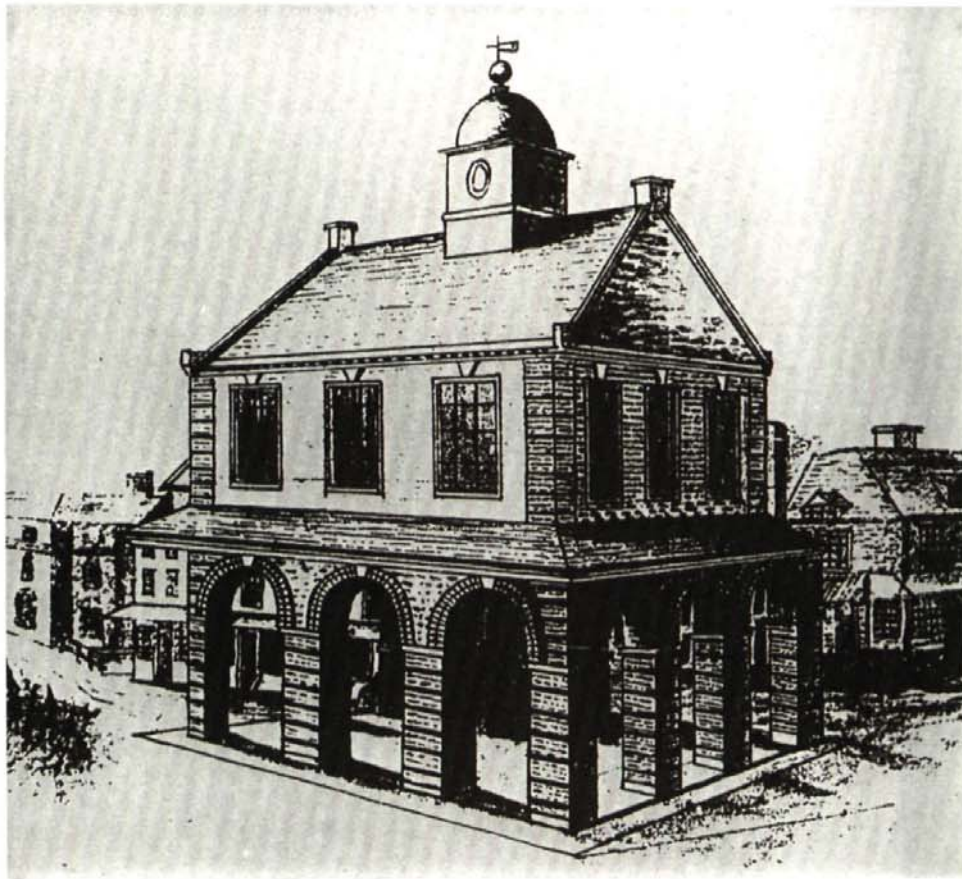


Fig. 2 Watercolour of Romsey Market House, showing the north and west elevations, by John Latham. (Reproduced by permission of the British Library, ADD. MS. 26,774, f.150v.)



Fig. 3 Watercolour of the Market Place, Romsey, showing the north-east corner of the Market House, by J.B., 1809. (Reproduced with permission of the University of Southampton, cq ROM 91.5 MAR, Cope Collection)

ing practices involved in the construction of the building (although some of these remain obscure). The workmen, some of whom – if not all – were certainly local, included Tom Gue (carpenter), John Medley (bricklayer), Yeates (stonemason), King (glazier), Mr Pearse (ironmonger) and Mr Carter (surveyor).

Interpretation of the building obviously benefits from visual sources and, to some extent, from contemporary observations, although the latter can also confuse. Opinions of the building seem to have been high, however: ‘The building called the audit house, erected by Lord Palmerston in 1744, is handsome and spacious’ (Pinnock 1821, 33). Latham and Suckling give the most detailed ac-

counts of the building, Latham writing from personal knowledge of the building, and Suckling who merely used Latham’s notes and watercolour. The accounts have added an extra dimension of detailed information. The contemporary builders’ dictionary by Richard Neve has been drawn upon for analysis of the accounts.

Although the building is described as ‘square’ by Latham, Suckling and Wilks, the watercolour indicates that the building was rectangular in plan. Johnson’s dictionary instead gives one definition of ‘square’ as simply being ‘cornered, having right angles’ (Johnson 1755). Foundations were dug for the building and a ‘ruff fence’ erected, presumably whilst work was going on. As noted previously,

the room for market business was raised upon an undercroft of brick, containing three arches on each side of the building, with ten steps leading to the vault (not noted by Latham). Reduced brickwork was used for the main body of the vault and its foundation, which could refer to the statute, small or common bricks (Neve 1726, 44), with superficial rubbed and gauged bricks for the arches themselves. Much finer brickwork was preferred for the arches since they would be noticed by passers-by, with key stones for added emphasis. Brickwork was measured by the rod, taken to mean 5½ yards. Some disparity arises with the windows of the upper storey. Latham's description suggests that only the north and west sides of the building each had three windows, with the east side 'having one blank in the middle' (Latham ADD MS 26,774, £249). However, the accounts indicate that there were three windows on each side, at the time of building at least: 12 window stools, 12 key stones, and 12 templets were needed for the 'upper windows'. While only nine sash windows are listed in the accounts, at a cost of £49 in all, according to building practice of the time it is possible that three were reused from elsewhere. It certainly seems more likely that the building would have contained three windows on each side for a balanced effect with the arches below. Each window contained 12 lights, indicated by the 108 window lights needed and 200 worth of ¾ lead, which would be expected on a building of a pre-1800 date. The price of window frames was usually agreed by the number of lights within them (Neve 1726, 282). Whether Latham was suggesting that one of the windows on the east side had been bricked up by his time of writing is far from certain; only the north-east corner of the east side is visible in Fig. 3, showing one window. There were also three dormer windows in the garret, of which Latham again makes no mention: these must have been on the south side of the roof for the north side is clearly shown without (Fig. 2), and the east and west ends are gabled. It seems that there were no stairs to the garret, only a step ladder. The 74 yards of floated ceiling may refer to that between the garret and the main room below, the 43 yards of rough ceiling for the garret itself. The roof of the building was covered with plain tiles – the common or ordinary tiles used for

covering houses (Neve 1726, 265) – and adorned with a cupola, termed a 'turret' with a 'brasier' (presumably brass) ball in the accounts, a 'bell tower' by Suckling, and a 'dome' by Latham. Oak was used for the roof, with laths for the penthouse surrounding the building which can be clearly seen in Fig. 2 (also covered with tiles), a ceiling floor, rough boarding, and an eaves lath around the building. Roofing was commonly measured by the 'square', as was flooring. Mention is also made of partitions in the building, some wooden and some stucco, as well as 159 yards of stucco wall. Stucco normally refers to an exterior finish but, as the market house was known as a brick building, in this case it must have described an interior finish. Although brick formed the main component of the building, the higher quality and more expensive Portland and Purbeck stones were used for steps, floor paving and paving the chimney. It appears that some of the Purbeck stone was reused from another source, since there are references to 'old Purbeck' and 'new Purbeck' in the accounts. Flint was also used for paving. On the inside, two door cases were needed at the foot of the stairs, the staircase coming complete with wainscot for £18, and a further five doors, with arches, locks and hinges. The use of partitions and the number of doors needed indicates that there was more than one room on the main level. More corning was needed for the interior, with impost (believed to refer to the capitals of pilasters that support arches; Neve 1726, 177) a surbase and plinth. Although the building was built in vernacular style, the symmetry of arches and windows on the exterior and decoration of the interior displays a classical influence. With regard to furnishings, three tables and 24 chairs were bought for the main room, and its windows had shutters and linings.

The accounts also contain hints at the building practices of the time. The reuse of Purbeck stone is of interest, due to its value, as well as the apparent reuse of three sash windows. It also appears that Medley, the bricklayer, was given 'his share of old materials' worth over £27, probably resulting from the demolition of Turner's house prior to the building of the market house, and this was deducted from his expenses. Advertisements in the *Hampshire Chronicle* suggest that it was common practice to buy second-hand building materials:

for example, in 1823, Mr Houghton, a builder from Winchester, had bricks, tiles, sash windows, floors, marble chimney pieces, slabs, wainscoting, a fine old oak staircase and excellent oak flooring for sale (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 12 May 1823). Neve, writing in 1726, provides details comparable for the costs of materials and workmanship: lathing then cost from 10d to 14d, depending upon the materials used and the work involved; cornices could either be valued by the piece (depending on size, quality and workmanship) or by the foot, although plain cornices, found under the eaves, were normally 1s per foot; fascia fetched 10d per foot. Portland stone, when polished ready for chimney pieces, typically cost 1s 8d per foot in 1726, compared to the 2s stated in the accounts. Purbeck stone, polished for chimney foot paces, cost 2s per foot, or 7d per foot for Purbeck paving. The price of bricks and tiles is more difficult to compare for Neve gives their costs according to the 100 or 1000. Windows were priced according to the number of lights they contained, painting by what was being painted and the choice of colour, and glazing by its type. Largely, however, prices had not altered significantly by 1744. The workmen were all likely to have been local, and Tom Gue, the carpenter, was still in the first Viscount's employment at the latter's death in 1757. The accounts for September 1745 also note a pay rise of 21 shillings for daywork, although it is not stated to whom the sum was made (BR2/6).

USE OF THE MARKET HOUSE

The responsibilities of Lord Palmerston as Lord High Steward imply that the market house was built for court and auditing purposes. However, it also quickly became known as the 'new town hall' of Romsey. The mayoral expenses in 1743–4 refer to only one town hall, while those of 1744–5 have references to 'the new Town Hall' as well as the 'old Town Hall' (Latham ADD MS 26,774, f250), suggesting that the market house was quickly put to use for some town hall activities too: it was noted that, 'independent of these purposes, the hall is frequently made use of for exhibitions with leave granted, as well as for various meetings of the inhabitants' (Latham ADD MS 26,774, f250)

and that magistracy meetings were also held there, usually once a fortnight (Latham ADD MS 26, 774, f249). On 8 December, 1792, 'a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Romsey and its vicinity' was held at the new town hall, in response to 'the circulation of seditious and inflammatory papers, and other methods taken to disturb the peace of the public and introduce disunion and disloyalty among the subjects of this realm', referring to the activities of the revolutionary Tom Paine (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 17 Dec 1792). The reaction against Paine was strong in Hampshire, meetings being held in most of its towns at this time, at which inhabitants pledged their support for the constitution. Many burnt effigies of him (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 7 Jan 1793). The garret of the market house was used for storage of stalls and boards and was usually hired when there was a fair in town. Latham also confirms that there was more than one room on the main floor of the building, there being 'a small room or rather closet on the east' (Latham ADD MS 26,774, f249). The undercroft was used by the market traders for storage of goods in the rain, with the penthouse surround providing additional shelter for them and buyers. In a letter to Lord Palmerston in 1825, however, Henry Holmes informs that the butchers who traded there used to complain of the draught between the pillars of the market house. Within the memories of the inhabitants, no more than three butchers had used it and they had considered erecting standings under Mr Benjamin Sharp's house instead. He states that 'The Market House was very cold and uncomfortable' (BR131/6).

While widespread changes were occurring in trading practice at this time, essentially it was local changes in town government and administration which determined the fate of Romsey's market house. There had been a general increase in the amount of business conducted in the back rooms of inns, where there were no tolls or restrictions, since the close of the medieval period, which had left civic regulation of market activity largely ineffective by the mid 18th century. The traditional town markets were thus deprived of trade; auctions and sales became particularly prevalent in inns during the 18th century (Clark 1981, 19; Clark 1983, 8–9). Hampshire's inns were no exception, the practice continuing into the 19th

century: a sale of timber took place at the King's Head, Romsey and a sale of shops and houses at the White Hart Inn, Winchester (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 1 Apr 1822). Romsey was also beginning to experience a serious local decline in its industries and economy: by 1821 it was no longer known for the manufacture of shalloons (Pinnock 1821, 32), by 1846 its tanning and papermaking industries had declined (Moody 1846, 211) and, by 1865, Romsey was entirely dependent on agriculture (*The Leisure Hour*, 1861, number 511, 647). In the interim, the upkeep of the market house had clearly not been a priority. By 1811, its pavement was in a ruinous condition (CL 1811) and, by 1818, the whole market house was in a dangerous state (CL 1818), which may have been the result of the decline in market trade. The main driving force behind the eventual demolition of the market house was not economic factors, however, but the Corporation of Romsey itself which was searching for new town hall premises.

Although the market house, when first built, had been known as the 'new town hall' of Romsey, the 'old town hall' or 'guildhall' (used since the 17th century) was not demolished and evidently continued to function as such despite the new building. An undated letter in draft, possibly from 1814, to Lord Palmerston's solicitor, states that the old guildhall was so dilapidated that it was unfit for public business and that repairs would cost more than the building was worth. The Corporation requested that the market house be conveyed to them so that they could have respectable premises for their business; they would keep it in repair at no cost to Lord Palmerston, and he could still have use of it as required (RBR 97M81/5/14). Corporation records indicate that by around 1814 Lord Palmerston was only using the market house to hold his court leets. As noted earlier, the market house was known as a cold and uncomfortable building, which would not have encouraged use of it. Negotiations for the conveyance of the market house and the purchase of market tolls began when the Corporation initiated a meeting with Lord Palmerston in 1814 (RBR 97M81/5/4). This suggestion did not take effect, for in 1816 the Corporation was instead considering taking over a house and offices occupied by a Samuel Newell. A surveyor's report, however,

showed that this building was structurally unsuitable for conversion 'to make rooms of sufficient dimensions for the purposes required' (RBR 97M81/5/5), which forced the Corporation to reconsider the situation. With all things being taken into account, in 1820 the Corporation asked Lord Palmerston for the market house to be demolished in favour of a completely new and purpose-built town hall in the abbey precinct.

Lord Palmerston was well aware of the amount of repairs needed to the market house (RBR 97M81/5/10). It appears that some of the Corporation's proposals were misinterpreted at first, for some (including Lord Palmerston) expressed concern at an idea that the market would also be moved to the new site (RBR 97M81/5/7, RBR 97M81/5/8); a letter from the Corporation to Lord Palmerston reassures him, stating that there had never been an intention to move the market from its current position (RBR 97M81/5/9). The demolition of the market house had implications for him as High Steward since it would lead to 'a diminution of the market tolls in consequence of the removal of the cover which building now gives to the market peoples' (RBR 97M81/5/10). The Corporation proposed the building of wooden shambles (stalls) with roofs for the market traders instead, although they admitted that this would offer no shelter for those attending the market (RBR 97M81/5/11). Lord Palmerston suggested that the court leet could take place in a private house instead of the new town hall if necessary (RBR 97M81/5/10), which the Corporation agreed to in principle but maintained that a public hall would be preferable (RBR 97M81/5/11). In May 1820, the Corporation asked that once the market house had been pulled down the materials be given to them (RBR 97M81/5/9), and in July requested that it should be removed immediately since building materials fetched a better price at that time of year (RBR 97M81/5/13). Only in June, the 'new town hall' had been used for an auction of 3,000 volumes of books (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 26 Jun 1820), but on 11 August 1820, the materials of the market house were instead 'sold by auction to Marsh the stonemason for £130'. The market house was demolished by the end of the month. The old guildhall had been up for auction on the same day as the market house but

no bids were forthcoming (BR112/17/1). The new town hall, 'a neat, modern erection' (Moody 1846, 211), was subsequently erected in the abbey precinct (Berrow *et al* 1984, 47), where Lord Palmerston's auditing and court business took place from then on.

Even though the market house did not survive for long, by his act the first Viscount Palmerston established a precedent for further patronage of

buildings in and around the town, which was followed by the second and third Viscounts. While it may seem ironic that it was the first Viscount's great grandson who was involved in the destruction of his market house, amongst other buildings the third Viscount was partly responsible for financing the building of yet another town hall in Romsey, the present one on the south side of the market place, which has survived to the present day.

APPENDIX: *the building account for Romsey's market house (BR2/6)*

1744

July 7	Tom Gue carpenter on account	40.-
30	John Medley on account	40.-
Sep 21	Tom Gue mon on account	30.-

[carpentry details]

Nov 2	Tom Gue for 861 feet cube of oak timber on raked floor roof and penthouse plaths and ceiling floor att 2 sh per foot	86.2.0
	7 square 4 1/2 of ruff boarding in the roof att £1 per square	7.10.0
	10 square of quarter partition att 16 sh per square	8.-
	6 square of centring for vault and arches att 16 sh per square	3.18.0
	3 windows in roof att 1.15.0 each	5.5.0
	the turret on the top compleat joyners work	10.10.0
	the eaves lath round the building	1.13.0
	168 foot run of cornish and face	2.2.0
	two door cases att the foot of the stairs	0.15.0
	12 templetts to the upper windows	0.112.0
	4 square and 1/2 to ruff boarding in roof att 12 sh per square	2.6.9
	[total]	128.13.9
	deduct for his share of old building	27.10.0
		101.13.9
Nov 2	Paid him before £40 and £30 now [Tom Gue]	31.13.6

[stonework details]

Nov 2	Yeats 140 cube Portland stone att 2 sh per ft	14.-
	264 plain work att 1 sh	13.4.0
	60 superficial ft Purbeck step att 1 sh	3.-
	460 Purbeck paving att 6 pence per ft	11.10.0
	12 window stools and key stones att 12 sh	7.4.0
	12 key stones in the lower arches att 3 sh	3.-
	[total]	51.18.-
		51.18.-
	Brought over received from my account for building the market house	195.2.6
		350.-
Nov 10	Received money for market house	2.9.6
		352.9.6

[brickwork details]		
1744	Brought over paid	195.2.6
Nov 3	Medley 5 rodd $\frac{3}{4}$ reduced brickwork in the vault and foundation att 5.15.0 per rodd 33.1.3 13 rodd and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the market house att 5.15.0 per rodd 77.6.6 446 foot superficial rubbed and gaged arches at 1 sh 6d per foot 33.9.0 20 square and $\frac{1}{2}$ of plain tiling att 1.1.0 per square 21.10.6 10 steps to vault att 18d each -.15.- digging foundation to building and vault and ruff fence 5.12.8	
	[total]	171.14.11
	deduct for his share of old materials	27.10.0
		144.4.11
[miscellaneous details]		
	Paid him before £40 – now	104.4.0
Nov 3	Medley 126 yds of lath and plaister att 12d 6.6.0 laying 153 ft old Purbeck att 3d per ft 1.18.3 28 new Purbeck att 6d per ft -.14.- 40 ft step att 12d 2.-.- 6g [?] flint paving at 9d per yd 2.11.19 140 of out old step and 3d per foot 1.15.0	
	[total] 15.5.0	15.5.-
	To Mr Carter surveyor *for what done* and settling bills	10.10.-
Nov 3	King glazing garrett, lead painting	17.17.-
Nov 3	Moor brasier ball on top	5.5.-
Nov 10	Pd Mr Pearse for iron work	4.6.0
	[total]	352.9.6
1745	Paid for market house as in pages 68 and 69	352.9.6
Apr 15	Tom Gue on account	30.-.-
July 19	3 tables £3.15.0, 24 chairs £7.4.0, Lejeune	10.19.-
July 25	Yeates carriage of stone	4.-.-
	Yeates chimney piece	2.13.-
Sept 18	Pearse, locks, pins, joints, shutters, screws, bolts	8.12.6
Sept 19	To Mr Carter on finally settling accounts	5.5.-
	Medley 74 yds floated ceiling at 12 d per yd 3.14.0 43 yds ruff ceiling and partition at 6 d per yd 1.1.6 159 yds stucco walls at 12 d per yd 7.19.0 74 yds in partition stucco at 12 d per yd 3.19.0 30 ft Purbeck paving chimney at 3 d 0.7.6 Rise for daywork 0.21.10	
	17.12.10½	17.12.?

Keng 140 yds painting 3 times at 6 d 3.10.0		
71 yds outside 4 times at 8 d 2.7.4		
47 yds once at 2 d 0.7.6		
108 window light at 1d 0.9.0		
9 sash frames at 1 sh 0.11.3		
200 ¾ lead att 19 sh 2.12.3		
	9.17.4	9.17.-
Gue 9 window sashes compleat 49.0.0		
staircase compleat with wainscot 18.0.0		
5 doors, arch's, locks and hinges 15.0.0		
cornish, impost, surbase and plints 10.0.0		
6 square oak flooring att 35 sh p/quar 10.0.0		
1 square ruff att £1.0 and bitt 1.2.0		
111 foot pelaist [pilast?] impost lining at 6d per foot 2.15.6		
53 yds whole deal shutters and linings at 4 sh 10.12.0		
276 ft superfic [superficial] in capps of Joyce [?] at 4 d 21.12.0		
ruff boarding back side bufelt 1.0.0		
18 ft oak running cantling [scantling?] 6 by 6 at 5d 0.7.6		
3 pair of H [hard or heart] oak, twist and lock 0.6.6		
a step ladder for roof 0.10.6		
		123.16.0
deduct for locks 2 not putt on two paid by my lord		
allowed for centers 1.10.0 2.0.0		
boarding windows 0.10.0		
deduct but 0.5.0		
Apr 5 paid 30.-		
deduct 0.5.0		
30.5.0		
93.11.0		93.11.-
		534.19.6

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