

The Goodmans and the Cathedral Library

Husband and wife teams come in various forms. That of Canon Arthur Goodman and his wife Florence Remington (née Marriott), who married in 1903, seems to have been an enviable model. Their lives have been highlighted recently in the Celebrating Hampshire Historians project of the Hampshire Field Club in association with the Institute of Historical Research.¹ He came to Winchester from the rectorship of St Botolph's, Cambridge where, as an undergraduate, he was a scholar of Christ's College. He started in 1923 as Assistant Librarian in the Cathedral Library and only took charge ten years later at the death of Canon Francis Thomas Madge. Florence gave him much assistance and became one of its most enthusiastic users. Their joint efforts yielded significant advances in the management and sharing of records of the Cathedral's past and the publication of several works by each of them. But their work went in different directions. He followed the well-trodden path of a clerical scholar versed in the Classics who could handle Latin, and especially its medieval forms, and make it available to others, whilst she, a Fellow of the Historical Society and no mean scholar herself, not only carried out original research but also sought to get it out to a wider audience. They clearly worked well together, trading acknowledgements. In the preface of her *Reverend Landlords*, he stated that 'it is not for a husband to appraise his wife's work' and then did just that, writing:

For several years its author [Florence] has steadily delved into the archives of the Cathedral Library – often by no means easy to read, as is the way with 17th century records, to say nothing of mediaeval rolls – and she has gradually accumulated a store of notes and extracts of which the following represent a small part. Much popular writing of an antiquarian sort is of the scissors and paste order; almost everything that appears here is the fruit of original research. As such it is a contribution, however slight, to the history of our cathedral church.²

For her part, she also praised him, but in an arguably more creative manner, declaring in the preface of her *Diary of John Young*: 'Had I the power over language possessed by Humpty

¹ B. Shurlock, <https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/ihr100/profiles-g-h>.

² F. R. Goodman, *Reverend Landlords and their Tenants: Scenes and characters on Winchester manors after the restoration etc*, Winchester: Warren & Son, 1930, p. 3.

Dumpty, I would thank my husband.' In fact, it is easy to imagine that deep-down she was a *romancière manquée*, keen to pen passages like:

Best of all, let us think of [Dean Young's] resting place at Exton, as I saw it on a glorious summer evening...amid green meadows sweet with the sound of waters, and all around the sweeping curves of the Hampshire downs.³

A later librarian, Canon Frederick Bussby, went out of his way to praise the benefits to the Cathedral Library of the seventy-year period 'dominated' by Canons Madge and Goodman, calling them both 'careful scholars' and declaring that 'modern readers owe much to them'.⁴

As so often with people's lives, there were other important players: the Goodmans were not only following in the steps of his boss, Canon Madge, but also in those of two earlier giants, former cathedral librarian Dean George William Kitchin and the independent scholar and cathedral 'friend', Francis Joseph Baigent.⁵ Also, in the wings was Frank Warren, joint Honorary Secretary of the Hampshire Field Club 1924-1953, and head of the family printing and publishing business, Warren & Son of Winchester.⁶

In some ways, the contributions of Florence, which explored new avenues of historical research, are more interesting than her husband's – important though they are. She showed how manorial rolls and even sermons could be used as evidence that not only help to determine 'the facts', but reveal mindsets and attitudes that bring the past to life. Bussby recognized this aspect of her character, tactfully describing it as *haute vulgarization*.⁷ It is probably the first of her books, the *Diary of John Young*, published by SPCK in 1928, that is most quoted. It consisted of excerpts taken from a manuscript discovered in a chest in 1918 by Canon Madge. During 'two years' constant study' she 'transcribed and edited' the material, wrote a lengthy introduction and prepared an index. Amongst the people she credited with help were the church architectural historian and meteorologist Captain C.J.P. Cave, the Winchester College archivist Herbert Chitty, and the city librarian F.W.C. Pepper. Although she must have spent much

³ Goodman, *Diary of John Young*, p. 51.

⁴ F. Bussby, "The Cathedral Library, Part II: from the Restoration to the present day", *Winchester Cathedral Record*, 1971, Vol. 40, p. 39.

⁵ B. Shurlock, <https://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/ihr100/profiles-a-b/baigent.htm>

⁶ B. Taylor, One hundred years of the Hampshire Field Club, *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. 41, 1985, pp. 5-20.

⁷ F. Bussby, *Winchester Cathedral, 1079-1979*, Southampton: Paul Cave, 1979, p. 299.

of her time surrounded by medieval rolls, and certainly did much work on them, she was particularly interested in the troubles of the 17th and 18th centuries. She was no doubt influenced by *Documents Relating to the Cathedral Church of Winchester in the Seventeenth Century*, edited by Canon Madge and William Stephens (Dean of Winchester, 1895-1902) and published in 1897 by the Hampshire Record Society. By modern standards, her work may not have been perfect, but she opened the cathedral archives to a wider audience than anyone had ever done before.

The subtext of *Diary of John Young*, which stops when he was exiled under the Commonwealth, is that he was one of an elite corps of Scots parachuted into English society under James I. Another of her works, *The Pretenders from the Pulpit*,⁸ is an interesting study of the doomed fightback of the Stuarts (which she spells 'Stewart') that was a long-drawn-out consequence of the Civil War. It is based on 19 volumes of sermons in the Cathedral Library collected by Edmund Pyle (prebendary, 1756-76), the canon famed for a throwaway remark in a letter written to clerical friend Samuel Kerrich in 1756 that 'the life of a prebendary is a pretty easy way of dawdling away one's time; praying, walking, visiting and as little study as your heart would wish.'^{9,10} The sheer fact that he made the collection of sermons throws light on a man who in many ways has come to depict the Close of his day. Florence's view is that 'apart from the setting of the century in which he was placed, it is not fair to judge him'. However, she decidedly turns her face against his 'unpleasant' letters to Kerrich which were laced with 'numerous scandals'.¹¹

John Young's diary was written on pages 12 x 4 inches in 'tiny handwriting'. It mainly concerned legal and financial transactions in a busy life that involved multiple roles. As Florence eloquently put it: 'Intricacies of finance are spun like a cobweb over the whole surface of the diary.'¹² He came from a distinguished Scottish family that was well

⁸ F. R. Goodman, *The Pretenders from the Pulpit: Sermons etc from tracts scarce and curious [collected by Edmund Pyle] in Winchester Chapter Library illumined by the tale of the Stewarts*, Cambridge: Heffer & Son, 1933.

⁹ A. Hartshorne, ed., *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain (1729-1763): the correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D.D., chaplain in ordinary to George II, with Samuel Kerrich, D.D., vicar of Dersingham, rector of Wolferton, and rector of West Newton*, London: John Lane, 1905, p. 266.

¹⁰ G. Hendy, "A pretty easy way of dawdling away one's time: the canons of Winchester in the long eighteenth century", *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club (Hampshire Studies)*, Vol. 63, 2008, pp. 37-57.

¹¹ Goodman, *Pretenders from the Pulpit*, p. 53.

¹² Goodman, *Diary of John Young*, p. 17.

placed when James came to the English throne in 1603. The king had been tutored by his father, the diplomat and master almoner Sir Peter Young (1544-1628), with an estate at Easter Seaton, near Arbroath: he married three times, with a large family of 16 children, including three sets of twins. Amongst Sir Peter's many appointments was the Mastership of St Cross in 1616, though he never resided and depended on his son, who became Dean of Winchester in the same year. Four months after he took up the post, John Young was naturalised and thereafter his descendants granted denization (British citizenship).

Florence wrote that John 'inherited from his father a knowledge of statecraft which stood him well in [sic] the slippery paths he was chosen to tread'.¹³ His brothers also did well: Sir Patrick, was at some time the King's Librarian, and Sir Peter a Gentleman Usher to the King. With such patronage to hand it is not surprising that Young gained many other preferments, including Canon of York, Chancellor of Wells, Chaplain to King Charles I, and rector of Over Wallop. He also owned property in Wells, Somerset, and throughout Hampshire – at Shipton Bellinger, Cranbury and Exton, where he purchased a farm, mill and woods for £3,500, with a down-payment of £2,000. There is no doubt that the dean was a rich man, but Florence claimed that he was 'generous in proportion', pointing out that 'uncles, cousins, brothers, "in laws" of every degree, were constantly borrowing and less frequently lending'.¹⁴

When the end of Young's time at Winchester came in 1645, he was exiled to Over Wallop where he had been instituted rector in 1620.¹⁵ He died there in 1654,¹⁶ though is buried in the Meon valley at Exton, where a monument on the south wall of the chancel bears text composed by him 12 years earlier. Strangely, although these must have been traumatic times, the *Diary* is silent on such matters, including Waller's raid of 12-14 December 1642, which scattered cathedral records and caused the chapter clerk John Chase so much anguish. 'Perhaps it was too sad to write', suggests Florence,

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁵ Church of England Clergy Database.

¹⁶ The *VCH Hampshire* gives 1642 in error.

and imagined how John Chase must have felt when he penned the last record of the Chapter on 23 June 1645:

All he held dear was about to be scattered to the winds. The Close was soon to be bereft of its inhabitants, the Cathedral left to become a deserted relic, actually threatened with demolition, while prebendaries and other members of the body were hustled out into exile, some to pass beyond for ever before the joyful return of Church and King.¹⁷

There were many parts of Young's diary that must have struck a painful chord as Florence worked on the manuscript, especially when he recorded presiding over a fractious Chapter that failed to exercise collegiality, preferring to pursue personal conflicts, with, as she put it, 'everyone's temper ... jangled beyond repair'.¹⁸ But the dean 'had the art of handling men'. Also, she was struck by one passage, apparently sparked by Young bringing 'gentlewomen' into the cathedral, which highlighted the fact that once a canon died his surviving wife could expect no privileges. The rules were laid out in a letter, which she described as 'crabby', from Bishop Thomas Bilson, reminding Chapter of an earlier judgement of Archbishop Abbot:

The wife of each man in your church is to follow the condition of her husband and not to presume further for any respect. The aged matrons whose husbands were once prebends [sic] your wives and you shall do well in curtesy to respect, but I can allot them no place of right, since after the death of their husbands they be not parts nor inhabitants of your church.¹⁹

As already mentioned, one of Florence's major studies was based on the 19-volume collection of 'tracts rare and curious' assembled by Edmund Pyle and still held by the Cathedral Library. Her title, *The Pretenders from the Pulpit*, immediately says what it is about. The book opens with the astonishing story of 'Mrs John Gunner' examining a collection of coins given to the Cathedral by Canon Christopher Eyre, Second Master of Winchester College c. 1719-1740 (his memorial can be seen in the South Aisle of the Nave). As she handled the coins, she 'heard an uncanny rattling proceeding from a crown-piece of Charles II'. On examination it was found to contain a rare medal by Norbert Roettiers, just over an inch in diameter, struck to celebrate 'the succession', as Jacobites saw it, of the Old Pretender, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766) on the death of his father James II: a photograph of the relic formed the frontispiece for

¹⁷ Goodman, *Diary of John Young*, pp. 20-21.

¹⁸ K. Fincham, "Young, John", *ODNB*, 2004: <https://www.oxforddnb.com/>.

¹⁹ Goodman, *Diary of John Young*, p. 14.

The Pretenders from the Pulpit. Her study of sermons is itself something of a rarity, but clearly the pulpit was an important vehicle of warning and action in times of danger, as she demonstrated for the 'alarms' of 1708-10 and Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745. She recognised that sermons are valuable sources for the thoughts and fears of people when turmoil 'possessed the souls of the English clergy in the days of the Risings'. Her asides give insights into her approach to research: giving an outline of Edmund Pyle's life she writes: 'Let us get over the dull business of dates as soon as possible'. And, on the sermons themselves – unusual sources for most historians – she comments:

Fine passages there are, and they are worth searching for through many pages of dreary verbiage or the rending to tatters of the unfortunate Stewarts [sic]...Both perseverance and a sense of humour are needed to get the best out of our Curious Tracts; the reward is certain.²⁰

There was a pattern to the sermons, which were delivered on government orders in an attempt to quell possible rebellion. First, an appropriate text was selected, then the careers of 'heroes [Anglicans]' and 'villains' [Catholics] were contrasted and the country's predicament presented as one of 'Popery and the Pretender' versus the solid rule of the Hanoverians. An example of the pulpit rhetoric for the Protestant cause was delivered on 5 November 1715, eight days before the Battle of Sheriffmuir – now reckoned to have been inconclusive – by Dr Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who commented: 'Jails, dungeons, fire and fagot [sic], may be looked for in a Popish Inquisition. The Gunpowder Plot is by comparison merciful.'²¹ Not all preachers were of the same mind, however, and there were references to 'the dire consequence of King Charles' murder'.²² Florence invoked the Rev. Thomas Pyle, father of Canon Edmund Pyle and an interesting man in his own right, who preached at the Mart at Kings Lynn in 1716, inveighing 'against the spirit of division, bitterness, Infatuation and confusion, so lately spread in this unhappy kingdom. Now all hangs on a single question, Shall a Popish Prince or Protestant King rule over us'.²³

She chronicled some of the frequent fears of subversion that cropped up between the 1715 and 1745 rebellions, such as that around the lawyer Christopher Layer (1683-1723), who was caught up in the Atterbury Plot in the early 1720s. This was named after Francis Atterbury,

²⁰ Goodman, *Pretenders from the Pulpit*, Cambridge: Heffers, 1930, p. 66.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 75.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 65.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 82.

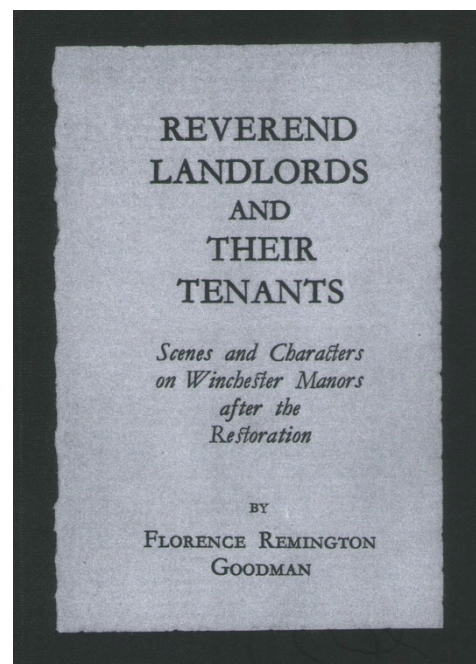
Bishop of Rochester, who turned from loyal royalist to supporter of the Jacobite cause. When the plot he was hatching collapsed, the bishop fled and survived, whilst Layer, who was scheming to be Lord Chancellor under a Stuart restoration, was betrayed by two female friends and hanged at Tyburn.

The 1745 Jacobite rising was in some ways a rerun of 1715. Florence showed that the Archbishop of York Thomas Herring, later translated to Canterbury, summed up the situation in 1745 in similar words to those of Thomas Pyle after 1715:

These commotions in the North are parts of a great scheme to include our old enemies of France and Spain, and we who are now governed by a mild and Protestant King, must submit to a man who brings his Religion from Rome, and the Rules and Maxims of his Government from Paris and Madrid.²⁴

She briskly summed up the lives of the Stuarts as one of 'sorrow, disillusionment, and failure'.²⁵

Another of Florence's works that arose from the holdings of the Cathedral Library was *Reverend Landlords and their Tenants*, which made the use of manorial rolls compiled after the Restoration to depict what she called 'scenes and characters on Winchester manors', meaning manors held by the Dean and Chapter after Charles II had been put on the throne (not strictly 'restored!') in 1660.²⁶ These are useful for studies of the economic history of church estates, but she took them to portray daily life of the time. For example, she drew a picture of a routine archdeacon's progress, when two shillings was given to 'a guide with candle and lanterne' at Wonston en route to the manor of Manydown, Wootton St Lawrence, 'the rustic with



The Cover of *Reverend Landlords and Their Tenants* by Florence Goodman, published by the Wykeham Press in 1930.

his jiggling light ahead and the dignified prebends and their attendants strung out behind in the deep-cut Hampshire lanes'.²⁷ As an aside, she depicts her own research in which 'the

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 111.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁶ Goodman, *Reverend Landlords*.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

marmalades?] and trouts and tobacco pipes alone are well worth hours of dusty search' and reveals how some of her work was the 'local history' of Dormy Cottage, 49 St Cross Road, Winchester where she and Arthur lived:

As I write these words on a Matthew Arnold windy day of June, there peeps through the tossing screens of copper beech and flowering chestnut lit with sunset a corner of the great barn whose forbears sheltered the courts held at Barton Priors [Priors Barton].²⁸

She evokes thoughts of William Cobbett and *Rural Rides*, imaging 'the delight of riding across free downland sweet with thyme', but distances herself from his 'politics'.²⁹ Stepping well outside the envelope of history, she also used the opportunity to reveal some of her personal sentiments:

Then there was mending of harness, drenching a sick horse, payments to grooms and others. How we linger lovingly over the little details. Away with their horrid descendants, petrol, m.p.h [sic], chopped-down hedges, and dead singing-birds strewn along the roaring ways. Few things have altered Hampshire more than the black shining snake-like roads replacing the white chalk ribbons winding through the peaceful green of the downs. Our unmechanized days were better.³⁰

And she comments on the terrible weather in the winter of 1929-30, 'when in brilliant moonlight and a gale wild beyond the memory of man our splendid forest and roadside trees crashed by [the] hundreds, and roads round Winchester were blocked far and wide'³¹. For some, the words may evoke memories of the great storm of 15-16 October 1987.

Like most attempts at popularization of archives, Florence's books are now forgotten. But a more enduring contribution are her handwritten transcripts of the manorial rolls of Priors Barton from 1248 to 1344.³² This was the home farm of St Swithun's Priory, at the heart of Barton Manor, recognisable in the Domesday Book as the Chilcombe estate that included Chilcombe itself, with Morestead, Weeke, Compton, Winnall and other settlements. Its footprint lies between Kingsgate Road and Garnier Road, and it continued as a working farm until 1830.³³ The opportunity to study the 18 manorial rolls that have survived came in about

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 30-31.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 39.

³² F. R. Goodman, *Barton Compotus Rolls, 1238-1344, 'done to English'*, 1938, HRO, DC/K6/8-9.

³³ Martin Biddle and Derek Keene (eds.), *Winchester, The British Historic Towns Atlas, Vol. VI, Winchester Studies 11*, Oxford: The Historic Towns Trust and The Winchester Excavations Committee, 2017, p. 89.

1930, when her husband set about indexing a vast number of medieval documents – more than 3,000 - that had been transferred from the Chapter House to the Library.

In 1934 she made use of her work on the St Swithun's rolls in *Winchester – Valley & Downland*, published by Warren & Son. It was an attempt to reach a general audience with information 'hitherto unpublished' from the manorial rolls of St Swithun's Priory. It includes arty photographs of local scenes and is written in a conversational style: 'let us now go on to a computus roll [of 1402] ... a faithful copy of 1377 in its tale of disaster'.³⁴ It seems that the only other publication to result from the work was an article in the *Winchester Cathedral Record* of 1939.³⁵ Although it contains interesting sidelights on the times, it is in reality not a great piece, which is perhaps not surprising as she was 70 years of age and in her final days and by the October of that year she had passed away. In the article she highlights the enormous importance of sheep and wool in the economy of the Priory. One roll records 4,000 of them – ewes at Chilcombe, 'muttons' at Morestead and 'tegs' or young sheep at Weeke, remembered today in the local name Teg Down. Lambing time was crucial, with shepherds taking lanterns into the fields to work at night. The deadly animal disease 'murrain' was a threat, with especially great losses in 1280. A very important product was



The photograph of Priors Barton which accompanied Florence Goodman's article in 1939.

cheese, with huge quantities required for feasts, especially during royal visits, which were frequent during this period. Barrels of cider were in demand on such occasions, made from apples in the orchard of 'Amicius the clerk, whose ground was opposite St Faith's churchyard'. Visitations of the Bishop often made great demands on Priors Barton, as in 1338, when 238

³⁴ Florence Remington Goodman, *Winchester - Valley & Downland*, Warren & Son, 1934, p. 30.

³⁵ Florence R. Goodman, "The Home Farm of S. Swithun's, A.D. 1248-1344", *Winchester Cathedral Record*, No.8, 1939, pp. 10-13.

lbs of cheese was required for making 'flaumes' (literally in Middle English a flame, but apparently a kind of cheesecake) and 232 hens were eaten.

During the time that Florence worked on these medieval rolls, the library was also often occupied by another historian, John Summers Drew, who, endowed only with 'school Latin', was tutored by Arthur Goodman to tackle these difficult sources.³⁶ Between 1930 and 1947 he worked on no less than 227 rolls, especially from the Priory's manors of Houghton, Michelmersh, Chilbolton and Compton. He also made use of his research to make major contributions to an understanding of the naming and nature of ploughs and the many other implements used in medieval agriculture. Although Arthur himself also worked on major medieval sources, it is perhaps the support and encouragement he gave to Drew, an amateur, that will be the most consequential of his contributions.

In his early years in the city Arthur was extremely productive. In his first year he published *The Manor of Goodbegot, Winchester*. Two very significant works followed: in 1925 *The Statutes governing the Cathedral Church of Winchester, given by King Charles I*, co-authored with Dean William Holden Hutton and published by the Clarendon Press; this laid down a definitive text in Latin, with English translations (apparently superseding two earlier attempts judged to be inadequate) of the very basis of the Dean and Chapter. Then, in 1927, came his *Chartulary [sic] of Winchester Cathedral*, published by Warren & Son, and still frequently quoted. In 1932 he became the founding editor of the *Winchester Cathedral Record*, which by 1935 was in the hands of Winchester don George Blore.

His one foray into popularisation came in 1934, when Warren published his note on *The Marriage of Henry IV & Joan of Navarre in the Cathedral Church of S. Swithun, Winchester, Wednesday 7 February, 1403*. It formed the basis for a pageant was performed in the July of that year in the Cathedral Close.³⁷³⁸ All proceeds went to the Cathedral Appeal Fund. It told how Henry and Joan had met in Brittany and were married by proxy, so the event in Winchester was a celebration and a blessing. Research must have presented some problems, as all the records for 1403 – in the Cathedral, the Guildhall and Winchester

³⁶ B. Turnbull, "John Summers Drew (1879-1949): a neglected Hampshire historian", *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. 48, 1993, pp. 61-179.

³⁷ HRO holds 14 items on the pageant.

³⁸ See *Winchester Cathedral Record*, No. 4, 1935, p. 4 for a brief mention.

College – had been lost. Arthur also sat on the committee convened by the Friends of Winchester Cathedral for the occasion. The prime player, who featured prominently in all press reports, was the actor Charles Augustus Hathorn Thursby (1872-1952), son of an Army officer, remembered if at all for playing in the West End in two sensational and now forgotten plays *The Faithful Heart* and *The Little Mother*, both performed in 1922.³⁹ He is described as the pageant's 'author and producer' and also played the part of Marshall of the Ceremonials, 'always in character and gravely dignified'. The full cast of the pageant was published in the press, but careful inspection shows that neither Arthur nor Florence are listed amongst the players. It seems that they were happy to offer their scholarship, but not to tread the boards.

It was an elaborate production based on 'months of planning' and liaison with experts in the British Museum. Arthur provided important details, such as authentic menus from contemporary cookery books, the design of dress of the period and decorations that might have bedecked the Cathedral. Several hundred costumes were made, and rehearsals held in in two local drill halls, Newburgh House and Hyde Close. Although Winchester College had hardly got into its stride by 1403, and William of Wykeham only had a year to live, Thursby wrote the school and its founder into the script. Wykeham himself appeared on a litter, constructed according to carefully researched records, and the scholars, who were all pupils from Peter Symond's School, were gloriously costumed: 'The blaze of colour of the gorgeous 15th century dresses [gowns?] against the grey walls of the Cathedral Close promises a spectacle of rare beauty.'⁴⁰ Also: 'The distinguished guests will include several well-known stars' – though none was named.

In order to pep up the plot – since there is a limit to the interest of dignified wedding processions – Thursby introduced a variety of 'human interest' elements, along the lines of Shakespeare's mechanicals, including a scene in which a 'gatecrasher' attempted to get in amongst the official guests. A respectful nod was also given to the

³⁹ <https://m.imdb.com/name/nm0862229/bio/>; https://www.thepeerage.com/index_custom.htm

⁴⁰ HRO, 109A03/1

most prominent families in the county, including Chute, Montagu, Scott, Mills, Drummond, Portal, Knollys and others.

Later, Arthur served as Vice-President of the Hampshire Field Club, but only published one paper in its *Proceedings*, namely, a transcript parish by parish of replies to Bishop Horne's attempt in 1562 to determine the state of the archdeaconry of Winchester in the early years of Elizabeth I.⁴¹ He noted that the extent of 'deprivation' due to the Reformation had often been greatly exaggerated, but in fact in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight only 20 men had been deprived under Mary, and during the first eight years of Elizabeth there were about 30. Overall, he concluded 'under Mary, marriage, not heresy, was the main cause of trouble; under Elizabeth failure to take the oath of supremacy'. He also produced a calendar of cathedral muniments 1623-1650 made by John Chase⁴² but much of his time must have been taken with the register of Bishop Henry Woodlock, one of the few bishops of Winchester at the time not to be included in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (an omission, with the help of the work, now made good),⁴³ and the only Prior of St Swithun's ever translated to the episcopate.⁴⁴ The bishop also crowned Henry II in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Woodlock was of special interest locally as he was born at Marwell into 'a family of acquisitive freeholders' as the *ODNB* entry puts it. Under his patronage the family gained much, eventually leading in 1335 to the manor of Marwell Woodlock. One important finding in the mass of Woodlock's register, transcribed in Latin, with short descriptions in English, is evidence that the Cathedral's choir stalls were completed under his hand, the master carpenter responsible being given leave from feudal suit to continue his work in Winchester.

Arthur retired in 1947 and was followed by the first non-ordained librarian, Walter Oakeshott, then headmaster of Winchester College and renowned for having discovered Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur* - an apposite title on 8 March 1951, when the

⁴¹ A. W. Goodman, "The Cathedral Church and the Archdeaconry of Winchester in 1562", *Proc. H. F. C.*, 1938, Vol. 14(1), pp. 63-85.

⁴² Winchester Cathedral Library, Shelfmark 39.B.2.

⁴³ M. Page, "Woodlock, Henry (c.1250?-1316)", *ODNB*, <https://www.oxforddnb.com/>.

⁴⁴ A.W. Goodman, *Registrum Henrici Woodlock, Diocesis Wintoniensis*, 2 volumes, 1941, Canterbury and York Society Publications.

Cathedral lost its dedicated former librarian. He published nothing after his great work on Woodlock, but could look back on a second-to-none career of collection management, cataloguing and indexing of some 3,000 manorial rolls.⁴⁵

Overall, the two Goodmans, whose extensive papers are held by the Hampshire Record Office, made enormous contributions to unlocking the Cathedral archives.⁴⁶ Arthur's work will endure because of its solid scholastic content, whilst Florence's will only be a stage in a fruitful sequence advancing the use of difficult sources in the telling of local history. And there is still a place for someone to follow in her footsteps.

BARRY SHURLOCK

⁴⁵ HRO, DC/K6.

⁴⁶ HRO, DC/F2/14, DC/K6.